

Healthcare and Regulatory Subcommittee Meeting

Tuesday, December 10, 2019

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AGENDA

South Carolina House of Representatives



Legislative Oversight Committee

HEALTHCARE AND REGULATORY SUBCOMMITTEE

Chairman John Taliaferro (Jay) West, IV

The Honorable Robert L. Ridgeway, III

The Honorable Bill Taylor

The Honorable Chris Wooten

Tuesday, December 10, 2019

10:00 a.m.

Blatt Building Room 410

Pursuant to Committee Rule 6.8, S.C. ETV shall be allowed access for internet streaming whenever technologically feasible.

AGENDA

- I. Approval of Minutes**
- II. Discussion of the Study of the Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services**
- III. Adjournment**

MINUTES FROM PREVIOUS MEETING

Chair Wm. Weston J. Newton

*First Vice-Chair:
Laurie Slade Funderburk*

Legislative Oversight Committee

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Neal A. Collins
Patricia Moore (Pat) Henegan
William M. (Bill) Hixon
Jeffrey E. (Jeff) Johnson
Marvin R. Pendarvis
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*Jennifer L. Dobson
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Research Analyst/Auditor*

*Kendra H. Wilkerson
Fiscal/Research Analyst*

**Healthcare and Regulatory Subcommittee Meeting
Monday, December 9, 2019, at 12:45 p.m.
Blatt Building Room 427**

Archived Video Available

- I. Pursuant to House Legislative Oversight Committee Rule 6.8, South Carolina ETV is allowed access for streaming the meeting. You may access an archived video of this meeting by visiting the South Carolina General Assembly's website (<http://www.scstatehouse.gov>) and clicking on *Committee Postings and Reports*, then under *House Standing Committees* click on *Legislative Oversight*. Then, click on *Video Archives* for a listing of archived videos for the Committee.

Attendance

- I. Chair Jay West calls the Healthcare and Regulatory Subcommittee to order on Monday, December 9, 2019, in Room 427 of the Blatt Building. All members of the Subcommittee except Representative Wooten are present for all or a portion of the meeting.

Minutes

- I. House Rule 4.5 requires standing committees to prepare and make available to the public the minutes of committee meetings, but the minutes do not have to be verbatim accounts of meetings. It is the practice of the Legislative Oversight Committee to provide minutes for its subcommittee meetings.

- II. Representative Taylor moves to approve the meeting minutes from the November 12, 2019, meeting. The motion passes.

Representative Taylor's motion to approve the meeting minutes from the November 12, 2019, meeting.	Yea	Nay	Not Voting (Absent)	Not Voting (Present)
Rep. Robert Ridgeway	✓			
Rep. Bill Taylor	✓			
Rep. Chris Wooten			✓	
Rep. Jay West	✓			

Discussion of the Department of Mental Health (DMH)

- I. Chair West explains the purpose of this meeting is to consider the following proposed amendments to the recommendations the Subcommittee made during the course of the DMH study:

Proposed Amendments to DMH Study Recommendations
The Department of Mental Health should randomly test employee knowledge of DMH policies and procedures. Random testing should include both written tests and hands-on strategies <u>by trained staff with appropriate expertise</u> to determine whether employees are aware of and employing appropriate care techniques.
The Vulnerable Adult Fatalities Review Committee should submit an annual report as required by S.C. Code of Laws Ann. § 43-570(6) in accordance with the electronic transmission process described in S.C. Code of Laws Ann. § 2-1-230. In addition to statutorily required sections (i.e., findings and recommendations for changes), the report should include a summary of non-confidential portions of minutes, member attendance records, statistical information on cases reported and reviewed, <u>committee member credentials</u> , identified systemic deficiencies in care, and trending issues facing vulnerable adults.
The Department of Mental Health should continue to review and update its performance measures for the Fiscal Year 2019-20 Accountability Report. In doing so, the agency may wish to avail itself of resources available from the Department of Administration's Executive Budget Office (EBO), including but not limited to consulting with EBO's performance and accountability manager. The agency should also determine whether the current set of performance measures would assist agency management <u>leaders</u> in determining <u>evaluating whether</u> if the agency is accomplishing its mission.

The Department of Mental Health should collect data to evaluate its recruitment efficacy (e.g., ask each new employee how he or she learned about the position), ~~and use that data to determine which recruitment strategies work the best to recruit eventual employees.~~

The Department of Mental Health and the Department of Corrections should form a committee constituted of professionals of each agency these and other appropriate entities to devise a plan to provide a seamless transition for inmates who are under the care of a mental health professional upon the release of the inmate. The plan should be implemented by the participating agencies.

Proposed Additional Recommendation

The Department of Mental Health should post contact information for members of the South Carolina Mental Health Commission on its website.

- II. DMH Director Mark Binkley responds to a question from Chair West about these proposed changes.
- III. Rep. Ridgeway moves that the proposed amendments and addition be adopted. The motion passes.

Representative Ridgeway's motion to adopt the proposed amendments and addition to the Subcommittee's recommendations in its study of the Department of Mental Health.	Yea	Nay	Not Voting (Absent)	Not Voting (Present)
Rep. Robert Ridgeway	✓			
Rep. Bill Taylor	✓			
Rep. Chris Wooten			✓	
Rep. Jay West	✓			

- IV. Chair West directs Committee staff to incorporate the adopted changes into the Subcommittee's report and distribute it to the full Committee for review.
- V. There being no further business, the meeting is adjourned.

AMENDED MINUTES FROM SEPTEMBER 16, 2019

Chair Wm. Weston J. Newton

*First Vice-Chair:
Laurie Slade Funderburk*

Legislative Oversight Committee

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Fiscal/Research Analyst*

**Healthcare and Regulatory Subcommittee Meeting
Monday, September 16, 2019, at 10:00 am
Blatt Building Room 427**

Archived Video Available

- I. Pursuant to House Legislative Oversight Committee Rule 6.8, South Carolina ETV is allowed access for streaming the meeting. You may access an archived video of this meeting by visiting the South Carolina General Assembly's website (<http://www.scstatehouse.gov>) and clicking on *Committee Postings and Reports*, then under *House Standing Committees* click on *Legislative Oversight*. Then, click on *Video Archives* for a listing of archived videos for the Committee.

Attendance

- I. Chair Jay West calls the Healthcare and Regulatory Subcommittee to order on Monday, September 16, 2019, in Room 427 of the Blatt Building. All members of the Subcommittee are present for all or a portion of the meeting.

Minutes

- I. House Rule 4.5 requires standing committees to prepare and make available to the public the minutes of committee meetings, but the minutes do not have to be verbatim accounts of meetings. It is the practice of the Legislative Oversight Committee to provide minutes for its subcommittee meetings.
- II. Representative Taylor moves to approve the meeting minutes from the August 27, 2019, meeting. The motion passes.

Representative Taylor's motion to approve the meeting minutes from the August 27, 2019, meeting.	Yea	Nay	Not Voting (Absent)	Not Voting (Present)
Rep. Robert Ridgeway				✓
Rep. Bill Taylor	✓			
Rep. Chris Wooten	✓			
Rep. Jay West	✓			

Meeting

- I. Chair West explains this is the Subcommittee's thirteenth meeting with the Department of Mental Health and that the purpose is to learn about the Vulnerable Adults Fatalities Review Committee and ask additional questions of the Department of Mental Health.
- II. After being sworn in, Greg Shore, chairperson of the Vulnerable Adults Fatalities Review Committee, provides testimony about the committee's work and responds to Subcommittee member questions.
- III. Mark Binkley, DMH Interim Director, provides testimony about the agency's interaction with the Vulnerable Adults Fatalities Review Committee.
- IV. Representative Wooten moves to include the following findings in the subcommittee study report:
 - The charge of the Vulnerable Adults Fatalities Review Committee remains important, particularly its functions related to aggregating and disseminating data, detecting trends, identifying opportunities for cross training, and communicating deficiencies in our statutory infrastructure to the General Assembly and Governor.
 - There is not a record of the Vulnerable Adults Fatalities Review Committee communicating recommendations or a lack of a need for any changes to the General Assembly.
 - State law only requires each of the nine ex-officio member to provide "sufficient staff and administrative support to carry out the responsibilities of the article." It does not direct any one agency to be responsible. While it is not required, SLED's vulnerable adult investigations unit, the unit "provides administrative support for the Committee by tracking, compiling, and sending vulnerable adult case files to committee members for consideration and review prior to each meeting. SLED also provides support staff who record minutes during the meetings, send committee emails to coordinate Committee matters, maintain a record of committee member information, and who prepare the agendas for each meeting." Additional administrative support might be required for the Vulnerable Adults Fatalities Review Committee to fulfill its statutory requirements.
 - The Committee's membership is not currently up-to-date on the Secretary of State's website.
 - The Committee should communicate any findings or recommendations about a state agency to the agency's leadership via a letter.

The motion passes.

<p><u>Representative Wooten’s motion to include the following findings in the subcommittee study report:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The charge of the Vulnerable Adults Fatalities Review Committee remains important, particularly its functions related to aggregating and disseminating data, detecting trends, identifying opportunities for cross training, and communicating deficiencies in our statutory infrastructure to the General Assembly and Governor.</u> • <u>There is not a record of the Vulnerable Adults Fatalities Review Committee communicating recommendations or a lack of a need for any changes to the General Assembly.</u> • <u>State law only requires each of the nine ex-officio member to provide “sufficient staff and administrative support to carry out the responsibilities of the article.” It does not direct any one agency to be responsible. While it is not required, SLED’s vulnerable adult investigations unit, the unit “provides administrative support for the Committee by tracking, compiling, and sending vulnerable adult case files to committee members for consideration and review prior to each meeting. SLED also provides support staff who record minutes during the meetings, send committee emails to coordinate Committee matters, maintain a record of committee member information, and who prepare the agendas for each meeting.” Additional administrative support might be required for the Vulnerable Adults Fatalities Review Committee to fulfill its statutory requirements.</u> • <u>The Committee’s membership is not currently up-to-date on the Secretary of State’s website.</u> • <u>The Committee should communicate any findings or recommendations about a state agency to the agency’s leadership via a letter.</u> 				
	<u>Yea</u>	<u>Nay</u>	<u>Not Voting (Absent)</u>	<u>Not Voting (Present)</u>
<u>Rep. Robert Ridgeway</u>	<u>✓</u>			
<u>Rep. Bill Taylor</u>	<u>✓</u>			
<u>Rep. Chris Wooten</u>	<u>✓</u>			
<u>Rep. Jay West</u>	<u>✓</u>			

V. The subcommittee recesses for lunch.

Joint Meeting with the Healthcare and Regulatory Subcommittee

- I. Ad hoc Subcommittee Chairman Tallon explains that the ad hoc subcommittee has been joined by the Healthcare and Regulatory Subcommittee for the purpose of discussing how the Department of Corrections (SCDC) and Department of Mental Health provide mental health services to people involved in the criminal justice system (e.g., criminal defendants, inmates, and parolees).
- II. Mr. Mark Binkley, DMH Interim State Director, and Mr. Bryan Stirling, SCDC Executive Director, present information on ways in which the two agencies interact and collaborate, which includes, but is not limited to, the following topics:
 - a. Comparison of agency mandates
 - b. Comparison of agency missions
 - c. Agencies' goals
 - d. Overview of agencies' mental health services
 - e. DMH treatments, locations, and statistics
 - f. DMH interaction with the criminal justice system
 - g. A video about a telepsychiatry program in Charleston
 - h. SCDC mental health services overview and statistics
 - i. SCDC mental health screening and evaluation
 - j. SCDC mental health lawsuit overview
 - k. Current agency collaborations
 - l. Opportunities for enhanced collaboration
- III. Members ask questions, which Director Binkley, Director Stirling, and other agency staff answer.
- IV. There being no further business, the meeting is adjourned.

