



# South Carolina Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services

HENRY McMASTER  
Governor

SARA GOLDSBY  
Director

November 6, 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 from Subcommittee meeting on October 28, 2019

Dear Representative West:

Thank you for the opportunity to provide information on the Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services during our meeting on October 28, 2019. As requested in your letter dated October 31, 2019, I am pleased to provide the following information:

1. Details on which types of deaths are included in the DUI-related deaths data cited during the meeting.

According to the U.S. Department of Transportation's National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), in 2017 South Carolina had the second highest rate of impaired driving deaths per capita. The rate was 6.22 deaths per 100,000 people in the state. These deaths in that year accounted for 32% of all traffic fatalities in South Carolina. NHTSA's National Center for Statistics and Analysis uses the Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS) for data collection from states.

NHTSA counts the number of fatalities in crashes involving at least one driver with a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of .08% or higher. These fatalities include drivers with a BAC of .08% or higher; passengers riding with a driver who has a BAC of .08% or higher; occupants of other vehicles; and non-occupants (pedestrians, pedal-cyclists, other).

For additional information, see the accompanying documents: *Drunk Driving in SC (CDC-2014)*; *2017 Alcohol-Impaired Driving Traffic Safety Fact Sheet*; and *Alcohol-Related Fatalities HLOC*.

2. Budget overviews for the county alcohol and drug abuse authorities, including the amount of funding provided by each county authority.

See the accompanying Excel file titled *FY16-19 Counties Funding Sources*.

3. Summary list of legislation related to the opioid crisis that has already been enacted and involves DAODAS, along with a brief update on the agency's progress toward implementation of each.

See the accompanying Excel file titled *Enacted Opioid Legislation*.

In addition, I would like to take this opportunity to provide information on the following item referenced in your letter:

- Updates on lawsuits related to the opioid crisis

#### **Lawsuit Against Purdue Entities**

In 2017, the South Carolina Attorney General filed suit against opioid manufacturers Purdue Pharma L.P., Purdue Pharma Inc., and Purdue Frederick Company Inc. in Richland County. The case number is 2017-CP-40-04872, and the trial was scheduled for March 2020.

On September 15, 2019, the Purdue entities filed Chapter 11 bankruptcy cases in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the S.D.N.Y. The vast majority of their debt is associated with opioid lawsuits filed against them by states, cities, and counties. Prior to filing bankruptcy, the Purdue entities and their owners/former directors – the Sackler family – were engaged in settlement discussions with a number of states and had worked out a rough settlement framework that was being discussed, but more due diligence was needed to ascertain whether it was a good proposal.

The bankruptcy judge entered a temporary injunction staying all lawsuits through November 6, during which time the Purdue entities and the Sackler family are producing financial information to creditors, including South Carolina. South Carolina is part of the ad hoc committee of states working on this settlement framework, and the state's bankruptcy lawyers in New York and their financial consultants are currently reviewing and analyzing this information. The bankruptcy judge may well extend the injunction beyond November 6 if good progress is being made to see if an agreement can be reached in the bankruptcy.

#### **Lawsuit Against McKesson Corporation; Cardinal Health, Inc., AmerisourceBergen Drug Corporation**

On August 15, 2019, the South Carolina Attorney General filed suit in Richland County against the nation's three largest opioid distributors (case number 2019-CP-40-04521). On September 30, McKesson Corporation filed a notice removing the case to district court. The Attorney General's Office has opposed the removal and transfer and filed a motion to remand, and the Attorney General has obtained an order from the district court for expedited briefing/consideration. These issues are fully briefed, and the Attorney General's Office is waiting for a hearing date or decision from the court.

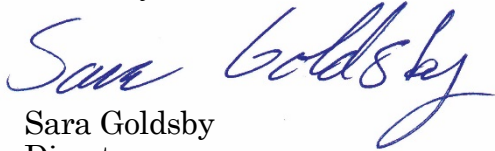
There has been a lot of discussion in some media outlets about national "settlements" of cases brought by states, cities, and counties against Purdue and these distributors. However, while there have been settlement discussions in these cases, there is no binding settlement.

November 6, 2019

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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 November 12.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Sara Goldsby". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Sara Goldsby  
Director

cc: DAODAS Executive Management



# Sobering Facts: Drunk Driving in SOUTH CAROLINA



**Keep South Carolina safe.  
Keep drunk drivers off  
the road.**

This fact sheet provides a snapshot of **alcohol-involved deaths and drunk driving** and an overview of proven strategies to reduce or prevent drunk driving. The information can help local public health decisionmakers and community partners see gaps and identify relevant strategies to address the problem of drunk driving.

## Fast Facts

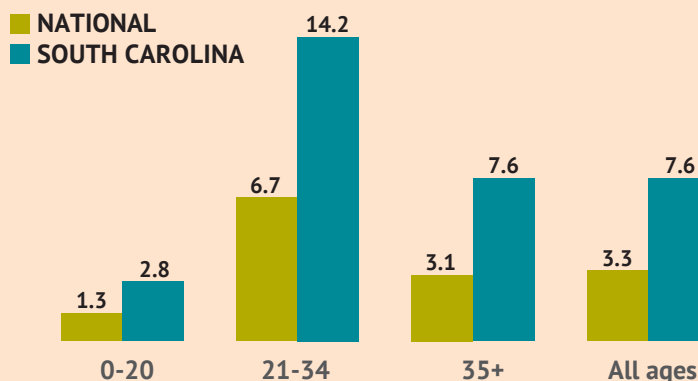
- Drivers with a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of 0.08% or higher (i.e., drunk drivers) are considered alcohol-impaired by law.
- About one in three traffic deaths in the United States involve a drunk driver.
- Thanks to dedicated efforts, rates of drunk driving and alcohol-involved fatal crashes have gone down in recent years.
- Still, drunk drivers got behind the wheel millions of times in 2010.
- These data show what's happening in your state.

## ALCOHOL-INVOLVED DEATHS

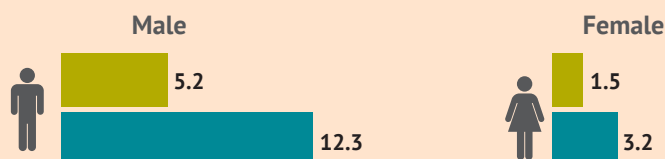
Persons Killed in Crashes Involving a Drunk Driver†



### Rate of Deaths by Age (per 100,000 population), 2012



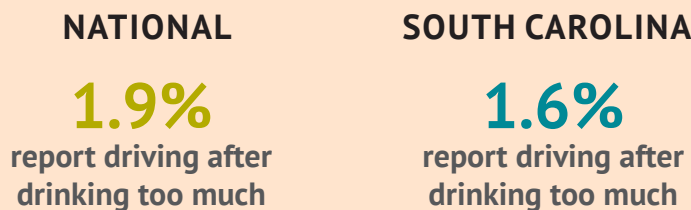
### Rate of Deaths by Gender (per 100,000 population), 2012



†Deaths in crashes involving a driver with BAC  $\geq$  0.08%.  
Source: Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS).

## DRUNK DRIVING

Percentage of Adults Who Report Driving After Drinking Too Much (in the past 30 days)



Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2012.



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention  
National Center for Injury Prevention and Control

Working together, we can help keep people safe on the road—every day.

## DRUNK DRIVING LAWS

- All 50 states and the District of Columbia have laws in place to protect the public from drunk drivers (e.g., driving is illegal with BAC at or above 0.08%).
- In South Carolina, sobriety checkpoints are allowed.
- Ignition interlock laws and license suspensions vary by state. For up-to-date information on your state, check with the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety at [www.iihs.org](http://www.iihs.org).



## For More Information

Visit the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Web site at [www.cdc.gov/motorvehiclesafety](http://www.cdc.gov/motorvehiclesafety) for:

- Injuries, costs, and other data related to drunk driving
- Detailed information on effective strategies to reduce or prevent drunk driving

## What Works

The strategies in this section are effective for reducing or preventing drunk driving. They are recommended by *The Guide to Community Preventive Services* and/or have been demonstrated to be effective in reviews by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.\* Different strategies may require different resources for implementation or have different levels of impact. Find strategies that are right for your state.

### Strategies to reduce or prevent drunk driving

- 🔑 **Drunk driving laws** make it illegal nationwide to drive with a BAC at or above 0.08%. For people under 21, “**zero tolerance**” laws make it illegal to drive with any measurable amount of alcohol in their system. These laws, along with laws that maintain the **minimum legal drinking age** at 21, are in place in all 50 states and the District of Columbia, and have had a clear effect on highway safety, saving tens of thousands of lives since their implementation.
- 🔑 **Sobriety checkpoints** allow police to briefly stop vehicles at specific, highly visible locations to see if the driver is impaired. Police may stop all or a certain portion of drivers. Breath tests may be given if police have a reason to suspect the driver is intoxicated.
- 🔑 **Ignition interlocks** installed in cars measure alcohol on the driver’s breath. Interlocks keep the car from starting if the driver has a BAC above a certain level, usually 0.02%. They’re used for people convicted of drunk driving and are highly effective at preventing repeat offenses while installed. Mandating interlocks for all offenders, including first-time offenders, will have the greatest impact.
- 🔑 **Multi-component interventions** combine several programs or policies to prevent drunk driving. The key to these comprehensive efforts is **community mobilization** by involving coalitions or task forces in design and implementation.
- 🔑 **Mass media campaigns** spread messages about the physical dangers and legal consequences of drunk driving. They persuade people not to drink and drive and encourage them to keep other drivers from doing so. Campaigns are most effective when supporting other impaired driving prevention strategies.
- 🔑 **Administrative license revocation or suspension laws** allow police to take away the license of a driver who tests at or above the legal BAC limit or who refuses testing. States decide how long to suspend the license; a minimum of 90 days is effective.
- 🔑 **Alcohol screening and brief interventions** take advantage of “teachable moments” to identify people at risk for alcohol problems and get them treatment as needed. This combined strategy, which can be delivered in health care, university, and other settings, helps change behavior and reduces alcohol-impaired crashes and injuries.
- 🔑 **School-based instructional programs** are effective at teaching teens not to **ride with** drunk drivers. More evidence is needed to see if these programs can also reduce drunk driving and related crashes.

