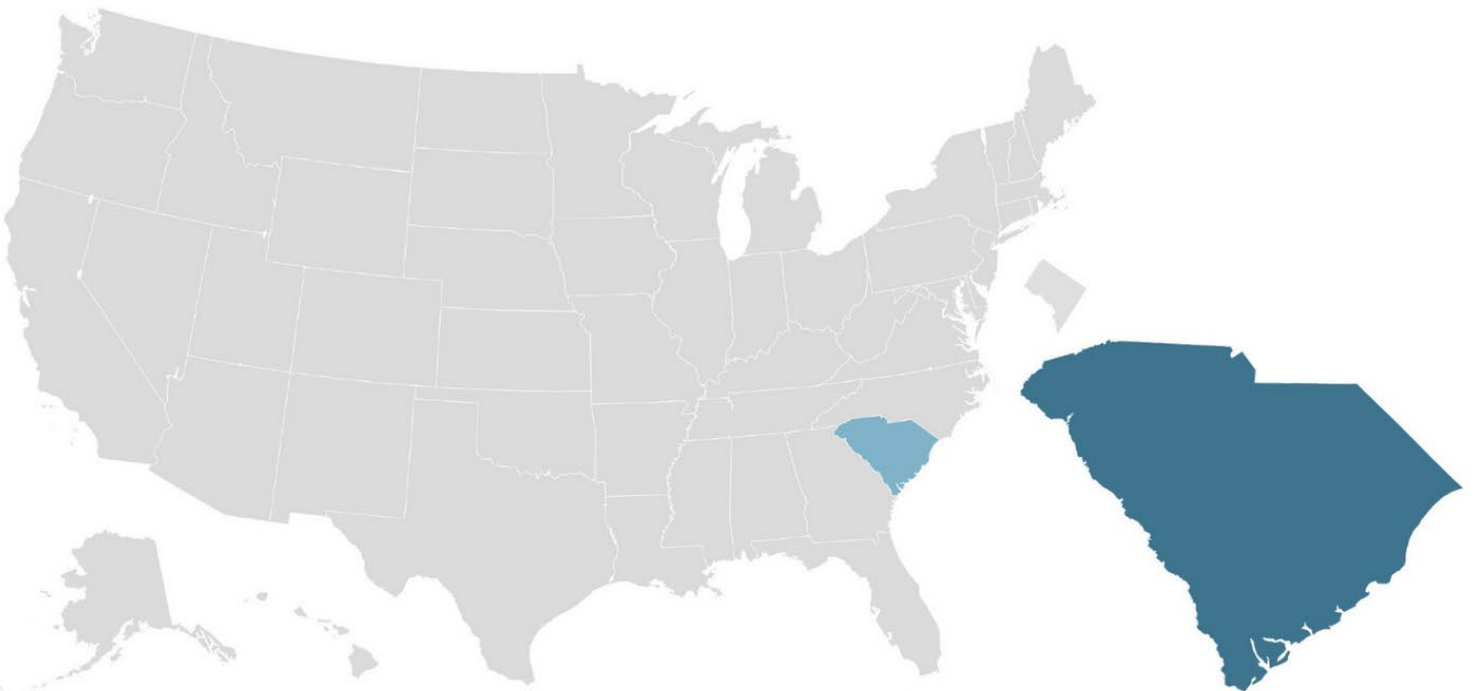




SAMHSA
Substance Abuse and Mental Health
Services Administration

South Carolina

2022 STATE REPORTS – UNDERAGE DRINKING PREVENTION AND ENFORCEMENT



ICCPUD

**THE INTERAGENCY COORDINATING COMMITTEE
ON THE PREVENTION OF UNDERAGE DRINKING (ICCPUD)**

This *State Report* is required by the Sober Truth on Preventing (STOP) Underage Drinking Act (Pub. L. 109-422), enacted by Congress in 2006 and reauthorized in December 2016 as part of the 21st Century Cures Act (Pub. L. 114-255). The STOP Act requires an annual report “on each State’s performance in enacting, enforcing, and creating laws, regulations, and programs to prevent or reduce underage drinking.” As directed by the STOP Act, the State Reports were prepared by the Interagency Coordinating Committee on the Prevention of Underage Drinking (ICCPUD), chaired by Miriam Delphin-Rittmon, Ph.D., the Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Use, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

Time Period Covered by this *State Report*: This *State Report* primarily includes data from calendar year 2020 and 2021. Regional and state profile data were drawn from the most recently available federal survey data as of 2020. State legal data reflect the status of the law as of January 1, 2021. State survey data, collected in 2021, were drawn from the most recent 12-month period in which the states maintained the data.

Source of Data: For each state, overall population information was taken from 2010 Census data. Data about the portion of each state’s population comprising 12-to 20-year-olds, as well as facts about past-month alcohol use and binge use, were averaged from the 2017 through 2020 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), SAMHSA’s Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality (CBHSQ), and the NSDUH special data analysis (2021). Confidence intervals for these estimates are available from CBHSQ’s Division of Surveillance and Data Collection on request. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) application (updated May 2022) served as the resource for data about alcohol-attributable deaths from 2015–2019 among youth under age 21. ARDI was also the source for state-level data on years of potential life lost as a result of underage alcohol-related fatalities. The National Center for Statistics and Analysis’s Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS) provided the 2020 data used to present statistics about fatalities among 15- to 20-year-old drivers. State legal policy data were obtained from the following sources: 1) the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism’s Alcohol Policy Information System (APIS) website (<https://alcoholpolicy.niaaa.nih.gov/>); 2) legal research planned and managed by the ICCPUD.