AMENDED MINUTES FROM JULY 8, 2019

Chair Wm. Weston J. Newton

*First Vice-Chair:
Laurie Slade Funderburk*

Legislative Oversight Committee

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Healthcare and Regulatory Subcommittee Meeting

Monday, July 8, 2019, at 10:00 am

Blatt Building Room 410

Archived Video Available

- I. Pursuant to House Legislative Oversight Committee Rule 6.8, South Carolina ETV was allowed access for streaming the meeting. You may access an archived video of this meeting by visiting the South Carolina General Assembly's website (<http://www.scstatehouse.gov>) and clicking on *Committee Postings and Reports*, then under *House Standing Committees* click on *Legislative Oversight*. Then, click on *Video Archives* for a listing of archived videos for the Committee.

Attendance

- I. Chair Jay West calls the Healthcare and Regulatory Subcommittee to order on Monday, July 8, 2019, in Room 410 of the Blatt Building. All members of the Subcommittee are present for all or a portion of the meeting.

Minutes

- I. House Rule 4.5 requires standing committees to prepare and make available to the public the minutes of committee meetings, but the minutes do not have to be verbatim accounts of meetings. It is the practice of the Legislative Oversight Committee to provide minutes for its subcommittee meetings.
- II. Representative Ridgeway moves to approve the meeting minutes from the June 20, 2019, meeting. The motion passes.

Representative Ridgeway's motion to approve the meeting minutes from the June 20, 2019, meeting.	Yea	Nay	Not Voting (Absent)	Not Voting (Present)
Rep. Robert Ridgeway	✓			
Rep. Bill Taylor	✓			
Rep. Chris Wooten	✓			
Rep. Jay West	✓			

Meeting

- I. Chair West explains that this is the Subcommittee's ninth meeting with the Department of Mental Health, and that the purpose is to continue to learn about the DMH budget, medical affairs, and administrative services.
- II. Chair West explains that all testimony given to this subcommittee, which is an investigating committee, must be under oath. He reminds those sworn in during prior meetings that they remain under oath. He swears in DMH staff not previously sworn in.
- III. Mark Binkley (Interim Director), Robert Bank (Dep Director Division of Medical Affairs), and the below DMH staff provide testimony about ~~community mental health~~ DMH budget, medical affairs, and administrative services:
 - Noelle Wriston, Director, Budget and Planning, Financial Services, Division of Administrative Services
 - Tracy Turner, Controller, Financial Services, Division of Administrative Services
 - Melba Arthur, Director, Organizational Improvement, Division of Medical Affairs
 - Stewart Cooner, Director of Special Programs & Telepsychiatry, Division of Medical Affairs
 - Barry Lloyd, Director, Office of Information Network Technology, Division of Administrative Services
 - Leigh Ann Chmura, Manager, Software Support Services, Office of Information Network Technology, Division of Administrative Services
 - Jasen Michalski, Manager, Network Services, Office of Information Network Technology, Division of Administrative Services
 - Debbie Blaylock, Dep Director Community Mental Health Services

- IV. Subcommittee members ask, and agency staff respond to questions about the following subjects:
- a. Agency budget and expenditures;
 - b. Contract personnel;
 - c. Billing practices and costs;
 - d. Psychiatric residencies;
 - e. Prescription drugs;
 - f. Credentialing requirements;
 - g. Telepsychiatry; and
 - h. IT infrastructure and security.
- V. There being no further business, the meeting is adjourned.

DAODAS STUDY TIMELINE

2018

December 5 At **Meeting 1**, the **full Committee votes** to make DAODAS the next agency for the Healthcare and Regulatory Subcommittee to study. [Video](#) and [minutes](#) of the meeting are available online.

2019

January 9 The Committee provides the agency with [notice](#) about the oversight process.

February 27 - April 1 The Committee solicits input from the public about the agency in the form of an **online public survey**. The [results of the public survey](#) are available online.

August 13 The full Committee holds **Meeting 2** with the agency to receive **public input**.

October 28 The Subcommittee holds **Meeting 3** with the agency to discuss an overview of its **mission, history, resources, major programs, successes, challenges, and emerging issues**.

November 12 The Subcommittee holds **Meeting 4** with the agency to discuss the **deliverables of its Prevention & Intervention Services Division**.

December 10 (TODAY) The Subcommittee holds **Meeting 5** with the agency to continue discussing the **deliverables of its Prevention & Intervention Services Division** and begin discussing the **deliverables of its Treatment & Recovery Services Division**.

Ongoing Public may submit written comments on the Oversight Committee's webpage, accessed from www.scstatehouse.gov.

DAODAS SNAPSHOT

Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services

Mission and Services

To ensure the availability and quality of a continuum of substance use services, thereby improving the health status, safety, and quality of life of individuals, families, and communities across South Carolina

Coordinates a statewide system of local substance abuse agencies that provide prevention, treatment, and recovery services

Organizational Units

Administration
Services/External Affairs
Program
Accountability/Treatment
Program
Accountability/Prevention
Finance & Operations
Information Technology
Health Integration & Innovation

History

Initially created in 1957 as the S.C. Alcoholic Rehabilitation Center and granted treatment authority, the agency opened the first state-funded facility for alcoholism in 1962. In 1993, the agency was established as a cabinet agency, becoming the Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services (DAODAS), and charged with ensuring quality services to prevent or reduce the negative consequences of substance use.

Resources (FY 17-18)

Employees
38
filled FTE positions at the end of the year

Funding
\$55,666,679
appropriated and authorized

Successes

Identified by the agency

- Obtaining a \$28 million state opioid response grant that will assist with increasing access to medication-assistant treatment; reducing unmet needs; and reducing opioid overdose-related deaths

- Emphasizing prevention programs associated with the reduction of underage drinking

- Impacting health of South Carolinians as patients' past 30-day use of alcohol decreased by 27.6%; patients past 30-day use of *any* substance decreased by 37.5%; and patients' past 30-day employment status rose by 7.7%

Challenges

Identified by the agency

Current:

- Addressing stigma associated with substance use disorders
- Increasing the number and quality of recovery residences in South Carolina
- Sustaining capacity and providing financial assistance for treatment services to indigent South Carolinians long-term

Emerging:

- Increasing trends in cocaine and methamphetamine use
- Educating healthcare providers, parents, and educators about the risks of marijuana use among youth and women who are pregnant and nursing
- Filling vacancies in public addiction service provider system as anticipated turnover is over 25% in next five years

Sources: Agency PER (July 2019), Accountability Report (September 2018), and [website](#).

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November 15, 2019

Sara Goldsby
Agency Director
South Carolina Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services
P.O. Box 8268
Columbia, SC 29202

Via Email

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

Dear Director Goldsby:

The Healthcare and Regulatory Subcommittee appreciates the Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services' continued partnership in the oversight process. As a follow-up to the meeting on November 12, 2019, please provide the requested information by Wednesday, December 4, 2019.

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

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.

Government and Partner Organizations

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

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

In responding to these questions, please remember the Committee’s expectations, which are provided in Committee [Standard Practice 9](#). The subcommittee looks forward to working collaboratively with the Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services. Thank you and your team for your service to the people of South Carolina.

Sincerely,



Jay West
Subcommittee Chair

cc: Healthcare and Regulatory Subcommittee



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:

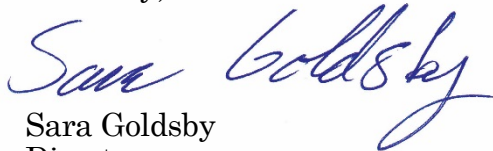
Aiken County Public Schools	Lancaster County School District
Allendale County Schools	Laurens County School District 56
Anderson School District 2	Lee County School District
Anderson School District 3	Lexington County School District 1
Anderson County School District 4	Lexington County School District 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

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,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Sara Goldsby". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Sara" and last name "Goldsby" clearly distinguishable.

Sara Goldsby
Director

cc: DAODAS Executive Management

HOW TO FLAG FAKE IDS

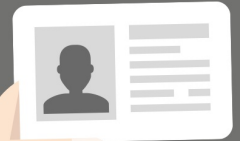


F-L-A-G makes checking IDs fast and easy!

F-L-A-G stands for **Feel, Look, Ask,** and **Give back**

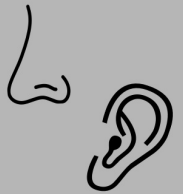
F

- 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.



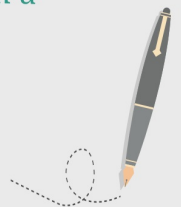
L

- 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.



A

- 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.



G

- 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
ANNUAL TOTAL	958	2,538	1,917	1,671	1,229	1,673	1,258	1,678	2,177	1,654	1,639	1,257	1,086	

PREVENTION & INTERVENTION DELIVERABLES

DAODAS has identified the following deliverables to be presented as part of its Prevention & Intervention Services Division. The details on the following pages were provided in the agency's [Program Evaluation Report](#).

Deliverables

Agency

Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services

Accurate as of 7/2/2019

Deliverable		
Item number		5
Associated laws		S.C. Code Ann. Section 17-22-510(D), 44-49-40(A), (C)(1), (C)(5), (C)(6)
Does state or federal law specifically require this deliverable?		Yes
Deliverable description		1) Consultation with the S.C. Commission on Prosecution Coordination before the Commission approves the administrative procedures for the state's alcohol education programs. 2) Arrangements for the exchange of information between government officials concerning use and abuse of controlled substances, and action based on results, information, and evidence regarding controlled substances that are received from the S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control.
Responsible organizational unit (primary)		Prevention
Results Sought		
Does the legislature state intent, findings, or purpose?		Yes
What is specific outcome sought in law OR, if not in law, specific outcome agency seeks by providing the deliverable?		Approval of administrative procedures.
Associated performance measure item numbers from the Performance Measures Chart, if any		No Associated Performance Measure
Customer Details		
Customer description		State agency
Does the agency evaluate customer satisfaction?	2017-18	No
Counties served in last completed fiscal year	2017-18	0
Number of customers served in last completed FY	2017-18	0
Percentage change in customers served predicted for current FY	2018-19	0.00%
Maximum number of potential customers, if unlimited resources available to the agency		0
Units Provided and Amounts Charged to Customers		
Description of a single deliverable unit		One consultation session
Number of units provided	2017-18	0
	2016-17	0
	2015-16	0
Does law prohibit charging the customer for the deliverable?	2017-18	No
If yes, provide law		
	2016-17	No
If yes, provide law		
	2015-16	No
If yes, provide law		
Amount charged to customer per deliverable unit	2017-18	\$0.00
	2016-17	\$0.00
	2015-16	\$0.00
Costs		
Total employee equivalents required (37.5 hour per week units)	2017-18	0.00
	2016-17	0.00
	2015-16	0.00
Total deliverable expenditures each year (operational and employee salary/fringe)	2017-18	\$0.00
	2016-17	\$0.00
	2015-16	\$0.00
Total deliverable expenditures as a percentage of total agency expenditures	2017-18	Agency does not track the total expense of providing the deliverable.
	2016-17	Agency does not track the total expense of providing the deliverable.
	2015-16	Agency does not track the total expense of providing the deliverable.
Agency expenditures per unit of the deliverable	2017-18	\$0.00
	2016-17	\$0.00
	2015-16	\$0.00
Amount generated from providing deliverable		
Total collected from charging customers	2017-18	\$0.00
	2016-17	\$0.00
	2015-16	\$0.00
Total collected from non-state sources as a result of providing the deliverable (federal and other grants awarded to agency to provide deliverable)	2017-18	\$0.00
	2016-17	\$0.00
	2015-16	\$0.00
Total collected from charging customers and non-state sources	2017-18	\$0.00
	2016-17	\$0.00
	2015-16	\$0.00
Agency Comments		
Additional comments from agency (optional)		See additional agency comments on next page.

