



SOUTH DAKOTA DRUG CONTROL UPDATE

This report reflects significant trends, data, and major issues relating to drugs in the State of South Dakota.

South Dakota At-a-Glance:

- In 2009-2010, South Dakota was one of the top ten states for rates of illicit drug dependence among persons age 12-17.
Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health 2009-2010.
- Approximately 6.07 percent of South Dakota residents reported past-month illicit drug use; the national average was 8.82 percent.
- In 2009 the rate of drug-induced deaths in South Dakota was below the national average.
- In 2011, 59 percent of drug treatment admissions in South Dakota were for marijuana, and 21 percent were for stimulants (including methamphetamine).
- South Dakota has implemented a novel approach to dealing with drunk and drugged driving, through its “24/7 Sobriety” program. The program reflects commitment to working with chronic DWI defenders into changing their behavior and prevention of additional DWI arrests using swift, certain, and moderate sanctions.

Drug Use Trends in South Dakota

Drug Use in South Dakota: The National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) provides national and state-level data on the use of tobacco, alcohol, illicit drugs (including non-medical use of prescription drugs), and mental health in the United States. In the most recent Survey, 6.07 percent of South Dakota residents reported using illicit drugs in the past month. The national average was 8.82 percent. Additionally, 2.39 percent of South Dakota residents reported using an illicit drug other than marijuana in the past month (the national average was 3.6 percent).

Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration - State Estimates of Substance Use from the 2009-2010 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: <http://store.samhsa.gov/shin/content/SMA11-4641/SMA11-4641.pdf>

Drug-Induced Deaths: As a direct consequence of drug use, 51 persons died in South Dakota in 2009. This is compared to the number of persons in South Dakota who died from motor vehicle accidents (134) and firearms (75) in the same year. South Dakota drug-induced deaths (6.3 per 100,000 population) were lower than the national rate (12.8 per 100,000).

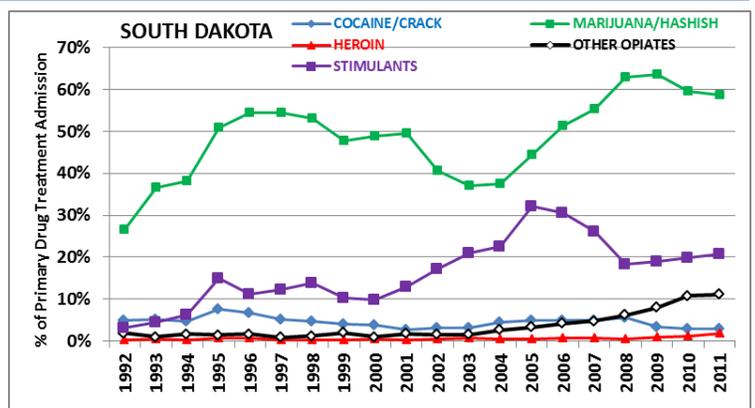
Source: WONDER online databases: <http://wonder.cdc.gov/cmfi-icd10.html>

Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions Data

South Dakota Primary Treatment Admissions:

The graph on the right depicts substance abuse primary treatment admissions in South Dakota from 1992 to 2011. The data show marijuana is the most commonly cited drug among primary drug treatment admissions in South Dakota.

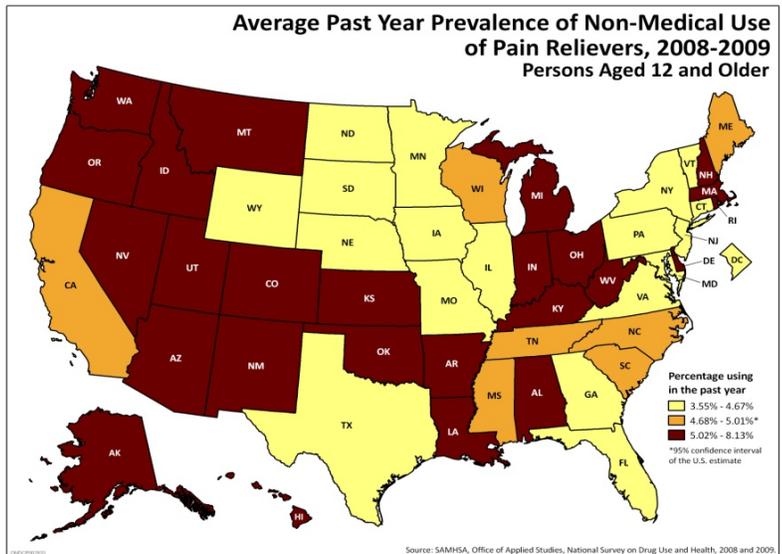
Source: Treatment Episode Data Set, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration: <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/DASIS.aspx#teds>



