



TRIDENT TECHNICAL COLLEGE

Drug & Alcohol Abuse Prevention
Program (DAAPP)

BIENNIAL REPORT
2018-2019

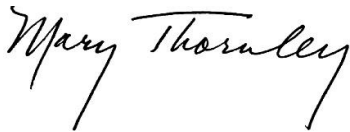
Drug-Free Schools and Communities
Act of 1989



**Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program
Biennial Report 2018-2019**

The Federal Education Department General Administrative Regulations (EDGAR) Part 86 require, as a condition of receiving funds or any other form of financial assistance under any federal program, that Trident Technical College (TTC) must certify it has adopted and implemented a program “to prevent the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees” both on the college’s premises and as part of any of its activities, in order to comply with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989.

In preparation for such certification, I have verified that Trident Technical College has satisfied all mandatory components of the Act as identified in EDGAR Part 86, Subpart B, Sec. 86.100: 1) annually notifying each employee and student, in writing, of standards of conduct; a description of appropriate sanctions for violation of federal, state, and local law and campus policy; 2) a description of health risks associated with alcohol and other drug use; 3) a description of available treatment programs; 4) a sound method for distributing annual notification information to every student and staff member each year; and 5) a biennial report on the effectiveness of our Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program and the consistency of sanction enforcement. The report of the results of the biennial review are contained within this document.



Mary Thornley, Ed.D,
President
Trident Technical College

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History of the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989

The Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989 (Public Law 101-226-20 U.S.C. §1011) was enacted in 1989 in response to George H. W. Bush's national drug strategy.

On December 12, 1989, President Bush signed the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments (Public Law 101.226) which amended provisions of the original act, and the Higher Education Act of 1965, to require as a condition of receiving funds or any other form of financial assistance under any federal program after October 1, 1990, that a university or college must submit certification that it has adopted and implemented a Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program (DAAPP) to prevent the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of drugs and alcohol by employees and students on school premises, or as a part of any of its activities. Its implementing regulations are contained in 34 C.F.R. Part 86, sometimes referred to as the Part 86 requirements.

Requirements of the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989

- 1) The Drug Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989 requires institutions of higher education to establish a Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program (DAAPP) that provides the following:
 - a. Standards of conduct that clearly prohibit, at a minimum, the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by employees and students on its property or as part of its activities;
 - b. A description of applicable legal sanctions under local, state, or federal law for the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol;
 - c. A description of health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol;
 - d. A description of available drug or alcohol counseling, treatment, or rehabilitation or re-entry programs;
 - e. A clear statement that the Institution of Higher Education (IHE) will impose disciplinary sanctions on employees and students (consistent with its school's policies and local, state and federal law), and a description of those sanctions, up to and including expulsion or termination of employment, and referral for prosecution, for violations of the standards of conduct enumerated in the DAAPP. Disciplinary sanctions may also include completing an appropriate rehabilitation program;
 - f. The college or university must conduct biennial review of its DAAPP to determine the effectiveness, implement needed changes, and ensure that disciplinary sanctions are consistently enforced.

Biennial Review Purpose Statement

Trident Technical College's biennial review of the College's Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program serves two primary purposes: (1) To determine the effectiveness of the program and to make changes as needed, and (2) To ensure that violations of student and employee standards of conduct are enforced consistently. Conduct and sanctions related to Trident Technical College's DAAPP are addressed later within this report.

Drug Free Schools and Communities Act Compliance

To ensure compliance with the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989 (DFSCA), Trident Technical College's President's Cabinet approved the following:

1. The establishment of an institutional Drug and Alcohol Prevention Program Committee (DAAPPC) to oversee compliance with the program and prepare a TTC Biennial Review Report.
2. The creation of a newly designed DAAPP "stand-alone" web page to provide alcohol/drug abuse and prevention information:
 - a. A link to the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989(DFSCA);
 - b. STBCE Policies 3-2-106.1 and 8-7-105, and all TTC employee and student drug and alcohol prevention related provisions;
 - c. Federal and state laws regarding substance abuse and violations;
 - d. Health risks associated with the abuse of alcohol and drugs;
 - e. Information regarding employee and student drug and alcohol counseling services;
 - f. Local and state resources including a list of drug and alcohol treatment facilities;
 - g. Online self-help screening tools; and
 - h. Listing of the members of the DAAPPC
3. Provide an annual DAAPP notification to employees and students regarding compliance with the DFSCA.
4. Conduct a biennial review and publish a Biennial Report to comply with DAAPP reporting requirements.