Additional Comments about Deliverables

Agency

Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services

Accurate as of

July 2, 2019

Deliverable Number:

5

Alcohol Education Program (AEP) administrative oversight was enacted in 2007. At the time, administrative procedures for the curriculum were shared with the Commission on Prosecution Coordination. No updates to the procedures have been provided to the Commission since that time. AEPs are provided by solicitor's offices and county alcohol and drug abuse authorities. In FY18, 334 youth were served by AEPs offered by the state's county alcohol and drug abuse authorities.

The enabling legislation needs updating to accurately reflect the actual activities provided by the agency as the single state authority for the delivery of substance use disorder services (prevention, intervention, treatment, and recovery) to the citizens of South Carolina.

Deliverables

Agency

Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services

Accurate as of 7/2/2019

Deliverable

Item number	8
Associated laws	S.C. Code Ann. Sections 44-49-40(C)(1), (C)(5), (C)(6), (C)(8), (9), (10), (D), (E)
Does state or federal law specifically require this deliverable?	Yes
Deliverable description	1) Encouragement of research on misuse and abuse of controlled substances. 2) Cooperation in establishing methods to accurately assess the effects of controlled substances and to identify and characterize controlled substances with potential for abuse. 3) Cooperation in making studies and undertaking programs of research to: (a) develop new or improved approaches, techniques, systems, equipment, and devices for strengthening the enforcement of Sections 44-49-10, 44-49-40, 44-49-50, and Article 3 of Chapter 53, and (b) determine patterns of misuse and abuse of controlled substances and the resulting social effects. 4) Contracts with public agencies, institutions of higher education, and private organizations or individuals for the purpose of conducting research, demonstrations, or special projects that bear directly on misuse and abuse of controlled substances. 5) Contracts for educational and research activities without performance bonds.
Responsible organizational unit (primary)	Prevention

Results Sought

Does the legislature state intent, findings, or purpose?	Yes
What is specific outcome sought in law OR, if not in law, specific outcome agency seeks by providing the deliverable?	Improve the State's understanding of the paths for misuse and abuse of controlled substances and their effects on users and society.
Associated performance measure item numbers from the Performance Measures Chart, if any	No Associated Performance Measure

Customer Details

Customer description	
Does the agency evaluate customer satisfaction?	2017-18 No
Counties served in last completed fiscal year	2017-18 Unknown
Number of customers served in last completed FY	2017-18 Unknown
Percentage change in customers served predicted for current FY	2018-19 Unknown
Maximum number of potential customers, if unlimited resources available to the agency	Unknown

Units Provided and Amounts Charged to Customers

Description of a single deliverable unit	Research on substance misuse and abuse
Number of units provided	2017-18 Unknown
	2016-17 Unknown
	2015-16 Unknown
Does law prohibit charging the customer for the deliverable?	2017-18 No
If yes, provide law	
	2016-17 No
If yes, provide law	
	2015-16 No
If yes, provide law	
Amount charged to customer per deliverable unit	2017-18 \$0.00
	2016-17 \$0.00
	2015-16 \$0.00

Costs

Total employee equivalents required (37.5 hour per week units)	2017-18 0.00
	2016-17 0.00
	2015-16 0.00

Total deliverable expenditures each year (operational and employee salary/fringe)	2017-18 \$0.00
	2016-17 \$0.00
	2015-16 \$0.00

Total deliverable expenditures as a percentage of total agency expenditures	2017-18 0.00%
	2016-17 0.00%
	2015-16 0.00%

Agency expenditures per unit of the deliverable	2017-18 \$0.00
	2016-17 \$0.00
	2015-16 \$0.00

Amount generated from providing deliverable

Total collected from charging customers	2017-18 \$0.00
	2016-17 \$0.00
	2015-16 \$0.00
Total collected from non-state sources as a result of providing the deliverable (federal and other grants awarded to agency to provide deliverable)	2017-18 \$0.00
	2016-17 \$0.00
	2015-16 \$0.00
Total collected from charging customers and non-state sources	2017-18 \$0.00
	2016-17 \$0.00
	2015-16 \$0.00

Agency Comments

Additional comments from agency (optional)	The enabling legislation needs updating to accurately reflect the actual activities provided by the agency as the single state authority for the delivery of substance use disorder services (prevention, intervention, treatment, and recovery) to the citizens of South Carolina.
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Deliverables

Agency

Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services

Accurate as of 7/2/2019

Deliverable		23
Item number		Federal Discretionary Grant, S.C. Code Ann. Section 44-49-40(F)
Associated laws		
Does state or federal law specifically require this deliverable?		No
Deliverable description		Provision of training and technical assistance to selected county coalitions through a five-year Partnership for Success grant to build the coalitions' capacity to conduct comprehensive needs assessments; to select evidence-based strategies to reduce impaired driving or the misuse/abuse of prescription drugs by youth/young adults ages 12-25; and to evaluate the outcome of the selected strategies' implementation.
Responsible organizational unit (primary)		Prevention
Results Sought		
Does the legislature state intent, findings, or purpose?		No
What is specific outcome sought in law OR, if not in law, specific outcome agency seeks by providing the deliverable?		Reduction in alcohol-related crashes in funded counties and reduction in past-30-day use of non-prescribed prescription drugs by youth in funded counties
Associated performance measure item numbers from the Performance Measures Chart, if any		Reduce Underage Car Crashes (3)
Customer Details		
Customer description		DAODAS-funded county coalition
Does the agency evaluate customer satisfaction?	2017-18	No
Counties served in last completed fiscal year	2017-18	Barnwell; Berkeley; Chester; Darlington; Dorchester; Greenville; Horry; Jasper; Marlboro; Orangeburg
Number of customers served in last completed FY	2017-18	10
Percentage change in customers served predicted for current FY	2018-19	Unknown
Maximum number of potential customers, if unlimited resources available to the agency		Unknown
Units Provided and Amounts Charged to Customers		
Description of a single deliverable unit		1) Contract with county coalitions. Total contract amounts were based on the population of the county and ranged from \$90,000 to \$120,000. 2) Contract for program evaluation with Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation. 3) Regional contract (total of four) for training and technical assistance with Greenville, Lexington, Florence, and Berkeley counties.
Number of units provided	2017-18	15
	2016-17	15
	2015-16	15
Does law prohibit charging the customer for the deliverable?	2017-18	No
If yes, provide law		
	2016-17	No
If yes, provide law		
	2015-16	No
If yes, provide law		
Amount charged to customer per deliverable unit	2017-18	\$0.00
	2016-17	\$0.00
	2015-16	\$0.00
Costs		
Total employee equivalents required (37.5 hour per week units)	2017-18	1.50
	2016-17	1.50
	2015-16	1.50
Total deliverable expenditures each year (operational and employee salary/fringe)	2017-18	\$1,835,197.28
	2016-17	\$1,649,918.84
	2015-16	\$689,068.79
Total deliverable expenditures as a percentage of total agency expenditures	2017-18	3.95%
	2016-17	3.55%
	2015-16	1.55%
Agency expenditures per unit of the deliverable	2017-18	\$122,346.49
	2016-17	\$109,994.59
	2015-16	\$45,937.92
Amount generated from providing deliverable		
Total collected from charging customers	2017-18	\$0.00
	2016-17	\$0.00
	2015-16	\$0.00
Total collected from non-state sources as a result of providing the deliverable (federal and other grants awarded to agency to provide deliverable)	2017-18	\$1,835,197.28
	2016-17	\$1,649,918.84
	2015-16	\$689,068.79
Total collected from charging customers and non-state sources	2017-18	\$1,835,197.28
	2016-17	\$1,649,918.84
	2015-16	\$689,068.79
Agency Comments		
Additional comments from agency (optional)		See additional agency comments on next page.

Additional Comments about Deliverables

Agency

Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services

Accurate as of

July 2, 2019

Deliverable Number:

23

DAODAS is required to report quarterly to the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) on implementation of the grant and the services being implemented through the 10 county coalitions. National cross-site evaluation data is also required as part of the quarterly reports to SAMHSA. A final evaluation report is due once the five-year grant concludes in September 2020.

Per the federal guidelines from the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP), 85% of the Partnership for Success funding was distributed to the local entities for prevention program implementation of evidence-based strategies to achieve the following outcomes: a reduction in alcohol-related fatalities in the five counties and a reduction in past-30-day use of non-prescribed prescription drugs by youth in the other five counties. 15% of the award can be utilized by the state to provide administration of the grant (through DAODAS personnel). A portion of the administrative costs also included contracts with entities to provide evaluation services at the state and local levels and to entities that assisted the state in the provision of training and technical assistance to the county coalitions. During the first year of the grant (2015-2016), counties received the award and completed the following: built a coalition, conducted a needs assessment, and used the assessment to develop a plan for strategy implementation and evaluation. There were no direct service-implementation activities recorded for that fiscal year. In 2016-2017, the funded counties served 4,233,627 South Carolinians, and in 2017-2018 the counties served 9,293,903 citizens. The numbers are high based on the implementation of media campaigns as a component of implementing high-visibility enforcement strategies such as public safety checkpoints and saturation patrols and implementing environmental strategies to reduce access to unused prescription drugs and to educate youth and adults in the community about the dangers of taking prescription drugs improperly. Strategies being implemented to reduce access are take-back events with law enforcement, providing Deterra bags to community members for safe disposal, and installing more permanent "drop box" receptacles throughout the counties. Outcomes related to the grant thus far: From 2015-2017, the rate of crashes that were alcohol-related decreased across the three years and -- in the first full year of strategy implementation in the five counties -- showed a substantial decrease. Percent of traffic crashes that were alcohol-related went from 5.5 % in 2015 to 5.4% in 2016, down to 4.6% in 2017 in the five selected counties as compared to the state levels, which were 4.7% in 2015, 4.4% in 2016, and 4.1% in 2017. The measure relating to past-30-day use will not be available until the final survey period, which will occur next spring (March 2020). In 2017-2018, the number of trainings/technical assistance events went up significantly due to the fact that the state received permission from CSAP to allocate underruns from the first two years of the grant to provide funding for 17 additional counties (Allendale, Barnwell, Charleston, Chester, Chesterfield, Clarendon, Edgefield, Fairfield, Florence, Greenwood, Hampton, Jasper, Kershaw, Laurens, Lee, McCormick, Newberry, Pickens, Saluda, Spartanburg, Union, Williamsburg) to increase the awareness of and number of permanent drop boxes across the state.