Prescription Drug Abuse

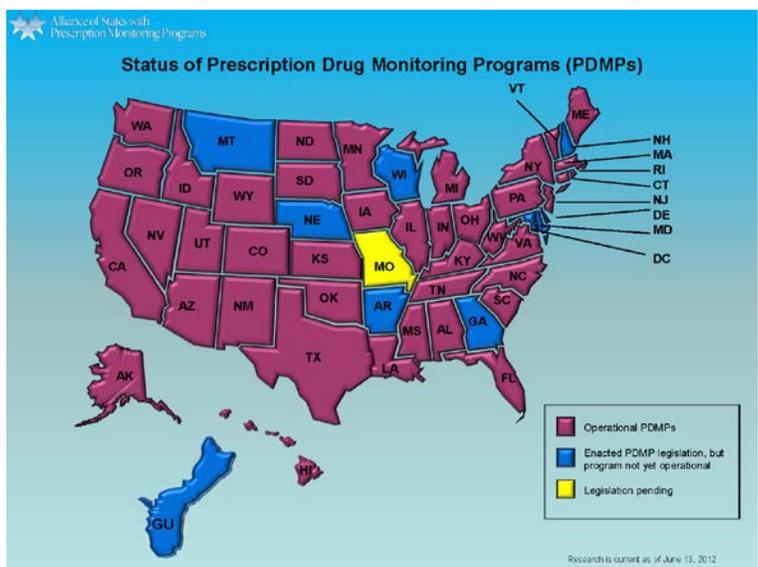
ONDCP's Efforts to Combat Prescription Drug Abuse

Prescription drug abuse is the fastest-growing drug problem in the Nation. The Administration's Prescription Drug Abuse Prevention Plan entitled **"Epidemic: Responding to America's Prescription Drug Abuse Crisis,"** provides a national framework for reducing prescription drug diversion and abuse by supporting the expansion of state-based prescription drug monitoring programs; recommending secure, more convenient, and environmentally responsible disposal methods to remove expired, unused, or unneeded medications from the home; supporting education for patients and healthcare providers; and reducing the prevalence of pill mills and doctor shopping through enforcement efforts.



State-Level Action: Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs (PDMPs)

PDMPs track controlled substances prescribed by authorized practitioners and dispensed by pharmacies. PDMPs serve a number of functions, including assisting in patient care, providing early warning signs of drug epidemics, and detecting drug diversion and insurance fraud. Forty-one states have operational PDMP programs established by state legislation and funded by a combination of state and Federal funds. An additional 9 states and territories have a prescription drug monitoring program authorized, but not yet operational. Adequate resourcing, increasing the number of states with operational PDMPs, and development of state-to-state information-sharing systems would significantly help reduce prescription drug diversion and abuse.



South Dakota's operating Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (SD PDMP)

originated when a bill was passed by South Dakota Legislature and signed by the Governor during the 2010 session with goals to "improve patient care by providing prescribers and pharmacists with a controlled substance (Schedule II-IV) dispensing history for their patients" as well as to "reduce drug diversion and inappropriate use of controlled substances". The program is overseen by the state's board of Pharmacy. Dispensers are required to report data within seven days of dispensing the substance.

Source: South Dakota Board of Pharmacy: <http://doh.sd.gov/Boards/pharmacy/PDF/SD-PDMPguide.pdf>

State-Level Action: Drug Take-Back Programs

A comprehensive plan to address prescription drug abuse must include proper disposal of unused, unneeded, or expired medications. Providing individuals with a secure and convenient way to dispose of controlled substances will help prevent diversion and abuse of these substances and demonstrate sound environmental stewardship. Federal rulemaking is underway and will further enhance the viability and scope of state and

community take-back programs. In the meantime, states are encouraged to work with the DEA to conduct additional take-back events and educate the public about safe and effective drug return and disposal.