\*Sources: The Guide to Community Preventive Services (The Community Guide), Motor Vehicle-Related Injury Prevention, at [www.thecommunityguide.org](http://www.thecommunityguide.org), and National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. (2013). Countermeasures that work: a highway safety countermeasures guide for State Highway Safety Offices, 7th edition, at [www.nhtsa.gov/staticfiles/nti/pdf/811727.pdf](http://www.nhtsa.gov/staticfiles/nti/pdf/811727.pdf).

# Traffic Safety Facts

2017 Data

November 2018

DOT HS 812 630



## Key Findings

- In 2017 there were 10,874 fatalities in motor vehicle traffic crashes involving drivers with BACs of .08 g/dL or higher. This totaled 29 percent of all traffic fatalities for the year. (Note: It is illegal in every State to drive with a BAC of .08 g/dL or higher.)
- An average of 1 alcohol-impaired-driving fatality occurred every 48 minutes in 2017.
- The estimated economic cost of all alcohol-impaired crashes (involving alcohol-impaired drivers or alcohol-impaired nonoccupants) in the United States in 2010 (the most recent year for which cost data is available) was \$44 billion.
- Of the traffic fatalities in 2017 among children 14 and younger, 19 percent occurred in alcohol-impaired-driving crashes.
- The 21- to 24-year-old age group had the highest percentage (27%) of drivers with BACs of .08 g/dL or higher in fatal crashes compared to other age groups in 2017.
- The percentage of drivers with BACs of .08 g/dL or higher in fatal crashes in 2017 was highest for motorcycle riders (27%), compared to drivers of passenger cars (21%), light trucks (20%), and large trucks (3%).
- The rate of alcohol impairment among drivers involved in fatal crashes in 2017 was 3.6 times higher at night than during the day.
- In 2017 among the 10,874 alcohol-impaired-driving fatalities, 68 percent (7,368) were in crashes in which at least one driver had a BAC of .15 g/dL or higher.



U.S. Department  
of Transportation  
**National Highway  
Traffic Safety  
Administration**

1200 New Jersey Avenue SE.  
Washington, DC 20590

## Alcohol-Impaired Driving

Drivers are considered to be alcohol-impaired when their blood alcohol concentrations (BACs) are .08 grams per deciliter (g/dL) or higher. Thus, any fatal crash involving a driver with a BAC of .08 g/dL or higher is considered to be an alcohol-impaired-driving crash, and fatalities occurring in those crashes are considered to be alcohol-impaired-driving fatalities. The term “drunk driving” is used instead of alcohol-impaired driving in some other NHTSA communication and material. The term “driver” refers to the operator of any motor vehicle, including a motorcycle.

Estimates of alcohol-impaired driving are generated using BAC values reported to the Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS) and BAC values imputed when they are not reported. In this fact sheet, NHTSA uses the term “alcohol-impaired” in evaluating the FARS statistics. **In all cases throughout this fact sheet, use of the term does not indicate that a crash or a fatality was caused by alcohol impairment, only that an alcohol-impaired driver was involved in the crash.** This document also includes BACs of .00 g/dL (no alcohol), .01+ g/dL, and .15+ g/dL solely for comparison purposes.

In this fact sheet for 2017 the alcohol-impaired-driving information is presented as follows:

- [Overview](#)
- [Economic Cost for All Traffic Crashes](#)
- [Children](#)
- [Environmental Characteristics](#)
- [Time of Day and Day of Week](#)
- [Drivers](#)
- [Fatalities by State](#)

This fact sheet contains information on fatal motor vehicle crashes and fatalities based on data from the FARS. FARS is a database containing information on every fatal crashes in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico (Puerto Rico is not included in U.S. totals).

### Overview

All 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico have by law set a threshold making it illegal to drive with a BAC of .08 g/dL or higher. In 2017 there were 10,874 people killed in alcohol-impaired-driving crashes, an average of 1 alcohol-impaired-driving fatality every 48 minutes. These alcohol-impaired-driving fatalities accounted for 29 percent of all motor vehicle traffic fatalities in the United States in 2017.

Of the 10,874 people who died in alcohol-impaired-driving crashes in 2017, there were 6,618 drivers (61%) who had BACs of .08 g/dL or higher. The remaining fatalities consisted of 3,075 motor vehicle occupants (28%) and 1,181 nonoccupants (11%). The distribution of fatalities in these crashes by role is shown in Table 1.





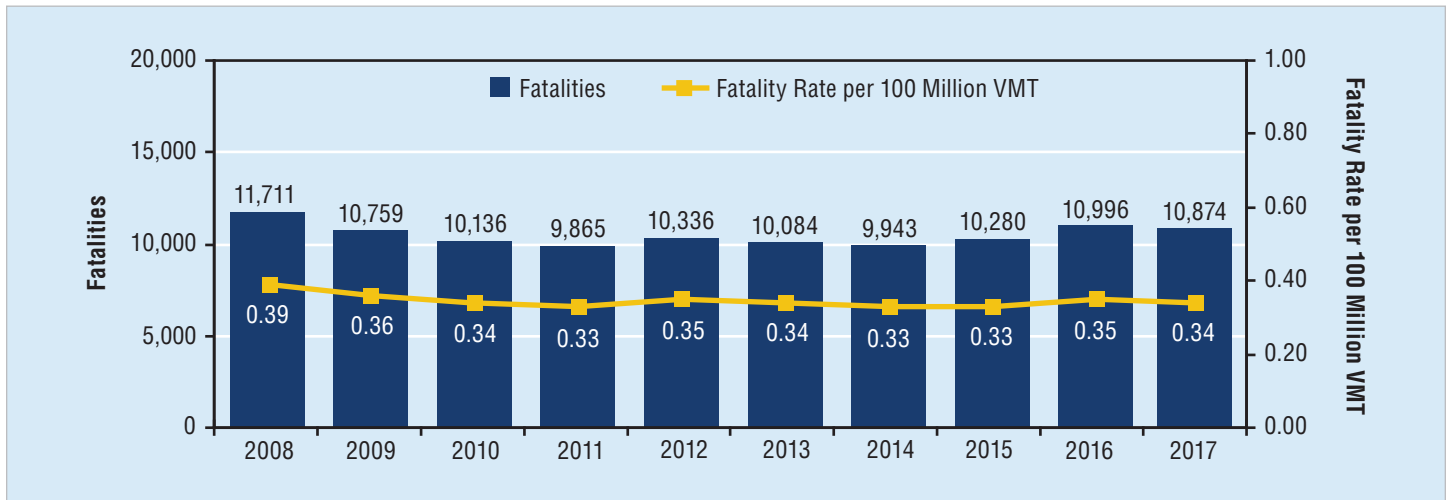
Table 1  
**Fatalities, by Role, in Crashes Involving at Least One Driver With a BAC of .08 g/dL or Higher, 2017**

Role	Number	Percent of Total Fatalities
Drivers With BAC=.08+ g/dL	6,618	61%
Passengers Riding With Driver With BAC=.08+ g/dL	1,492	14%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>8,110</b>	<b>75%</b>
Occupants of Other Vehicles	1,583	15%
Nonoccupants (pedestrians/pedalcyclists/other)	1,181	11%
<b>Total Alcohol-Impaired-Driving Fatalities</b>	<b>10,874</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: FARS 2017 Annual Report File (ARF).  
 Note: Percentages may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Fatalities in alcohol-impaired-driving crashes decreased by 1.1 percent (10,996 to 10,874 fatalities) from 2016 to 2017. Alcohol-impaired-driving fatalities in the past 10 years have declined by 7 percent from 11,711 in 2008 to 10,874 in 2017. The national rate of alcohol-impaired-driving fatalities in motor vehicle crashes in 2017 was 0.34 per 100 million vehicle miles traveled (VMT), down from 0.35 in 2016. The alcohol-impaired-driving fatality rate in the past 10 years has declined by 13 percent, from 0.39 in 2008 to 0.34 in 2017. Figure 1 presents the fatality numbers and rates for the past decade.

Figure 1  
**Fatalities and Fatality Rate per 100 Million VMT in Alcohol-Impaired-Driving Crashes, 2008–2017**



Sources: Fatalities – FARS 2008–2016 Final File, 2017 ARF; 2008–2016 VMT – Federal Highway Administration’s (FHWA) Annual Highway Statistics; 2017 VMT – FHWA’s Traffic Volume Trends (May 2018)

### Economic Cost for All Traffic Crashes

The estimated economic cost of all motor vehicle traffic crashes in the United States in 2010 (the most recent year for which cost data is available) was \$242 billion, of which \$44 billion resulted from alcohol-impaired crashes (involving alcohol-impaired drivers or alcohol-impaired nonoccupants). Included in the economic costs are:

- Lost productivity,
- Workplace losses,
- Legal and court expenses,
- Medical costs,
- Emergency medical services,
- Insurance administration,
- Congestion, and
- Property damage.

These costs represent the tangible losses that result from motor vehicle traffic crashes. However, in cases of serious injury or death, such costs fail to capture the relatively intangible value of lost quality-of-life that results from these injuries. When quality-of-life valuations are considered, the total value of societal harm from motor vehicle traffic crashes in the United States in 2010 was an estimated \$836 billion, of which \$201.1 billion resulted from alcohol-impaired crashes. For further information on cost estimates, see *The Economic and Societal Impact of Motor Vehicle Crashes, 2010 (Revised)*.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Blincoe, L. J., Miller, T. R., Zaloshnja, E., & Lawrence, B. A. (2014). *The economic and societal impact of motor vehicle crashes, 2010 (Revised)* (Report No. DOT HS 812 013). Washington, DC: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. Available at <https://crashstats.nhtsa.dot.gov/Api/Public/ViewPublication/812013>

## Children

A total of 1,147 children 14 and younger were killed in motor vehicle traffic crashes in 2017. Of these 1,147 fatalities, 220 children (19%) died in alcohol-impaired-driving crashes. Of these 220 child deaths:

- 118 (54%) were occupants of vehicles with drivers who had BACs of .08 g/dL or higher;
- 71 (32%) were occupants of other vehicles;
- 29 (13%) were nonoccupants (pedestrians, pedalcyclists, or other nonoccupants); and
- 2 (1%) were drivers.