Deliverables

Agency

Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services

Accurate as of 7/2/2019

Deliverable		
Item number		24
Associated laws		Federal Discretionary Grant, S.C. Code Ann. Sections 44-49-40 (C)(7), (F)
Does state or federal law specifically require this deliverable?		No
Deliverable description		Reduction in the number of prescription drug/opioid overdose-related deaths and adverse events among individuals 18 years of age and older by training first responders and other key community sectors on the prevention of these overdose-related deaths and by implementing secondary prevention strategies, including the purchase and distribution of naloxone to first responders, through the five-year Prevent Prescription Drug/Opioid Overdose-Related Deaths (PDO) grant awarded to DAODAS by the federal Center for Substance Abuse Prevention.
Responsible organizational unit (primary)		Prevention
Results Sought		
Does the legislature state intent, findings, or purpose?		No
What is specific outcome sought in law OR, if not in law, specific outcome agency seeks by providing the deliverable?		Increase the number of first responders (law enforcement and fire fighters), patients, caregivers, and community members trained to carry and administer naloxone across the state.
Associated performance measure item numbers from the Performance Measures Chart, if any		Increase the Number of First Responders Trained in Opioid Reversal Protocols using Narcan (23), Increase the Number of Narcan Administrations by Trained First Responders (24)
Customer Details		
Customer description		S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control; county alcohol and drug abuse authority
Does the agency evaluate customer satisfaction?	2017-18	No
Counties served in last completed fiscal year	2017-18	All
Number of customers served in last completed FY	2017-18	33
Percentage change in customers served predicted for current FY	2018-19	Unknown
Maximum number of potential customers, if unlimited resources available to the agency		Unknown
Units Provided and Amounts Charged to Customers		
Description of a single deliverable unit		1) Contract with S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) Bureau of EMS to provide training to first responders. 2) Contract with DHEC Bureau of Statistics to provide evaluation of the project as required by the funder.
Number of units provided	2017-18	2
	2016-17	2
	2015-16	0
Does law prohibit charging the customer for the deliverable?	2017-18	No
If yes, provide law		
	2016-17	No
If yes, provide law		
	2015-16	No
If yes, provide law		
Amount charged to customer per deliverable unit	2017-18	\$0.00
	2016-17	\$0.00
	2015-16	\$0.00
Costs		
Total employee equivalents required (37.5 hour per week units)	2017-18	1.10
	2016-17	1.00
	2015-16	0.00
Total deliverable expenditures each year (operational and employee salary/fringe)	2017-18	\$772,151.39
	2016-17	\$198,938.19
	2015-16	\$0.00
Total deliverable expenditures as a percentage of total agency expenditures	2017-18	1.66%
	2016-17	0.43%
	2015-16	0.00%
Agency expenditures per unit of the deliverable	2017-18	\$386,075.70
	2016-17	\$99,469.10
	2015-16	There were no units provided, no cost, or the agency does not track the number of units provided and/or total cost.
Amount generated from providing deliverable		
Total collected from charging customers	2017-18	\$0.00
	2016-17	\$0.00
	2015-16	\$0.00
Total collected from non-state sources as a result of providing the deliverable (federal and other grants awarded to agency to provide deliverable)	2017-18	\$772,151.39
	2016-17	\$198,938.19
	2015-16	\$0.00
Total collected from charging customers and non-state sources	2017-18	\$772,151.39
	2016-17	\$198,938.19
	2015-16	\$0.00
Agency Comments		
Additional comments from agency (optional)		See additional agency comments on next page.

Additional Comments about Deliverables

Agency

Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services

Accurate as of

July 2, 2019

Deliverable Number:

24

The Prevent Prescription Drug/Opioid Overdose-Related Deaths (PDO) initiative is a five-year grant awarded to DAODAS by the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP). The purpose of the grant is to reduce the number of opioid-related overdose deaths and adverse events among individuals 18 years of age and older through the use of Opioid Overdose Prevention Toolkit developed by the federal Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). The program aims to educate key community sectors and implement secondary prevention strategies, such as the distribution of naloxone.

There was no data for 2015-2016, as the grant did not start until September 1, 2016. The first several months were spent hiring staff, issuing a contract to the S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC), and developing/submitted required documents to CSAP for the approval of a naloxone distribution plan, needs assessment, and health disparities statement. The naloxone purchased with funds from the grant are distributed to two distinct populations in slightly varying manners. The first population is first responders (law enforcement and fire fighters). This population is trained by DHEC Emergency Medical Services staff and provided naloxone to administer, if needed, according to state law. The second population is uninsured patients and caregivers of individuals who seek treatment for opioid use disorder at the county authorities. This population is trained to administer naloxone, if needed, according to state law. For distribution to uninsured patients and caregivers, naloxone is purchased directly from Adapt Pharma by DAODAS. The product is then shipped to four of DHEC's regional dispensing pharmacies, where it is briefly stored before being shipped to the county authorities to give to patients and caregivers who have completed training. DAODAS staff also provide the training and technical assistance needed to equip county authority employees with the support needed to conduct the training. Prior to receiving this grant, a pilot program was in place (since ended) to train officers from 16 law enforcement agencies. The pilot program initially received naloxone product donations from Kaleo Pharma and Adapt Pharma through the request of the Fifth Circuit Solicitor's Office. The pilot program began in the Fifth Circuit and trained officers in three law enforcement agencies as pilot programs in the Columbia area. Once the initial training was developed and provided to law enforcement agencies in the Columbia area, the project began to expand. As of October 15, 2016, when the initial supply of naloxone was exhausted, the pilot program had trained 759 officers from 16 law enforcement agencies, equipping 508 officers with naloxone kits. In 2016-2017, 4,153 first responders and patients/caregivers were trained and provided with naloxone. In 2017-2018, 3,299 first responders and patient/caregivers were trained.

DAODAS is required to report bi-annually to SAMHSA on the grant implementation, to include: the number of people trained to carry/administer naloxone, the number of naloxone kits purchased through grant funds, the number and location of kits distributed through the grant, the number of administrations, and the number of overdose reversals. National cross-site evaluation data is also required as part of the bi-annual reports to SAMHSA. A final evaluation report is due at the conclusion of the grant in 2020.

Deliverables

Agency

Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services

Accurate as of 7/2/2019

Deliverable		Item number	25
		Associated laws	Federal Discretionary Grant
Does state or federal law specifically require this deliverable?			No
Deliverable description		Collaboration with Charleston Center (the county alcohol and drug abuse authority) and Joint Base Charleston to implement information dissemination activities, alternative events, and increased environmental strategies as part of the federally funded Project Safety Through Alcohol Responsibility (Project STAR).	
Responsible organizational unit (primary)		Prevention	
Results Sought			
Does the legislature state intent, findings, or purpose?		No	
What is specific outcome sought in law OR, if not in law, specific outcome agency seeks by providing the deliverable?		Decrease alcohol-related harm and access to alcohol for underage military personnel at Joint Base Charleston	
Associated performance measure item numbers from the Performance Measures Chart, if any		Reduce Underage Alcohol Use (1), Reduce Underage Car Crashes (3)	
Customer Details			
Customer description		Charleston Center; Ernest E. Kennedy Center; Joint Base Charleston	
Does the agency evaluate customer satisfaction?	2017-18	No	
Counties served in last completed fiscal year	2017-18	Berkeley; Charleston	
Number of customers served in last completed FY	2017-18	3	
Percentage change in customers served predicted for current FY	2018-19	Unknown	
Maximum number of potential customers, if unlimited resources available to the agency		Unknown	
Units Provided and Amounts Charged to Customers			
Description of a single deliverable unit		Contracts with Charleston Center, Ernest E. Kennedy Center, and a media firm to implement the strategies required under the grant.	
Number of units provided	2017-18	0	
	2016-17	0	
	2015-16	3	
Does law prohibit charging the customer for the deliverable?	2017-18	No	
If yes, provide law			
	2016-17	No	
If yes, provide law			
	2015-16	No	
If yes, provide law			
Amount charged to customer per deliverable unit	2017-18	\$0.00	
	2016-17	\$0.00	
	2015-16	\$0.00	
Costs			
Total employee equivalents required (37.5 hour per week units)	2017-18	0.00	
	2016-17	0.00	
	2015-16	1.00	
Total deliverable expenditures each year (operational and employee salary/fringe)	2017-18	\$0.00	
	2016-17	\$0.00	
	2015-16	\$95,181.93	
Total deliverable expenditures as a percentage of total agency expenditures	2017-18	0.00%	
	2016-17	0.00%	
	2015-16	0.21%	
Agency expenditures per unit of the deliverable	2017-18	There were no units provided, no cost, or the agency does not track the number of units provided and/or total cost.	
	2016-17	There were no units provided, no cost, or the agency does not track the number of units provided and/or total cost.	
	2015-16	\$31,727.31	
Amount generated from providing deliverable			
Total collected from charging customers	2017-18	\$0.00	
	2016-17	\$0.00	
	2015-16	\$0.00	
Total collected from non-state sources as a result of providing the deliverable (federal and other grants awarded to agency to provide deliverable)	2017-18	\$0.00	
	2016-17	\$0.00	
	2015-16	\$95,181.93	
Total collected from charging customers and non-state sources	2017-18	\$0.00	
	2016-17	\$0.00	
	2015-16	\$95,181.93	
Agency Comments			
Additional comments from agency (optional)		See additional agency comments on next page.	

Additional Comments about Deliverables

Agency

Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services

Accurate as of

July 2, 2019

Deliverable Number:

25

Project Safety Through Alcohol Responsibility (Project STAR) was a federal grant received by DAODAS from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) within the U.S. Department of Justice. DAODAS staff worked with Charleston Center (the county alcohol and drug abuse authority) and Joint Base Charleston to decrease alcohol-related harm and access to alcohol for underage military personnel through implementation of information dissemination activities, alternative events, and increased environmental strategies such as policy changes, public safety checkpoints, alcohol compliance checks, etc.

The grant ran from October 1, 2012, through September 30, 2015. Outcomes achieved during the grant period were: 1) 43% reduction in underage DUIs during the grant period; 2) no underage alcohol-related car crashes reported in 2014 and 2015; 3) 45% reduction from 78 DUIs during the baseline period to 42 DUIs during the grant period on Joint Base Charleston. The total number of underage airmen and sailors reached through briefings and awareness events on Joint Base Charleston from January 1, 2015, to September 20, 2015, was 1,176.

DAODAS was required to report bi-annually to the OJJDP on the implementation of the grant and the services provided to Joint Base Charleston through the contractors. National cross-site evaluation data was also required as a part of the reports to the OJJDP. A final evaluation report was produced at the conclusion of the grant.