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SOUTH CAROLINA



THE INTERAGENCY COORDINATING COMMITTEE
ON THE PREVENTION OF UNDERAGE DRINKING (ICCPUD)



South Carolina

State Population: 5,218,040

Population Ages 12–20: 591,000

Past-Month Alcohol Use	
Ages 12–20	
Past-Month Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	95,000 (16.1%)
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	64,000 (10.8%)
Ages 12–14	
Past-Month Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	9,000 (4.7%)
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	5,000 (2.4%)
Ages 15–17	
Past-Month Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	24,000 (12.9%)
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	11,000 (6.2%)
Ages 18–20	
Past-Month Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	62,000 (29.3%)
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use – Number (Percentage)	48,000 (22.4%)
Adults Ages 21+	
Past-Month Alcohol Use – (Percentage)	1,811,000 (48.9%)
Past-Month Binge Alcohol Use – (Percentage)	961,000 (26%)
Average Age of Initiation	
Average Age of Initiation	16.4
Alcohol-Attributable Deaths and Years of Potential Life Lost Under the Age of 21 ¹	
Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (under 21)	83
Years of Potential Life Lost (under 21)	4,716
Fatal Crashes Involving a 15- to 20-Year-Old Driver With Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) > 0.01% ²	
Number of Fatalities Involving 15- to 20-Year-Old Driver With BAC > 0.01%	28
Percentage of All Fatal Crashes Involving a 15- to 20-Year-Old Driver	20%

¹ The Alcohol-Related Disease Impact Application was updated May 2022 to reflect new methodology for calculating the average annual alcohol-attributable deaths, and it reflects national and state annual averages from 2015–2019.

² Alcohol-related fatalities are estimates derived from a sophisticated statistical procedure. The estimates are rounded to the nearest whole number; however, percentages as displayed are calculated from the unrounded estimates and may not equal those calculated from the rounded estimates. Totals may not equal the sum of components due to independent rounding.

Substance Abuse Prevention Services Overview¹

The South Carolina Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services (DAODAS) is the Single State Authority for the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant (SABG) that is administered by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT) and Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP). DAODAS is a cabinet-level agency, with its Director nominated by the state's Governor and confirmed by the South Carolina Senate.

DAODAS contracts with 31 of the state's county alcohol and drug abuse authorities to provide the majority of core substance use services in all 46 counties. These services include traditional group, individual, and family outpatient counseling; post-discharge services; Alcohol and Drug Safety Action Program (ADSAP), the state's DUI program; youth and adolescent services; and primary prevention/education programs. Service delivery emphasizes evidence-based practices and is supported by DAODAS quality assurance efforts. DAODAS engages in close relationships with the county authorities and other contracted providers and supports systematic and continuous actions for quality improvement in service delivery. Each county authority is licensed by the S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control and accredited by CARF International or the Joint Commission. Licensing and credentialing of substance use disorder counselors is regulated by state statute. This includes the requirement for certification of treatment counselors by Addiction Professionals of South Carolina and of prevention professionals by the S.C. Association of Prevention Professionals and Advocates. There are no financial intermediaries between DAODAS and the county authorities, nor are there separate child and adult systems. DAODAS and the county authorities' leadership have a strong relationship and work closely to optimize the efficiency and effectiveness of services.

DAODAS reviews and approves the county authorities' yearly priorities through county plan submissions, which aid in the collection of information able to describe county-level need and local provider efforts. These plans are structured according to the Strategic Prevention Framework and focus on communicating county-level initiatives that influence priorities included in the state's SABG application. The county authorities identify their priorities with input from local surveys, focus groups, advisory councils, and/or political entities that oversee them (either county governments or specially appointed commissions). All county authorities are required to address each of the six CSAP-established primary prevention strategy areas or to submit a waiver letter stating that a specified CSAP prevention strategy is being implemented by another entity in the county authority's service catchment area. A state team reviews the plans for identification of statewide priorities. Approval is granted by the DAODAS Director.

Primary Prevention

Primary prevention is a priority for South Carolina and DAODAS, as demonstrated by the comprehensive nature of the state's prevention infrastructure and the diverse funding streams for prevention, including both state and federal funding. DAODAS will continue to spend a minimum of 20% set aside from the SABG to ensure that alcohol, tobacco, and other drug

¹ Extracted from fiscal year (FY) 2022/2023 – (South Carolina) State Behavioral Health Assessment and Plan, SABG, CSAP, Division of State Programs, CSAT, Division of State and Community Assistance: Planning Step One. Assess the strengths and needs of the service system to address the specific populations.

primary prevention services are available throughout the state's 46 counties. DAODAS also receives a small amount of general State revenue that is earmarked for prevention and utilized by the local providers for general primary prevention services.

Each county authority submits a county plan at the beginning of the state fiscal year to DAODAS for approval. The county plan encapsulates the Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF) approach and primary prevention services – as indicated by local needs assessment – are included in the county plans. To assist the State in fulfilling federal expectations and mandates, counties demonstrate, by utilizing the SPF, how primary prevention service activities that are outcome focused fall under each of the six strategies designated by CSAP – Information Dissemination, Education, Alternatives, Problem Identification and Referral, Community-Based Process, and Environmental.

During fiscal year 2010, Regional Capacity Coaches were added to the South Carolina prevention infrastructure to provide training and technical assistance to SPF State Incentive Grant (SPF SIG) sub-recipients. The Coaches' role has expanded over the years and currently includes providing coaching and training services across the substance use service continuum through a combination of State funding and the SABG primary prevention set-aside to all 31 contracted county alcohol and drug abuse authorities. The Coaches' primary responsibility is to broaden the understanding and build the capacity of the workforce throughout the continuum to utilize the SPF. They are contracted to coordinate and/or provide regional or multi-county training on topics such as community mobilization, evidence-based practices, integrating services throughout the continuum of care, the SPF process, grant writing, and coordinating/facilitating study groups for certification/credentialing purposes.

Treatment

The 31 contracted county alcohol and drug abuse authorities provide the following core services in each of the 46 counties: traditional group, individual, and family outpatient counseling, to include the post-discharge period; Alcohol and Drug Safety Action Program (ADSAP) (described in more detail below), which is the state's program for Driving Under the Influence (DUI) offenders; youth and adolescent services; primary prevention/education programs; and gambling addiction services.

Many county authorities provide specialized levels of care, such as intensive outpatient services (nine or more hours per week), day treatment, medically monitored withdrawal, adolescent inpatient treatment, and/or other residential services. County authorities that do not offer all levels of care are required by the annual DAODAS Funding and Compliance Contract to refer patients to appropriate levels of care at other county authorities.