## Environmental Characteristics

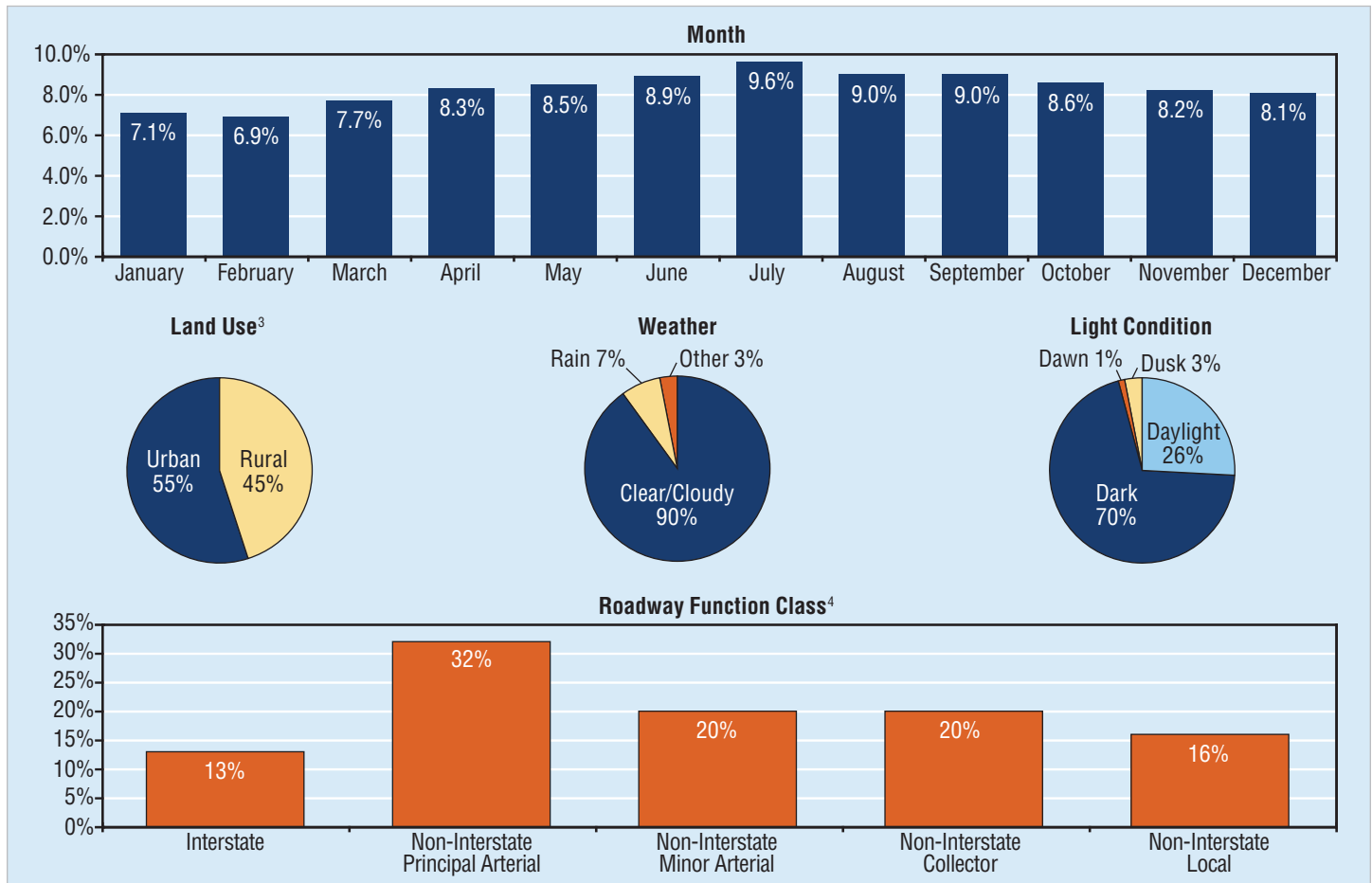
Figure 2 displays information about the setting surrounding alcohol-impaired drivers involved (killed or survived) in fatal

crashes in 2017 including month, land use,<sup>3</sup> weather, light condition, and roadway function class.<sup>4</sup> In 2017 based on known values<sup>2</sup> of alcohol-impaired drivers involved in fatal crashes:

- More occurred in July (9.6%), August (9.0%), and September (9.0%) than the other months;
- 55 percent occurred in urban areas, and 45 percent occurred in rural areas;
- 90 percent occurred in clear/cloudy conditions compared to 7 percent in rainy conditions and 3 percent in other conditions;
- 70 percent occurred in the dark compared to 26 percent in daylight, 3 percent in dusk, and 1 percent in dawn; and
- 87 percent occurred on non-interstate roads compared to 13 percent on interstate roads.

Figure 2

### Percentage of Alcohol-Impaired Drivers Involved in Fatal Crashes in 2017, by Month, Land Use,<sup>3</sup> Weather, Light Condition, and Roadway Function Class<sup>4</sup>



Source: 2017 FARS ARF

Note: Unknowns were removed before calculating percentages. Percentages may not add up to 100 percent due to individual rounding.

<sup>2</sup> Unknowns were removed before calculating percentages.

<sup>3</sup> See the U.S. Census Bureau link to define urban and rural areas: [www.census.gov/geo/reference/ua/urban-rural-2010.html](http://www.census.gov/geo/reference/ua/urban-rural-2010.html)

<sup>4</sup> Definitions for the different roadway function class can be found at [www.fhwa.dot.gov/planning/processes/statewide/related/highway\\_functional\\_classifications/fcauab.pdf](http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/planning/processes/statewide/related/highway_functional_classifications/fcauab.pdf)



## Time of Day and Day of Week

Table 2 presents information on drivers involved (killed or survived) in fatal crashes in 2008 and 2017 by time of day and day of week, as well as single-vehicle and multiple-vehicle crash data. In 2017:

- The rate of alcohol impairment among drivers involved in fatal crashes was 3.6 times higher at night than during the day (32% versus 9%);

- 32 percent of all drivers involved in single-vehicle fatal crashes were alcohol-impaired, compared to 12 percent in multiple-vehicle fatal crashes; and
- 15 percent of all drivers involved in fatal crashes during the week were alcohol-impaired, compared to 28 percent on weekends.

The biggest drop was alcohol-impaired drivers involved in single-vehicle nighttime crashes from 49 percent in 2008 to 42 percent in 2017 (7% difference).

Table 2

### Drivers Involved in Fatal Crashes With BACs of .08 g/dL or Higher, by Crash Type, Time of Day and Day of Week, 2008 and 2017

Drivers Involved in Fatal Crashes	2008			2017			Change in Percentage With BAC=.08+ g/dL 2008–2017
	Total Number of Drivers	BAC=.08+ g/dL		Total Number of Drivers	BAC=.08+ g/dL		
		Number	Percent of Total		Number	Percent of Total	
Total	50,416	10,898	22%	52,274	10,344	20%	-2
<b>Drivers by Crash Type and Time of Day</b>							
<b>Single-Vehicle Crash</b>							
Total*	20,563	7,559	37%	19,441	6,274	32%	-5
Daytime	7,997	1,426	18%	7,773	1,338	17%	-1
Nighttime	12,338	6,014	49%	11,431	4,823	42%	-7
<b>Multiple-Vehicle Crash</b>							
Total*	29,853	3,339	11%	32,833	4,070	12%	+1
Daytime	18,380	844	5%	19,725	1,160	6%	+1
Nighttime	11,422	2,489	22%	13,060	2,905	22%	0
<b>Drivers by Time of Day</b>							
Daytime	26,377	2,270	9%	27,498	2,497	9%	0
Nighttime	23,760	8,503	36%	24,491	7,728	32%	-4
<b>Drivers by Day of Week and Time of Day</b>							
Weekday*	30,294	4,533	15%	32,049	4,752	15%	0
Daytime	19,217	1,265	7%	20,291	1,545	8%	+1
Nighttime	10,972	3,231	29%	11,645	3,162	27%	-2
Weekend*	20,046	6,335	32%	20,152	5,566	28%	-4
Daytime	7,160	1,005	14%	7,207	952	13%	-1
Nighttime	12,788	5,272	41%	12,846	4,566	36%	-5

Source: FARS 2008 Final File, 2017 ARF

\*Includes drivers involved in fatal crashes when time of day was unknown.

Daytime – 6 a.m. to 5:59 p.m.

Nighttime – 6 p.m. to 5:59 a.m.

Weekday – Monday 6 a.m. to Friday 5:59 p.m.

Weekend – Friday 6 p.m. to Monday 5:59 a.m.

## Drivers

Table 3 provides information on alcohol-impaired drivers involved (killed or survived) in fatal crashes by the age of the driver as well as gender and vehicle type. In fatal crashes in 2017 the highest percentage of drivers with BACs of .08 g/dL or higher was for 21- to 24-year-old drivers (27%), followed by 25- to 34-year-old drivers (26%). The 10-year trend of alcohol-impaired drivers involved increased for older drivers when compared to younger drivers.

The percentages of drivers with BACs of .08 g/dL or higher involved in fatal crashes in 2017 were 21 percent among males and 14 percent among females. In 2017 there were 4 male alcohol-impaired drivers involved for every female alcohol-impaired driver involved (8,022 versus 1,944).

The percentages of drivers involved in fatal crashes with BACs of .08 g/dL or higher in 2017 by vehicle type were 27 percent for motorcycles, 21 percent for passenger cars, and 20 percent for the

“light trucks” category (22% for pickup trucks, 19% for SUVs, and 13% for vans). The percentage of drivers with BACs of .08 g/dL or higher in fatal crashes was the lowest for drivers of large trucks (3%).

Table 3

**Drivers With BACs of .08 g/dL or Higher Involved in Fatal Crashes, by Age Group, Gender, and Vehicle Type, 2008 and 2017**

Drivers Involved in Fatal Crashes	2008			2017			Change in Percentage With BAC=.08+ g/dL 2008 and 2017
	Total Number of Drivers	BAC=.08+ g/dL		Total Number of Drivers	BAC=.08+ g/dL		
		Number	Percent of Total		Number	Percent of Total	
Total	50,416	10,898	22%	52,274	10,344	20%	-2
<b>Drivers by Age Group (Years)</b>							
16–20	5,750	995	17%	4,278	648	15%	-2
21–24	5,342	1,830	34%	5,007	1,347	27%	-7
25–34	9,800	2,989	31%	10,876	2,843	26%	-5
35–44	8,806	2,234	25%	8,217	1,862	23%	-2
45–54	8,355	1,712	20%	8,118	1,539	19%	-1
55–64	5,717	704	12%	7,271	1,114	15%	+3
65–74	2,927	187	6%	4,107	387	9%	+3
75+	2,672	99	4%	3,120	191	6%	+2
<b>Drivers by Gender</b>							
Male	37,061	9,169	25%	37,654	8,022	21%	-4
Female	12,627	1,623	13%	13,555	1,944	14%	+1
<b>Drivers by Vehicle Type</b>							
Passenger Cars	20,379	4,679	23%	20,895	4,297	21%	-2
Light Trucks*	19,095	4,311	23%	19,847	3,962	20%	-3
–Pickup Trucks	9,040	2,316	26%	8,709	1,932	22%	-4
–SUVs	7,278	1,651	23%	8,833	1,721	19%	-4
–Vans	2,745	337	12%	2,179	284	13%	+1
Large Trucks	4,040	63	2%	4,600	116	3%	+1
Motorcycles	5,405	1,561	29%	5,316	1,454	27%	-2

Source: FARS 2008 Final File, 2017 ARF.