Deliverables

Agency

Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services

Accurate as of 7/2/2019

Deliverable		26
Item number		Federal Discretionary Grant
Associated laws		
Does state or federal law specifically require this deliverable?		No
Deliverable description		Provision of training and technical assistance to selected county coalitions through a five-year Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant (SPF SIG) to build their capacity to conduct comprehensive needs assessments; to select evidence-based strategies to reduce impaired driving or underage alcohol use; and to evaluate the outcome of the selected strategies' implementation.
Responsible organizational unit (primary)		Prevention
Results Sought		
Does the legislature state intent, findings, or purpose?		No
What is specific outcome sought in law OR, if not in law, specific outcome agency seeks by providing the deliverable?		Prevent the onset and reduce the progression of substance abuse, including childhood and underage drinking, and reduce the percent of fatal motor vehicle crashes involving alcohol-impaired drivers.
Associated performance measure item numbers from the Performance Measures Chart, if any		Reduce Underage Alcohol Use (1), Reduce Underage Alcohol Buy Rate (2), Reduce Underage Car Crashes (3)
Customer Details		
Customer description		DAODAS-funded county coalition
Does the agency evaluate customer satisfaction?	2017-18	No
Counties served in last completed fiscal year	2017-18	Abbeville; Berkeley; Cherokee; Colleton; Darlington; Edgefield; Greenwood; Horry; Kershaw; Laurens; Lexington; Newberry; Saluda; Williamsburg
Number of customers served in last completed FY	2017-18	0
Percentage change in customers served predicted for current FY	2018-19	Unknown
Maximum number of potential customers, if unlimited resources available to the agency		Unknown
Units Provided and Amounts Charged to Customers		
Description of a single deliverable unit		Contract with evaluator to complete the required final federal report.
Number of units provided	2017-18	0
	2016-17	0
	2015-16	0
Does law prohibit charging the customer for the deliverable?	2017-18	No
If yes, provide law		
	2016-17	No
If yes, provide law		
	2015-16	No
If yes, provide law		
Amount charged to customer per deliverable unit	2017-18	\$0.00
	2016-17	\$0.00
	2015-16	\$0.00
Costs		
Total employee equivalents required (37.5 hour per week units)	2017-18	0.00
	2016-17	0.00
	2015-16	0.05
Total deliverable expenditures each year (operational and employee salary/fringe)	2017-18	\$0.00
	2016-17	\$0.00
	2015-16	\$3,379.13
Total deliverable expenditures as a percentage of total agency expenditures	2017-18	0.00%
	2016-17	0.00%
	2015-16	0.01%
Agency expenditures per unit of the deliverable	2017-18	There were no units provided, no cost, or the agency does not track the number of units provided and/or total cost.
	2016-17	There were no units provided, no cost, or the agency does not track the number of units provided and/or total cost.
	2015-16	There were no units provided, no cost, or the agency does not track the number of units provided and/or total cost.
Amount generated from providing deliverable		
Total collected from charging customers	2017-18	\$0.00
	2016-17	\$0.00
	2015-16	\$0.00
Total collected from non-state sources as a result of providing the deliverable (federal and other grants awarded to agency to provide deliverable)	2017-18	\$0.00
	2016-17	\$0.00
	2015-16	\$3,379.13
Total collected from charging customers and non-state sources	2017-18	\$0.00
	2016-17	\$0.00
	2015-16	\$3,379.13
Agency Comments		
Additional comments from agency (optional)		See additional agency comments on next page.

Additional Comments about Deliverables

Agency

Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services

Accurate as of

July 2, 2019

Deliverable Number:

26

DAODAS was required to report quarterly to the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) on the implementation of the grant and the services provided through 18 county coalitions. National cross-site evaluation data was also required as part of the quarterly reports to SAMHSA.

The grant ended in September 2014, and a final evaluation report was produced in May 2015. The report was developed by the Chapel Hill Center of the Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation (PIRE) as the final assessment of the South Carolina Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant (SPF SIG). It provided a summary of major project-related activities at the state and county levels for the period July 2009 through June 30, 2014. The report also provided outcome data on underage drinking and DUI crashes and factors that contributed to those issues in each of the local sites that were funded through this effort. Prevalence rates of both any alcohol use and binge drinking among high school students increased in comparison communities. Both measures decreased in the SPF SIG-funded communities that targeted underage drinking (using the adjusted prevalence rates). The differences between funded and comparison communities in the changes over time for both measures were statistically significant. Furthermore, three additional outcomes related to underage drinking (regular drinking by age 13, disapproval of alcohol use, and parental disapproval of alcohol use) all exhibited changes that were more favorable in the SPF SIG communities and attained at least marginal ($p < .10$) levels of statistical significance. Purely based on the descriptive data analysis, in which monthly motor vehicle crash data were aggregated into pre- and post-intervention phases, no consistent and compelling evidence for SPF SIG effects on DUI crashes emerged from the findings. Although decreases were observed among funded communities in either one or both cohorts for all three outcome measures examined, the decreases were either not statistically significant (as in the case of alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes), or they were significant but not notably greater (and sometimes less) than the decreases experienced in either or both of the comparison groups (as in the case of both alcohol-related motor vehicle crash deaths and single-vehicle nighttime crashes).

Deliverables

Agency

Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services

Accurate as of 7/2/2019

Deliverable		
Item number		28
Associated laws		US Public Law 114-255, S.C. Code Ann. Sections 44-49-40(F)
Does state or federal law specifically require this deliverable?		Yes
Deliverable description		Enhanced and expanded provision of peer support and other recovery-support services through the State Targeted Response (STR) for Recovery grant. Funding under STR also includes grant administration costs and grant management activities such as, but not limited to, technical assistance, webinars, site visits, or quarterly meetings involving county alcohol and drug abuse authorities. Through this initiative, the recovery community served 53,173 individuals in 2016-2017 and 80,715 individuals in 2017-2018.
Responsible organizational unit (primary)		Treatment
Results Sought		
Does the legislature state intent, findings, or purpose?		No
What is specific outcome sought in law OR, if not in law, specific outcome agency seeks by providing the deliverable?		Increase and enhance referrals from treatment to peer support and other recovery-support services
Associated performance measure item numbers from the Performance Measures Chart, if any		Increase Coordination With the S.C. Department of Corrections to Enroll Inmates in Opioid Recovery Services (25), Train Peer Support Specialists (26), Increase Recovery Housing Opportunities (27)
Customer Details		
Customer description		County alcohol and drug abuse authority or recovery community organization (i.e., Faces and Voices of Recovery - Greenville, Midlands; Courage Center - Lexington) contracted to provide peer support services by DAODAS
Does the agency evaluate customer satisfaction?	2017-18	No
Counties served in last completed fiscal year	2017-18	All
Number of customers served in last completed FY	2017-18	35
Percentage change in customers served predicted for current FY	2018-19	0.00%
Maximum number of potential customers, if unlimited resources available to the agency		Unknown
Units Provided and Amounts Charged to Customers		
Description of a single deliverable unit		Contract with entity to provide peer support and/or other recovery support services.
Number of units provided	2017-18	60
	2016-17	0
	2015-16	0
Does law prohibit charging the customer for the deliverable?	2017-18	No
If yes, provide law		
	2016-17	No
If yes, provide law		
	2015-16	No
If yes, provide law		
Amount charged to customer per deliverable unit	2017-18	\$0.00
	2016-17	\$0.00
	2015-16	\$0.00
Costs		
Total employee equivalents required (37.5 hour per week units)	2017-18	0.10
	2016-17	0.00
	2015-16	0.00
Total deliverable expenditures each year (operational and employee salary/fringe)	2017-18	\$960,728.06
	2016-17	\$0.00
	2015-16	\$0.00
Total deliverable expenditures as a percentage of total agency expenditures	2017-18	2.07%
	2016-17	0.00%
	2015-16	0.00%
Agency expenditures per unit of the deliverable	2017-18	\$16,012.13
	2016-17	There were no units provided, no cost, or the agency does not track the number of units provided and/or total cost.
	2015-16	There were no units provided, no cost, or the agency does not track the number of units provided and/or total cost.
Amount generated from providing deliverable		
Total collected from charging customers	2017-18	\$0.00
	2016-17	\$0.00
	2015-16	\$0.00
Total collected from non-state sources as a result of providing the deliverable (federal and other grants awarded to agency to provide deliverable)	2017-18	\$960,728.06
	2016-17	\$0.00
	2015-16	\$0.00
Total collected from charging customers and non-state sources	2017-18	\$960,728.06
	2016-17	\$0.00
	2015-16	\$0.00
Agency Comments		
Additional comments from agency (optional)		DAODAS provided funding to Oxford House to help ensure adequate housing for individuals in recovery. Training was provided to 43 S.C. Department of Corrections inmates to become Certified Peer Support Specialists. Trainings were offered by Faces and Voices of Recovery. Three Peer Support Specialists were deployed to county jails. Through this initiative, the recovery community served 53,173 individuals in 2016-2017 and 80,715 individuals in 2017-2018.

Deliverables

Agency

Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services

Accurate as of 7/2/2019

Deliverable		
Item number		29
Associated laws		US Public Law 114-255, S.C. Code Ann. Sections 44-49-40(C)(1), (C)(5), (C)(6), (F)
Does state or federal law specifically require this deliverable?		Yes
Deliverable description		Through the State Targeted Response grant, development by DAODAS of a statewide education campaign designed to raise community awareness and reduce the stigma surrounding the issue of opioid-related drug misuse/abuse in South Carolina. During the first year (January 10 - June 30, 2018), a total of 433 messages were sent from "Just Plain Killers" (JPK) social channels, resulting in a total of 2,894,243 impressions, 13,689 engagements, and 905 link clicks with 4,087 fans. A total of 1,548 bonus spots ran on broadcast television stations, and 9,120 bonus spots ran on cable, for a total added value of \$141,012. The paid digital accounted for 4,464 sessions on the JPK microsite (justplainkillers.com) and 52% of total traffic. Throughout the campaign, over 7.85 million video impressions were served, accounting for over 1.5 million completed video views. During the campaign, 9,171 users visited the microsite, resulting in 20,872 page views and 199 redirects to the DAODAS website.
Responsible organizational unit (primary)		Prevention
Results Sought		
Does the legislature state intent, findings, or purpose?		No
What is specific outcome sought in law OR, if not in law, specific outcome agency seeks by providing the deliverable?		
Associated performance measure item numbers from the Performance Measures Chart, if any		No Associated Performance Measure
Customer Details		
Customer description		State of South Carolina
Does the agency evaluate customer satisfaction?	2017-18	No
Counties served in last completed fiscal year	2017-18	All
Number of customers served in last completed FY	2017-18	1
Percentage change in customers served predicted for current FY	2018-19	0.00%
Maximum number of potential customers, if unlimited resources available to the agency		1
Units Provided and Amounts Charged to Customers		
Description of a single deliverable unit		Contract to media firm awarded through the state procurement process to develop and assist DAODAS with the administration of the campaign.
Number of units provided	2017-18	1
	2016-17	1
	2015-16	0
Does law prohibit charging the customer for the deliverable?	2017-18	No
If yes, provide law		
	2016-17	No
If yes, provide law		
	2015-16	No
If yes, provide law		
Amount charged to customer per deliverable unit	2017-18	\$0.00
	2016-17	\$0.00
	2015-16	\$0.00
Costs		
Total employee equivalents required (37.5 hour per week units)	2017-18	0.20
	2016-17	0.00
	2015-16	0.00
Total deliverable expenditures each year (operational and employee salary/fringe)	2017-18	\$1,042,036.01
	2016-17	\$5,006.89
	2015-16	\$0.00
Total deliverable expenditures as a percentage of total agency expenditures	2017-18	2.24%
	2016-17	0.01%
	2015-16	0.00%
Agency expenditures per unit of the deliverable	2017-18	\$1,042,036.01
	2016-17	\$5,006.89
	2015-16	There were no units provided, no cost, or the agency does not track the number of units provided and/or total cost.
Amount generated from providing deliverable		
Total collected from charging customers	2017-18	\$0.00
	2016-17	\$0.00
	2015-16	\$0.00
Total collected from non-state sources as a result of providing the deliverable (federal and other grants awarded to agency to provide deliverable)	2017-18	\$1,042,036.01
	2016-17	\$5,006.89
	2015-16	\$0.00
Total collected from charging customers and non-state sources	2017-18	\$1,042,036.01
	2016-17	\$5,006.89
	2015-16	\$0.00
Agency Comments		
Additional comments from agency (optional)		See additional agency comments on next page.

