

Alcohol Enforcement Teams

Overview of program history, FY 21 requirements,
funding and outcomes

1

(1993) Community Trials research effort led by Dr. Harold Holder, PIRE in Florence, South Carolina.

2

(1998-2002) Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL) Block grant funds primarily allocated to colleges to implement campus education programs, alternative events and social norms campaigns. Very little attention paid to Enforcement strategies.

3

(2002-2005) EUDL Discretionary grant -3 SC counties were funded to implement a comprehensive approach to underage drinking prevention based on enforcement, education/awareness and community support (AET Model).

4

(2005-2006) EUDL Block Grant funds used to expand discretionary grant concepts. The sites funded under the discretionary grant became mentor sites to 4 new sites in SC.

History of Addressing Underage Drinking in South Carolina

SC's Solutions to the Underage Drinking Problem

- Passage of the Prevention of Underage Drinking and Access to Alcohol Act of 2007
- Creation of local Alcohol Enforcement Teams in the 16 judicial circuits throughout the state expanded from 6 sites
- Public education and awareness
 - Parent & Students
 - Law Enforcement
 - Merchants
 - Civic & faith-based groups
 - Policy makers

Funding for Environmental Strategies in South Carolina

- The Alcohol Enforcement Team efforts have been funded through a combination of federal (SAPT BG/EUDL BG and EUDL Discretionary grants), state and local funds.
- Funding levels have varied from year to year and county to county. Some counties have received federal grants to increase the funding available for AET efforts (NHTSA, DFC, SPF SIG).
- The highest level provided by the state was \$1,600,000 (2008/2009). This level provided \$98,000/circuit.
- Current level of funding, **\$640,000** provided by the state (through federal grants) has remained steady since 2010 (with the exception of one year when it declined to \$560,000). **This level of funding has provided between \$35,000-\$50,000/circuit-based on population.**
- **Currently the funds provided by the state are used to support coordination, training and incentives (supplies/materials) for law enforcement partners. Funds provided by the state cannot be used to support officer overtime.**

AET Partnerships & Structure

Alcohol Enforcement Teams

DAODAS

County
Alcohol &
Drug
Agencies

Local law
enforcement
agencies

AET
Coordinators

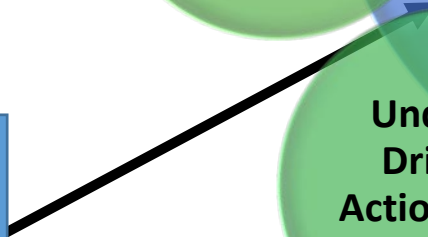
State AET
Liaison

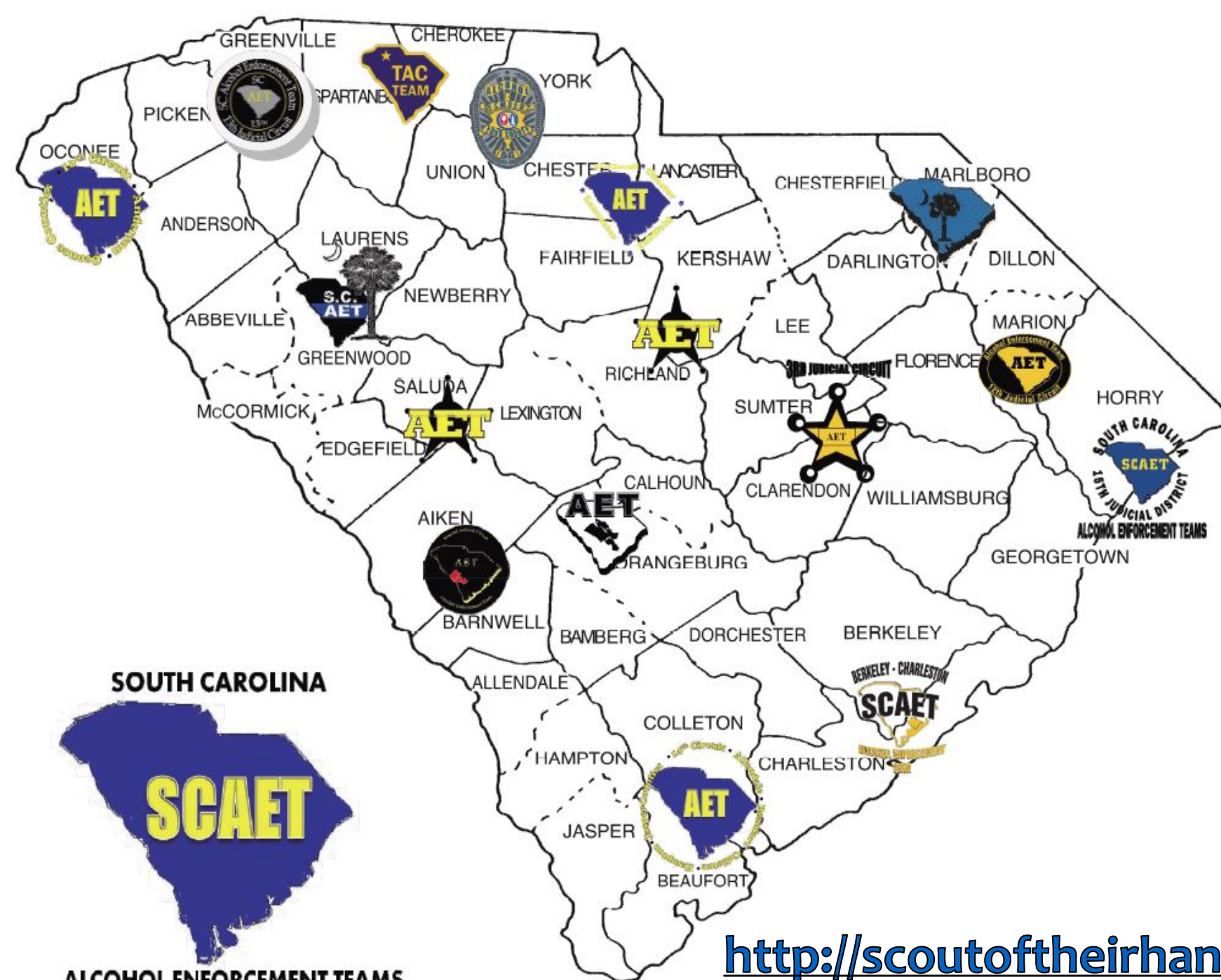
Underage
Drinking
Action Group
(UDAG)