Note: Numbers shown for groups of drivers do not add to the total number of drivers due to unknown/not reported or other data not included.

\*Includes other/unknown light-truck vehicle types.

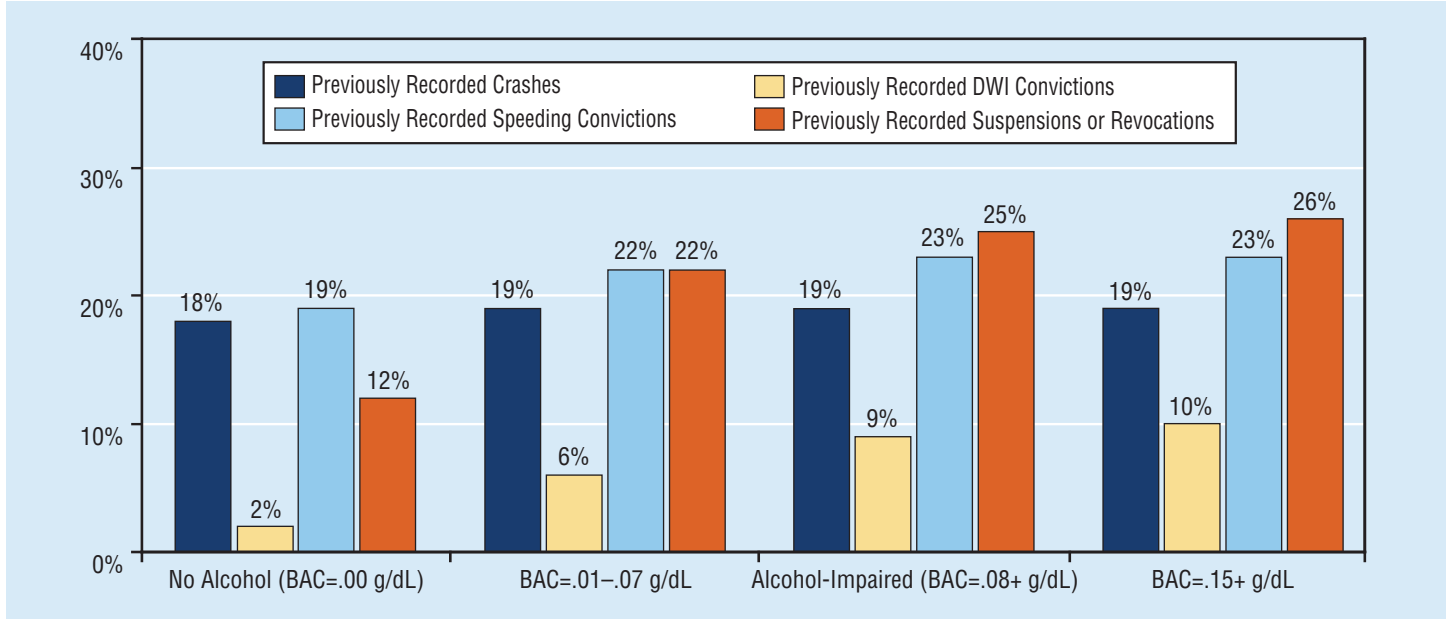
In 2017 there were 5,054 passenger vehicle drivers killed with BACs of .08 g/dL or higher (“passenger vehicles” include passenger cars as well as light trucks such as vans, SUVs, and pickup trucks). Of these driver fatalities for which restraint use was known, 64 percent

were unrestrained. Based on known restraint use, 51 percent of passenger vehicle drivers killed who had BACs of .01 to .07 g/dL were unrestrained, and 39 percent of passenger vehicle drivers killed who had no alcohol (.00 g/dL) were unrestrained.

Figure 3 shows information on the driving record of drivers in fatal crashes in 2017 at different BAC levels. There was little difference by BAC level in the percentage of drivers with previously recorded crashes. Drivers with BACs of .08 g/dL or higher involved in fatal

crashes were 4.5 times more likely to have prior convictions for driving while impaired (DWI) than were drivers with no alcohol (9% and 2%, respectively).

Figure 3  
**Previous 5-Year Driving Records of Drivers Involved in Fatal Crashes, by BAC, 2017**

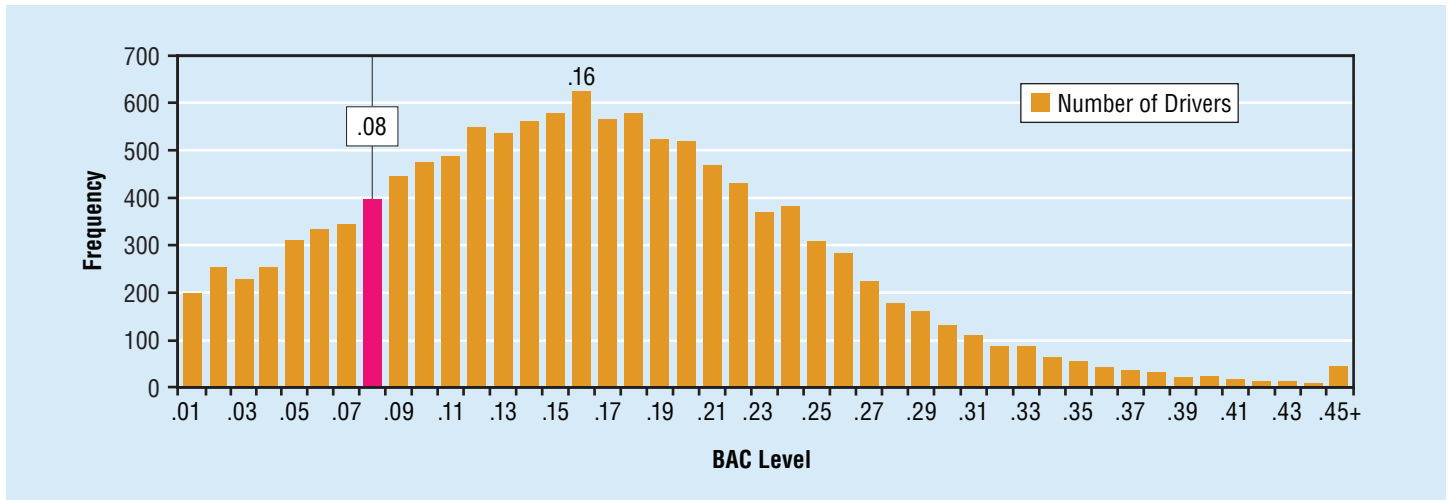


Source: FARS 2017 ARF

While a BAC of .08 g/dL is considered to be impaired in all States, the large majority of drivers in fatal crashes with any measurable alcohol had levels far higher. Eighty-four percent (10,344) of the 12,253 drivers with BACs of .01 g/dL or higher who were involved in fatal crashes in 2017 also had BAC levels at or above .08 g/dL, and 56 percent (6,904) also had BAC levels at or above .15 g/dL.

Among the 10,874 alcohol-impaired-driving fatalities in 2017, sixty-eight percent (7,368) were in crashes in which at least one driver in the crash had a BAC of .15 g/dL or higher. Figure 4 presents the distribution of BACs for those drivers with any alcohol in their systems. The most frequently recorded BACs among drinking drivers in fatal crashes was at .16 g/dL.

Figure 4  
**Distribution of BACs for Drivers With BACs of .01 g/dL or Higher Involved in Fatal Crashes, 2017**



Source: FARS 2017 ARF

## Fatalities by State

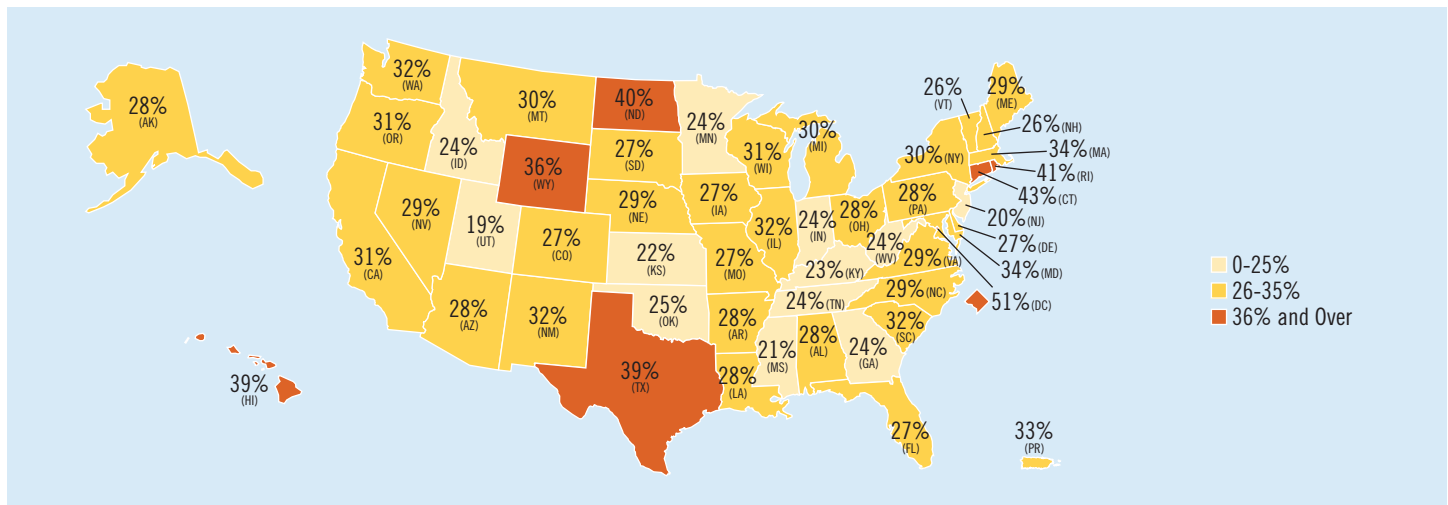
Table 4 shows motor vehicle traffic fatalities by State and the highest driver BAC in the crashes in 2017. Figure 5 contains a color-coded map of the percentage of alcohol-impaired-driving fatalities by State in 2017.