DAAPP Committee Goals

Trident Technical College's Drug and Alcohol Prevention Program (DAAPP) Committee has four (4) goals to guide its' efforts and assessment of program effectiveness:

- To make students and employees aware of Trident Technical College's DAAPP Program, to include information regarding the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989, TTC and State Technical College System policies, TTC's code of conduct, sanctions, and health risks associated with alcohol and illicit drug use;
- To provide information to students and employees regarding the availability of support and self-help resources;
- To encourage and facilitate student and employee participation in alcohol abuse and illicit drug use awareness and prevention workshops and training;
- To employ the use of best practices in determining the effectiveness of the Drug and Alcohol Prevention Program, implement needed changes, and ensure that violations of student employee standards of conduct are enforced consistently.

Students: 3.2.106.1 Student Rights and Responsibilities - [The State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education/Student Code](#); **Employees:** <https://www.tridenttech.edu/about/policies/8hr/8-7-1.htm>



Annual Distribution Procedures

Trident Technical College uses as a guide the U. S. Department of Education Guide for University and College Administrators; [Part 86 Complying with the Drug-Free School and Campuses Compliance Checklist](#) to ensure compliance with the requirements of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989.

The requirement of annual notification to all employees and students, including newly hired employees and/or enrolled students, regarding the college's Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program, is accomplished by sending a yearly notification email during April of each year. The notification includes links to the Trident Technical College Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention webpage outlining TTC's drug and alcohol abuse policy, links to reference documents, the college's biennial report, resources and prevention information. See Appendices A& B for the Notice to Students and Employees. Webpage link:

https://www.tridenttech.edu/student/help/counseling/st_drugalcohol.htm

The college's Biennial Report is available on TTC's Drug and Alcohol Prevention web page and in the College's student portal.

See https://www.tridenttech.edu/student/help/counseling/st_drugalcohol.htm.

Policies and Guidance

The policy of the South Carolina Technical College System and Trident Technical College is to provide a drug free, healthy, safe, and secure work and educational environment. Trident Technical College prohibits the unlawful, manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of alcohol or illicit drugs by employees, students, and visitors on college premises or as a part of any college activity. This prohibition applies to all TTC campuses and sites.

College policies and procedures relative to drug and alcohol abuse and the imposition of sanctions is contained in South Carolina Technical College System policy, which has been adopted by Trident Technical College, employee and student handbooks, the Student Code, and the Annual Campus Safety and Security Report. A notice to employees and students providing information pertaining to the College's drug and alcohol abuse prevention policy is E-mailed each year. This information is also included on the College's DAAPP webpage.

Employees and students in violation of the college's drug and alcohol abuse policies shall be subject to disciplinary sanctions ranging from a warning of disciplinary action up to including termination of employment for employees and expulsion for students. Other potential sanctions may include referral for prosecution and may require participation in counseling services and/or approved drug and alcohol abuse assistance or rehabilitative programs. Violation of state and federal criminal statutes may also result in criminal prosecution.

See Appendices C-F for SCTCS policy; TTC policy: https://www.tridenttech.edu/about/policies/8_hr/8-7-1.htm; Student Code: https://www.tridenttech.edu/files/pdf/student_services/Student_Code.pdf.

Assessing Policy and Program Effectiveness

Trident Technical College is dedicated to providing a drug and alcohol-free environment for its employees and students. The following services, events, and activities ensure program effectiveness:

- The College offers drug and alcohol abuse prevention counseling services to students, and employees may obtain counseling services via the College's Employee Assistance Program (EAP) assistance from
- Online assessment and self-help screening tools are available to determine potential abuse of alcohol and drugs.
- A listing of resources for students and employees is provided on TTC's Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program web page and in the TTC portal under Student and Faculty Resources.
- Drug and alcohol awareness and prevention events are scheduled in April and October at the four campus locations. The College has committed to conducting at least two drug/alcohol related presentations to the TTC college community each year in addition to a host of campus wide activities and initiatives designed to increase awareness.

The College's drug and alcohol prevention initiatives have resulted in consistently low rates of drug and alcohol related infractions by students and employees over the past three years. Students and employees have benefited from the information that is provided.