Circuit
Solicitor's
Offices

Community
Coalitions

Support Activities
(AET Training,
Technical Assistance,
& Media Efforts)





- Each Circuit hired a Coordinator
- Began extending community relationships and building new ones toward building the teams
- All teams formed by October 2007

<http://scoutoftheirhands.org>

SAPT Primary Prevention Underage Alcohol Use Goal

- **Goal: To reduce underage alcohol use in South Carolina.**

Objectives:

- **Decrease past month alcohol use (30 day use) among South Carolina high school students to 26% or less (Trend: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS))**
 - **2007: 36.8%**
 - **2009: 35.2%**
 - **2011: 39.7%**
 - **2013: 28.9%**
 - **2015 24.6%**
 - **2017 25.4%**
 - **2019 Results Pending**

SAPT Primary Prevention Underage Alcohol Use Goal (cont.)

- To reduce the underage alcohol buy rate for the state of South Carolina to 12% or less. Trend based on state data:

- 2007: 20.3%
- 2008: 19.4%
- 2009: 18.2%
- 2010: 14.3%
- 2011: 12.3%
- 2012: 14.4%
- 2013: 12.0%

- 2014: 11.4%
- 2015: 11.7%
- 2016: 11.1%
- 2017: 8.6%
- 2018: 6.9%
- 2019: 8.8%

AET Activities-Law Enforcement Partners

Non-reimbursable Environmental Strategies (In-Kind)

- Alcohol/Tobacco Compliance checks
- Public Safety Checkpoints, Saturation or directed patrol
- Underage Party Patrols/Dispersals
- Fake ID checks in alcohol establishments
- Shoulder Tap Operations

Reimbursable Prevention Activities

- Underage Drinking Education/Alive at 25
- Alternative Events-alcohol-free community events such as after prom parties, basketball tournaments, etc.
- Community Events/Presentations on underage Drinking to community groups, parents, students, etc.
- Participation in community groups/meetings to plan prevention activities to reduce underage drinking

Allowable and Unallowable Costs for Lead Agency for Circuit

Allowable

- Agency staff/contract person salary to include associated cost based on agency's cost allocation plan (fixed charges, office supplies, contractual services, administrative cost, etc.)
- Contractual agreements with LE agencies for achieving milestones
- Incentives for youth volunteers not to exceed \$30.00 in non-cash,
- Postage for info dissemination to merchants, parents, local government officials, other LE agencies
- Media campaigns (newsletters, newspaper, radio/TV PSA) and printed materials (flyers, brochures, billboards) clearly prevention of underage alcohol use related.

Unallowable

- Contractual agreements with LE agencies/agents for time/overtime
- Supplies/equipment/materials/apparel even AET-related is not allowable
- Media campaigns (newsletters, newspaper, radio/TV PSA) and printed materials (flyers, brochures, billboards) for general prevention or marketing of the agency

Allowable and Unallowable Costs for Other Prevention Agencies in Circuit

Allowable

- Office supplies/supplies/media materials used exclusively for AET activities
- Postage for info dissemination to merchants, parents, local government officials, other LE agencies
- Incentives for youth volunteers not to exceed \$30.00 in non-cash

Unallowable

- No staff time and other staff-related cost can be charged to the lead agency
- No contractual agreements with LE agencies/agents
- Supplies/equipment/materials/apparel even AET-related is not allowable

Allowable and Unallowable Costs for Law Enforcement Agencies

Allowable

- Fee/charge to circuit lead agency for achieving and documenting milestones. These funds can then be used as follow:
- Advanced training for officers on implementing evidence-based environmental strategies to reduce underage drinking
- Media materials related to the prevention of underage alcohol use (e.g. billboards, radio and TV ads, flyers, buttons, etc.)
- Provide trainings/conferences related to implementing best practice environmental strategies aimed at reducing underage drinking
- Officers time for prevention activities that are not enforcement:
- Working with the media, providing public presentations/information dissemination, train other officers on how to conduct effective environmental strategy enforcement operations to reduce underage drinking, etc.), teaching educational programs, participating in community-based process activities and alternative events.

Training of LE personnel:

- Monthly workshops, quarterly training, national trainings- Northwest Alcohol Conference, Life Savers, etc., SC Highway Safety Conference, DAODAS/SCAPPA trainings
- Speaker fees
- Room rental
- Materials/handouts
- Alternative event activities related to underage drinking prevention:
 - (e.g. after prom, community events, fairs, etc.)