Drugged Driving

ONDCP Action on Drugged Driving

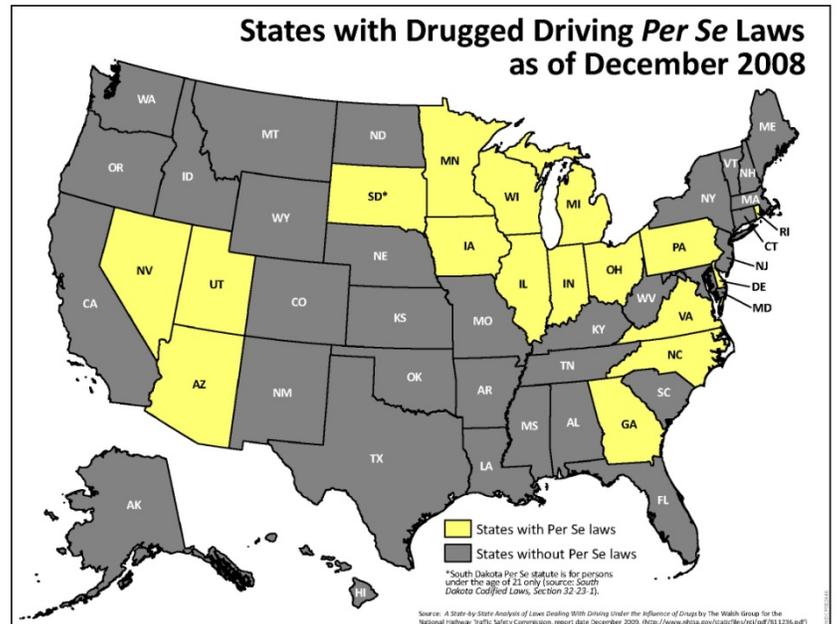
In 2007, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) found that one in eight weekend, nighttime drivers tested positive for illicit drugs. According to recent Fatal Accident Reporting System (FARS) data, one in three motor vehicle fatalities (33 percent) with known drug test results tested positive for drugs in 2009. Recognizing this growing problem, ONDCP is working to raise awareness of the dangers of drugged driving, provide increased training to law enforcement in identifying drugged drivers, and encourage states to consider *Per Se* laws to facilitate effective enforcement and prosecution of those who drive with drugs in their systems.

State-Level Action: Enacting *Per Se* Standards for Impairment

Although all 50 states have laws against drugged driving, law enforcement often lacks adequate tools to enforce and prosecute drugged driving. ONDCP encourages states to develop and implement *Per Se* standards for impairment that make it illegal to drive a vehicle after taking illegal drugs. This is the same standard used successfully for 12 million commercial drivers in the United States over the past two decades. *Per Se* standards have been adopted in 17 states.

South Dakota currently has a “zero tolerance” *Per Se* standard for persons under the age of 21, making it a Class 2 misdemeanor to “drive, operate or be in actual physical control of any motor vehicle... after having consumed marijuana or any controlled substance for as long as physical evidence of the consumption remains present in the person’s body” (§32-23-21). **For all other drivers**, driving under the influence of controlled substances, including prescription drugs, remains prohibited so long as the influence renders the defendant from safely driving.

Source: A State-by-State Analysis of Laws Dealing With Driving Under the Influence of Drugs, by the Walsh Group for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, December 2009.



ONDCP Support for Community-Based Prevention

The Drug Free Communities (DFC) Program

Recognizing that local problems require local solutions, Drug Free Communities (DFC) organizations mobilize communities to prevent youth drug use by creating local data-driven strategies to reduce drug use in the community. ONDCP works to foster the growth of new coalitions and support existing coalitions through the DFC grants. In FY 2012, the following South Dakota coalitions received grants from ONDCP:

- Spearfish Community Coalition
- There's Hope (Sisseton)

Source: Office of National Drug Control Policy http://www.ondcp.gov/dfc/grantee_map.html

National Anti-Drug Media Campaign

ONDCP's National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign provides consistent and credible messages (including in Native American and Alaska Native communities) to young people about drug use and its consequences. *Above the Influence*, a major component of the Campaign, informs and inspires youth to reject illicit drugs and drinking via a mix of national and local advertising vehicles. The Campaign, in close partnership with local community-based, youth-serving organizations, also conducts teen-targeted *Above the Influence* activities to assist local groups with youth drug prevention work in their respective communities.

