



# South Carolina Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services

HENRY McMASTER  
Governor

SARA GOLDSBY  
Director

December 4, 2019

Via E-mail

The Honorable Jay West, Chair  
Healthcare and Regulatory Subcommittee  
Legislative Oversight Committee  
South Carolina House of Representatives  
Post Office Box 11867  
Columbia, South Carolina 29211

RE: Follow-up questions from the Subcommittee meeting with the agency on  
November 12, 2019

Dear Representative West:

Thank you for the opportunity to provide information on the Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services' prevention activities during our meeting on November 12, 2019. As requested in your letter dated November 15, 2019, I am pleased to provide the following information:

## **Prevention and Intervention**

1. The percent change in substance use rates in 2017 are significantly less than 2016. Please provide additional information regarding what may have impacted substance use rates during that period. (Reference slide 44 from the agency's presentation on November 12, 2019).

These rates are based on pre-tests and post-tests of students participating in evidence-based prevention curricula in school and community settings. According to our evaluator, Alan Stein-Seroussi, Ph.D., with the Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation (PIRE), in both 2016 and 2017 middle school students tended to have higher rates of change than high school students. However, there were many more high school students in 2017 (1,588 vs. 891 middle school students), which drove down the overall rates of change. In 2016, the number of middle-schoolers (1,440) was over six times the number of high-schoolers (230), which can account for the drastically higher rates of change in that year.

2. Between 2016 and 2017, there was a significant percentage drop in the four alcohol product categories tracked through compliance checks. To what does the agency attribute this change?

According to Dr. Stein-Seroussi, although the total number of alcohol compliance checks was down in 2017, it followed three straight years of high numbers of checks. So, Dr. Stein-Seroussi's hypothesis is that the type of alcohol purchased

during compliance checks dropped across all four categories because merchants in 2017 were more vigilant due to their awareness of the high level of compliance checks in 2014, 2015 and 2016.

In addition, Michael George, Ph.D., another member of our PIRE evaluation team, noted that more Alcohol Enforcement Team (AET) training has contributed to a deeper understanding of the positive relationship between media efforts (traditional and social) and enforcement. As a result, more AETs began to use social media to advertise that compliance checks were being conducted in 2017, leading to greater awareness among merchants.

3. What percentage of the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant is allocated for primary prevention services?

DAODAS allocates 20% of the Block Grant for primary prevention services as required by the federal Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

4. Do local alcohol and drug abuse authorities, servicing a multi-county area, experience an increased rate of substance abuse verses counties with a single provider?

According to Sazid Khan, Ph.D., DAODAS epidemiologist, while there may be some substances that are used/misused at a higher frequency in areas served by multi-county agencies than single-county agencies – and vice versa – there does not seem to be a clear-cut association between these rates and the coverage size of a county alcohol and drug abuse authority. Instead, there are many other factors that must be taken into account (type of population in an area, socio-economic variables, local coalition involvement, etc.).

5. How many vacant certified prevention specialist and certified senior prevention specialist positions are there in the state? Please provide additional information regarding compensation and how it compares to North Carolina and Georgia.

Within the 26 county alcohol and drug abuse authorities that have responded to our request for information, there are 9 vacant prevention positions. However, we received several comments that the number of funded positions is not equal to the task of providing prevention services in their coverage areas.

According to data from the DAODAS Finance & Operations Division, the average salary of a prevention professional employed by a county authority in Fiscal Year 2020 is \$42,416. While we have not received the requested information from Georgia, according to the N.C. Division of Mental Health / Developmental Disabilities / Substance Abuse Services, an equivalent position funded by that agency has an average salary of \$52,604.

### **Government and Partner Organizations**

6. What state agencies and partner organizations comprise the State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup?

According to DAODAS epidemiologist Dr. Khan, who serves as chairman of the SEOW, the following agencies and organizations are members of the workgroup:

DAODAS	S.C. Revenue and Fiscal Affairs Office
S.C. Department of Corrections	Children’s Trust of South Carolina
S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control	Fact Forward ( <i>formerly the S.C. Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy</i> )
S.C. Department of Health and Human Services	Mothers Against Drunk Driving South Carolina
S.C. Department of Juvenile Justice	Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation
S.C. Department of Mental Health	SC First Steps
S.C. Department of Public Safety	S.C. Hospital Association
S.C. Department of Social Services	Smokefree SC

7. Please provide a list of “red flags” alcohol and tobacco merchants can look for to identify fake identification cards. Please note: If you have any concern that providing this information, which will be posted on the Committee’s webpage, will negatively affect efforts to combat the usage of fake identification cards, please do not provide it. Instead, please provide contact information for merchants who wish to learn more about this topic.

See the accompanying PDF titled *How to FLAG Fake IDs*.

8. Is the annual statewide outcomes report, prepared by the Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation, posted online or otherwise made available to the public?