Unallowable

- Time/overtime payments for LE agents to perform law enforcement activities
- Supplies/equipment/materials/apparel even AET-related is not allowable

AET Requirements for Lead Agency and Other County Agencies

Lead Agency

- Hire or contract for an AET Coordinator who will serve all counties in the circuit working with county staff and law enforcement as appropriate
- Provide financial and service information to DAODAS
- Ensure the circuit is represented at all State Bi-monthly meetings
- At a minimum, facilitate quarterly meetings with county prevention directors/staff and law enforcement partners throughout the circuit
- Provide documentation to DAODAS the quarterly meetings occurred

Other County Agencies

- Support the overall success of the AET
- Communicate with the AET Coordinator to ensure all AET service data is available and accurately reported in the environmental strategies reporting system, IMPACT and DAODAS
- Work with the AET Coordinator to ensure adequate effort in all circuit counties
- Agency Prevention Directors/Staff will participate in all AET meetings held in the circuit throughout the fiscal year
- Agree to the general direction of the project as outlined in the plan

AET MOA's/Contracts at the local level

- DAODAS does not need for the lead agency to submit copies of each MOA/contract for FY21.
- These documents will be reviewed as DAODAS comes on financial or programmatic site visits and/or as requested by DAODAS throughout the fiscal year.
- Ensure the lead agency has valid agreements in place for both financial and programmatic aspects of the program.
- Contracts must be in place if agencies are receiving AET funds
- A sample sub-contract shell has been provided from DAODAS



Outcomes in
Reducing
Underage
Drinking in SC

Home

SC AET contacts

Underage Drinking in SC

Environmental Enforcement Strategies

Resources and Contact us

SCAET Training

AET Training Events & Registration

Local OOTH plans

South Carolina media

LIST OF TRAINING EVENTS



Specific information about the training listed to the right is listed below this block.

**Webpage can be reached at
scoutoftheirhands.org**

1. AET 101 with Mock Party Dispersal, September 29, 2015, Denmark Technical College
2. Training of Trainers; Trends & Fads with SC Underage Drinking Laws, October 2, 2015, Spartanburg, SC
3. AET 101 with Fake & Fraudulent ID Training; October 14, 2015, Spartanburg, SC
4. AET 101 with Mock Party Dispersal, October 16, 2015, North Myrtle Beach DPS
5. 2-day AET Class, November 2-3, 2015, Anderson CO SO
6. Source Investigation with Public Safety Checkpoints, November 6, 2015, North Myrtle Beach DPS
7. Fake & Fraudulent ID with PREP Training of Trainers, November 11, 2015, North Myrtle Beach DPS
8. Special Alcohol Events Management with Compliance Check Classroom, November 12, N. Myrtle Beach DPS

Capacity Building - AET Training participation

Training Topic	# of Participants	# of Officers	# of Youth Actors
3-hour AET Class	1,067	614	79
AET Activities	439	375	315
1-Day AET	164	151	72
Fake ID Training	740	659	161
Controlled Party Dispersal	157	150	112
PAS Systems	351	328	0
Public Safety Checkpoints	333	303	0
Source Investigation	214	185	0
2-Day AET	840	757	476
Various Topics	527	387	0
Totals	4,832	3,909	1,227

Training held in 44 of 46 SC counties since 2007

AET OPERATIONS



Compliance checks



Saturation or directed patrol



Regular traffic stops



Loud music complaints



Casual contacts



School Resource Officers



Presentations to community groups, political bodies, parents, students, etc.



Fake ID checks in alcohol establishments

FY2008 – FY2019 Enforcement Numbers PRELIMINARY

* July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2019 (state fiscal years run July 1 to June 30)

Activity	FY2008-2019	Activity	FY2008-2019
Compliance Checks	86,769	Compliance Check Sales	10,708
Public Safety Checkpoints	8,295	Bar checks	3,506
Saturation Patrols	2,919	# of Parties Prevented	1,647
Party Dispersals	1,665	Merchant Education	17,595
Media Contacts	100,274	Shoulder Taps	326

** Enforcement & Education numbers are collected monthly, but FY 2020 numbers are not included in this count

Alcohol Compliance Checks on Underage Alcohol-involved Crashes: Evaluation of a State-wide Enforcement Program in South Carolina 2006-2016

1

Alcohol Compliance Checks on Underage Alcohol-involved Crashes: Evaluation of a State-wide Enforcement Program in South Carolina 2006-2016

Journal Article Submitted: Accident Analysis & Prevention; July 10, 2018

Michael George, Rachel Holder, Steve Shamblen, Michelle Nienhuis, and Harold D. Holder

Abstract

Objective: This research was to evaluate the impact of the South Carolina Alcohol Enforcement Team (SCAET) program for reducing retail alcohol availability to underage persons to reduce drinking and driving crashes among that population. SCAET is unique as no other state has implemented a similar strategy statewide formed via an ongoing partnership between local law enforcement and community partners with sustained enforcement for over ten years.

Methods: The general research design used a natural experiment with an interrupted time series (ITS) analyses of drinking and driving crashes involving a driver under 21-years-old from 2006-2016, as the outcome measure. Drivers under 21-years-old cannot legally drink or purchase alcohol in South Carolina. The period 2006 to mid-2010 was used as the pre-stable intervention period. Mid-2010 through December 2016 was used as the stable intervention period. Additional data analyzed included monthly total number of retail compliance checks, the average percentage of actual underage alcohol purchases, and a calculated measure of the percent of the population under 21 years old exposed to compliance checks each month. Drinking and driving crashes for drivers over 21 used as a control time series. Proper white noise ARIMA models were developed for both crash series.

Results: An ITS analyses of the pre-stable period compared to post stable period was statistically significant ($T=-3.78, p<.001$). Overall the results show a decline of drinking and driving crashes for drivers under 21 when compliance checks increase and when compliance checks decline crashes increase. Stable AET implementation over 78 months produced an overall 18% decline in such crashes. Also, during the pre-stable intervention period, there was a dramatic increase in compliance check enforcement followed by an equivalent decline in enforcement resulting from significant reductions in enforcement funding. A graphical examination of the dependent crash time series demonstrated that under-21-age-driver crashes declined during the first wave of implementation and increased following a lag when enforcement declined, which provided additional empirical support for a SCAET impact on alcohol retail availability.