ONDCP High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) County Info

The High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA) program enhances and coordinates drug control efforts among local, state, and Federal law enforcement agencies. In designated HIDTA counties, the program provides agencies with coordination, equipment, technology, and additional resources to combat drug trafficking and its harmful consequences in critical regions of the United States.

HIDTA Counties in South Dakota

Midwest HIDTA: Beadle, Brookings, Brown, Clay, Codington, Custer, Lawrence, Lincoln, Meade, Minnehaha, Pennington, Union, and Yankton counties.

- *Sioux Falls Task Force:* targets manufacturing, importation, and distribution organizations operating in Sioux Falls and other parts of South Dakota.
- *Pennington County Drug Task Force:* targets manufacturing, importation, and distribution organizations operating in Pennington County and other parts of South Dakota. (Rapid City)
- *DHE-South Dakota Interdiction:* provides operational support for Highway interdiction activities on pre-identified trafficking routes.
- *Special Assistant United States Attorney:* enhances the resources of South Dakota United States Attorney's Office to aggressively prosecute narcotics trafficking cases at the Federal level, and to cross-designate state prosecutors when appropriate.

Federal Grant Awards Available to Reduce Drug Use in the State of South Dakota

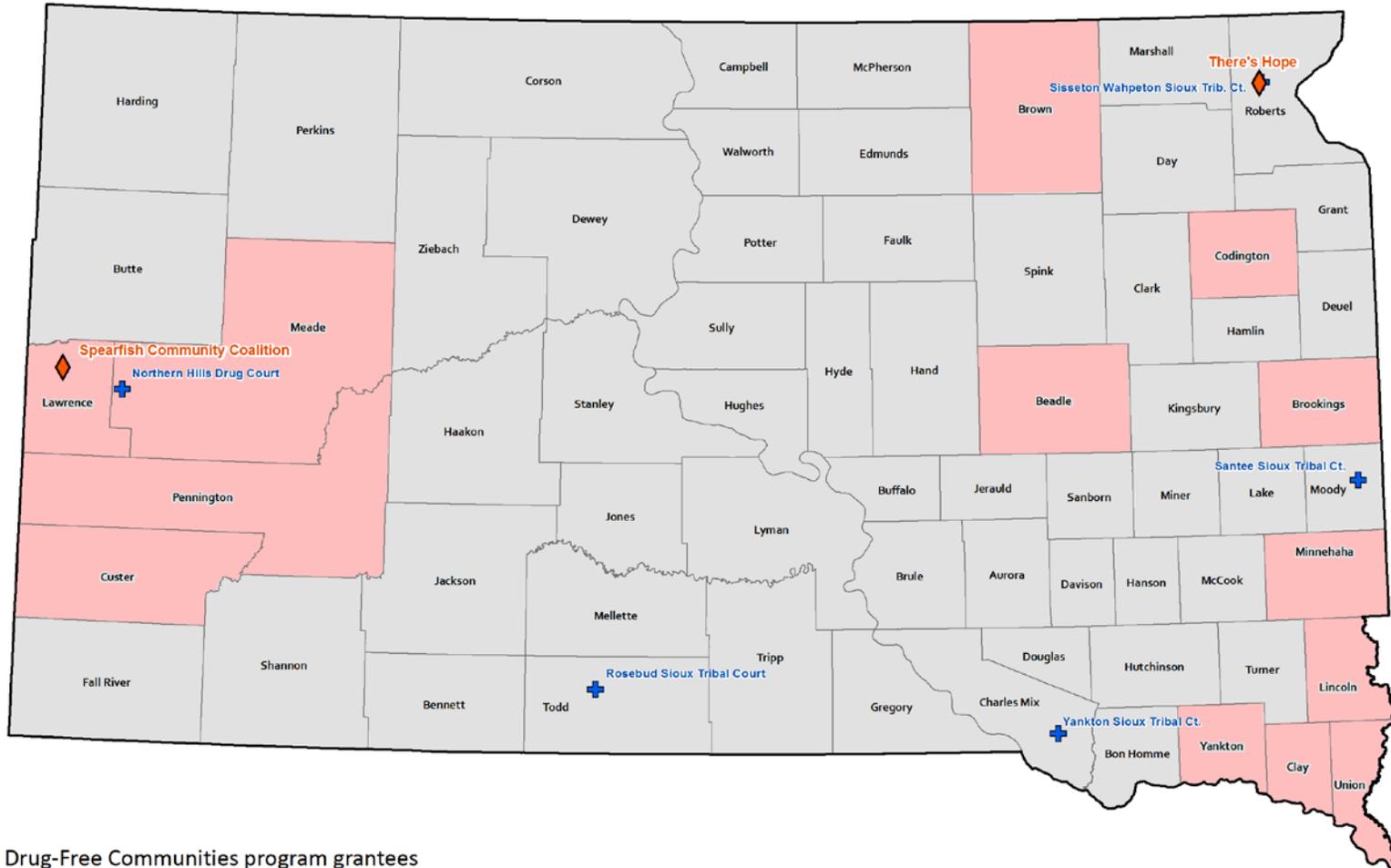
The Federal Government awards competitive grants to help states in their efforts to reduce drug use and its harmful consequences. In FY 2012, direct support was provided to state and local governments, schools, and law enforcement organizations in your state for this purpose. Some Federal grant programs are dedicated to reducing drug use and its harmful consequences while others can be used for reducing drug use or for other purposes. In FY 2012, your State received support under the grant programs shown below.