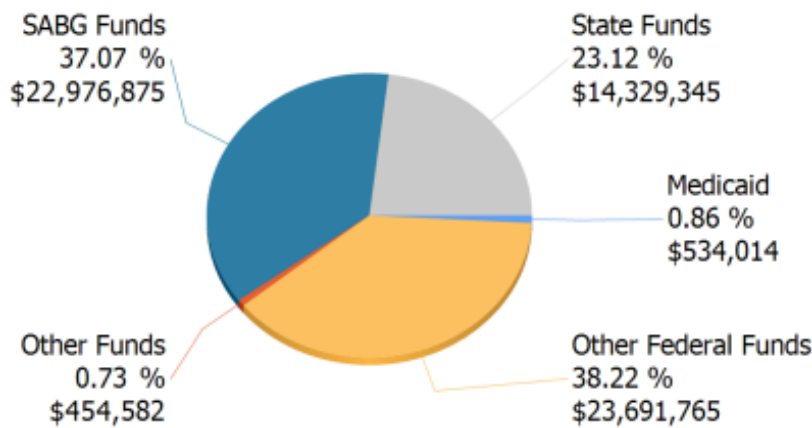
Expenditures for Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment

All states receive federal funds for substance abuse prevention through SABG funds administered by SAMHSA. Exhibit 1 shows the sources that South Carolina used for expenditures on substance abuse prevention and treatment in 2021. As indicated, other federal

funds and SABG funds account for the largest sources (38.22 percent and 37.07 percent, respectively).²

States submit Behavioral Assessment and Plan reports that include their priorities for use of SABG funds, as well as planned expenditures. For FY 2022-2023, South Carolina designated reducing underage alcohol use as the number one priority and ensuring that high quality substance use disorder treatment services targeting adolescent populations are available within each community as the number seven priority for use of SABG funds.³

Exhibit 1: Sources of South Carolina’s 2021 Expenditures for Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment



² WebBGAS State Profile, 2021 SABG and Community Mental Health Block Grant (MHBG) Reports – South Carolina 2021.

³ FY 2022/2023 – (South Carolina) State Behavioral Assessment and Plan, SABG, CSAP, Division of State Programs, CSAT, Division of State and Community Assistance: Table 1: Priority Areas and Annual Performance Indicators.

State Performance: Laws, Enforcement, and Programs

As mandated by the STOP Act, this report details South Carolina’s performance in enacting, enforcing, and creating laws, regulations, and programs to prevent or reduce underage drinking. The following sections address these measures:

State Laws and Policies: These underage drinking prevention policies have been identified as best practices (or as promising practices suitable for ongoing evaluation) and fall into six categories:

- underage possession or purchase of alcohol
- underage drinking and driving
- alcohol availability
- sales and delivery to consumers at home
- alcohol pricing
- enforcement policies

STOP Act State Survey Data: The STOP Act requires annual reporting of data from the 50 states and the District of Columbia on their performance in enacting, enforcing, and creating laws, regulations, and programs to prevent or reduce underage drinking. Administered since 2011, the STOP Act State Survey collects data on the following topics:

- enforcement programs to promote compliance with underage drinking laws and regulations
- programs targeted to youth, parents, and caregivers to deter underage drinking
- state interagency collaborations to implement prevention programs, best-practice standards, collaborations with tribal governments, and participation in underage drinking media campaigns
- state expenditures on the prevention of underage drinking

Underage Possession or Purchase of Alcohol

South Carolina-Underage Possession	
Is underage possession of alcoholic beverages prohibited?	Yes
Are there exceptions based on family relationships?	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is possession allowed if parent or guardian is present or consents? • Is possession allowed if spouse is present or consents? 	No No
Is there an exception based on location?	Yes, in a parent's/guardian's home
Notes: South Carolina provides an exception for a minor's use or possession of alcoholic beverages if the use or possession takes place in the home of the minor's parents or guardian "so long as such beverage was legally purchased." See S.C. Code Ann. § 63-19-2460.	

South Carolina-Underage Consumption	
Is underage consumption of alcoholic beverages prohibited?	Yes
Are there exceptions based on family relationships?	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is consumption allowed if parent or guardian is present or consents? • Is consumption allowed if spouse is present or consents? 	No No
Is there an exception based on location?	Yes, in a parent's/guardian's home
Notes: South Carolina provides an exception for a minor's use or possession of alcoholic beverages if the use or possession takes place in the home of the minor's parents or guardian "so long as such beverage was legally purchased." See S.C. Code Ann. § 63-19-2460.	

South Carolina-Underage Internal Possession	
Is underage internal possession of alcoholic beverages prohibited?	Yes
Are there exceptions based on family relationships?	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is internal possession allowed if parent or guardian is present or consents? • Is internal possession allowed if spouse is present or consents? 	No No
Is there an exception based on location?	Yes, in a parent's/guardian's home
Notes: South Carolina provides an exception for a minor's use or possession of alcoholic beverages if the use or possession takes place in the home of the minor's parents or guardian "so long as such beverage was legally purchased." See S.C. Code Ann. § 63-19-2460.	

South Carolina-Underage Purchase and Attempted Purchase	
Is the purchase of alcoholic beverages prohibited?	Yes
May youth purchase for law enforcement purposes?	Yes

South Carolina-Underage False Identification for Obtaining Alcohol	
Provisions Targeting Minors	
Is the use of false identification (ID) prohibited?	Yes
Does the use of a false ID result in minor’s driver’s license suspension?	Yes, through a judicial process
Provisions Targeting Suppliers	
Is the lending or transferring or selling of a false ID prohibited?	No
Is the production of a false ID in the context of underage alcohol sales specifically prohibited?	No
Retailer Support Provisions	
Is there an incentive for the retailer to use electronic scanners for information digitally encoded on valid IDs?	No
Do state statutes or regulations mandate that state driver’s licenses for persons under 21 be easily distinguishable from licenses for persons 21 and over?	Yes
May the retailer seize apparently false IDs without fear of prosecution even if the ID is ultimately deemed valid?	No
Does an affirmative defense exist for the retailer?	No
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is it a specific affirmative defense (retailer reasonably believed ID was valid after examining it)? 	N/A
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is it a general affirmative defense (retailer reasonably believed purchaser was over 21)? 	N/A
Does the retailer have the right to sue the minor for use of a false ID?	No
May the retailer detain a minor who used a false ID?	No