Future measures will be implemented to include face-to-face and online training for students and employees on the negative effects of drug and alcohol abuse, as well as health and wellness activities for students and employees related to alcohol and drug abuse prevention.

Assessing Enforcement Consistency

Trident Technical College seeks to ensure consistency in the enforcement of sanctions by providing that similar infractions are treated in similar manner. Due process is provided employees and students in the disciplinary process. The Associate Vice President of Human Resources governs the disciplinary process for employees. The Vice President for Student Services, or her designee, governs the disciplinary process for students. A confidential official record is maintained of all discipline referrals and disciplinary actions.

Findings and disciplinary sanctions are determined in accordance with due process and the burden of proof is based upon a preponderance of the evidence. For the purpose of this Biennial report, the table below documents the number of infractions for employees and students over the last two (2) years.

Alcohol and Other Drug Infractions

The charts below show Trident Technical College's number of alcohol and other drug arrests and referrals for disciplinary action as reported in the Trident Technical College Annual Security Report.

Thornley Campus

	Student Alcohol Infractions	Student Drug Infractions	Employee Alcohol Infractions	Employee Drug Infractions
2018	1	1	0	0
2019	0	1	0	0

Berkeley Campus

	Student Alcohol Infractions	Student Drug Infractions	Employee Alcohol Infractions	Employee Drug Infractions
2018	0	0	0	0
2019	0	0	0	0

Palmer Campus

	Student Alcohol Infractions	Student Drug Infractions	Employee Alcohol Infractions	Employee Drug Infractions
2018	0	1	0	0
2019	0	0	0	0

Mt. Pleasant Campus

	Student Alcohol Infractions	Student Drug Infractions	Employee Alcohol Infractions	Employee Drug Infractions
2018	0	0	0	0
2019	0	0	0	0

Drug and Alcohol Awareness Prevention Program Committee (DAAPPC)

The Drug and Alcohol Awareness Program Committee (DAAPPC) is comprised of representatives from several diverse campus-wide departments:

Pamela Brown, Chair Assistant Vice President for Student Development
Evan Reich Registrar
Charlotta Creel..... Director, Student Success Center, Palmer Campus
Chris Bragg..... Assistant Director, Human Resources
Christine Konopaski..... Student Services System Analyst
Christopher White..... Public Safety Assistant Director
Sonya Cromwell Director, Student Activities

This concludes the 2018-2019 DAAPP Biennial Report for Trident Technical College. The Report will be issued and posted to the DAAPP webpage and the my.tridenttech.edu portal biennially during the month of April of the year following the two-year reporting period. The next Biennial Report will be issued in April 2022.





NOTICE TO TRIDENT TECHNICAL COLLEGE EMPLOYEES

The Drug Free Schools and Campuses Regulations (34 CFR Part 86) of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA) require institutions of higher learning to certify it has implemented programs to prevent the abuse of alcohol and use or distribution of illicit drugs by students and employees on its premises and as a part of any of its activities.

Trident Technical College is committed to providing a drug and alcohol-free environment for its employees and students. TTC expressly prohibits the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession or use of narcotics, drugs, other controlled substances and the use of alcohol on its premises, at its workplace, and in the educational setting.

To ensure compliance with the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989 the College has established a comprehensive institutional Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program (DAAPP) that provides the following information to the college community:

- Standards of conduct related to drugs and alcohol for students and employees
- Disciplinary and legal sanctions pertaining to the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol
- A description of health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol
- A description of available drug or alcohol counseling, treatment, or rehabilitation or re- entry programs for students and employees
- A Biennial Review of its DAAPP to determine the effectiveness, implement needed changes, and ensure that disciplinary sanctions are consistently enforced

Please click [HERE](#) for information regarding Trident Technical College's Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program (DAAPP) or go to:

www.tridenttech.edu/student/help/counseling/st_drugalcohol.htm

For questions contact: DeVetta Hughes, Associate Vice President for Human Resources @ 843- 574-6201 or devetta.hughes@tridenttech.edu



**TRIDENT TECHNICAL COLLEGE
NOTICE TO TRIDENT TECHNICAL COLLEGE STUDENTS**

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Please click [HERE](#) for information regarding Trident Technical College's Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program (DAAPP) or go to: www.tridenttech.edu/student/help/counseling/st_drugalcohol.htm