Additional Comments about Deliverables

Agency

Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services

Accurate as of

July 2, 2019

Deliverable Number:

29

The State Targeted Response grant was provided to DAODAS by the federal Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. The grant aims to address the opioid crisis by increasing access to treatment, reducing unmet treatment needs, and reducing opioid overdose-related deaths through the provision of prevention, treatment, and recovery activities for opioid use disorder, including prescription opioids and illicit drugs such as heroin.

DAODAS' primary activity was development of a statewide education campaign designed to raise community awareness and reduce the stigma surrounding the issue of opioid-related drug misuse/abuse in South Carolina. The campaign focuses on the following: prevention messages for youth, young adults, and parents/guardians warning of the dangers of opioid misuse/abuse; provision of information on treatment options available throughout the state for opioid-related drug misuse/abuse; provision of information on recovery initiatives in South Carolina; and provision of information on the prevention of opioid overdose deaths through the availability and use of naloxone. The media campaign is being implemented through television PSAs, social media, a website, community events, and provision of information through handouts, brochures, and presentations across the state through the 32 county alcohol and drug abuse authorities. The initial year of the Just Plain Killers (JPK) campaign launched January 10, 2018. During that first year (January 10 - June 30, 2018), a total of 433 messages were sent from the JPK social channels, resulting in a total of 2,894,243 impressions, 13,689 engagements, and 905 link clicks with 4,087 fans. A total of 1,548 bonus spots ran on broadcast television stations and 9,120 bonus spots ran on cable, for a total added value of \$141,012. The paid digital accounted for 4,464 sessions on the website and 52% of total traffic. Throughout the campaign, over 7.85 million video impressions were served, accounting for over 1.5 million completed video views. During the campaign, 9,171 users visited the microsite, justplainkillers.com, resulting in 20,872 page views and 199 redirects to the DAODAS website. Pre and post surveys were conducted for the first year of the campaign, and the results indicated that 47% of South Carolina residents recalled one or more statements from the campaign, and 52% recalled one or more visual elements from the campaign.

Deliverables

Agency

Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services

Accurate as of 7/2/2019

Deliverable

Item number	32
Associated laws	US Public Law 102-321; US Public Law 91-666; US Public Law 255
Does state or federal law specifically require this deliverable?	Yes
Deliverable description	Oversight of statewide unannounced inspections that provide a valid probability sample of tobacco sales outlets accessible to minors and submission of an annual report detailing activities to enforce the underage tobacco sales requirements of the federal Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration Reorganization Act.
Responsible organizational unit (primary)	Prevention

Results Sought

Does the legislature state intent, findings, or purpose?	No
What is specific outcome sought in law OR, if not in law, specific outcome agency seeks by providing the deliverable?	Conduct the annual Synar Study to ensure retail establishments are not selling tobacco products to minors under the age of 18, to achieve a retail violation rate of 10% or less
Associated performance measure item numbers from the Performance Measures Chart, if any	Reduce Underage Tobacco Access (6)

Customer Details

Customer description	County alcohol and drug abuse authority
Does the agency evaluate customer satisfaction?	2017-18 No
Counties served in last completed fiscal year	2017-18 All
Number of customers served in last completed FY	2017-18 32
Percentage change in customers served predicted for current FY	2018-19 0.00%
Maximum number of potential customers, if unlimited resources available to the agency	32

Units Provided and Amounts Charged to Customers

Description of a single deliverable unit	Inspection of retail outlets in South Carolina that sell tobacco products
Number of units provided	2017-18 256
	2016-17 553
	2015-16 453
Does law prohibit charging the customer for the deliverable?	2017-18 No
If yes, provide law	
	2016-17 No
If yes, provide law	
	2015-16 No
If yes, provide law	
Amount charged to customer per deliverable unit	2017-18 \$0.00
	2016-17 \$0.00
	2015-16 \$0.00

Costs

Total employee equivalents required (37.5 hour per week units)	2017-18 0.25
	2016-17 0.25
	2015-16 0.25

Total deliverable expenditures each year (operational and employee salary/fringe)	2017-18 \$41,943.08
	2016-17 \$44,985.23
	2015-16 \$43,382.27

Total deliverable expenditures as a percentage of total agency expenditures	2017-18 0.09%
	2016-17 0.10%
	2015-16 0.10%

Agency expenditures per unit of the deliverable	2017-18 \$0.00
	2016-17 \$0.00
	2015-16 \$0.00

Amount generated from providing deliverable

Total collected from charging customers	2017-18 \$0.00
	2016-17 \$0.00
	2015-16 \$0.00
Total collected from non-state sources as a result of providing the deliverable (federal and other grants awarded to agency to provide deliverable)	2017-18 \$41,943.08
	2016-17 \$44,985.23
	2015-16 \$43,382.27
Total collected from charging customers and non-state sources	2017-18 \$41,943.08
	2016-17 \$44,985.23
	2015-16 \$43,382.27

Agency Comments

Additional comments from agency (optional)	See additional agency comments on next page.
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Additional Comments about Deliverables

Agency

Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services

Accurate as of

July 2, 2019

Deliverable Number:

32

In July 1992, Congress enacted the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration Reorganization Act (PL 102-321), which includes an amendment (Section 1926) aimed at decreasing youth access to tobacco. This amendment, named for its sponsor, Congressman Mike Synar of Oklahoma, requires states (that is, all states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and six Pacific jurisdictions) to enact and enforce laws prohibiting the sale or distribution of tobacco products to individuals under the age of 18. The federal Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) is charged with implementing the Synar Amendment. In January 1996, SAMHSA issued the Synar regulation to provide guidance to the states. The regulation requires that states: enact laws prohibiting any manufacturer, retailer, or distributor of tobacco products from selling or distributing such products to any individual younger than age 18; enforce these laws; conduct annual, unannounced inspections that provide a valid probability sample of tobacco sales outlets accessible to minors; negotiate interim targets and a date to achieve a noncompliance rate of no more than 20%; and submit an annual report detailing activities to enforce the law. States must comply with the Synar Amendment in order to receive their full Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant awards.

As per the federal Synar regulation, in South Carolina, DAODAS contracts with the 32 county alcohol and drug abuse authorities to conduct annual, unannounced inspections of a valid probability sample of tobacco outlets that are accessible to minors. This study, known in South Carolina as the Youth Access to Tobacco Study (YATS) or simply the "Synar Study," is designed to determine the extent to which people younger than 18 can successfully buy cigarettes from retail outlets. Although similar in nature and scope to the county alcohol and drug abuse authorities' tobacco compliance checks, the YATS is a distinct operation that occurs during a specific time period each year, and uses a scientifically developed and SAMHSA-approved sampling frame. Between January 1 and February 28, 2016, 150 youth volunteers ages 15-17, under trained adult supervision, conducted unannounced cigarette purchase attempts in 453 randomly selected retail outlets in all 46 counties. These outlets were randomly sampled from the estimated 9,000 outlets in the state. For 2016, the estimated overall sales rate, also known as a Retailer Violation Rate (RVR) was 5.3%. This rate is far better than the federal standard of 20.0% and substantially lower than the RVR of 63.2% in 1994, the first year of the study. The 2015 rate was 7.7%. Between January 1 and February 28, 2017, 215 youth volunteers ages 15-17, under trained adult supervision, conducted unannounced cigarette purchase attempts in 553 randomly selected retail outlets in all 46 counties. These outlets were randomly sampled from the estimated 7,055 outlets in the state. For 2017, the estimated overall sales rate was 3.7%. Between January 1 and February 28, 2018, 133 youth volunteers ages 15-17, under trained adult supervision, conducted unannounced cigarette purchase attempts in 256 randomly selected retail outlets in all 46 counties. These outlets were randomly sampled from the estimated 6,766 outlets in the state. For 2018, the estimated overall sales rate was 4.3%.

DAODAS is required to report annually to SAMHSA on efforts to comply with the Synar Amendment.

Deliverables

Agency

Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services

Accurate as of 7/2/2019

Deliverable		
Item number		33
Associated laws		US Public Law 102-321; US Public Law 91-666; US Public Law 255; S.C. Code Ann. Sections 16-17-500 (E)(2), 44-49-40(F), 44-49-60, 44-49-70, 61-4-50 (C), 61-4-1515 (8)
Does state or federal law specifically require this deliverable?		Yes
Deliverable description		1) Use of not less than 20% of the state's federal Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant to fund primary prevention strategies directed at individuals not identified as being in need of treatment. 2) Appointment and support of an Adult Alcoholic Education Program Supervisor for the prevention or reduction of alcoholism in South Carolina and the creation of recognition and understanding of the problem. 3) Approval of a merchant tobacco enforcement education program for individuals who sell tobacco products and who violate laws related to underage sale.
Responsible organizational unit (primary)		Prevention
Results Sought		
Does the legislature state intent, findings, or purpose?		No
What is specific outcome sought in law OR, if not in law, specific outcome agency seeks by providing the deliverable?		1) Reduce underage alcohol use in South Carolina, alcohol-related car crashes in South Carolina, and tobacco use among youth in South Carolina; provide primary prevention programs and strategies to prevent substance use and improve the well-being of youth and families in South Carolina. 2) Part of the agency's seven-year oversight study and investigation conducted pursuant to Chapter 2, Title 2.
Associated performance measure item numbers from the Performance Measures Chart, if any		Reduce Underage Alcohol Use (1), Reduce Underage Alcohol Buy Rate (2), Reduce Underage Car Crashes (3), Increase AET Public Safety Checkpoints (4), Reduce Underage Tobacco Use (5), Reduce Underage Tobacco Access (6)
Customer Details		
Customer description		County alcohol and drug abuse authority
Does the agency evaluate customer satisfaction?	2017-18	No
Counties served in last completed fiscal year	2017-18	All
Number of customers served in last completed FY	2017-18	32
Percentage change in customers served predicted for current FY	2018-19	0.00%
Maximum number of potential customers, if unlimited resources available to the agency		32
Units Provided and Amounts Charged to Customers		
Description of a single deliverable unit		1) Contract with each of the 32 county alcohol and drug abuse authorities to provide primary prevention services for South Carolina citizens. 2) Seven-year report to be submitted no later than the first day of the 2015 Legislative Session. 3) An approved merchant tobacco enforcement education program.
Number of units provided	2017-18	32
	2016-17	32
	2015-16	32
Does law prohibit charging the customer for the deliverable?	2017-18	No
If yes, provide law		
	2016-17	No
If yes, provide law		
	2015-16	No
If yes, provide law		
Amount charged to customer per deliverable unit	2017-18	\$0.00
	2016-17	\$0.00
	2015-16	\$0.00
Costs		
Total employee equivalents required (37.5 hour per week units)	2017-18	1.50
	2016-17	1.50
	2015-16	1.50
Total deliverable expenditures each year (operational and employee salary/fringe)	2017-18	\$4,737,708.05
	2016-17	\$4,539,836.74
	2015-16	\$4,505,706.44
Total deliverable expenditures as a percentage of total agency expenditures	2017-18	10.19%
	2016-17	9.76%
	2015-16	10.11%
Agency expenditures per unit of the deliverable	2017-18	\$148,053.38
	2016-17	\$141,869.90
	2015-16	\$140,803.33
Amount generated from providing deliverable		
Total collected from charging customers	2017-18	\$0.00
	2016-17	\$0.00
	2015-16	\$0.00
Total collected from non-state sources as a result of providing the deliverable (federal and other grants awarded to agency to provide deliverable)	2017-18	\$4,737,708.05
	2016-17	\$4,539,836.74
	2015-16	\$4,505,706.44
Total collected from charging customers and non-state sources	2017-18	\$4,737,708.05
	2016-17	\$4,539,836.74
	2015-16	\$4,505,706.44
Agency Comments		
Additional comments from agency (optional)		See additional agency comments on next page.