Underage Drinking and Driving

South Carolina-Youth Blood Alcohol Concentration Limits (Underage Operators of Noncommercial Motor Vehicles)	
What is the maximum blood alcohol concentration (BAC) limit for an underage driver of a motor vehicle?	0.02
Does a BAC level in excess of limit automatically establish a violation (per se violation)?	Yes

What is the minimum age to which the limit applies?	0
What is the maximum age to which the limit applies?	21

South Carolina-Loss of Driving Privileges for Alcohol Violations by Minors (“Use/Lose” Laws)

Is there a “use/lose” law that suspends or revokes a minor’s driving privileges for alcohol violations?	Yes
What types of violation lead to license suspension or revocation?	
• Purchase of alcohol	Yes
• Possession of alcohol	Yes
• Consumption of alcohol	Yes
The law applies to people under what age?	21
Is suspension or revocation mandatory or discretionary?	Mandatory
What is the length of suspension/revocation?	
Minimum number of days	120
Maximum number of days	120

South Carolina-Graduated Driver’s Licenses

Learner Stage	
What is the minimum age for permit to drive with parents, guardians or other adults (other than instructors)?	15
What is the minimum number of months driver must hold learner permit before advancing to intermediate stage?	6
What is the minimum number of hours of driving with parents, guardians or adults before advancing to intermediate stage?	40 (10 of which must be at night)
Intermediate Stage	
What is the minimum age for driving without adult supervision?	15 years, 6 months
For night driving, when does adult supervision requirement begin?	6:00 PM (May only drive unsupervised during daylight hours; nighttime is defined as starting at 6:00 PM or 8:00 PM.)
Can law enforcement stop a driver for night driving violation as a primary offense?	Yes
Are there restrictions on passengers?	Yes, no more than two nonfamily passengers under 21 unless supervised by driver at least 21 years (unless transporting students to school).
Can law enforcement stop driver for violation of passenger restrictions as a primary offense?	Yes

License Stage	
What is the minimum age for full license privileges and lifting of restrictions?	16 years, 6 months

Alcohol Availability

South Carolina-Furnishing Alcohol to Minors	
Is furnishing of alcoholic beverages to minors prohibited?	Yes
Are there exceptions based on family relationships?	Yes, in specified locations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is furnishing allowed if the parent or guardian supplies the alcohol? Is furnishing allowed if the spouse supplies the alcohol? 	Yes, in specified locations
Is there an exception based on location?	Yes, in any private residence, if parent/guardian/spouse supplies alcohol
Affirmative Defense for Sellers and Licensees	
Does law require seller/licensee to be exonerated of furnishing to a minor if the minor has not been charged?	Yes
Notes: South Carolina's Parent/Guardian and Spouse exceptions apply when the alcohol is furnished in the home of the spouse or in the home of the parent or guardian. See S.C. Code Ann. §§ 61-4-90, 61-6-4070 and 61-6-4075.	

South Carolina-Responsible Beverage Service (RBS)	
Is there a state law pertaining to Beverage Service Training?	No
If training is mandatory, who must participate?	N/A
If training is voluntary, which of the following incentives are offered?	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defense in dram shop liability lawsuits 	N/A
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discounts in dram shop liability insurance, license fees, or other 	N/A
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mitigation of fines or other administrative penalties for sales to minors or intoxicated persons 	N/A
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection against license revocation for sales to minors or sales to intoxicated persons 	N/A
Does the RBS law apply to on-premises establishments (such as bars and restaurants) or off-premises establishments (such as liquor stores)?	N/A
Does the RBS law apply to new or existing licensees?	N/A

South Carolina-Minimum Ages for Sellers of Alcohol – Off-Premises (i.e., Liquor Stores)	
What is the minimum age requirement for off-premises retail establishments?	
Beer	None
Wine	None
Spirits	21
Does a manager or supervisor have to be present when an underage person is selling beverages?	No
Notes: Although no minimum age is specified to sell beer and wine at off-sale establishments licensed to sell beer and wine, an employee of a retail liquor establishment must be at least 21 years of age.	

South Carolina-Minimum Age for Alcohol Servers and Bartenders – On-Premises (i.e., Restaurants and Bars)	
What is the minimum age requirement for servers in on-premises establishments?	
Beer	18
Wine	18
Spirits	18
What is the minimum age requirement for bartenders in on-premises establishments?	
Beer	21
Wine	21
Spirits	21
Does a manager or supervisor have to be present when an underage person is selling beverages?	No

South Carolina-Distance Limitations Applied to New Alcohol Outlets Near Universities, Colleges, and Primary and Secondary Schools	
Colleges and Universities	
Is there a distance requirement for off-premises outlets (i.e., liquor stores)?	No
Is there a distance requirement for on-premises outlets (i.e., restaurants and bars)?	No
To which alcohol products does requirement apply?	N/A
Primary and Secondary Schools	
Is there a distance requirement for off-premises outlets (i.e., liquor stores)?	Yes, within 300 feet if school is within a municipality; within 500 feet if school is outside of a municipality.
Is there a distance requirement for on-premises outlets (i.e., restaurants and bars)?	Yes, within 300 feet if school is within a municipality; within 500 feet if school is outside of a municipality.
To which alcohol products does requirement apply?	Beer, wine, and spirits

South Carolina-Dram Shop Liability	
Does a statute create dram shop liability?	No
Does the statute limit damages that may be recovered?	N/A
Does the statute limit who may be sued?	N/A
Does the statute limit elements or standards of proof?	N/A
Does common law dram shop liability exist?	Yes

South Carolina-Social Host Liability	
Does a statute create social host liability?	No
Does the statute limit damages that may be recovered?	N/A
Does the statute limit who may be sued?	N/A
Does the statute limit elements or standards of proof?	N/A
Does common law social host liability exist?	Yes

South Carolina-Prohibitions Against Hosting Underage Drinking Parties	
Does a statute prohibit hosting underage drinking parties?	Yes
Is the statute specific to underage parties, or a general prohibition against permitting underage drinking on the property?	General
What action by underage guest triggers a violation?	Possession and consumption
Property type covered by the law?	Other
What level of knowledge by the host is required?	Overt act
Does host's preventive action protect him/her from being held liable?	No
Are there any exceptions for underage guests?	No

