



Opioid Prevention

Department of Social Services

Overview

Governor Rhoden's recommended budget includes \$9 million in one-time Opioid Settlement spending authority to support South Dakota-based organizations working to prevent, treat, or reduce the impact of opioid use in the state.

South Dakota's Opioid Settlement Funding Framework centers around an outcome-based evaluation process. The increase in spending authority will allow for three levels of grants to be offered according to the project's anticipated overall cost. The expanded framework criteria broadens the scope to include support for a full continuum of opioid remediation. Eligibility includes not only individuals with a primary opioid use disorder, but also those who are serving individuals with limited opioid use, who are at risk for opioid use, or who have co-occurring conditions along with opioid use concerns.

Background

South Dakota began receiving funds from the National Opioid Settlement in 2022. The funds are to support efforts related to opioid abuse prevention, treatment, and recovery across the state. Settlement funds were divided proportionally across all participating state and local governments, with 70% allocated to the state (statewide share) and 30% to participating local governments (localized share).

The Department of Social Services (DSS) has been tasked with the oversight of these funds under the advisement of a 22-member Opioid Advisory Committee (OAC), including subject matter experts and both state and local representatives. The committee uses input from communities, providers, and local governments to recommend to DSS best uses of the Opioid Settlement Funds.

Funding

The state has received \$12 million in settlement funds that have not been obligated. The additional \$9 million of other fund expenditure authority, and existing budget authority, will allow DSS to make grants that build on the established Community Grant Program by inviting a wide range of proposals. Awards will prioritize projects that demonstrate the greatest probability of filling the most clearly-identified gaps in resources.



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LARRY RHODEN