- Among all States, the number of fatalities in motor vehicle traffic crashes ranged from 31 (District of Columbia) to 3,722 (Texas), depending on the size and population of the State.
- Alcohol-impaired-driving fatalities were highest in Texas (1,468), followed by California (1,120) and Florida (839), and lowest in the District of Columbia (16).

- The percentage of alcohol-impaired-driving fatalities among total traffic fatalities in States ranged from a high of 51 percent (the District of Columbia) to a low of 19 percent (Utah), compared to the national average of 29 percent as shown in Figure 5.
- The percentage of fatalities in crashes involving a driver with a BAC of .15 g/dL or higher ranged from a high of 43 percent (the District of Columbia) to a low of 12 percent (Utah), compared to the national average of 20 percent.

Additional State/county-level data is available at NHTSA's State Traffic Safety Information website at <https://cdan.nhtsa.gov/stsi.htm>.

Figure 5  
Percentage of Alcohol-Impaired-Driving Fatalities by State, 2017



Source: FARS 2017 ARF

The suggested APA format citation for this document is:

National Center for Statistics and Analysis. (2018, November). *Alcohol-impaired driving: 2017 data* (Traffic Safety Facts. Report No. DOT HS 812 630). Washington, DC: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

### For more information:

Information on traffic fatalities is available from the National Center for Statistics and Analysis, NSA-230, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, DC 20590. NCSA can be contacted at 800-934-8517 or by e-mail at [NCSARequests@dot.gov](mailto:NCSARequests@dot.gov). General information on highway traffic safety can be found at [www.nhtsa.gov/research-data](http://www.nhtsa.gov/research-data). To report a safety-related problem or to inquire about motor vehicle safety information, contact the Vehicle Safety Hotline at 888-327-4236

Other fact sheets available from the National Center for Statistics and Analysis are *Bicyclists and Other Cyclists*, *Children, Large Trucks, Motorcycles*, *Occupant Protection in Passenger Vehicles*, *Older Population*, *Passenger Vehicles*, *Pedestrians*, *Rural/Urban Comparison of Traffic Fatalities*, *School Transportation-Related Crashes*, *Speeding*, *State Alcohol-Impaired-Driving Estimates*, *State Traffic Data*, *Summary of Motor Vehicle Crashes*, and *Young Drivers*. Detailed data on motor vehicle traffic crashes are published annually in *Traffic Safety Facts: A Compilation of Motor Vehicle Crash Data from the Fatality Analysis Reporting System and the General Estimates System*. The fact sheets and annual Traffic Safety Facts report can be found at <https://crashstats.nhtsa.dot.gov/>.

Table 4

**Motor Vehicle Traffic Fatalities, by State and Highest Driver BAC in the Crash, 2017**

State	Total Fatalities*	No Alcohol (BAC=.00 g/dL)		BAC=.01+ g/dL		Alcohol-Impaired (BAC=.08+ g/dL)		BAC=.15+ g/dL	
	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Alabama	948	629	66%	317	33%	268	28%	188	20%
Alaska	79	55	70%	24	30%	22	28%	17	22%
Arizona	1,000	641	64%	337	34%	278	28%	195	20%
Arkansas	493	336	68%	157	32%	140	28%	93	19%
California	3,602	2,275	63%	1,316	37%	1,120	31%	721	20%
Colorado	648	439	68%	208	32%	177	27%	117	18%
Connecticut	278	142	51%	134	48%	120	43%	88	32%
Delaware	119	82	69%	37	31%	32	27%	23	20%
District of Columbia	31	15	47%	16	53%	16	51%	13	43%
Florida	3,112	2,126	68%	974	31%	839	27%	560	18%
Georgia	1,540	1,102	72%	435	28%	366	24%	248	16%
Hawaii	107	58	54%	50	46%	42	39%	27	25%
Idaho	244	168	69%	74	30%	60	24%	50	20%
Illinois	1,097	677	62%	418	38%	349	32%	240	22%
Indiana	914	658	72%	256	28%	220	24%	142	15%
Iowa	330	226	68%	103	31%	88	27%	47	14%
Kansas	461	349	76%	112	24%	102	22%	67	14%
Kentucky	782	563	72%	213	27%	181	23%	122	16%
Louisiana	760	490	65%	264	35%	212	28%	157	21%
Maine	172	113	65%	60	35%	50	29%	33	19%
Maryland	550	343	62%	206	37%	186	34%	123	22%
Massachusetts	350	213	61%	136	39%	120	34%	88	25%
Michigan	1,030	656	64%	371	36%	311	30%	223	22%
Minnesota	357	253	71%	104	29%	85	24%	60	17%
Mississippi	690	517	75%	173	25%	148	21%	100	14%
Missouri	930	622	67%	304	33%	254	27%	174	19%
Montana	186	121	65%	63	34%	56	30%	36	19%
Nebraska	228	153	67%	73	32%	67	29%	38	17%
Nevada	309	207	67%	101	33%	89	29%	65	21%
New Hampshire	102	70	69%	32	31%	27	26%	15	15%
New Jersey	624	460	74%	165	26%	125	20%	87	14%
New Mexico	379	234	62%	145	38%	120	32%	85	22%
New York	999	657	66%	342	34%	295	30%	197	20%
North Carolina	1,412	933	66%	477	34%	413	29%	286	20%
North Dakota	115	61	53%	50	44%	46	40%	33	29%
Ohio	1,179	794	67%	381	32%	333	28%	235	20%
Oklahoma	655	462	71%	193	29%	165	25%	116	18%
Oregon	437	278	64%	160	36%	137	31%	95	22%
Pennsylvania	1,137	777	68%	357	31%	314	28%	210	18%
Rhode Island	83	46	55%	35	42%	34	41%	20	24%
South Carolina	988	615	62%	374	38%	313	32%	202	20%
South Dakota	129	82	64%	47	36%	35	27%	24	18%
Tennessee	1,040	730	70%	310	30%	251	24%	164	16%
Texas	3,722	2,003	54%	1,715	46%	1,468	39%	990	27%
Utah	273	213	78%	61	22%	53	19%	32	12%
Vermont	69	48	69%	21	31%	18	26%	13	19%
Virginia	839	560	67%	279	33%	246	29%	169	20%
Washington	565	355	63%	211	37%	178	32%	125	22%
West Virginia	303	218	72%	85	28%	72	24%	43	14%
Wisconsin	613	380	62%	232	38%	190	31%	139	23%
Wyoming	123	78	63%	45	37%	44	36%	36	29%
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>37,133</b>	<b>24,280</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>12,747</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>10,874</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>7,368</b>	<b>20%</b>
Puerto Rico	290	169	58%	119	41%	96	33%	71	24%

\*Total includes fatalities in crashes in which there was no driver (includes motorcycle riders) present.

Source: 2017 FARS ARF

In 2017, South Carolina had the second highest rate of impaired driving deaths per capita. The rate was 6.22 deaths per 100,000 people in the state. These deaths in that year accounted for 32% of all traffic fatalities in South Carolina.

The U. S. Department of Transportation National Highway Traffic Safety Administration National Center for Statistics and Analysis uses the Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS) for data collection from states. The FARS Analytical Manual defines the following for how alcohol-involved fatalities are recorded:

**Definition:** *This data element records whether the driver was drinking.*

**Additional Information:** *This data element is derived from data elements in the Vehicle and Person data files. Data are analyzed and if there is "sufficient information" to conclude that a driver was drinking, i.e., positive BAC data or police-reported alcohol involvement, then a driver is classified as drinking.*

*A driver is classified as drinking (alcohol-involved) if the driver has (1) police-reported alcohol involvement, or (2) a positive alcohol test result.*

*A driver who is charged with an alcohol violation does not by itself make the driver a "drinking driver" by this definition.*

*Note that alcohol data is often missing. For that reason this data element may under-count the actual number of drinking drivers.*