South Carolina-Keg Registration	
How is a keg defined (in gallons)?	Equal to or greater than 5.16
Prohibitions	
Is it illegal to possess an unregistered or unlabeled keg and if so, what is the penalty?	Yes (maximum fine/jail, \$500/30 days)
Is it illegal to destroy the label on a keg, and if so, what is the penalty?	Yes (maximum fine/jail, \$500/30 days)
What purchaser information is collected?	
Must the retailer collect the name and address?	Yes
Must the retailer collect the ID number, name and address on license or other government information?	Yes

Must the retailer collect the address at which keg will be consumed?	No
Must warning information be given to purchaser?	Active (requires action by purchaser)
Is a deposit required?	No
Does law cover disposable kegs?	No

South Carolina-High-Proof Grain Alcohol Beverages	
Are there restrictions on the sale of high-proof grain alcohol beverages?	No
Are restrictions based on Alcohol by Volume (ABV)?	N/A
Are there exceptions to restrictions?	N/A

Sales and Delivery to Consumers at Home

South Carolina-Retailer Interstate Shipments of Alcohol	
Are out-of-state retailers prohibited from sending interstate shipments to in-state consumers?	
Beer	Prohibited
Wine	Prohibited
Spirits	Prohibited

South Carolina-Direct Shipments/Sales	
May alcohol producers ship directly to consumers?	Yes
What alcohol types may be shipped?	Wine
Must purchaser make mandatory trip to producer before delivery is authorized?	No
Age verification requirements	
Must the producer/shipper verify purchaser's age before sale?	No
Must the common carrier (deliverer) verify age of recipients?	No
State approval/permit requirements	
Must the producer/manufacture obtain state license or permit?	Yes
Must the common carrier (deliverer) be approved by a state agency?	No
Recording/reporting requirements	
Must the producer/manufacture record/report purchaser's name?	No
Must the common carrier (deliverer) record/report recipient's name?	No

Shipping label requirements	
Must the label state "Package contains alcohol"?	Yes
Must the label state "Recipient must be 21 years old"?	Yes

South Carolina-Home Delivery	
Is home delivery of alcohol permitted?	
Beer	No law
Wine	No law
Spirits	No law

South Carolina- Direct to Consumer	
Is there a policy allowing on-premises retailers to deliver alcohol to a consumer at home?	No
Which on-premises retailers can provide delivery of alcoholic beverages? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restaurant • Bar license • Third party license 	N/A N/A N/A
Which types of alcohol are permitted to be delivered? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beer • Wine • Spirits • Mixed Drinks 	N/A N/A N/A N/A
Requirements and Restrictions	
Are there restrictions in place addressing details of the delivery? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hours limited • Amount of alcohol limited • Food requirement 	N/A N/A N/A
Are there certain requirements that the delivery person must meet? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must be 21 • Must check ID at point of delivery • Must receive payment regardless of delivery completion 	N/A N/A N/A

Alcohol Pricing

South Carolina-Alcohol Taxes	
Beer	
Control system for beer?	No
Specific excise tax per gallon for 5% alcohol beer	\$0.77
Ad valorem excise tax (for on-premises sales) on total receipts for 5% alcohol beer	
Wholesale tax rate (if applicable)	
Retail tax rate (if applicable)	
If retail tax rate applies, is there an exemption from general sales tax?	No
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General sales tax rate 	Not relevant
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sales tax adjusted retail tax rate (the retail tax minus the general sales tax, where there is an exemption from the general sales tax) 	Not relevant
Ad valorem excise tax (for off-premises sales) on total receipts for 5% alcohol beer	
Wholesale tax rate (if applicable)	
Retail tax rate (if applicable)	
If retail tax rate applies, is there an exemption from general sales tax?	No
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General sales tax rate 	Not relevant
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sales tax adjusted retail tax rate (the retail tax minus the general sales tax, where there is an exemption from the general sales tax) 	Not relevant
Additional taxes for 3.2 – 6% alcohol beer if applicable	
Wine	
Control system for wine?	No
Specific excise tax per gallon for 12% alcohol wine	\$1.08
Ad valorem excise tax (for on-premises sales) on total receipts for 12% alcohol wine	
Wholesale tax rate (if applicable)	
Retail tax rate (if applicable)	
If retail tax rate applies, is there an exemption from general sales tax?	No
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General sales tax rate 	Not relevant

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sales tax adjusted retail tax rate (the retail tax minus the general sales tax, where there is an exemption from the general sales tax) 	Not relevant
Ad valorem excise tax (for off-premises sales) on total receipts for 12% alcohol wine	
Wholesale tax rate (if applicable)	
Retail tax rate (if applicable)	
If retail tax rate applies, is there an exemption from general sales tax?	No
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General sales tax rate 	Not relevant
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sales tax adjusted retail tax rate (the retail tax minus the general sales tax, where there is an exemption from the general sales tax) 	Not relevant
Additional taxes for 6 – 14% alcohol wine if applicable	
Spirits	
Control system for spirits?	No
Specific excise tax per gallon for 40% alcohol spirits	\$2.96
Ad valorem excise tax (for on-premises sales) on total receipts for 40% alcohol spirits	
Wholesale tax rate (if applicable)	
Retail tax rate (if applicable)	5.00%
If retail tax rate applies, is there an exemption from general sales tax?	No
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General sales tax rate 	Not relevant
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sales tax adjusted retail tax rate (the retail tax minus the general sales tax, where there is an exemption from the general sales tax) 	5.00%
Ad valorem excise tax (for off-premises sales) on total receipts for 40% alcohol spirits	
Wholesale tax rate (if applicable)	
Retail tax rate (if applicable)	
If retail tax rate applies, is there an exemption from general sales tax?	No
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General sales tax rate 	Not relevant
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sales tax adjusted retail tax rate (the retail tax minus the general sales tax, where there is an exemption from the general sales tax) 	Not relevant

Additional taxes for 15 – 50% alcohol spirits if applicable	
Notes: Base tax rate is \$2.72 per gallon plus a 9% surtax of \$0.24 added to the base rate, for a total of \$2.96 per gallon.	