Impact of Alcohol Compliance Checks on Underage Alcohol-involved Crashes: Test of a State-wide Enforcement program in South Carolina 2006-2016

Prepared for Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation,
Suite 200, 11720 Beltsville Drive, Calverton, MD 20705
with support from internal funding for research and development,
Corporate Investment Project # 9494.18.01

June 18, 2018

Authors

01

Increased
compliance checks

02

Reduction of Retail
sale of alcohol to
underage persons
(reduced alcohol
access)

03

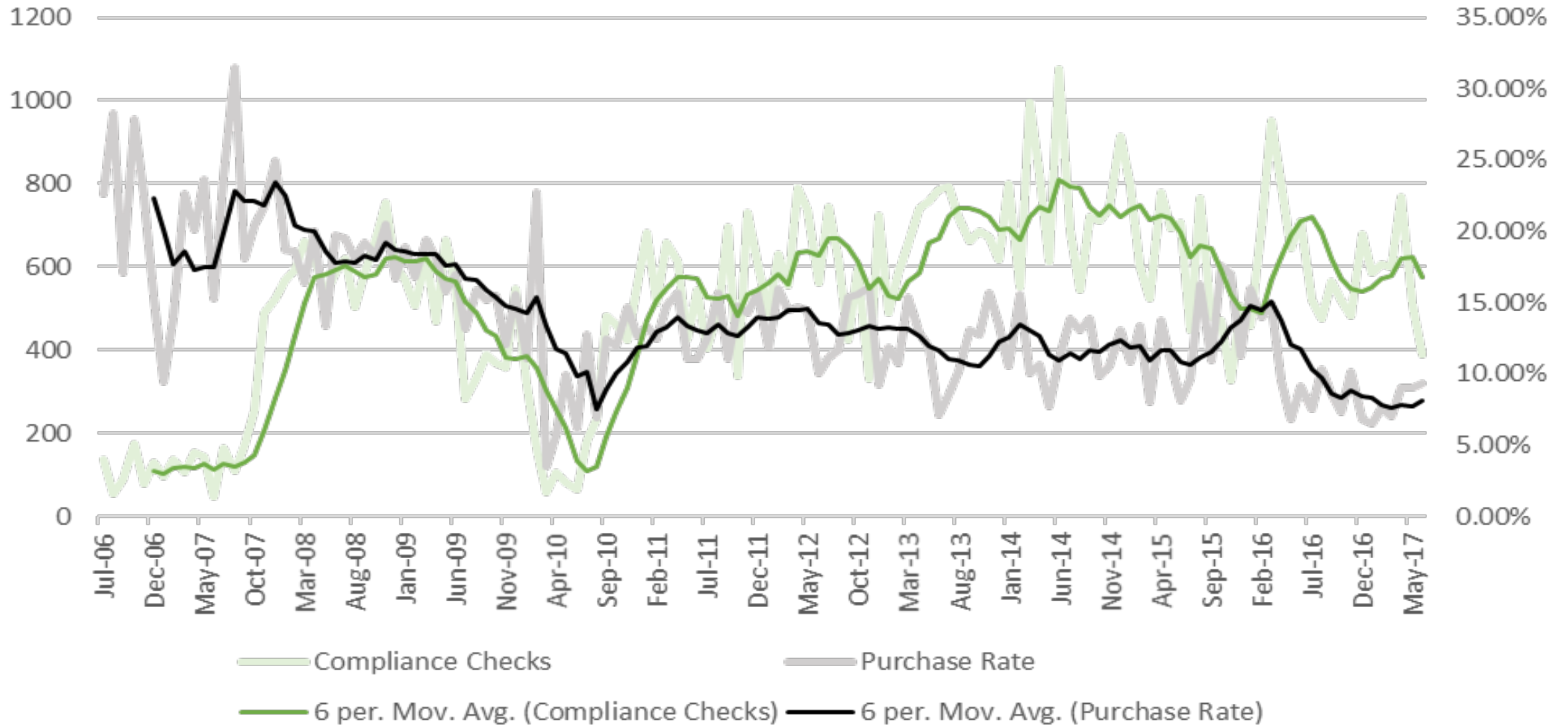
Less underage
drinking

04

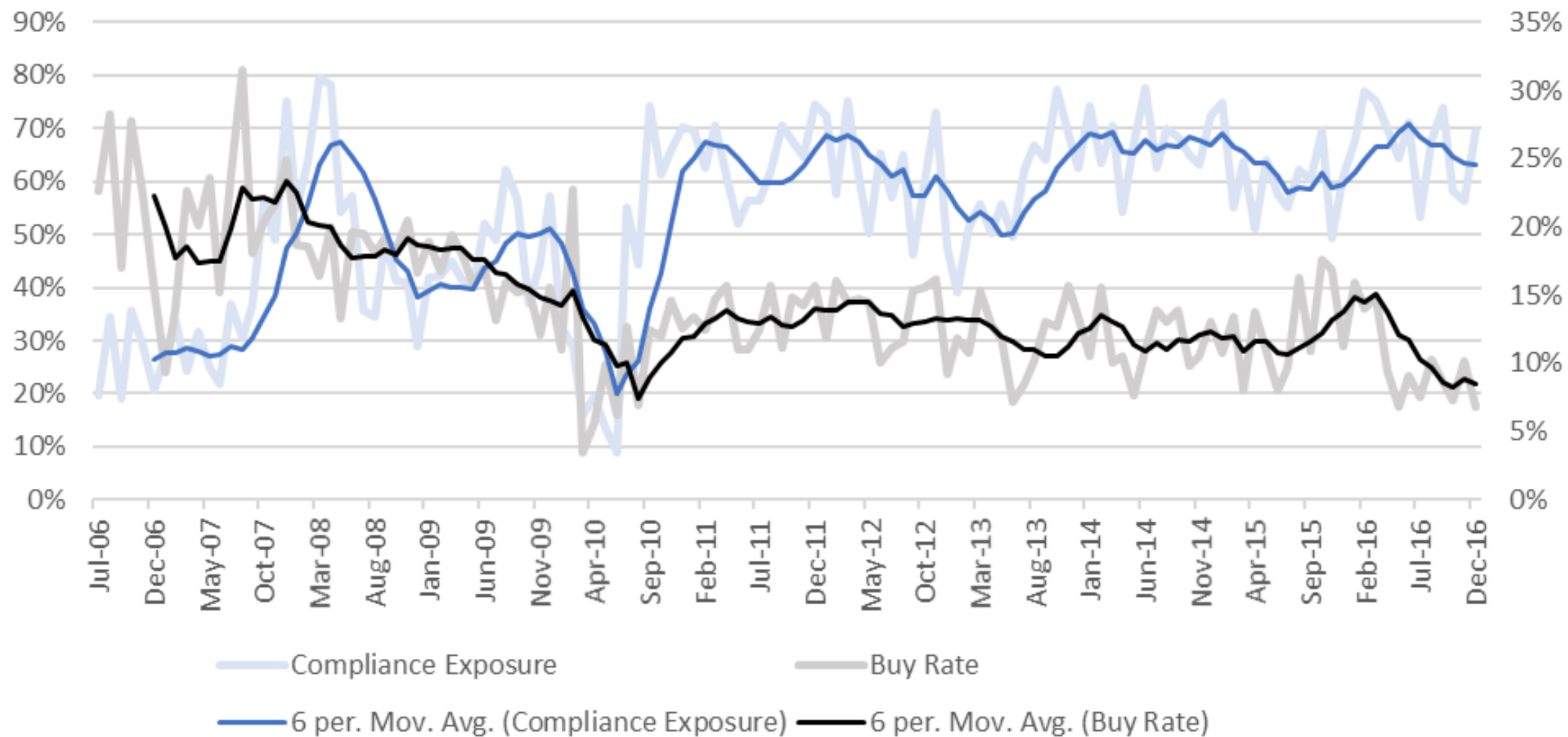
Less drinking &
driving crashes by
underage drivers

Underage Drinking Logic Model of Change

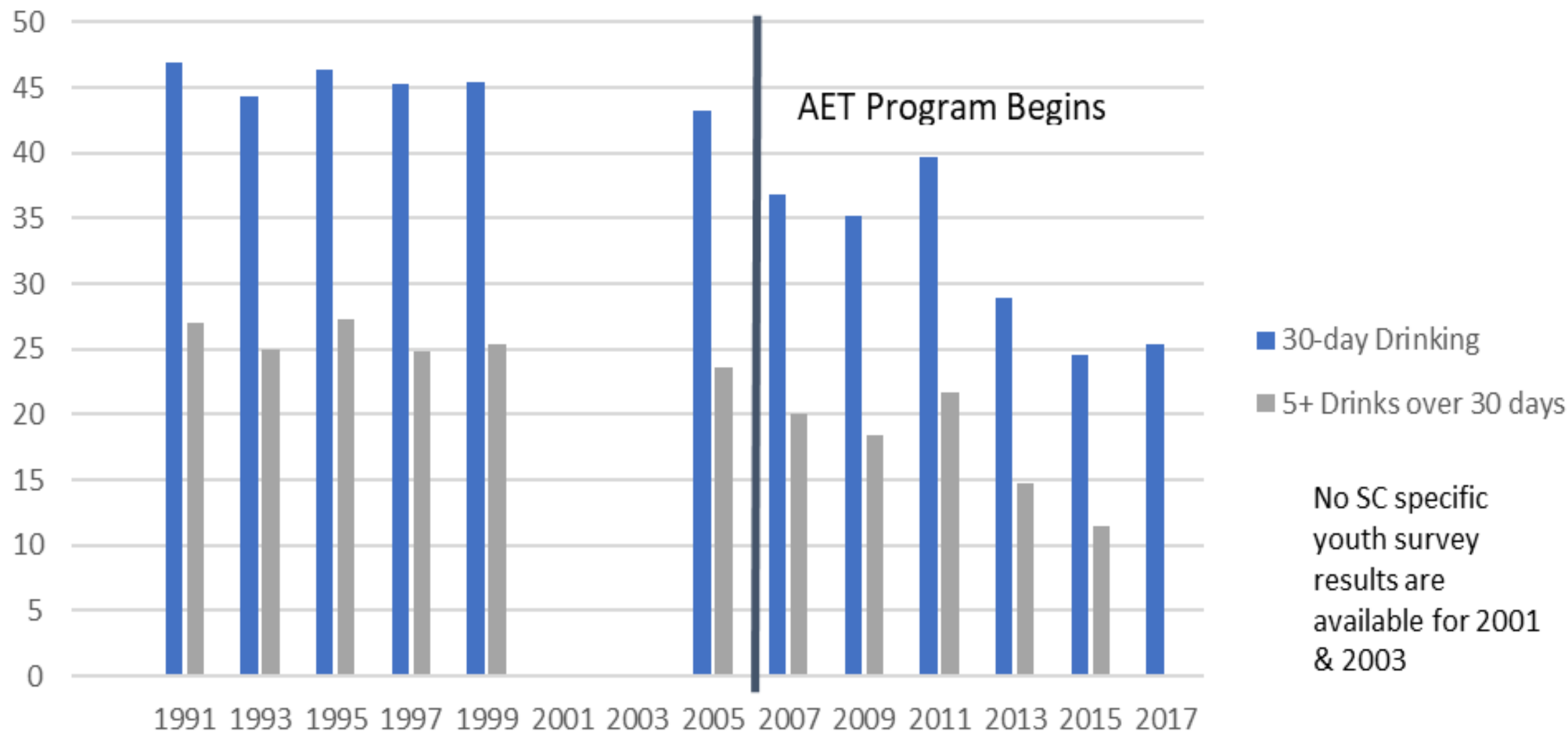
South Carolina Alcohol Retail Compliance Checks and Purchase Rates July 2006-December 2016