For questions contact: Pamela D. Brown, JD, AVP for Student Development,
DAAPP Program Committee Chair, 843-574-6246 or pam.brown@tridenttech.edu

STATE BOARD FOR TECHNICAL AND COMPREHENSIVE EDUCATION

STATEMENT OF POLICY

POLICY NUMBER: 8-7-105

PAGE: 1 of 2

POLICY TITLE: EMPLOYEE ALCOHOL/DRUG USE

LEGAL AUTHORITY: Section 59-53-20 of the 1976 Code of Laws of South Carolina, As Amended

DIVISION OF RESPONSIBILITY: Human Resource Services

DATE APPROVED BY BOARD: June 28, 1989

DATE OF LAST REVISION: July 24, 2012

DISCLAIMER

PURSUANT TO SECTION 41-1-110 OF THE CODE OF LAWS OF SC. AS AMENDED, THE LANGUAGE USED IN THIS DOCUMENT DOES NOT CREATE AN EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT BETWEEN THE EMPLOYEE AND THE SC STATE BOARD FOR TECHNICAL AND COMPREHENSIVE EDUCATION / THE SC TECHNICAL COLLEGE SYSTEM. THE STATE BOARD FOR TECHNICAL AND COMPREHENSIVE EDUCATION / THE SC TECHNICAL COLLEGE SYSTEM RESERVES THE RIGHT TO REVISE THE CONTENT OF THIS DOCUMENT, IN WHOLE OR IN PART. NO PROMISES OR ASSURANCES, WHETHER WRITTEN OR ORAL, WHICH ARE CONTRARY TO OR INCONSISTENT WITH THE TERMS OF THIS PARAGRAPH CREATE ANY CONTRACT OF EMPLOYMENT.

It is the policy of the State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education to provide a drug free, healthful, safe, and secure work environment. Employees are required and expected to report to work in appropriate mental and physical condition to meet the requirements and expectations of their positions.

The South Carolina Technical College System prohibits the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession or use of narcotics, drugs, other controlled substances and the use of alcohol at the workplace and in the educational setting.

Date of Last Review: July 24, 2012

STATE BOARD FOR TECHNICAL AND COMPREHENSIVE EDUCATION

STATEMENT OF POLICY

POLICY NUMBER: 8-7-105

PAGE: 2 of 2

Unlawful for these purposes means in violation of federal/state/local regulations, policy, procedures, rules, as well as legal statutes.

For purposes of this policy, workplace means either on System Office/College premises or other approved work locations. Educational settings include both institutional premises or in approved educational sites off campus.

Chemical dependency through use of controlled and uncontrolled substances, including alcohol, is recognized as a major health problem and a treatable illness. The State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education supports and recommends the establishment of employee assistance services for employees who may need treatment for such illness. The Colleges and the System Office will provide drug-free awareness programs for employees regarding both illegal and legal drug use, including alcohol. The South Carolina Technical College Education System and its employees will also comply with applicable Federal and State laws and regulations, including the Drug Free Workplace Act of 1988 and the Americans With Disabilities Act.

ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG USE

Policy and Information for Employees and Students
South Carolina Technical College System



It is the policy of the South Carolina Technical College System to provide a drug free, healthful, safe and secure work and educational environment. Employees and students are required and expected to report to their work, class, or student activities in appropriate mental and physical condition to meet the requirements and expectations of their respective roles.

The South Carolina Technical College System prohibits the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession or use of narcotics, drugs, other controlled substances and the use of alcohol at the workplace and in the educational setting. Unlawful for these purposes means in violation of federal/state/local regulations, policy, procedures, rules, as well as legal statutes. For purposes of this policy, workplace means either on agency premises or while conducting agency or college business away from the agency or college premises. Educational setting includes both institutional premises or in approved educational sites off campus.

In order to prevent the consequences of alcohol and other drug abuse at the workplace and in the educational setting, the South Carolina Technical College System has implemented this policy to ensure a drug-free work and educational environment.

The South Carolina Technical College System recognizes that chemical dependency through use of controlled or uncontrolled substances, including alcohol, is a treatable illness. The agency supports and recommends employee and student rehabilitation and assistance programs and encourages employees and students to use such programs.