South Carolina-Low-Price, High-Volume Drink Specials	
Are on-premises retailers prohibited from offering the following types of drink specials?	
Free beverages	No (licensee may offer a free drink on a case-by-case basis)
Multiple servings at one time	No
Multiple servings for same price as single serving	Yes
Reduced price for a specified day or time (i.e., happy hours)	Restricted (Permitted 4 p.m. - 8 p.m.)
Unlimited beverages for fixed price	No
Increased volume without increase in price	No

South Carolina-Wholesaler Pricing Restrictions	
Beer	
Are volume discounts to retailers allowed?	None
Must wholesalers establish a minimum markup or maximum discount for each product sold to retailers?	No
Must wholesalers publicly post and hold (i.e., not reduce) prices for a set period of time?	No law
Is wholesaler permitted to extend credit to retailer and if so, what is the maximum time period?	No
Wine	
Are volume discounts to retailers allowed?	None
Must wholesalers establish a minimum markup or maximum discount for each product sold to retailers?	No
Must wholesalers publicly post and hold (i.e., not reduce) prices for a set period of time?	No law
Is wholesaler permitted to extend credit to retailer and if so, what is the maximum time period?	No
Spirits	
Are volume discounts to retailers allowed?	None

Must wholesalers establish a minimum markup or maximum discount for each product sold to retailers?	No
Must wholesalers publicly post and hold (i.e., not reduce) prices for a set period of time?	No law
Is wholesaler permitted to extend credit to retailer and if so, what is the maximum time period?	No

Enforcement Policies

South Carolina-Compliance Check Protocols	
Does the state have a written protocol for when an underage decoy is used in compliance checks?	Yes
What is the minimum age a decoy may be to participate in a compliance check?	16
What is the maximum age a decoy may be to participate in a compliance check?	19
Are there appearance requirements for the decoy?	Yes; no facial hair, no heavy makeup, no inappropriate clothing
Does decoy carry ID during compliance check?	Required
May decoy verbally exaggerate his or her actual age?	Prohibited
Is decoy training mandated, recommended, prohibited, or not specified?	Not specified

South Carolina-Penalty Guidelines for Sales to Minors	
Are there written guidelines for penalties that are imposed on retailers for furnishing to a minor?	No written guidelines
What is the time period for defining second, third, and subsequent offenses?	N/A
What is the penalty for the first offense?	N/A
What is the penalty for the second offense?	N/A
What is the penalty for the third offense?	N/A
What is the penalty for the fourth offense?	N/A

South Carolina State Survey Responses

State Agency Information	
<i>Agency with primary responsibility for enforcing underage drinking laws:</i>	
South Carolina Law Enforcement Division (SLED)	
Enforcement Strategies	
<i>State law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	No
Shoulder Tap Operations	No
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	No
Underage Alcohol–Related Fatality Investigations	Yes
<i>Local law enforcement agencies use:</i>	
Cops in Shops	No
Shoulder Tap Operations	Yes
Party Patrol Operations or Programs	Yes
Underage Alcohol–Related Fatality Investigations	Yes
<i>State has a program to investigate and enforce direct sales/shipment laws</i>	Yes
Primary state agency responsible for enforcing laws addressing direct sales/shipments of alcohol to minors	SLED
Such laws are also enforced by local law enforcement agencies	Don't know
Enforcement Statistics	
<i>State collects data on the number of minors found in possession</i>	Don't know
Number of minors found in possession ¹ by state law enforcement agencies	Not applicable
Number pertains to the 12 months ending	Not applicable
Data include arrests/citations issued by local law enforcement agencies	Not applicable
<i>State conducts underage compliance checks/decoy operations² to determine whether alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	Yes
Data are collected on these activities	Yes
Number of retail licensees in state ³	13,202
Number of licensees checked for compliance by state agencies (including random checks)	5,440
Number of licensees that failed state compliance checks	458
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	05/31/2021
Compliance checks/decoy operations conducted at on-sale, off-sale, or both retail establishments	Both on- and off-sale establishments
<i>State conducts random underage compliance checks/decoy operations</i>	Yes
Number of licensees subject to random state compliance checks/decoy operations	5,540
Number of licensees that failed random state compliance checks	458
<i>Local agencies conduct underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine whether alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors</i>	Yes
Data are collected on these activities	Yes
Number of licensees checked for compliance by local agencies	4,858
Number of licensees that failed local compliance checks	296
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2020
Sanctions	
<i>State collects data on fines imposed on retail establishments that furnish to minors</i>	Yes
Number of fines imposed by the state ⁴	587
Total amount in fines across all licensees	\$332,800
Smallest fine imposed	\$400
Largest fine imposed	\$1,000
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2021

<i>State collects data on license suspensions imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing to minors</i>	Yes
Number of suspensions imposed by the state ⁵	2
Total days of suspensions across all licensees	No data
Shortest period of suspension imposed (in days)	No data
Longest period of suspension imposed (in days)	No data
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2021
<i>State collects data on license revocations imposed on retail establishments specifically for furnishing to minors</i>	Yes
Number of license revocations imposed ⁶	44
Numbers pertain to the 12 months ending	06/30/2021

Additional Clarification

No data

¹ Or having consumed or purchased per state statutes.

² Underage compliance checks/decoy operations to determine whether alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to minors.

³ Excluding special licenses such as temporary, seasonal, and common carrier licenses.

⁴ Does not include fines imposed by local agencies.

⁵ Does not include suspensions imposed by local agencies.

⁶ Does not include revocations imposed by local agencies.

Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State

South Carolina Alcohol Enforcement Teams-Enforcement Efforts

Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	Yes
URL for evaluation report:	https://ncweb.pire.org/scdocuments/
URL for more program information:	http://www.scoutofthei rhands.org/index.html

Program Description: South Carolina Alcohol Enforcement Teams (AETs) are a statewide network of local and state law enforcement agencies that have built a partnership with prevention agencies. Each of the 16 judicial circuits has an AET that conducts best practice law enforcement operations while offering prevention activities and raising community awareness. Typical enforcement strategies include compliance checks, public safety checkpoints, and controlled party dispersals. The program is separated into two parts (enforcement and education) for the purposes of this report to distinguish the numbers served by each type of effort. Given the population-level impact of strategies conducted by AETs (with no individual directly "served"), the state considers the affected population to be almost its entire population of 14- to 20-year-old people. In FY20, there were 4,858 alcohol compliance checks with a 6.1 percent buy-rate (non-compliance rate). There were 213 bar checks. Bar checks are not compliance checks (where an undercover youth attempts to purchase alcohol); rather, they are law enforcement officers looking for general violations, conducting a sweep of patrons for fake IDs, and/or providing retailer education about alcohol sale/use. There were nine shoulder tap operations with 129 individuals who were approached. This resulted in eight adults purchasing for youth undercover. There were 395 public safety checkpoints and 161 saturation patrols resulting in 4,751 total violations and arrests for both types of operations. There were 103 underage alcohol parties dispersed in FY20 in gatherings involving 1,678 people resulting in 247 citations and arrests.

Alcohol Merchant Education (Responsible Beverage Service Education)	
Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Program has been evaluated	Yes

Evaluation report is available	Yes
URL for evaluation report:	https://ncweb.pire.org/scdocuments/
URL for more program information:	https://www.daodas.sc.gov/prevention/merchant-initiatives/

Program Description: Efforts to enforce laws regarding underage purchases of alcohol or tobacco are strengthened by efforts to help educate and train those who sell alcohol or tobacco products with appropriate information and proper techniques. Several merchant education curricula are in use nationally and in South Carolina, though the county authorities are now exclusively using the Palmetto Retailers Education Program (PREP) curriculum. In FY20, 1,128 retail staff were served. Thirty-nine of the 46 counties served at least one retailer in PREP, and Beaufort (187) served the most. There is a standardized PREP post-test used across the system that allows standardization of outcomes. Primarily, the test is graded as pass or fail. Among those who passed in FY20, the average score was 95.7 percent.

Substance Abuse Curricula Programs

Number of youth served	1,833
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	Yes
URL for evaluation report:	https://ncweb.pire.org/scdocuments/
URL for more program information:	https://www.daodas.sc.gov/prevention/community-based-services/

Program Description: Local prevention providers deliver one or more substance abuse curriculum programs to youth, mostly for middle school youth, throughout the state. In the provider network, 11 different programs were implemented across the state in FY20. The Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services (DAODAS) Standard survey of middle and high school-aged participants of a prevention program that is delivered during at least four sessions over a period of at least 30 days is compatible with the National Outcome Measures to include perceived risk/harm; disapproval of substance use; perceived parental and peer attitudes; decision-making; 30-day substance use; past 2-week binge drinking; and parent communication. The pre-test is linked to the post-test by assigning each student a unique ID number.

Alcohol-Drug True Stories (hosted by Matt Damon) is a movie with testimonials by real people about their experiences with alcohol and drugs. When used together with its accompanying discussion guide, this program is considered an evidence-based practice. The program was implemented with 156 matched youths at one site. There was a statistically significant positive change in perceived risk, favorable attitudes, perceived peer norms, and a near significant positive changes in decision-making.

ATOD (Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs) 101 is a course that can be customized for any setting. In ATOD 101, students receive information on the risks and laws associated with alcohol, tobacco, marijuana, and other drugs. This program was used by one site with a total of 65 matched participants. There was a statistically significant positive change in favorable attitudes.

Class Action is a comprehensive, evidence-based ATOD prevention curriculum. This program was used by one site with a total of 27 matched participants. There were no statistically significant changes in risk factors or substances. Keepin' It Real, an evidence-based, video-enhanced intervention for youth ages 10 to 17 that uses a culturally grounded resiliency model that incorporates traditional ethnic values and practices to protect against drug use, was used by three sites with a total of 419 matched participants. There was statistically significant positive change in perceived risk and e-cigs or vape use.

LifeSkills Training, a skill-based, evidence-based ATOD prevention curriculum was implemented in eight sites with 825 matched participants. For middle school, there were statistically significant positive change in perceived risk and binge drinking.

Operation Prevention Rx is an evidence-based program. The mission is to educate students about the true impacts of opioids and kick-start lifesaving conversations in the home and classroom. It was used by two sites with a total of 166 matched participants. For high school, there were statistically significant positive changes in perceived risk, decision-making, favorable attitudes, and perceived peer norms.

Project Towards No Drug Abuse (TND), a prevention curriculum intended for high school students, was used by one site with 69 total matched participants. There were no statistically significant changes in risk factors or substance use.

Too Good for Drugs is an evidence-based program with specific lessons for middle and high school students. One site was implemented and a total of 60 matched participants used this program. There were no statistically significant changes in risk factors or substance use.

South Carolina AET Public Education Efforts

Number of youth served	No data
Number of parents served	No data
Number of caregivers served	No data
Program has been evaluated	Yes
Evaluation report is available	Yes
URL for evaluation report:	https://ncweb.pire.org/scdocuments/
URL for more program information:	http://www.scoutoftheirhands.org/index.html

Program Description: AET awareness activities included holding town hall meetings, doing educational sessions for youth or adults, conducting local media campaigns, and “casual contacts,” which are typically law enforcement officers making community contacts with youth or merchants to keep a high visibility presence and warn them of upcoming enforcement efforts. AETs reported 176 media placements (e.g., articles and TV stories) during FY20. AETs across the state conducted an additional 131 prevention activities meant to educate residents about substance abuse and misuse. Officers estimated approximately 40,685 individuals were exposed (participated or observed) the events.

Since 2010, AETs have participated in the statewide Out of Their Hands campaign during April. Focused on reducing alcohol access for individuals under 21 years old due to high school proms traditionally held beginning the last week of March through the first week of May, April was chosen because it is also recognized nationally as “Alcohol Awareness Month”. Law enforcement across South Carolina step-up enforcement of underage drinking laws and in collaboration with prevention personnel conducted education and community awareness of the public health and public safety consequences of consuming alcoholic beverages. For instance, in FY19, AETs conducted 47 presentations and media events conducted during “Out of Their Hands” throughout the month of April 2019. During April 2019, an estimated 700,000 South Carolinians received information about underage drinking through the “Out of Their Hands” media activities.