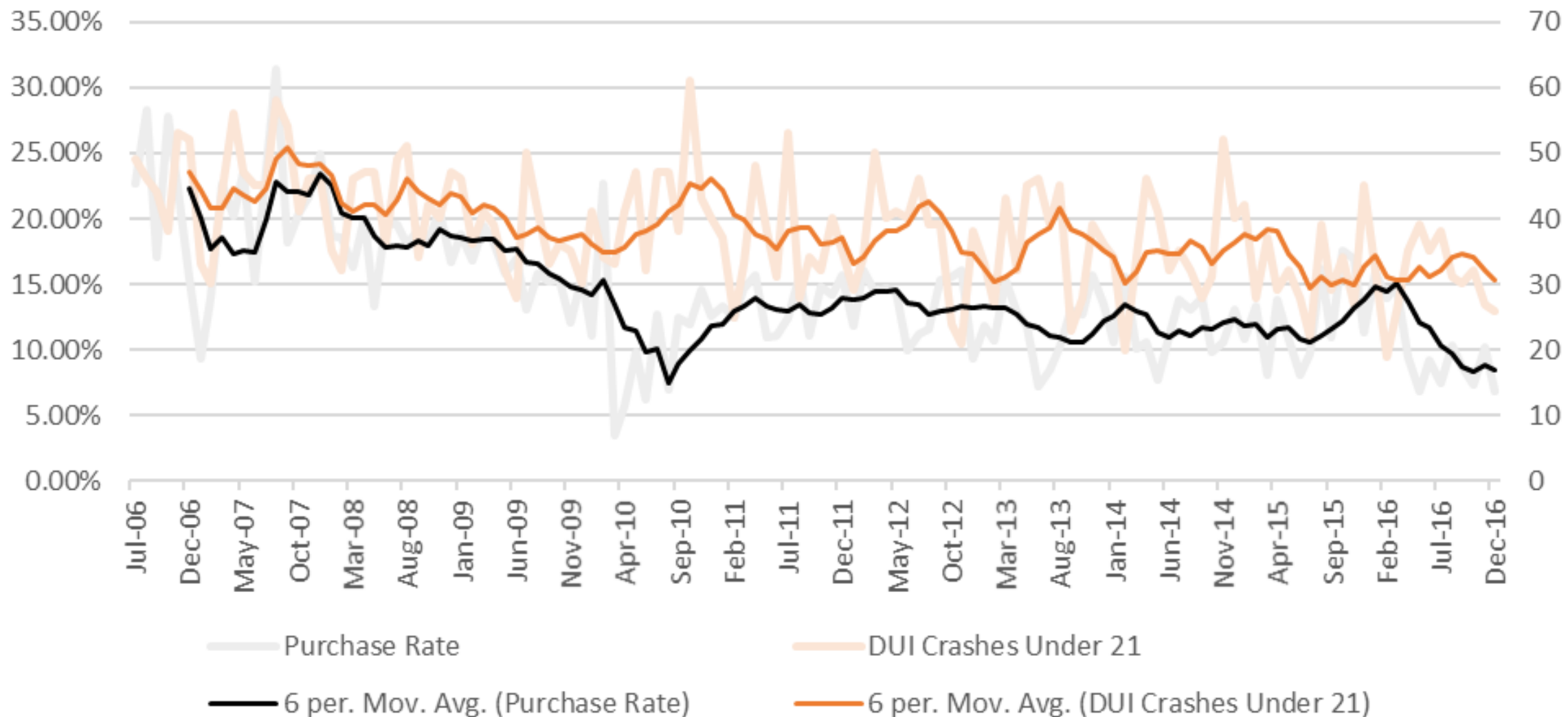
Compliance Exposure by the Purchase Rate



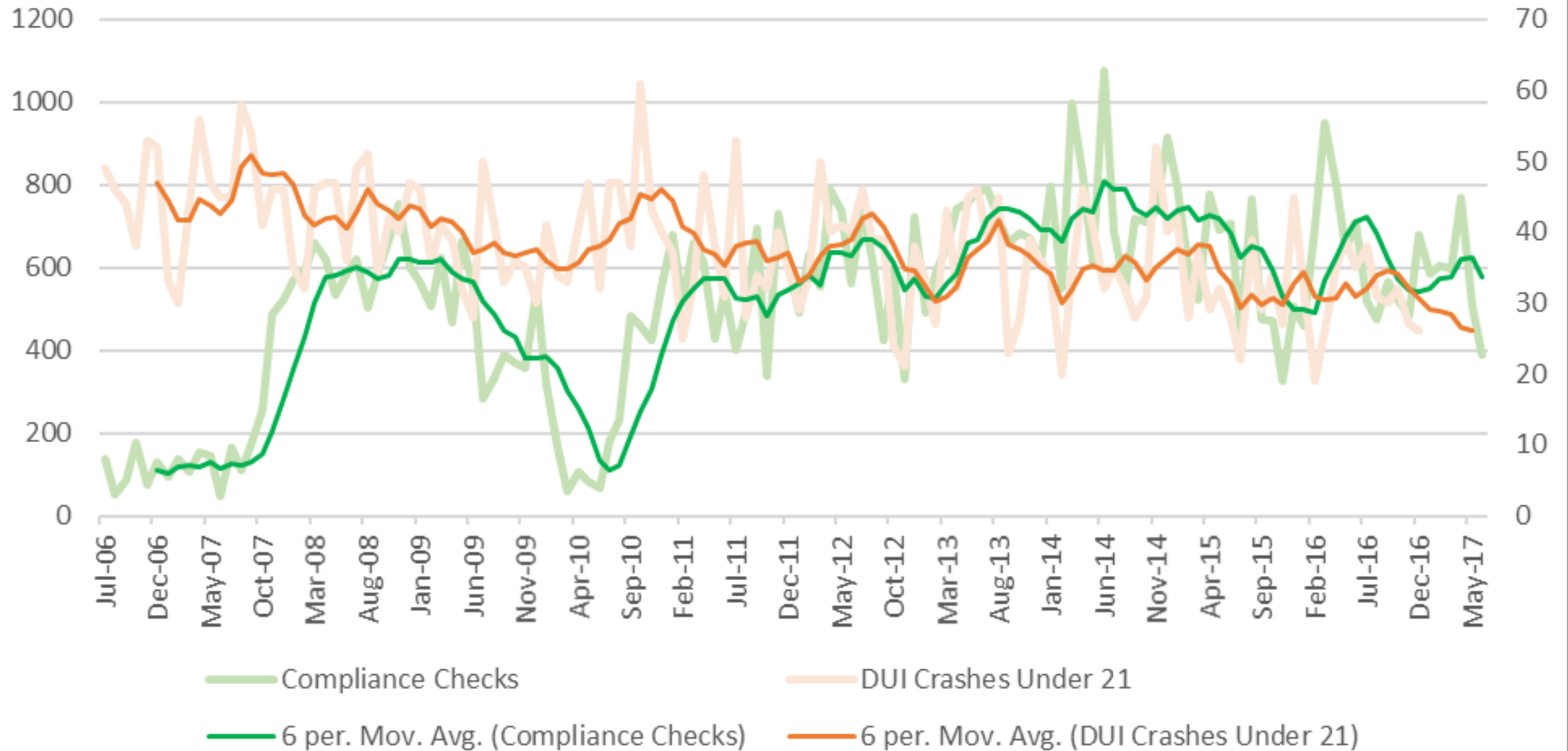
South Carolina Youth Drinking Surveys 1991-2017