Federal Grant Awards That Help Reduce the Availability and Misuse Of Drugs In The State of SD	
Department / Office / Program Name	2012
Department of Agriculture	\$ 4,882,740
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	
Cooperative Extension Service	\$ 4,882,740
Department of Defense	\$ 1,030,000
The Army	
National Guard Challenge Program	\$ 1,030,000
Department of Education	\$ 5,643,199
Office of Elementary and Secondary Education	
Twenty-First Century Community Learning Centers	\$ 5,643,199
Department of Health and Human Services	\$ 30,064,318
Administration for Children and Families	
Promoting Safe and Stable Families	\$ 1,412,089
Transitional Living for Homeless Youth	\$ 399,613
Centers For Medicare and Medicaid Services	
Medical Assistance Program - Grants to States for Medicaid To Treat Substance Abuse	\$ 7,235,810
Indian Health Service	
Urban Indian Health Services	\$ 307,616
National Institutes Of Health	
Alcohol Research Programs	\$ 925,744
Drug Abuse and Addiction Research Programs	\$ 503,564
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	
Block Grants for Prevention and Treatment of Substance Abuse	\$ 5,030,871
Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH)	\$ 300,000
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Projects of Regional and National Significance	\$ 7,004,622
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services-Access to Recovery	\$ 5,694,389
Health Resources and Services Administration	
Healthy Start Initiative	\$ 1,250,000
Department of Housing and Urban Development	\$ 2,630,070
Community Planning and Development	
Emergency Shelter Grants Program	\$ 629,445
Emergency Solutions Grant Program	\$ 197,624
Shelter Plus Care	\$ 589,200
Supportive Housing Program	\$ 1,213,801
Department Of Justice	\$ 2,663,796
Office of Justice Programs	
Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program	\$ 341,868
Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program	\$ 738,950
Juvenile Accountability Block Grants	\$ 152,029
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners	\$ 50,862
Tribal Court Assistance Program	\$ 943,052
Tribal Youth Program	\$ 437,035
Department of Transportation	\$ 3,831,432
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	
Alcohol Impaired Driving Countermeasures Incentive Grants I	\$ 2,338,253
Minimum Penalties for Repeat Offenders for Driving While Intoxicated	\$ 1,493,179
Department of Veteran's Affairs	\$ 1,679,862

Federal Grant Awards That Help Reduce the Availability and Misuse Of Drugs In The State of SD	
Department / Office / Program Name	2012
Veterans Health Administration	
VA Homeless Providers Grant and Per Diem Program	\$ 1,679,862
Executive Office of The President	
Office of National Drug Control Policy	
Drug-Free Communities Support Program Grants	\$ 375,000
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program	\$ 847,897
Grand Total	\$ 53,648,314

File updated January, 2013.

Office of National Drug Control Policy Programs in South Dakota with Drug Court Locations



-  Drug-Free Communities program grantees
-  Drug Court locations
-  Midwest HIDTA counties
-  County Boundaries

Source: National Drug Court Institute and ONDCP, September 2012



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