Additional Comments about Deliverables

Agency

Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services

Accurate as of

July 2, 2019

Deliverable Number:

33

The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) states that Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant (SABG) funds must be directed toward the following four purposes: 1) to fund priority treatment and support services for individuals without insurance or who cycle in and out of health insurance coverage; 2) to fund those priority treatment and support services not covered by Medicaid, Medicare, or private insurance offered through the exchanges and that demonstrate success in improving outcomes and/or supporting recovery; 3) to fund universal, selective, and targeted prevention activities and services; and 4) to collect performance and outcome data to determine the ongoing effectiveness of behavioral health prevention, treatment, and recovery-support services. SAMHSA requires that grantees spend no less than 20% of their SABG allotment on substance abuse primary prevention strategies. These strategies are directed at individuals not identified to be in need of treatment. DAODAS has a funding formula that is based on population levels of the counties and the number of counties covered by the agency in order to determine the amount of the contract each year.

The federal SABG requires states to provide comprehensive primary prevention services in a variety of settings. The services must target both the general population and sub-groups that are at high risk for substance abuse. The services must include, but are not limited to, the following strategies: 1) "Information Dissemination" that provides knowledge and increases awareness of the nature and extent of alcohol and other drug use, abuse, and addiction, as well as their effects on individuals, families, and communities. It also provides knowledge and increases awareness of available prevention and treatment programs and services. It is characterized by one-way communication from the information source to the audience, with limited contact between the two. 2) "Education" builds skills through structured learning processes. Critical life and social skills include decision making, peer resistance, coping with stress, problem solving, interpersonal communication, and systematic and judgmental capabilities. There is more interaction between facilitators and participants in Education than there is in Information Dissemination. 3) "Alternatives" provide opportunities for target populations to participate in activities that exclude alcohol and other drugs. The purpose is to discourage use of alcohol and other drugs by providing alternative, healthy activities. 4) "Problem Identification and Referral" aims to identify individuals who have indulged in illegal or age-inappropriate use of tobacco or alcohol and individuals who have indulged in the first use of illicit drugs. The goal is to assess if their behavior can be reversed through education. This strategy does not include any activity designed to determine if a person is in need of treatment. 5) "Community-Based Process" provides ongoing networking activities and technical assistance to community groups or agencies. It encompasses neighborhood-based, grassroots empowerment models using action planning and collaborative systems planning. 6) "Environmental" establishes or changes written and unwritten community standards, codes, and attitudes. Its intent is to influence the general population's use of alcohol and other drugs.

In 2017-2018, 5,195,164 South Carolinians were served by the 32 county alcohol and drug abuse authorities through the strategies listed above utilizing the SABG primary prevention set-aside. In 2016-2017, 5,100,349 South Carolinians were served by the 32 county authorities through the strategies listed above utilizing the SABG primary prevention set-aside. In 2015-2016, 4,615,946 South Carolinians were served by the 32 county authorities through the strategies listed above utilizing the SABG primary prevention set-aside.

These prevention-funded programs include the Palmetto Retailer Education Program (PREP), which is the curriculum approved as the merchant education program for alcohol sales, as well as for underage sales of tobacco products. This is the deliverable provided by contract with county alcohol and drug abuse authorities. More than 1,400 (unique count) retail employees were trained on alcohol and tobacco material in FY18. Fees charged by the county authorities range from \$0 to \$50 per training per person.

DAODAS is required to report annually to SAMHSA.

Deliverables

Agency

Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services

Accurate as of 7/2/2019

Deliverable		Item number	34
		Associated laws	US Public Law 102-321; US Public Law 91-666; US Public Law 255; S.C. Code Ann. Sections 44-49-40 (C)(1), (C)(5), (C)(6), (F); 44-49-80
		Does state or federal law specifically require this deliverable?	Yes
		Deliverable description	Use of not less than 5% of the state's federal Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant to provide information on Early Intervention Services for the Human Immunodeficiency Virus.
		Responsible organizational unit (primary)	Prevention
Results Sought		Does the legislature state intent, findings, or purpose?	No
		What is specific outcome sought in law OR, if not in law, specific outcome agency seeks by providing the deliverable?	Increase access to HIV testing for patients served by the alcohol and drug abuse authorities in high-risk counties.
		Associated performance measure item numbers from the Performance Measures Chart, if any	No Associated Performance Measure
Customer Details		Customer description	County alcohol and drug abuse authority; S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control
		Does the agency evaluate customer satisfaction?	2017-18 No
		Counties served in last completed fiscal year	2017-18 Aiken; Anderson; Beaufort; Berkeley; Charleston; Clarendon; Dillon; Dorchester; Florence; Georgetown; Greenville; Greenwood; Horry; Jasper; Kershaw; Orangeburg; Richland; Spartanburg; Sumter; Williamsburg; York
		Number of customers served in last completed FY	2017-18 22
		Percentage change in customers served predicted for current FY	2018-19 -100.00%
		Maximum number of potential customers, if unlimited resources available to the agency	33
Units Provided and Amounts Charged to Customers		Description of a single deliverable unit	1) Contract with a county alcohol and drug abuse authority to provide early testing and intervention for high-risk behaviors related to HIV for patients receiving treatment services. 2) Contract with the S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control to provide training and technical assistance to the county authorities related to HIV testing and referral for follow-up care.
		Number of units provided	2017-18 22
			2016-17 22
			2015-16 22
		Does law prohibit charging the customer for the deliverable?	2017-18 No
		If yes, provide law	
			2016-17 No
		If yes, provide law	
			2015-16 No
		If yes, provide law	
		Amount charged to customer per deliverable unit	2017-18 \$0.00
			2016-17 \$0.00
			2015-16 \$0.00
Costs		Total employee equivalents required (37.5 hour per week units)	2017-18 0.25
			2016-17 0.25
			2015-16 0.70
		Total deliverable expenditures each year (operational and employee salary/fringe)	2017-18 \$1,040,640.53
			2016-17 \$1,359,624.96
			2015-16 \$1,171,989.69
		Total deliverable expenditures as a percentage of total agency expenditures	2017-18 2.24%
			2016-17 2.92%
			2015-16 2.63%
		Agency expenditures per unit of the deliverable	2017-18 \$47,301.84
			2016-17 \$61,801.13
			2015-16 \$53,272.26
Amount generated from providing deliverable		Total collected from charging customers	2017-18 \$0.00
			2016-17 \$0.00
			2015-16 \$0.00
		Total collected from non-state sources as a result of providing the deliverable (federal and other grants awarded to agency to provide deliverable)	2017-18 \$1,040,640.53
			2016-17 \$1,359,624.96
			2015-16 \$1,171,989.69
		Total collected from charging customers and non-state sources	2017-18 \$1,040,640.53
			2016-17 \$1,359,624.96
			2015-16 \$1,171,989.69
Agency Comments		Additional comments from agency (optional)	See additional agency comments on next page.

Additional Comments about Deliverables

Agency

Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services

Accurate as of

July 2, 2019

Deliverable Number:

34

The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) requires designated states, as defined in Section 1924(b)(2) of Title XIX, Part B, Subpart II of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. § 300x-24(b)(2)), to spend at a minimum 5% of Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant funds to provide information on Early Intervention Services (EIS) regarding the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV).

DAODAS contracts with 21 county alcohol and drug abuse authorities to provide early testing and intervention for high-risk behaviors related to HIV for patients receiving treatment services. DAODAS also contracts with the S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control to provide training and technical assistance to the county authorities related to HIV testing and referral for follow-up care.

SAMHSA lifted the requirement for states to spend a minimum of 5% of grant funds for EIS in 2016, allowing South Carolina to continue the programming with funds until 2019, but not after. HIV testing and referral for care with this funding source ended July 1, 2019.

While the agency maintains an FTE to oversee programming for child and adolescent treatment, the School Intervention Program (SciP) is defunct. Funding is no longer provided through the Education Improvement Act, and general state appropriations are provided to the agency for youth and adolescent services. County alcohol and drug abuse authorities do work with schools, but mainly in the prevention arena. A minority of these local agencies have counselors in schools. The enabling legislation is outdated and should be amended to reflect existing programming.

Deliverables

Agency

Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services

Accurate as of 7/2/2019

Deliverable		Item number	37
		Associated laws	US Public Law 111-31
Does state or federal law specifically require this deliverable?			Yes
Deliverable description		Execution of undercover buy inspections (with minors under the age of 18) and inspections of advertising and labeling in retail establishments that sell tobacco products through a contract with the U.S. Food & Drug Administration.	
Responsible organizational unit (primary)		Prevention	
Results Sought			
Does the legislature state intent, findings, or purpose?		Yes	
What is specific outcome sought in law OR, if not in law, specific outcome agency seeks by providing the deliverable?		Decrease access of tobacco products to those under the age of 18 and ensure tobacco products are labeled and advertised according to the regulations set forth in federal law.	
Associated performance measure item numbers from the Performance Measures Chart, if any		Reduce FDA Vendor Violation Rate (7)	
Customer Details			
Customer description		U.S. Food & Drug Administration	
Does the agency evaluate customer satisfaction?	2017-18	No	
Counties served in last completed fiscal year	2017-18	All	
Number of customers served in last completed FY	2017-18	1	
Percentage change in customers served predicted for current FY	2018-19	Unknown	
Maximum number of potential customers, if unlimited resources available to the agency		Unknown	
Units Provided and Amounts Charged to Customers			
Description of a single deliverable unit		Inspection of a retail establishment that sells tobacco products in one of the 46 counties	
Number of units provided	2017-18	10,062	
	2016-17	11,125	
	2015-16	11,915	
Does law prohibit charging the customer for the deliverable?	2017-18	No	
If yes, provide law			
	2016-17	No	
If yes, provide law			
	2015-16	No	
If yes, provide law			
Amount charged to customer per deliverable unit	2017-18	\$0.00	
	2016-17	\$0.00	
	2015-16	\$0.00	
Costs			
Total employee equivalents required (37.5 hour per week units)	2017-18	10.20	
	2016-17	10.50	
	2015-16	8.20	
Total deliverable expenditures each year (operational and employee salary/fringe)	2017-18	\$1,384,593.32	
	2016-17	\$1,141,240.34	
	2015-16	\$840,704.60	
Total deliverable expenditures as a percentage of total agency expenditures	2017-18	2.98%	
	2016-17	2.45%	
	2015-16	1.89%	
Agency expenditures per unit of the deliverable	2017-18	\$137.61	
	2016-17	\$102.58	
	2015-16	\$70.56	
Amount generated from providing deliverable			
Total collected from charging customers	2017-18	\$0.00	
	2016-17	\$0.00	
	2015-16	\$0.00	
Total collected from non-state sources as a result of providing the deliverable (federal and other grants awarded to agency to provide deliverable)	2017-18	\$1,384,593.32	
	2016-17	\$1,141,240.34	
	2015-16	\$840,704.60	
Total collected from charging customers and non-state sources	2017-18	\$1,384,593.32	
	2016-17	\$1,141,240.34	
	2015-16	\$840,704.60	
Agency Comments			
Additional comments from agency (optional)		See additional agency comments on next page.	