**FY19 South Carolina Alcohol and Drug Abuse Authorities Funding**

Counties	DAODAS			DAODAS Total	Client fees - self pay	Client Fees Medicaid	Client Fees Insurance	Client Fees MCO	County Government	Fed & state Government	Other Local	Misc.	Total	DAODAS % of total	County % of total
	federal	state	other												
Aiken	581,283.26	157,336.33	9,566.99	748,186.58	200,921.17	7,215.03	7,863.81	73,009.21	243,300.00	57,453.00	42,842.00	12,530.18	1,393,321	54%	21%
And/OCO	1,017,988.80	337,511.17	5,564.71	1,361,064.68	502,243.47	102,336.92	66,409.63	320,853.00	555,590.19	72,065.00	2,714.96	-	2,983,278	46%	19%
Barnwell	320,049.21	100,158.85	18,494.00	438,702.06	38,336.33	5,916.39	1,743.30	23,609.02	57,000.00	35,309.64	91,058.29	54,687.14	746,362	59%	20%
Beaufort	399,750.70	47,149.87	7,111.26	454,011.83	333,577.74	20,082.35	-	-	863,819.99	47,286.00	-	-	1,718,778	26%	50%
Berkeley	1,132,493.93	259,214.74	1,503.90	1,393,212.57	173,347.88	16,537.62	27,826.66	138,394.11	202,639.68	240,297.16	-	8,923.21	2,201,179	63%	9%
Charleston	2,282,593.81	462,960.55	251.00	2,745,805.36	1,522,757.00	291,013.00	993,403.00	1,569,805.00	593,024.00	858,753.00	-	-	8,779,440	31%	7%
Cherokee	289,524.95	24,304.67	925.95	314,755.57	119,879.53	14,096.12	-	47,794.03	266,307.00	68,927.15	-	14,689.98	846,449	37%	31%
Chester	332,927.73	137,469.16	180.00	470,576.89	40,945.99	11,017.27	3,365.20	22,527.57	50,346.82	29,797.00	7,500.00	2,973.83	639,051	74%	9%
Clarendon	382,095.13	73,927.20	360.00	456,382.33	83,971.48	29,067.12	8,902.33	104,148.62	93,847.16	-	13,719.12	30,525.60	820,564	56%	13%
Colleton	317,047.14	186,998.40	873.13	504,918.67	36,782.25	4,091.19	4,414.80	28,969.69	133,804.70	17,460.76	-	12,897.19	743,339	68%	18%
Darlington	724,094.79	139,009.29	2,022.07	865,126.15	35,199.25	14,072.63	4,828.57	74,555.05	104,341.36	40,011.00	-	12,558.05	1,150,692	75%	9%
Dorchester	933,825.81	128,221.46	2,273.52	1,064,320.79	488,361.16	22,296.46	34,255.96	125,876.37	230,592.57	39,553.00	45,000.00	122,017.97	2,172,274	49%	13%
Fairfield	276,676.11	54,906.47	-	331,582.58	38,271.03	6,508.60	5,410.90	38,735.35	97,233.74	566,419.00	-	245,829.55	1,329,991	25%	7%
Florence	1,575,383.51	332,187.09	103,184.18	2,010,754.78	282,221.84	227,491.83	73,721.92	829,640.10	209,358.12	592,741.45	-	709,643.79	4,935,574	41%	4%
Georgetown	365,412.87	56,993.96	2,509.62	424,916.45	49,363.43	2,549.92	5,780.08	41,525.00	188,826.85	26,595.00	309,157.63	-	1,048,714	41%	47%
Greenville	2,744,771.61	705,287.93	4,575.29	3,454,634.83	1,952,525.90	1,047,638.67	208,420.64	2,581,517.43	1,345,522.38	256,189.12	101,649.96	1,247,057.80	12,195,157	28%	12%
GEMA	820,273.64	131,146.32	1,803.05	953,223.01	199,544.19	17,131.68	-	70,489.91	273,333.82	53,516.40	-	158,974.40	1,726,213	55%	16%
Lowcountry	474,232.21	175,776.31	501.42	650,509.94	59,596.54	2,066.76	-	22,960.62	116,113.43	29,249.00	-	50,209.26	930,706	70%	12%
Horry	2,474,913.32	289,060.49	-	2,763,973.81	446,004.15	232,075.98	104,011.04	880,656.75	307,868.08	243,552.84	-	291,918.44	5,270,061	52%	6%
Kershaw	1,217,922.48	195,135.02	80.00	1,413,137.50	377,408.29	22,283.50	175,409.95	-	267,975.02	1,296,280.00	177,716.38	7,160.22	3,737,371	38%	12%
Lancaster	461,187.51	98,851.99	-	560,039.50	75,526.47	14,134.64	16,774.03	61,835.00	73,282.61	59,412.00	-	13,541.96	874,546	64%	8%
Laurens	843,860.52	169,846.33	2,448.00	1,016,154.85	90,020.55	21,291.93	3,244.21	66,991.77	117,939.62	28,815.00	-	33,998.42	1,378,456	74%	9%
Mar/Dil/Mar	1,315,378.75	265,861.19	-	1,581,239.94	128,770.93	29,209.68	4,113.92	162,124.16	212,888.74	51,344.84	56,375.00	166,173.23	2,392,240	66%	11%
Newberry	477,172.84	68,470.15	-	545,642.99	87,710.32	19,608.61	8,201.41	84,054.88	89,185.94	510,045.42	121,819.20	12,792.29	1,479,061	37%	14%
Tricounty	1,619,740.25	246,233.74	5,724.80	1,871,698.79	271,369.39	2,172,694.30	95,465.48	190,799.00	333,230.34	70,602.45	15,000.00	236,343.82	5,257,204	36%	7%
Pickens	929,958.87	265,187.36	1,005.71	1,196,151.94	338,354.55	77,725.47	59,203.90	373,592.72	135,845.40	452,055.10	54,600.00	211,145.88	2,898,675	41%	7%
LRADAC	3,113,454.84	687,280.08	6,460.59	3,807,195.51	1,828,945.85	241,751.30	220,952.22	963,904.22	1,380,040.37	1,575,925.25	225,718.11	116,911.54	10,361,344	37%	15%
Spartanburg	1,223,315.48	391,968.16	2,262.84	1,617,546.48	431,871.06	43,097.24	73,852.56	249,029.99	250,509.55	205,495.96	26,000.04	26,877.02	2,924,280	55%	9%
Sumter	983,463.60	104,129.16	850.34	1,088,443.10	441,344.93	-	-	-	122,436.78	913,284.00	6,081.50	2,999.28	2,574,590	42%	5%
Union	308,528.67	62,373.71	-	370,902.38	27,712.78	4,072.50	579.64	25,239.89	66,111.00	16,777.00	-	1,241.76	512,637	72%	13%
Williamsburg	302,349.40	67,428.29	-	369,777.69	71,081.79	6,644.07	3,174.24	34,015.25	143,699.04	52,779.70	-	820.83	681,993	54%	21%
York	1,646,686.95	564,140.20	1,881.61	2,212,708.76	743,928.93	237,023.25	217,900.24	915,024.10	540,999.96	-	536,143.35	30,693.56	5,434,422	41%	20%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>31,888,358.69</b>	<b>6,986,525.64</b>	<b>182,413.98</b>	<b>39,057,298.31</b>	<b>11,517,896</b>	<b>4,962,742</b>	<b>2,429,230</b>	<b>10,121,678</b>	<b>9,667,014</b>	<b>8,507,992</b>	<b>1,833,096</b>	<b>4,041,016</b>	<b>92,137,962</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>12%</b>

sources: REBA run date 10/30/19, FY19 Schedule of Disbursements

\* County Government includes Alcohol Excise Tax, county appropriations, drug courts, other

\* Other Local includes revenues from city/local governments (local cities, towns, municipalities, and incorporated areas), drug diversion/smuggling bills (property seized in drug raids)

\* Miscellaneous includes payments received from BHS, interest (on agency accounts or special funds), United Way, donations, Tobacco Collaborative, sale of assets, income from Employee Assistance Program contracts

**FY18 South Carolina Alcohol and Drug Abuse Authorities Funding**

Counties	DAODAS			DAODAS Total	Client fees - self pay	Client Fees Medicaid	Client Fees Insurance	Client Fees MCO	County Government	Fed & state Government	Other Local	Misc.	Total County funding	DAODAS % of total	County % of total
	federal	state	other												
Aiken	586,881.28	152,054.96	11,183.46	750,119.70	219,229.27	15,354.83	12,401.18	88,792.26	288,671.88	53,099.16	32,842.00	4,688.58	1,465,199	51%	22%
And/Oco	1,053,010.85	222,688.97	22,752.03	1,298,451.85	558,415.93	93,113.19	66,813.56	328,666.47	542,583.79	72,065.00	-	1,743.08	2,961,853	44%	18%
Barnwell	321,704.45	94,764.06	18,333.32	434,801.83	36,681.19	4,071.32	3,402.76	34,579.18	58,834.49	52,355.30	91,701.60	40,990.37	757,418	57%	20%
Beaufort	409,020.88	44,306.80	22,161.24	475,488.92	211,067.08	14,803.14	-	-	584,846.43	47,286.00	6,000.00	-	1,339,492	35%	44%
Berkeley	1,122,820.97	158,055.62	17,734.80	1,298,611.39	233,443.29	15,934.72	46,654.60	126,486.98	202,636.68	236,912.03	-	7,462.79	2,168,142	60%	9%
Charleston	2,099,038.19	612,996.18	-	2,712,034.37	1,715,750.00	445,716.00	903,408.00	1,528,675.00	1,587,150.00	717,259.00	-	209,872.00	9,819,864	28%	16%
Cherokee	272,788.68	19,025.47	18,539.23	310,353.38	105,580.85	13,202.49	-	40,768.13	206,538.35	44,611.06	-	10,692.22	731,746	42%	28%
Chester	343,954.37	108,292.35	17,932.15	470,178.87	45,290.80	1,812.63	5,412.80	25,840.22	50,346.84	32,717.00	18,300.00	3,489.20	653,388	72%	11%
Clarendon	337,485.22	58,877.20	18,619.03	414,981.45	66,191.92	29,501.31	6,478.58	121,771.81	88,333.17	11,969.81	-	35,180.29	774,408	54%	11%
Colleton	210,043.93	51,578.77	18,988.03	280,610.73	41,884.65	4,745.18	2,093.08	26,750.28	123,400.24	21,733.00	-	7,331.96	508,549	55%	24%
Darlington	575,534.05	98,453.78	20,115.87	694,103.70	58,630.99	15,204.36	6,968.48	95,189.30	104,341.36	54,203.00	500.00	19,176.12	1,048,317	66%	10%
Dorchester	755,326.12	117,477.48	18,949.03	891,752.63	531,357.87	52,369.33	59,829.96	158,068.17	307,792.58	39,543.00	30,000.00	27,682.77	2,098,396	42%	16%
Fairfield	222,304.16	29,265.28	18,744.74	270,314.18	49,967.41	13,216.25	7,710.62	32,830.47	79,583.74	-	-	591,276.05	1,044,899	26%	8%
Florence	1,323,040.15	300,033.94	120,314.15	1,743,388.24	265,028.53	249,364.30	63,462.21	986,990.22	209,120.12	316,303.63	-	597,938.90	4,431,596	39%	5%
Georgetown	342,441.98	52,415.33	17,585.33	412,442.64	63,236.43	16,076.39	5,648.33	21,439.02	153,573.12	26,595.00	-	6,690.52	705,701	58%	22%
Greenville	2,948,531.57	425,599.54	20,862.27	3,394,993.38	1,908,472.77	1,471,301.95	262,824.89	2,575,379.71	1,274,376.29	234,221.05	101,649.96	966,491.35	12,189,711	28%	11%
GEMA	772,993.67	124,458.35	18,121.38	915,573.40	199,271.11	27,859.24	-	90,358.95	276,015.24	-	-	129,469.84	1,638,548	56%	17%
Lowcountry	445,344.23	110,693.25	345.71	556,383.19	29,727.73	1,820.69	-	12,191.31	112,569.80	29,249.00	-	10,138.84	752,081	74%	15%
Horry	1,607,566.00	274,970.76	20,234.74	1,902,771.50	347,056.13	207,827.35	76,367.00	893,592.08	309,376.11	239,537.86	-	121,270.03	4,097,798	46%	8%
Kershaw	658,338.87	179,203.35	15,875.12	853,417.34	477,656.55	28,777.46	87,298.71	-	248,617.61	46,030.00	241,468.78	20,823.27	2,004,090	43%	24%
Lancaster	384,769.04	91,139.92	18,333.32	494,242.28	67,453.29	18,743.78	9,983.30	48,671.31	148,534.95	39,634.00	-	8,090.93	835,354	59%	18%
Laurens	344,471.42	150,055.39	23,377.03	517,903.84	96,496.53	34,139.57	3,906.67	48,349.69	75,813.15	28,505.00	-	50.00	805,164	64%	9%
Mar/Dil/Mar	854,974.01	326,038.51	12,214.03	1,193,226.55	146,001.90	41,084.09	7,111.87	160,843.92	150,941.44	30,945.00	94,378.00	28,710.53	1,853,243	64%	13%
Newberry	474,272.95	64,682.30	36,360.90	575,316.15	89,012.09	12,962.02	9,985.71	80,827.77	77,387.00	392,200.73	76,127.81	15,690.75	1,329,510	43%	12%
Tricounty	1,656,935.79	213,683.76	19,800.07	1,890,419.62	324,615.57	1,841,263.95	144,583.65	186,184.45	319,803.89	104,816.93	15,000.00	165,841.43	4,992,529	38%	7%
Pickens	726,074.70	216,970.55	20,980.47	964,025.72	270,333.93	112,244.55	87,055.99	473,308.98	135,845.40	436,397.47	47,500.00	91,344.45	2,618,056	37%	7%
LRADAC	3,354,226.92	631,861.26	41,526.20	4,027,614.38	2,081,681.68	274,233.22	229,824.23	1,040,487.37	1,278,039.05	1,200,945.23	172,887.38	142,933.84	10,448,646	39%	14%
Spartanburg	1,015,793.61	345,258.25	18,585.32	1,379,637.18	481,444.95	66,101.41	86,964.29	327,558.64	140,975.29	132,680.65	14,166.70	4,667.03	2,634,196	52%	6%
Sumter	744,550.88	96,700.72	14,137.20	855,388.80	345,354.94	-	-	-	122,436.78	38,284.00	6,000.00	16,266.98	1,383,732	62%	9%
Union	297,506.31	61,264.76	18,333.32	377,104.39	28,557.32	19,634.14	2,124.94	25,328.98	32,998.53	16,777.00	-	2,260.80	504,786	75%	7%
Williamsburg	297,410.05	65,128.94	18,158.69	380,697.68	61,206.40	10,524.21	1,382.71	36,076.58	161,662.03	27,929.74	25.00	629.00	680,133	56%	24%
York	1,557,724.39	372,284.83	21,924.07	1,951,933.29	822,494.09	224,673.64	198,726.95	971,430.59	541,500.40	-	612,221.13	40,696.48	5,363,677	36%	22%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>28,116,879.69</b>	<b>5,870,280.63</b>	<b>701,122.25</b>	<b>34,688,282.57</b>	<b>11,978,593</b>	<b>5,377,677</b>	<b>2,398,425</b>	<b>10,587,438</b>	<b>9,994,646</b>	<b>4,724,806</b>	<b>1,560,768</b>	<b>3,329,590</b>	<b>84,640,226</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>14%</b>