All locations will also implement drug-free awareness programs for employees and students. Such programs will annually ensure that employees and students are aware that:

1. Alcohol and other drug abuse at the workplace and in the educational setting is dangerous because it leads to physical impairment, loss of judgement, safety violations and the risk of injury, poor health, or even death. Health risks and effects of controlled substances and alcohol will be provided to students and employees.
2. Alcohol and other drug abuse can also significantly lower performance on the job and in the classroom, thus impacting on the agency and the college mission as well as seriously affect the student's educational and career goals.
3. Employees must report any personal conviction under a criminal drug statute, for conduct at the workplace, to their human resource officer within five days. Management must report to granting agencies, any employee conviction for conduct in the work place within ten days of receiving notice.
4. It is a condition of employment and admission that all employees and students must abide by the policy on alcohol and other drug use as well as related procedures/statements/laws/guidelines. Violation of any provisions may result in disciplinary action up to and including termination or expulsion respectively, and may have further legal consequences consistent with federal and state laws and regulations. Additionally, management may require an employee or student to enter an employee/student assistance or drug rehabilitation program as a condition of continued employment or enrollment.
5. Use of employee assistance programs (EAP), student assistance programs (SAP), or drug/alcohol rehabilitation services is encouraged.

Chief Executive

Date

ALCOHOL EFFECTS & HEALTH RISKS

Alcohol consumption causes a number of marked changes in behavior. Even low doses significantly impair the judgement and coordination required to drive a car safely, increasing the likelihood that the driver will be involved in an accident. Low to moderate doses of alcohol also increase the incidence of a variety of aggressive acts, including spouse and child abuse. Moderate to high doses of alcohol cause marked impairments in higher mental functions, severely altering a person's ability to learn and remember information. Very high doses cause respiratory depression and death. If combined with other depressants (see chart below) of the central nervous system, much lower doses of alcohol will produce the effects just described.

Repeated use of alcohol can lead to dependence. Sudden cessation of alcohol intake is likely to produce withdrawal symptoms, including severe anxiety, tremors, hallucinations, and convulsions. Alcohol withdrawal can be life-threatening. Long-term consumption of large quantities of alcohol, particularly when combined with poor nutrition, can also lead to permanent damage to vital organs such as the brain and the liver.

Mothers who drink alcohol during pregnancy may give birth to infants with fetal alcohol syndrome. These infants have irreversible physical abnormalities and mental retardation. In addition, research indicates that children of alcoholic parents are at greater risk than other youngsters of becoming alcoholics.

CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES - EFFECTS & HEALTH RISKS						
DRUG	SOME TRADE OR OTHER NAMES	DEPENDENCE		POSSIBLE EFFECTS	EFFECTS OF OVERDOSE	WITHDRAWAL SYNDROME
		Physical	Psychological			
NARCOTICS						
Opium	Dover's Powder, Paregoric, Parapectolin	High	High	Euphoria, drowsiness, respiratory depression, constricted pupils, nausea	Slow and shallow breathing, clammy skin, convulsions, coma, possible death	Watery eyes, runny nose, yawning, loss of appetite, irritability, tremors, panic, cramps, nausea, chills and sweating
Morphine	Morphine MS-Contin Roxanol, Roxanol-SR	High	High			
Codeine	Tylenol/Empirin/Florinal w/Codeine	Moderate	Moderate			
Heroin	Diacetylmorphine, Horse, Smack	High	High			
Hydromorphone	Dilaudid	High	High			
Meperidine (Pethidine)	Demerol, Mepergan	High	High			
Methadone	Dolophone, Methadone, Methadose	High	High-Low			
Other Narcotics	Numorphan, Percodan, Percocet, Tylox, Tussionex, Fentanyl, Darvon, Lomotil, Talwin	High-Low	High-Low			
DEPRESSANTS						
Chloral Hydrate	Noctec	Moderate	Moderate	Slurred speech, disorientation, drunken behavior without odor of alcohol	Shallow respiration, clammy skin, dilated pupils, weak and rapid pulse, coma, possible death	Anxiety, insomnia, tremors, delirium, convulsions, possible death
Barbiturates	Amytal, Butisol, Florinal, Lotusate, Nembutal, Seconal, Tyinal, Phenobarbital	High-Moderate	High-Moderate			
Benzodiazepines	Ativan, Dalmane, Diazepam, Librium, Xanax, Valium, Tranxexa, Verstran, Halcion, Cerax, Paxipam	Low	Low			
Methaqualone	Quaalude	High	High			
Glutethimide	Doriden	High	Moderate			
Other Depressants	Equanil, Miltown, Noludar, Placidyl, Valmid	Moderate	Moderate			
STIMULANTS						
Cocaine	Coke, Flake, Snow, Crack	Possible	High	Increases alertness, excitation, euphoria, increased pulse rate & blood pressure, insomnia, loss of appetite	Agitation, increase in body temperature, hallucinations, possible death	Apathy, long periods of sleep, irritability, depression, disorientation
Amphetamines	Biphedamine, Delcobese, Desoxyn, Dexedrine, Obetrol	Possible	High			
Phenmetrazine	Preludin	Possible	High			
Methylphenidate	Ritalin	Possible	Moderate			
Other Stimulants	Adipex, Cylert, Didrex, Ionamin, Melfiat, Plegine, Sanorex, Tenuate, Tepanil, Prelu-2	Possible	High			
HALLUCINOGENS						
LSD	Acid, Microdot	None	Unknown			
Mescaline and Peyote	Mexc, Buttons, Cactus	None	Unknown			
Amphetamine Variants	25-DMA, PMA, STP, MDA, MDMA, TMA, DOM, DOB	Unknown	Unknown			
Phencyclidine	PCP, Angel Dust, Hog	Unknown	High			
Phencyclidine Analogues	PCE, PCPy, TCP	Unknown	High			
Other Hallucinogens	Bufotenine, Ibogaine, DMT, DET, Psilocybin, Psilocyn	None	Unknown			
CANNABIS						
Marijuana						
Tetrahydrocannabinol						
Hashish						
Hashish Oil						