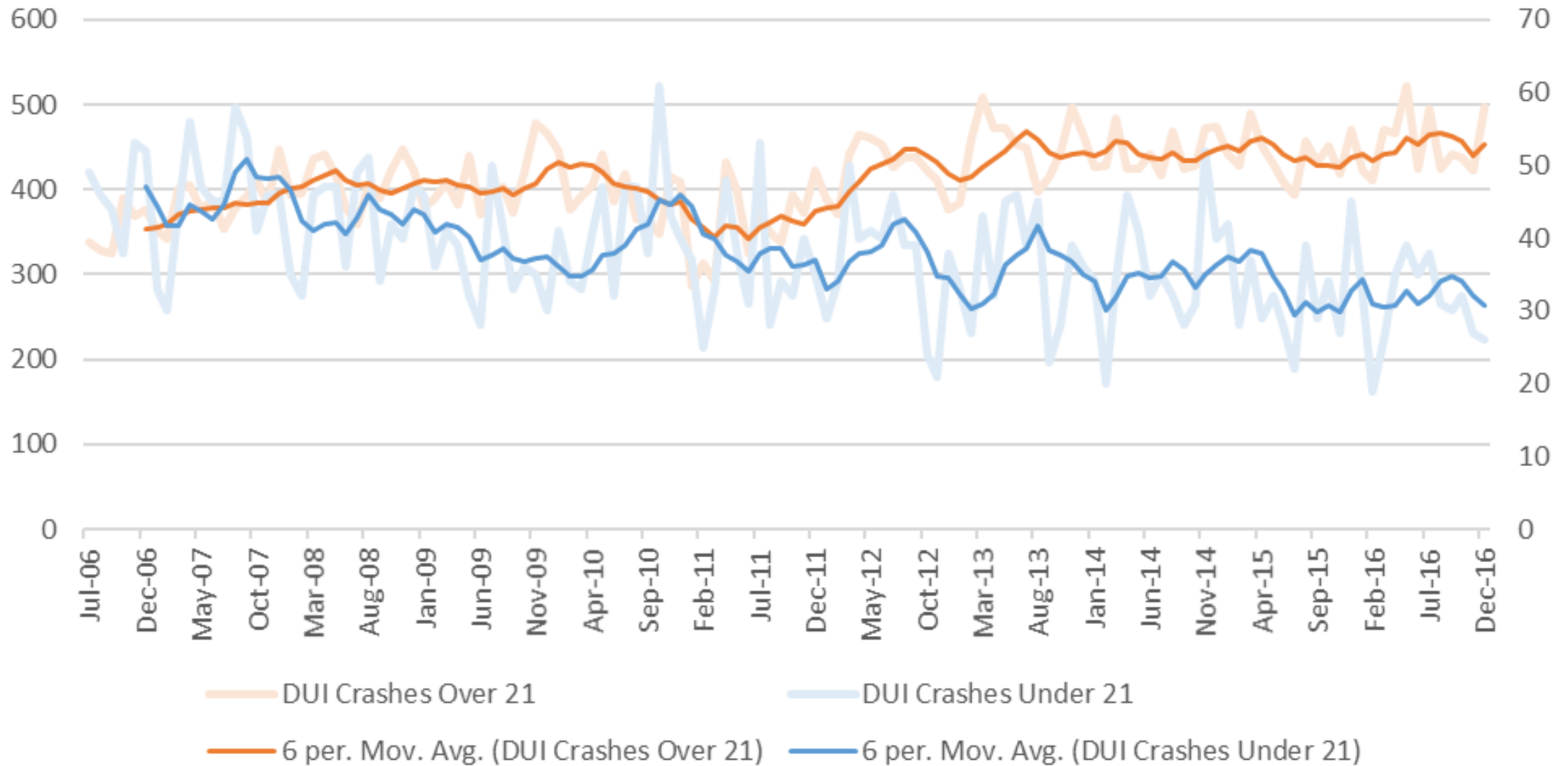
The Relationship Between Purchase Rate and Drinking and Driving Crashes for Drivers Under 21 Years of Age