sources: REBA run date 8/29/2018, FY18 Schedule of Disbursements

\* County Government includes Alcohol Excise Tax, county appropriations, drug courts, other

\* Other Local includes revenues from city/local governments (local cities, towns, municipalities, and incorporated areas), drug diversion/smuggling bills (property seized in drug raids)

\* Miscellaneous includes payments received from BHSA, interest (on agency accounts or special funds), United Way, donations, Tobacco Collaborative, sale of assets, income from Employee Assistance Program contracts

**FY17 South Carolina Alcohol and Drug Abuse Authorities Funding**

Counties	DAODAS			DAODAS Total	Client fees - self pay	Client Fees Medicaid	Client Fees Insurance	Client Fees MCO	* County Government	Fed & state Government	* Other Local	Misc.	Total	DAODAS % of total
	federal	*state	other											
Barnwell	299,063	93,806	54,549	447,418	50,371	6,837	4,722	37,992	49,366	53,444	62,454	152,425	865,030	52%
Beaufort	438,111	43,829	60,594	542,535	238,045	19,728	-	-	714,368	50,446	12,000	-	1,577,122	34%
Berkeley	1,246,633	156,422	158,809	1,561,864	204,233	48,841	49,201	135,540	202,637	175,008	12,000	-	2,389,323	65%
Charleston	1,864,623	599,494	3,197	2,467,314	1,844,897	481,306	444,728	1,300,000	1,650,537	686,730	-	291,640	9,167,152	27%
Cherokee	291,365	18,978	57,334	367,676	111,880	7,602	-	60,080	219,865	-	-	16,738	783,842	47%
Chester	333,471	174,197	39,991	547,659	36,632	2,085	-	13,626	50,347	19,851	17,500	18,765	706,466	78%
Clarendon	308,410	58,265	52,176	418,851	72,420	31,165	5,862	103,516	108,335	-	11,886	35,487	787,522	53%
Colleton	150,599	111,828	126,158	388,585	40,780	5,696	13,315	35,876	83,240	22,727	-	11,028	601,247	65%
Darlington	452,053	81,805	69,586	603,443	73,373	32,299	2,694	99,075	104,341	52,582	13,000	18,267	999,076	60%
Dorchester	725,957	116,254	121,825	964,036	561,607	73,978	69,098	147,900	369,559	42,028	15,000	24,240	2,267,446	43%
Fairfield	212,485	778,961	57,426	1,048,872	42,553	16,174	8,890	48,534	88,682	16,963	-	120,939	1,391,607	75%
Florence	1,219,646	972,526	141,689	2,333,862	293,195	22,389	29,148	1,079,376	209,391	161,959	1,739	520,127	4,651,184	50%
Georgetown	342,373	181,868	36,336	560,577	63,975	10,812	4,174	39,321	146,544	28,002	-	11,748	865,153	65%
Greenville	2,689,482	410,171	598,973	3,698,626	2,155,912	1,568,189	227,449	2,730,470	977,229	408,371	120,000	1,472,037	13,358,283	28%
GEMA	754,599	219,458	61,481	1,035,538	173,758	26,345	-	89,229	240,904	49,173	-	131,599	1,746,546	59%
Lowcountry	454,378	109,571	41,423	605,372	55,935	2,633	-	15,869	124,423	30,880	-	3,788	838,898	72%
Horry	1,159,731	211,193	89,158	1,460,083	534,643	282,610	128,818	874,044	474,859	247,223	-	112,216	4,114,496	35%
Kershaw	559,034	169,936	90,886	819,857	544,071	34,936	55,783	-	233,718	49,083	209,339	2,131	1,948,918	42%
Lancaster	333,205	90,252	61,507	484,963	76,816	12,551	7,773	74,353	117,736	53,002	-	12,333	839,528	58%
Laurens	301,134	72,297	170,804	544,235	96,539	42,426	4,599	35,040	121,160	30,073	-	2,765	876,837	62%
Mar/Dil/Mar	721,983	834,520	87,765	1,644,268	187,693	60,120	4,790	175,624	179,553	43,102	53,701	28,789	2,377,638	69%
Newberry	455,786	63,960	128,448	648,194	108,966	28,891	13,688	81,486	82,354	449,292	-	8,178	1,421,048	46%
Tricounty	1,551,337	218,419	159,309	1,929,065	269,322	1,765,194	190,331	143,203	299,006	70,131	15,000	119,757	4,801,009	40%
Pickens	510,396	239,171	318,521	1,068,089	279,040	243,597	86,556	508,803	135,845	271,087	17,500	179,937	2,790,454	38%
LRADAC	2,905,290	592,965	357,540	3,855,794	1,991,745	298,217	215,427	1,044,755	1,222,320	1,430,984	189,177	759,086	11,007,506	35%
Spartanburg	997,805	337,451	150,267	1,485,523	465,701	70,904	75,511	410,028	338,943	255,822	30,000	11,806	3,144,238	47%
Sumter	805,331	95,680	60,228	961,239	345,103	-	-	-	81,625	40,681	5,070	12,303	1,446,021	66%
Union	220,062	125,726	64,504	410,291	35,736	25,136	1,009	29,387	32,999	17,352	-	3,972	555,881	74%
Williamsburg	240,386	314,458	47,600	602,444	77,840	8,407	1,233	28,029	220,052	28,736	-	0	966,741	62%
York	1,354,659	388,000	166,698	1,909,356	846,624	260,964	197,578	927,903	515,000	-	400,749	23,490	5,081,665	38%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>23,899,387</b>	<b>7,881,460</b>	<b>3,634,781</b>	<b>35,415,628</b>	<b>11,879,405</b>	<b>5,490,033</b>	<b>1,842,374</b>	<b>10,269,059</b>	<b>9,394,939</b>	<b>4,784,732</b>	<b>1,186,115</b>	<b>4,105,593</b>	<b>84,367,877</b>	<b>42%</b>

sources: REBA run date 8/23/2017, FY17 Schedule of Disbursements

\* DAODAS Other funds include Capital Reserve funds for Infrastructure of \$3,000,000

\* County Government includes Alcohol Excise Tax, county appropriations, drug courts, other

\* Other Local includes revenues from city/local governments (local cities, towns, municipalities, and incorporated areas), drug diversion/smuggling bills (property seized in drug raids)

\* Miscellaneous includes payments received from BHSA, interest (on agency accounts or special funds), United Way, donations, Tobacco Collaborative, sale of assets, income from Employee Assistance Program contracts