SOUTH CAROLINA LAWS

ALCOHOL

PURCHASE ON BEHALF OF ONE WHO CANNOT LAWFULLY BUY

It is against the law to buy or give beer, wine, and/or alcohol to anyone who cannot buy it for themselves.

Penalty - Fine up to \$200 or confinement up to 30 days and mandatory driver's license suspension of 90 days - 6 months.
(Code 6 1-9-60)

PURCHASE/POSSESSION BY A MINOR/MISREPRESENTING AGE

It is against the law to drink or possess any form of alcoholic beverage if you are under the age of 21. It is also against the law to lie or furnish false information concerning age in order to obtain any form of alcoholic beverage.

Penalty - Fine up to \$200 for first offense and mandatory driver's license suspension of 90 days - 6 months.
(Code 20-7-370/380, 61-9 -50)

TRANSFERENCE OF BEER OR WINE

It is against the law to give or transfer beer or wine to anyone under the age of 21. This includes serving anyone in your home except your child or spouse.

Penalty - Fine up to \$200 or confinement up to 30 days.
(Code 6 1-13-287)

CONTRIBUTING TO THE DELINQUENCY OF A MINOR

It is against the law for any person over 18 to knowingly and willfully

influence a minor to violate any law or municipal ordinance.

Penalty - Fine up to \$3,000 and/or confinement up to three years.
(Code 16-17-490)

POSSESSION OF BEER, WINE, OR LIQUOR

It is against the law to possess beer, wine, or liquor if you are under the age of 21. This includes opened or unopened containers of alcoholic beverage in actual possession or in your immediate surroundings.

Penalty - Fine up to \$100 or confinement up to 30 days and mandatory driver's license suspension of 90 days - 6 months.
(Code 6 1-9-87, 20-7-370/380)

SALE TO PERSON UNDER AGE

It is against the law to sell beer, ale, or wine to anyone under 21 years old.

Penalty - Fine up to \$200 or confinement up to 60 days.
(Code 61-9 -40)

DISORDERLY CONDUCT

Students found on any public highway or in any public place who are intoxicated or disorderly may be charged with disorderly conduct.

Penalty - Fine up to \$100 or confinement up to 30 days.
(Code 16-17-530)

ALTERING AND FRAUDULENT USE OF LICENSE

It is against the law to lend, issue, sell or use your license or anyone's license or a fictitious license (fake ID) for an unlawful purpose.

Penalty - First offense fine up to \$200 and or confinement up to 30 days, and mandatory driver's license suspension for 90 days - 6 months.
(Code 56-1-510/515, 61-9 -50)

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE (DUI)

It is unlawful for persons under the influence of alcohol or other drugs to drive.