On March 15, 2020, South Carolina Governor Henry McMaster issued Executive Order 2020-09 due public health risk due to the COVID-19 pandemic. AET planned 2020 Out of Their Hands campaign enforcement and media activities, but the pandemic decreased participation in past year. Most schools (elementary, secondary, and higher education) closed, and school officials moved students' education to online platforms. As a result of the pandemic,

the traditional enforcement operations such as alcohol compliance checks, public safety checkpoints, and related activity were reduced. The only media events related to social media posts and, unfortunately, social media were difficult to track and therefore not reported.

Additional Underage Drinking Prevention Programs Operated or Funded by the State

No data

Additional Clarification

No data

Additional Information Related to Underage Drinking Prevention Programs

State collaborates with federally recognized tribal governments in the prevention of underage drinking No

Description of collaboration: Not applicable

State has programs to measure and/or reduce youth exposure to alcohol advertising and marketing No

Description of program: Not applicable

State collaborates with/participates in media campaigns to prevent underage drinking Yes

Federal campaigns: "Talk. They Hear You." Yes

Regional and local media campaigns: Parents Who Host, Lose The Most and SC Out of Their Hands Yes

Local school district efforts: No

Other: No

State collaborates with/participates in SAMHSA's national media campaign, "Talk. They Hear You." Yes

State officially endorses TTHY efforts No

State commits state resources for TTHY No

State forwards TTHY materials to local areas Yes

Other: No

State procures funding for TTHY No

Pro bono Not applicable

Donated air time Not applicable

Earned media Not applicable

Other: Not applicable

State has adopted or developed best practice standards for underage drinking prevention programs Yes

Agencies/organizations that established best practices standards:

Federal agency(ies): SAMHSA, CDC, NIAAAA, NIDA Yes

Agency(ies) within your state: SC DAODAS Yes

Nongovernmental agency(ies): Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation Yes

Other: No

Best practice standards description: South Carolina follows all guidance that is provided by federal agencies. Materials and resources are utilized by the state, and information is forwarded to local county agencies and coalitions to utilize in programs and services provided throughout the state. SC DAODAS promotes the use of evidence-based prevention programs and strategies (both education and environmental) at the state and local level to achieve outcomes in reducing underage drinking. Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation (PIRE) provides technical assistance, training, and evaluation of prevention programs at the state and local level. Training and technical assistance has been provided by PIRE and other researchers in the field of environmental prevention such as Dr. Harold Holder. South Carolina has also published several research studies at the state and local level with PIRE researchers highlighting the efforts in reducing underage drinking and impaired driving. The most recent article published in January 2021, in the journal Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research (Volume 45. No.1), demonstrates the positive impact of the South Carolina Alcohol Enforcement Team (AET) program on the reduction of drinking-and-driving crashes among drivers under 21 years old.

The study was co-authored by Michelle Nienhius, M.P.H., Manager of Prevention and Intervention Services for the S.C. Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services; Michael D. George, Ph.D., and Steve Shamblen, Ph.D., of the Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation; Harold D. Holder, Ph.D., of the Prevention Research Center; and Rachel Holder, M.P.A., of CHES Health Solutions. The researchers analyzed records of retail checks for compliance with the legal drinking age and traffic crash records from 2006 (just before the AET program expanded statewide in 2007) through 2016. County compliance check data were used to calculate the percentage of the under-21 state population exposed to compliance checks in a given month. The research team then examined the relationship over time between compliance check exposure and alcohol-related crashes involving drivers under age 21 and used statistical modeling to estimate the impact of the AET program. Drinking-and-driving crashes among drivers 21 and older were also assessed to control for other factors (besides underage compliance checks) that might influence alcohol-involved traffic crashes. Overall, the study provides strong evidence that consistent and regular retail compliance check enforcement can result in sustained reductions in alcohol availability to those under 21, sufficient to reduce alcohol-related traffic crashes in this age group. The researchers are not aware of any other state having duplicated the South Carolina AET program.

Additional Clarification

No data

State Interagency Collaboration

A state-level interagency governmental body/committee exists to coordinate or address underage drinking prevention activities Don't know/No answer

Committee contact information:
Not applicable

Agencies/organizations represented on the committee:
Not applicable

A website or other public source exists to describe committee activities Not applicable
URL or other means of access: Not applicable

Underage Drinking Reports

State has prepared a plan for preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years Yes
Prepared by: South Carolina Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services (DAODAS)
Plan can be accessed via: SABG Block Grant Application for South Carolina, Michelle Nienhius, mnienhius@daodas.sc.gov

State has prepared a report on preventing underage drinking in the last 3 years Yes
Prepared by: DAODAS and PIRE
Report can be accessed via: <https://ncweb.pire.org/scdocuments/>

Additional Clarification

No data

State Expenditures for the Prevention of Underage Drinking

Compliance checks in retail outlets:
Estimate of state funds expended Data not available
Estimate based on the 12 months ending Data not available

Checkpoints and saturation patrols:
Estimate of state funds expended Data not available
Estimate based on the 12 months ending Data not available

Community-based programs to prevent underage drinking:
Estimate of state funds expended Data not available
Estimate based on the 12 months ending Data not available

K-12 school-based programs to prevent underage drinking:
Estimate of state funds expended Data not available
Estimate based on the 12 months ending Data not available

Programs targeted to institutes of higher learning:
Estimate of state funds expended Data not available
Estimate based on the 12 months ending Data not available

<i>Programs that target youth in the juvenile justice system:</i>	
Estimate of state funds expended	Data not available
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data not available

<i>Programs that target youth in the child welfare system:</i>	
Estimate of state funds expended	Data not available
Estimate based on the 12 months ending	Data not available

<i>Other programs:</i>	
Programs or strategies included:	Data not available
Estimate of state funds expended:	Data not available
Estimate based on the 12 months ending:	Data not available

Funds Dedicated to Underage Drinking

<i>State derives funds dedicated to underage drinking from the following revenue streams:</i>	
Taxes	No data
Fines	No data
Fees	No data
Other: No data	No data

<i>Description of funding streams and how they are used:</i>	
No data	

Additional Clarification

No data



**THE INTERAGENCY COORDINATING COMMITTEE
ON THE PREVENTION OF UNDERAGE DRINKING (ICCPUD)**

ICCPUD