**FY16 South Carolina Alcohol and Drug Abuse Authorities Funding**

Counties	DAODAS			DAODAS Total	Client fees - self pay	Client Fees Medicaid	Client Fees Insurance	Client Fees MCO	County Government	Fed & state Government	Other Local	Misc.	Total	DAODAS % of total	County % of total
	federal	state	other												
Aiken	612,281	143,836	188,764	944,881	249,828	9,735	6,497	99,336	243,300	65,085	34,667	15,506	1,668,835	57%	17%
And/Oco	919,262	210,029	93,405	1,222,696	505,914	86,000	46,073	432,988	580,405			1,450	2,875,526	43%	20%
Barnwell	581,993	129,603	113,642	825,238	36,106	10,190	2,085	37,586	54,817	18,465	89,609	38,075	1,112,170	74%	13%
Beaufort	445,390	41,804	83,230	570,424	217,974	12,727	-	-	581,513	60,866	6,000	-	1,449,503	39%	41%
Berkeley	1,104,645	149,190	169,974	1,423,808	139,220	45,846	71,887	148,846	205,596	149,640	14,248	6,656	2,205,748	65%	10%
Charleston	1,795,742	314,810	77,022	2,187,574	1,999,942	781,650	319,718	1,157,776	10,832	410,693	-	195,216	7,063,401	31%	0%
Cherokee	294,775	18,016	59,132	371,923	121,225	13,193	151	59,435	115,082	20,305	-	9,886	711,200	52%	16%
Chester	289,430	162,464	56,286	508,180	33,690	5,971	1,284	19,996	50,347	39,525	15,000	1,547	675,539	75%	10%
Clarendon	307,875	120,302	141,352	569,529	74,421	63,423	5,144	70,996	113,208	18,723	15,136	32,403	962,984	59%	13%
Colleton	250,722	26,533	176,597	453,852	44,819	8,007	12,381	38,806	56,734	36,039	-	5,580	656,219	69%	9%
Darlington	386,310	77,599	87,525	551,434	79,470	70,250	3,761	69,688	104,341	62,572	-	29,964	971,481	57%	11%
Dorchester	632,157	110,757	57,807	800,721	537,546	45,960	46,703	101,492	267,693	56,970	30,000	18,153	1,905,237	42%	16%
Fairfield	210,527	27,563	256,161	494,251	49,799	10,273	6,001	39,408	79,584	-	-	131,278	810,594	61%	10%
Florence	1,095,297	708,695	400,876	2,204,868	330,537	655,874	35,802	688,144	233,992	204,901	-	519,028	4,873,148	45%	5%
Georgetown	360,167	49,397	59,271	468,835	87,550	23,685	4,877	32,524	115,740	41,445	-	1,729	776,385	60%	15%
Greenville	2,671,954	1,062,796	346,591	4,081,340	2,146,895	1,893,368	242,020	2,237,430	977,220	296,752	156,841	1,029,385	13,061,251	31%	9%
GEMA	738,961	118,868	324,808	1,182,638	193,884	24,259	-	91,485	223,407	85,170	-	127,905	1,928,748	61%	12%
Lowcountry	320,136	104,730	76,072	500,938	57,825	4,246	-	11,464	78,352	60,709	-	858	714,393	70%	11%
Horry	1,456,402	145,898	82,870	1,685,169	492,287	379,333	90,144	693,356	454,749	174,230	-	68,797	4,038,065	42%	11%
Kershaw	498,666	112,454	81,387	692,507	520,200	18,951	23,524	-	249,594	74,286	145,141	2,534	1,726,738	40%	23%
Lancaster	331,114	86,209	71,811	489,134	66,020	9,215	7,043	42,308	129,442	51,137	-	1,476	795,775	61%	16%
Laurens	299,723	44,918	110,186	454,827	84,278	41,040	1,631	32,947	120,082	42,659	-	26	777,490	58%	15%
Mar/Dil/Mar	607,767	130,068	84,497	822,331	199,319	60,570	2,993	130,422	141,066	15,246	62,414	12,377	1,446,739	57%	14%
Newberry	289,600	21,239	128,841	439,680	51,827	8,871	14,757	20,879	56,983	329,651	3,959	23,496	950,103	46%	6%
Tricounty	1,553,080	227,130	105,616	1,885,827	336,569	1,291,350	182,036	130,545	288,334	93,968	15,000	115,682	4,339,311	43%	7%
Pickens	559,383	151,377	293,604	1,004,364	357,499	325,979	-	264,293	135,845	409,111	17,500	335,089	2,849,680	35%	5%
LRADAC	2,931,350	423,057	230,588	3,584,994	2,189,271	393,191	131,442	918,231	1,238,706	1,383,371	223,839	133,563	10,196,609	35%	14%
Saluda	142,658	39,442	200,865	382,965	32,366	16,943	-	10,131	30,732	52,293	-	54,190	579,621	66%	5%
Spartanburg	946,392	234,630	55,424	1,236,446	596,314	78,153	27,447	281,666	323,943	197,411	36,327	6,341	2,784,048	44%	13%
Sumter	905,369	841,161	243,327	1,989,857	415,804	441	-	-	122,437	-	-	2,164	2,530,703	79%	5%
Union	238,298	57,854	62,875	359,026	47,049	23,231	3,495	18,924	32,999	39,164	-	2,600	526,488	68%	6%
Williamsburg	241,596	61,465	75,716	378,777	80,791	19,344	1,327	23,194	212,722	44,738	-	2,500	763,394	50%	28%
York	1,568,257	233,212	203,720	2,005,189	739,727	309,980	174,764	954,214	477,000	-	313,616	22,126	4,996,617	40%	16%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25,587,278</b>	<b>6,387,104</b>	<b>4,799,844</b>	<b>36,774,226</b>	<b>13,115,966</b>	<b>6,741,249</b>	<b>1,464,988</b>	<b>8,858,512</b>	<b>8,106,797</b>	<b>4,535,125</b>	<b>1,179,298</b>	<b>2,947,581</b>	<b>83,723,742</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>11%</b>

sources: REBA run date 9/1/2016, FY16 Disb. Schedule

\* DAODAS State Funds include Infrastructure of \$2,250,000

\* County Government includes Alcohol Excise Tax, county appropriations, drug courts, other

\* Other Local includes revenues from city/local governments (local cities, towns, municipalities, and incorporated areas), drug diversion/smuggling bills (property seized in drug raids)

\* Miscellaneous includes payments received from BHSA, interest (on agency accounts or special funds), United Way, donations, Tobacco Collaborative, sale of assets, income from Employee Assistance Program contracts

### Enacted Opioid Legislation

	Bill Number / Effective Date	Language	State Agency Jurisdiction	Updated Implementation
1)	<b>H.3083 / Effective June 2015</b>	South Carolina Overdose Prevention Act	DHEC	Allows for standing orders by physicians for the overdose-reversal drug Narcan® and allows pharmacists to implement and first responders and caregivers to administer and implement.
2)	<b>H.4600 / Effective May 2018</b>	Defines a community distributor as an organization, either public or private, that provides substance use disorder assistance and services, such as counseling, homeless services, advocacy, harm reduction, alcohol and drug screening, and treatment to individuals at risk of experiencing an opioid-related overdose.	DAODAS	To date, approximately 50 organizations have been designated by DAODAS as Community Distributors.
3)	<b>H.4601 / Effective May 2018</b>	Provides for the inclusion of addiction counselors on the Board of Licensure of Professional Counselors, Marriage and Family Therapists, and PsychoEducational Specialists of the South Carolina Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation.	LLR	To date, more than 700 counselors have been licensed.
4)	<b>H.3819 / Effective November 2018</b>	Established informed consent requirements that must be met prior to prescribing opioid medications to minors. Certain exceptions are provided including, but not limited to, medical emergency, surgery, pain management treatment for palliative care, cancer care, or hematological disorders, such as sickle cell disease, and treatment of neonatal abstinence syndrome.	State Board of Medical Examiners	No Impact on DAODAS
5)	<b>S.302 / Effective May 2018</b>	<b>H.3820</b> , included in <b>S.302</b> , requires instruction in prescription opioid abuse prevention as part of private and public institutions of higher education's Comprehensive Health Education Program beginning with the 2018-2019 school year.	Commission on Higher Education / Board of Medical Examiners / Board of Dentistry / Board of Nursing	No Impact on DAODAS
6)	<b>H.3822 / Effective May 2018</b>	<b>H.3822</b> established reporting requirements that allow for the updating of controlled substance drug schedules to reflect changes made by the S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control.	DHEC	No Impact on DAODAS
7)	<b>H.3825 &amp; S.918 / Effective November 2018</b>	<b>S.918</b> requires the S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control to provide prescription report cards to practitioners utilizing the prescription monitoring program that includes data relevant to a practitioner's prescribing practices.	DHEC	No Impact on DAODAS
8)	<b>H.3826 / Effective July 2018</b>	<b>H.3826</b> requires that written prescriptions for controlled substances be written on tamper-resistant prescription pads to prevent unauthorized copying of a completed or blank prescription form.	DHEC	No Impact on DAODAS
9)	<b>H.4117 / Effective May 2018</b>	<b>H.4117</b> authorized the S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control to provide data in the prescription monitoring program pertaining to a specific case involving a designated person to a presiding drug court judge.	DHEC	No Impact on DAODAS

10)	H.4487 / Effective May 2018	H.4487 required that when a substance is added or rescheduled, the S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control will provide copies of the change to the Chairmen of the Medical, Military, Public and Municipal Affairs Committee and the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, and to the Code Commissioner.	DHEC	No Impact on DAODAS
11)	H.4488 / Effective May 2018	H.4488 authorized the S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control's Bureau of Drug Control to provide data in the prescription monitoring program to a coroner, deputy coroner, medical examiner, or deputy medical examiner who is involved in a specific inquiry into the cause and manner of death of a designated person.	DHEC	No Impact on DAODAS
12)	S.918 / Effective May 2018	S.918 established a seven-day supply limit for initial opioid prescriptions, except when clinically indicated for cancer pain, chronic pain, hospice care, palliative care, major trauma, major surgery, treatment of sickle cell disease, treatment of neonatal abstinence syndrome, or medication-assisted treatment for substance use disorder. Upon any subsequent consultation for the same pain, the practitioner may issue any appropriate renewal, refill, or new opioid prescription. The limitation does not apply to opioid prescriptions issued by a practitioner who orders an opioid prescription to be wholly administered in a hospital, nursing home, hospice facility, or residential care facility.	Board of Medical Examiners	No Impact on DAODAS
13)	H.3728 / Effective January 2021	H.3728 requires emergency department physicians and pharmacists to report to the prescription monitoring program the use of Narcan® and requires first responders and certain healthcare providers to report to the monitoring program the use of Narcan® on individuals.	DHEC	The four state-funded withdrawal management units operated by county alcohol and drug abuse authorities will report Narcan® administration to the prescription monitoring program.
14)	H.3732 / Effective April 2019	H.3732 requires veterinarians to have continuing education for prescribing controlled substances.	DHEC	No Impact on DAODAS