Penalty - Not less than \$200 fine; imprisonment up to 5 years; driver license suspension 6 months - permanent.
(Code 56-1-1330, 56-5-2930/2940/2990)

FELONY DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE

If you cause bodily harm or death to someone while under the influence of alcohol, drugs or any combination, you are guilty of a felony DUI.

Penalty - for bodily harm, a mandatory fine up to \$10,000 and mandatory confinement up to 10 years. For death, mandatory fine up to \$25,000 and mandatory confinement up to 25 years.
(Code 56-5-2945)

CONSENT FOR TESTING

Anyone who drives on South Carolina highways automatically has given consent to a breathalyzer test if arrested. If you refuse to submit to a urine and/or blood test your driver's license will be suspended. There is no law that states that you have to be given a driver's license, provisional or temporary.
(Code 56-1-1330, 56-5-2930/2940/2950/2990)

OTHER DRUGS

POSSESSION AND DISTRIBUTION OF DRUGS

It is illegal to have, to make, or to intend to distribute any controlled substance, i.e., cocaine, crack, marijuana, etc. Penalty - Varies depending upon the circumstances under which the arrest was made and the amount of drugs. Fines up to \$200,000, confinement up to 30 years, and mandatory driver's license suspension for 6 months - 1 year. (Code 44-53-370)

DISTRIBUTION OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE CLOSE TO A SCHOOL

It is against the law and a separate offense to distribute, sell, make or have a controlled substance within a "specified" distance of schools, technical colleges, and/or colleges/universities.

Penalty - Fine up to \$10,000, and/or confinement up to 10 years.
(Code 44-53-445)

POSSESSION OR SALE OF DRUG PARAPHERNALIA

It is illegal to possess drug paraphernalia; paraphernalia includes, but is not limited to, such things as:

"Roach clips" - Clips used by dentists to clip bibs around the necks of patients.

"Bong" - Pipe that may or may not use water. "Carburetor" - Circulating tube with holes at each end. Tube may be made out of glass or metal.

Penalty - Fine up to \$500

(Code 44-53-391)

FEDERAL ILLEGAL POSSESSION PENALTIES CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES

First conviction: Up to 1-year imprisonment and fined at least \$1,000 but not more than \$100,000, or both. After 1 prior drug conviction: At least 15 days in prison, not to exceed 2 years and fined at least \$2,500 but not more than \$250,000, or both. After 2 or more prior drug convictions: At least 90 days in prison, not to exceed 3 years and fined at least \$5,000 but not more than \$250,000, or both. There are special sentencing provisions for possession of crack cocaine: mandatory at least 5 years in prison, not to exceed 20 years and fined up to \$250,000, or both, depending on amount of crack possessed and number of convictions.

In addition, there is forfeiture of personal and real property used to possess, facilitate, transport, or conceal possession of controlled substances. There are also civil fines of up to \$10,000 and denial of Federal benefits, such as student loans, grants, contracts, and professional and commercial licenses, up to 1 year for first offense, up to 5 years for second and subsequent offenses.

(21 U.S.C. 844 (a); 21 U.S.C. 853(a) (2); 881 (a) (7); 21 U.S.C. 881(a) (4); 21 U.S.C. 844a; 21 U.S.C. 853 a)

FEDERAL TRAFFICKING PENALTIES (Examples)

	Minimum		Maximum	
	1st Offense	2nd Offense	1st Offense	2nd Offense
Marijuana Hashish Hashish Oil	NMT 5 years & NMT \$250,000	NMT 10 years & NMT \$500,000	NLT 10 years & NMT Life & NMT \$4,000,000 (If death/serious injury NLT 20 years)	NLT 20 years & NMT Life & NMT \$8,000,000 (If death/serious injury NLT Life)
Amphetamines Heroin Cocaine PCP LSD Cocaine Base Fentanyl	NLT 5 years & NMT 40 years & NMT \$2,000,000 (If death/serious injury NLT 20 years)	NLT 10 years & NMT Life & NMT \$4,000,000 (If death/serious injury NLT 20 years)	NLT 10 years & NMT Life & NMT \$4,000,000 (If death/serious injury NLT 20 years)	NLT 20 years & NMT Life & NMT \$8,000,000 (If death/serious injury NLT Life)

NOTE: **NMT** - Not More Than; **NLT** - Not Less Than

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