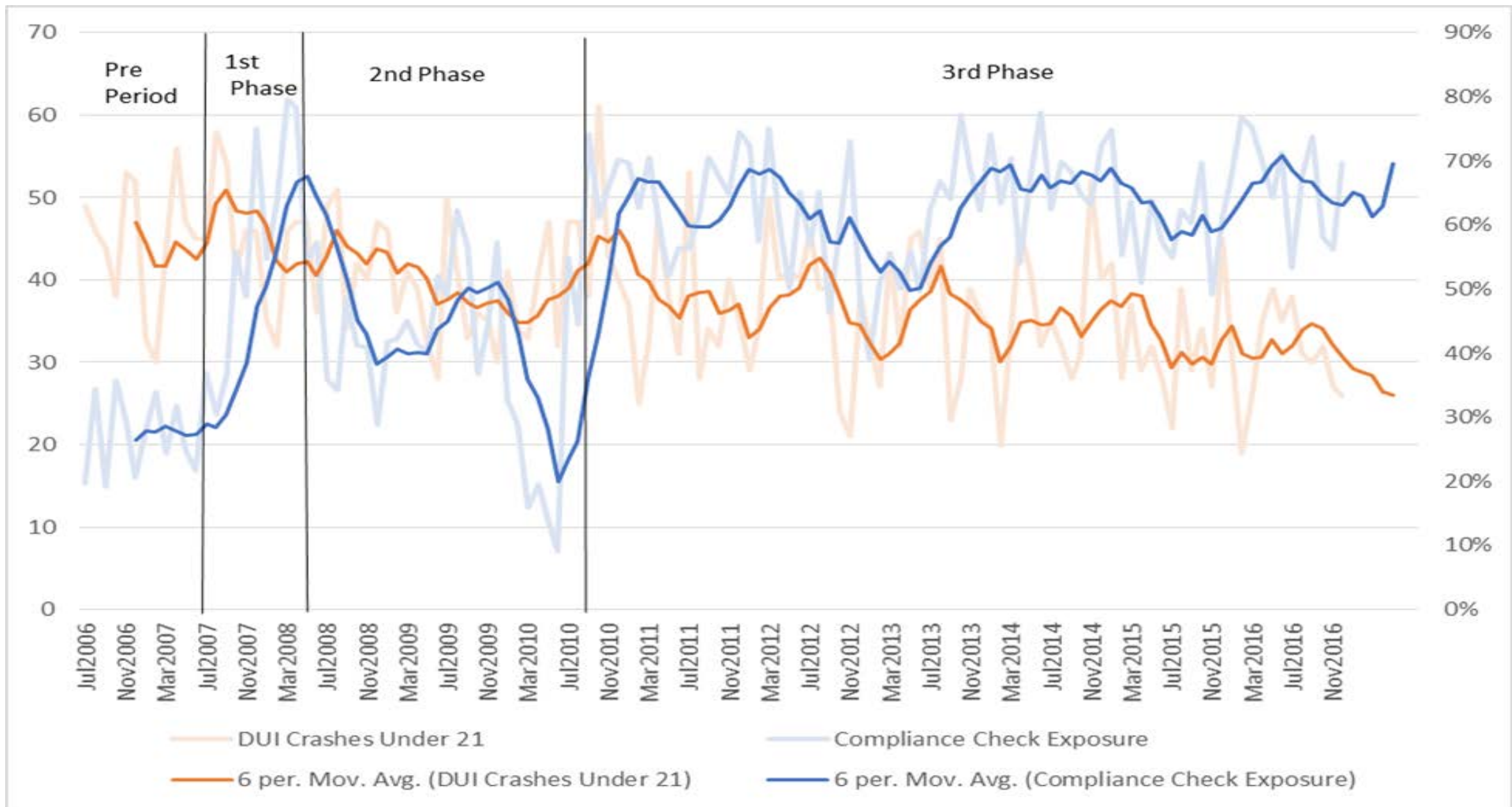


Monthly Total Compliance Checks and Under 21 Drinking and Driving Crashes



The Relationship Between Under 21 and Over 21 Drinking and Driving Crashes





Results and Conclusions

Continued alcohol compliance checks achieved reduction in buy rate which ultimately had a part to play in reductions in impaired driving traffic crashes

Buy rate reduced from 25% (2005) to 8.6% (2016) = 60% reduction –**Results for FY 2018 = 6.9% or -72.4%**

Impaired driving traffic crashes for > 21 year-olds decreased in 2010 through 2016

Strong downward trend in YRBS (past 30-day use, lifetime use, & binge drinking) followed after AET implementation

Current study provides strong empirical confirmatory evidence that MDLA is dependent on continued enforcement & advocacy for statewide underage drinking program with local emphasis

Limitations for study

South Carolina is private licensing state for off-premise alcohol sales. The same results may not occur in states with government operated alcohol outlets

While study confirms need for “consistent & regular” enforcement of retail alcohol availability, dosage for compliance checks is not known

It is not known how much statewide AET impacted underage drinking. Other factors exist (programs such as Alive @ 25 & traffic enforcement through SCLEN).

Possible two or more state research involving specific counties in each state

Environmental Prevention Strategies Reporting System

- Focus is on environmental strategies involving law enforcement: compliance checks, sobriety checkpoints, bar checks, party dispersals, shoulder taps.
- Operations-level data (nearly 10,000 operations per year).
- Replaced a paper-pencil reporting system (mailing, scanning, cleaning, and high lag-time).
- Completed by law enforcement officers in the field or by AET Coordinators at their offices.
- Real-time reports available at the state, circuit, and county levels.
- Launched in July of 2016
- Reboot scheduled for March of 2019, with user-friendly filtering and reporting.

DAODAS Contacts

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