Yes. It is posted on the DAODAS website at <https://www.daodas.sc.gov/prevention/statistics-and-outcomes/>

9. How many merchants in each county have completed the Palmetto Retailers Education Program? How many merchants would qualify for this program? Please provide estimates if exact numbers are not known.

First, it is important to note that *merchants* (i.e., businesses) do not complete the Palmetto Retailers Education Program (PREP). Instead, *individual employees* of merchants/businesses complete the PREP training. The accompanying Excel file (titled “PREP data (002)”) contains the number of individual PREP completions (20,735) – broken down by county – from the program’s inception in 2006 through June 30, 2019. Since completion of PREP results in a two-year certification, a number of the individual completions in the accompanying Excel file may be the same person who has taken the PREP training more than once to renew his/her certification.

We can only estimate the total number of merchants whose employees would benefit from completing PREP. While data from the S.C. Department of Revenue provides the number of entities licensed to sell alcoholic beverages (over 9,000), we have to rely on DAODAS’ survey of tobacco outlets to ascertain the number of tobacco retailers (7,055 in fiscal year 2018), because South Carolina does not require licensure of such retailers. Of course, many businesses that sell tobacco products also sell alcoholic beverages, so there will be substantial overlap between these two types of merchants. **NOTE:** The approximate number of alcoholic beverage licenses provided above reflects the types of licenses granted to businesses most likely to have employees who need PREP training (non-profit

private clubs that sell liquor by the drink, off- and on-premise beer and wine outlets, retail liquor stores, and sports venues).

**Schools and School Districts**

10. Please provide a list of school districts that have not availed themselves at the opportunity to incorporate classroom-based educational programming designed to help mitigate substance use.

Based on the responses we have received from the county alcohol and drug abuse authorities, the following 18 school districts are not working with their local agencies to incorporate classroom-based programming:

Aiken County Public Schools	The School District of Greenville County
Bamberg School District 1	Greenwood County School District 52
Bamberg School District 2	Laurens County School District No. 55
Barnwell School District 45	Laurens County School District 56
Calhoun County Public Schools	School District of Newberry County
Clarendon School District 2	School District of Pickens County
Clarendon County School District 3	Saluda County Schools
Edgefield County School District	Spartanburg School District 4
Georgetown County School District	Union County Schools

To date, we have not received responses from the local authorities serving the following counties: Allendale/Hampton/Jasper, Anderson/Oconee, Charleston, Chester, Chesterfield/Kershaw/Lee, Dorchester, Horry, Lexington/Richland, Sumter, and York.

11. Please provide a list of school districts opting to not participate in the Communities That Care Youth Survey.

The following 41 school districts have opted not to participate in the Communities That Care Youth Survey:

Aiken County Public Schools	Lancaster County School District
Allendale County Schools	Laurens County School District 56
Anderson School District 2	Lee County School District
Anderson School District 3	Lexington County School District 1
Anderson County School District 4	Lexington County School District 2
Anderson School District 5	Lexington County School District 3
Berkeley County School District	School District 5 of Lexington and Richland Counties
Charleston County School District	School District of Oconee County
Chesterfield County School District	Richland County School District 1
Clarendon County School District 3	Richland School District 2
Colleton County School District	Spartanburg School District 1
Dillon School District 3	Spartanburg School District 3
Dorchester School District 2	Spartanburg School District 4
Dorchester School District 4	Spartanburg School District 5

December 4, 2019

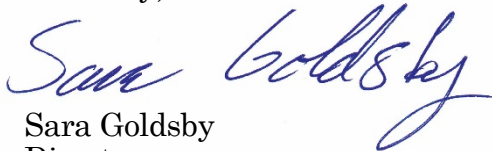
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Florence County School District 3	Spartanburg County School District 6
Florence County School District 4	Union County Schools
Florence County School District 5	York School District 1
The School District of Greenville County	Clover (York) School District
Ware Shoals (Greenwood) School District 51	Rock Hill School District 3 of York County
Greenwood County School District 52	Fort Mill (York) School District
Hampton County School District 1	

It is worth noting that some of these school districts have opted to conduct surveys of their own that collect data on alcohol and other drug use/misuse.

Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions about the information provided with this letter, and I look forward to our next meeting on December 10.

Sincerely,



Sara Goldsby  
Director

cc: DAODAS Executive Management

# HOW TO FLAG FAKE IDS



F-L-A-G makes checking IDs fast and easy!

F-L-A-G stands for **F**eel, **L**ook, **A**sk, and **G**ive back



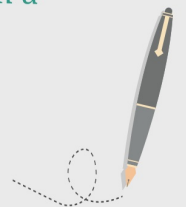
- 1) Have person remove the ID from their wallet or plastic holder.
- 2) Feel for cut-out or pasted-on information (especially near the photo and birthdate areas).
- 3) Feel the texture for any raised areas.