Additional Comments about Deliverables

Agency

Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services

Accurate as of

July 2, 2019

Deliverable Number:

37

Section 702 (B) of The Family Smoking Prevention and Tobacco Control Act, instructs that the Food & Drug Administration (FDA) contracts, where feasible, with states to carry out inspections of retailers in connection with the enforcement of the law.

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) required the State to have FDA-commissioned inspectors who conducted two different types of compliance inspections at retail outlets throughout the state. The first type of compliance inspection (undercover buys) were undercover purchase attempts by an FDA-commissioned inspector and minor to determine whether retailers are checking identification and if they are selling regulated tobacco products to minors. The second type of compliance inspection (advertising and labeling) involved only FDA-commissioned inspectors. This inspection determined compliance with other retail provisions in effect, such as the restrictions on impersonal modes of sales (i.e., vending machines and self-service displays), the ban on cigarettes with certain characterizing flavors, and the ban on the sale of packages containing fewer than 20 cigarettes. FDA-commissioned inspectors recorded potential violations observed during the compliance inspection and data was submitted to the FDA for review. The evidence collected by the inspection determined the action taken by the FDA. The FDA utilized several administrative and enforcement tools provided for in the Tobacco Control Act and the FD&C Act, to include: warning letters, civil money penalties, no-tobacco-sale orders, seizures, injunctions, and/or criminal prosecutions.

The FDA-commissioned inspectors in South Carolina were required by the FDA to complete a series of follow-up inspections (compliance follow-ups) in a defined period of time at establishments where violations occurred. Breakdown of the numbers above by inspection type are as follows:

October 2015 - September 2016: Undercover Buy: 7,474; Advertising and Labeling: 2,501; and Compliance Follow-Up/Other FDA Directed: 1,940.

October 2016 - September 2017: Undercover Buy: 7,23; Advertising and Labeling: 2,086; and Compliance Follow-Up/Other FDA Directed: 1,616.

October 2017 - September 2018: Undercover Buy: 6,968; Advertising and Labeling: 1,773; and Compliance Follow-Up/Other FDA Directed: 1,321.

DAODAS was required to submit monthly invoices and data to the FDA to receive payment for services rendered.

DAODAS did not exercise the option to renew the contract for the three-year period that would have begun in October 2018. During the month of September 2018, the FDA worked with DAODAS to close out the program, and therefore no inspections were completed that month.

PREVENTION & INTERVENTION PERFORMANCE MEASURES

DAODAS has identified the following performance measures as being related to the deliverables of its Prevention & Intervention Services Division. The details on the following pages were provided in the agency's [Program Evaluation Report](#).

Performance Measures

Agency

Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse
Services

Accurate as of

July 2, 2019

Performance Measure			
Item #	1	2	3
Description	Reduce (Self-Reported) Past-30-Day Use of Alcohol by SC High School Students	Reduce Underage Alcohol Buy Rate	Reduce Rate of Alcohol-Related Car Crashes Where the Driver Is Under the Age of 21
Time applicable	Calendar Year (Jan. - Dec.)	State Fiscal Year (July - June)	State Fiscal Year (July - June)
Results Summary			
Is the goal to meet, exceed, or obtain a lower value than the target?	Meet or obtain lower value	Meet or obtain lower value	Meet or obtain lower value
Did the agency achieve its goal			
2018	Yes	Yes	Yes
2017	Yes	Yes	Yes
2016	Yes	Yes	Yes
2015	Yes	Yes	Yes
2014	Yes	Yes	Yes
Changes in target			
2019	Decreased from prior year	Decreased from prior year	Decreased from prior year
2018	Same as prior year	Same as prior year	Same as prior year
2017	Increased from prior year	Decreased from prior year	Decreased from prior year
2016	Same as prior year	Same as prior year	Same as prior year
2015	Decreased from prior year	Decreased from prior year	Decreased from prior year
Result details for year ending... (Note: DNE means "did not exist")			
2019			
Target	24.0%	10.0%	33.0%
2018			
Target	28.0%	12.0%	40.0%
Actual	25.4%	6.9%	33.0%
2017			
Target	28.0%	12.0%	40.0%
Actual	25.4%	8.6%	40.0%
2016			
Target	26.0%	13.0%	42.1%
Actual	24.6%	11.1%	40.0%
2015			
Target	26.0%	13.0%	42.1%
Actual	24.6%	11.7%	40.0%
2014			
Target	36.0%	14.5%	44.1%
Actual	28.9%	11.4%	43.0%
Agency Comments			
Additional comments from agency (optional)	Past-30-day use among high school students; the reporting frequency is bi-annual; some years will have the same actual and target values from previous year depending on reporting cycle. Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (conducted bi-annually)		Measures deaths in crashes where Blood Alcohol Concentration is .08% or greater; two-year lag in reporting; some years will have the same actual and target values from previous year depending on reporting cycle. Source: Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation

Performance Measures

Agency

Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse

Services

Accurate as of

July 2, 2019

Performance Measure			
Item #	4	5	6
Description	Increase Alcohol Enforcement Team Public Safety Checkpoints	Reduce (Self-Reported) Past-30-Day Use of Tobacco by SC High School Students	Reduce Retail Availability of Cigarettes to Those Under the Age of 18 as Measured Through the Mandated Synar Study (Federal Requirement)
Time applicable	State Fiscal Year (July - June)	Calendar Year (Jan. - Dec.)	Federal Fiscal Year (Oct. - Sept.)
Results Summary			
Is the goal to meet, exceed, or obtain a lower value than the target?	Meet or exceed	Meet or obtain lower value	Meet or obtain lower value
Did the agency achieve its goal			
2018	No	Yes	Yes
2017	No	Yes	Yes
2016	Yes	Yes	Yes
2015	Yes	Yes	Yes
2014	Yes	Yes	Yes
Changes in target			
2019	Same as prior year	Decreased from prior year	Decreased from prior year
2018	Decreased from prior year	Same as prior year	Same as prior year
2017	Increased from prior year	Same as prior year	Decreased from prior year
2016	Same as prior year	Same as prior year	Decreased from prior year
2015	Decreased from prior year	Decreased from prior year	Decreased from prior year
Result details for year ending... (Note: DNE means "did not exist")			
2019			
Target	550	9.0%	5.0%
2018			
Target	550	10.0%	7.7%
Actual	434	10.0%	3.7%
2017			
Target	1,250	10.0%	7.7%
Actual	715	10.0%	5.3%
2016			
Target	1,000	10.0%	10.0%
Actual	1,125	9.6%	7.7%
2015			
Target	1,000	10.0%	11.7%
Actual	1,250	9.6%	10.6%
2014			
Target	1,011	20.0%	12.0%
Actual	1,382	16.0%	11.7%
Agency Comments			
Additional comments from agency (optional)	Measures local participation in Alcohol Enforcement Team (AET) safety checkpoints; there has been a decrease in checkpoints due to a change in funding stream and limited number of counties funded for impaired driving prevention. Source: Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS)	Past-30-day use among high school students; the reporting frequency is bi-annual; some years will have the same actual and target values from previous year depending on reporting cycle. Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (conducted bi-annually)	Youth Access to Tobacco Study (also known as the Synar Study)

Performance Measures

Agency

Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse
Services

Accurate as of

July 2, 2019

Performance Measure	
Item #	7
Description	Reduce Retail Availability of Tobacco Products to Those Under the Age of 18 as Measured by the Food & Drug Administration Vendor Violation Rate *Started in 2015
Time applicable	Federal Fiscal Year (Oct. - Sept.)
Results Summary	
Is the goal to meet, exceed, or obtain a lower value than the target?	Meet or obtain lower value
Did the agency achieve its goal	
2018	Yes
2017	Yes
2016	Yes
2015	There was no target
2014	There was no target
Changes in target	
2019	Decreased from prior year
2018	Same as prior year
2017	Same as prior year
2016	No prior year target
2015	No prior year target
Result details for year ending... (Note: DNE means "did not exist")	
2019	
Target	9.0%
2018	
Target	10.0%
Actual	9.8%
2017	
Target	10.0%
Actual	8.3%
2016	
Target	10.0%
Actual	6.9%
2015	
Target	DNE
Actual	DNE
2014	
Target	DNE
Actual	DNE
Agency Comments	
Additional comments from agency (optional)	<div style="display: flex;"> <div style="flex: 1; border-right: 1px solid black; padding-right: 5px;">Federal contract with the Food & Drug Administration (FDA)</div> <div style="flex: 2; border: 1px solid black; height: 150px;"></div> </div>

Performance Measures

Agency

Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse

Services

Accurate as of

July 2, 2019

Performance Measure	
Item #	24
Description	Increase the Number of Narcan Administrations Through the Law Enforcement Officer Naloxone (LEON) Program (Number of Lives Potentially Saved) *Started in 2017
Time applicable	State Fiscal Year (July - June)

Results Summary	
Is the goal to meet, exceed, or obtain a lower value than the target?	Meet or exceed

Did the agency achieve its goal	
2018	Yes
2017	Yes
2016	There was no target
2015	There was no target
2014	There was no target

Changes in target	
2019	Increased from prior year
2018	Increased from prior year
2017	No prior year target
2016	No prior year target
2015	No prior year target

Result details for year ending... (Note: DNE means "did not exist")		
2019		
Target		500
2018		
Target		450
Actual		496
2017		
Target		400
Actual		451
2016		
Target		DNE
Actual		DNE
2015		
Target		DNE
Actual		DNE
2014		
Target		DNE
Actual		DNE

Agency Comments	
Additional comments from agency (optional)	

Performance Measures

Agency

Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse
Services

Accurate as of

July 2, 2019

Performance Measure			
Item #	25	26	27
Description	Increase Coordination With the Department of Corrections to Enroll Inmates in Opioid Recovery Services *Started in 2018	Trained Peer Support Specialists	Increase Recovery Housing Opportunities
Time applicable	State Fiscal Year (July - June)	State Fiscal Year (July - June)	State Fiscal Year (July - June)
Results Summary			
Is the goal to meet, exceed, or obtain a lower value than the target?	Meet or exceed	Meet or exceed	Meet or exceed
Did the agency achieve its goal			
2018	There was no target	Yes	Yes
2017	There was no target	Yes	Yes
2016	There was no target	Yes	Yes
2015	There was no target	Yes	Yes
2014	There was no target	Yes	Yes
Changes in target			
2019	No prior year target	Increased from prior year	Increased from prior year
2018	No prior year target	Same as prior year	Same as prior year
2017	No prior year target	Increased from prior year	Decreased from prior year
2016	No prior year target	Same as prior year	Increased from prior year
2015	No prior year target	Same as prior year	Same as prior year
Result details for year ending... (Note: DNE means "did not exist")			
2019			
Target	20	221	65.00%
2018			
Target	DNE	130	29.00%
Actual	17	210	55.00%
2017			
Target	DNE	130	29.00%
Actual	DNE	140	37.00%
2016			
Target	DNE	0	38.00%
Actual	DNE	130	38.00%
2015			
Target	DNE	0	18.00%
Actual	DNE	130	28.00%
2014			
Target	DNE	0	18.00%
Actual	DNE	50	19.00%
Agency Comments			
Additional comments from agency (optional)	Actual numbers only reflect inmates receiving naltrexone injections for opioid use disorder pre-release.	Actual numbers reflect the number of Certified Peer Support Specialists specializing in substance use in South Carolina. From 2014 to 2016, training was offered on demand when there were enough interested and qualified individuals for a cohort. No targets were set.	This measure is the increase in Oxford House Recovery Residences. DAODAS contracts yearly with Oxford House to increase the number of residences statewide.