- 1) Look for the **South Carolina state seal**.
- 2) Look at the **photograph** and make sure the person's features don't change (especially the **NOSE** or **EARS**).
- 3) Look at **height** and **weight** of the customer to see if this is reasonable.
- 4) Look at the **date of birth** and do the math!
- 5) Compare the age on the ID with the person's apparent age.



- 1) Ask questions, like their middle name, year of high school graduation, the month they were born (if they respond with a number, it is probably because they are lying).
- 3) If the person has a companion, ask the companion to quickly tell you the person's name.
- 4) Ask the person to sign their name and compare the signatures.



- 1) If the ID look genuine, give it back to the customer and make the sale.
- 2) If the ID is phony or altered, you must return the ID.



Only law enforcement officers are authorized to seize false ID documents!



DAODAS Attachment 2: Number of Individual PREP Completions

County	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	COUNTY TOTAL
Abbeville	11	4	46	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	66
Aiken	0	32	24	28	14	40	20	47	61	11	37	14	0	328
Allendale	0	9	22	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	65
Anderson	0	69	28	17	9	35	31	17	23	48	19	26	7	329
Bamberg	6	71	13	2	27	25	17	41	21	17	31	21	12	304
Barnwell	42	36	34	18	36	45	16	30	11	24	16	5	5	318
Beaufort	26	87	107	52	65	47	45	219	312	129	281	166	270	1,806
Berekeley	27	16	39	71	21	38	47	47	44	47	24	39	14	474
Calhoun	0	13	12	21	21	16	15	8	15	10	13	6	6	156
Charleston	96	141	84	242	77	142	54	53	140	136	90	16	0	1,271
Cherokee	0	6	7	8	30	5	0	4	0	7	2	5	6	80
Chester	10	49	37	9	6	0	0	2	1	8	3	3	6	134
Chesterfield	0	5	25	32	0	16	10	13	16	22	3	3	2	147
Clarendon	13	16	3	1	11	4	15	8	14	10	5	2	11	113
Colleton	164	143	68	29	10	14	63	33	58	34	38	2	9	665
Darlington	0	25	9	14	7	7	19	29	16	29	16	14	0	185
Dillon	0	0	4	33	24	15	20	23	24	10	5	12	3	173
Dorchester	10	76	19	73	35	12	14	11	10	1	0	54	0	315
Edgefield	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	2	3	0	13
Fairfield	2	7	5	21	5	3	4	2	7	1	2	0	0	59
Florence	50	83	159	102	63	45	54	44	53	62	33	23	2	773
Georgetown	9	7	15	0	0	0	2	2	0	4	2	2	4	47
Greenville	28	93	96	126	200	368	235	291	292	271	196	185	92	2,473
Greenwood	52	13	17	15	0	3	16	7	5	8	12	0	0	148
Hampton	0	39	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	58
Horry	4	67	179	59	110	161	57	61	177	110	58	92	93	1,228
Jasper	0	13	13	2	0	6	2	0	0	0	49	35	47	167
Kershaw	13	35	56	32	36	14	11	57	67	62	32	30	8	453
Lancaster	0	31	4	8	0	19	7	0	0	7	8	0	0	84
Laurens	0	10	20	0	2	9	5	9	10	14	0	9	2	90
Lee	0	10	23	6	7	6	9	0	2	0	0	1	0	64
Lexington	37	51	52	113	58	49	32	100	130	86	21	25	43	797
Marion	0	53	3	10	10	4	8	6	5	3	1	0	1	104
Marlboro	0	1	18	4	0	1	6	4	16	15	8	0	8	81
McCormick	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	17	4	3	4	32
Newberry	12	14	15	15	1	6	6	21	9	2	18	27	15	161
Oconee	12	78	75	10	12	0	1	4	14	6	4	7	0	223
Orangeburg	38	303	58	55	64	32	56	68	72	53	62	21	76	958
Pickens	0	31	49	24	53	38	26	33	12	36	66	22	4	394
Richland	114	64	26	85	37	142	106	131	190	140	200	77	147	1,459
Saluda	4	11	6	7	0	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	35
Spartanburg	128	368	257	130	0	160	82	143	71	53	78	102	60	1,632
Sumter	0	11	38	35	7	18	34	39	15	47	16	16	9	285
Union	10	14	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	7	3	2	41
Williamsburg	0	3	2	2	0	3	1	5	0	0	1	0	0	17
York	38	330	137	132	171	117	104	63	263	111	176	177	111	1,930
<b>ANNUAL TOTAL</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>2,538</b>	<b>1,917</b>	<b>1,671</b>	<b>1,229</b>	<b>1,673</b>	<b>1,258</b>	<b>1,678</b>	<b>2,177</b>	<b>1,654</b>	<b>1,639</b>	<b>1,257</b>	<b>1,086</b>	