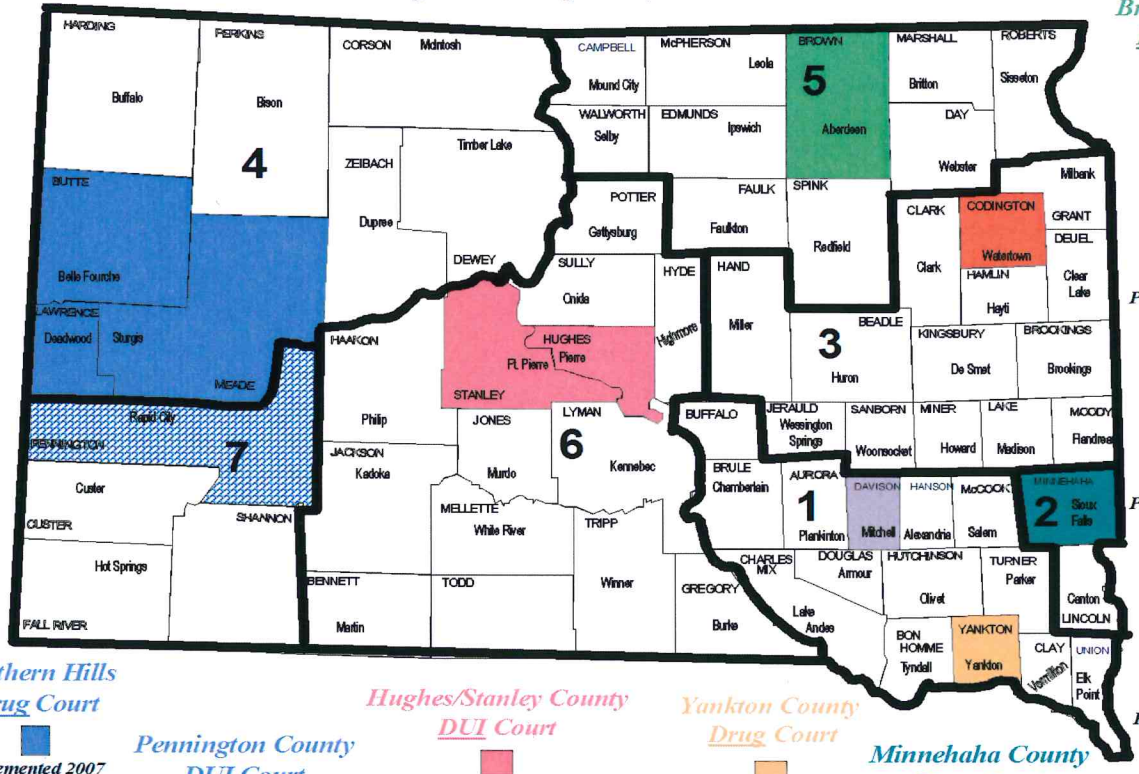
(Document #5 UJS)

# South Dakota Unified Judicial System

## *Drug and DUI Specialty Court Locations*




*Brown County*
*DUI Court*
*Implemented 2012*

*Codington County*
*Drug Court*
*Prop. Implementation July 2014*

*Davison County*
*Drug Court*
*Prop. Implementation Sept., 2013*

*Minnehaha County*
*DUI Court*
*Prop. Implementation Sept., 2013*

*Northern Hills*
*Drug Court*
*Implemented 2007*

*Pennington County*
*DUI Court*
*Prop. Implementation Sept., 2013*

*Hughes/Stanley County*
*DUI Court*
*Implemented 2009*

*Yankton County*
*Drug Court*
*Implemented 2013*

*Minnehaha County*
*Drug Court*
*Implemented 2010*

*Rev. 03/2013*

# South Dakota Drug Court

***Drug Court*** is used as a term to refer to any number of specialty courts, including DUI Courts, designed to target felony offenders with problems stemming from alcohol/drug abuse. It includes regular appearances before the Drug Court judge, frequent and random drug testing, a system of incentives and sanctions based on behaviors, and intense community support and supervision by a Drug Court Team. The core-structure for the implementation of a Drug Court are ***The Ten Key Components***, published by the U.S. Department of Justice Programs.(See below) The components are based upon over twenty years of evaluation, research and lessons learned from drug courts across the country. (Further information can be obtained at http://ujs.sd.gov).

## Defining Drug Courts: The Ten Key Components

**Key Component #1:** Drug Courts integrate alcohol and other drug treatment services with justice system case processing.

**Key Component #2:** Using a non-adversarial approach, prosecution and defense counsel promote public safety while protecting participants' due process rights.

**Key Component #3:** Eligible participants are identified early and promptly placed in the Drug Court program.

**Key Component #4:** Drug Courts provide access to a continuum of alcohol and other drug related treatment and rehabilitation services.

**Key Component #5:** Abstinence is monitored by frequent alcohol and other drug testing.

**Key Component #6:** A coordinated strategy governs Drug Court responses to participant's compliance.

**Key Component #7:** Ongoing judicial interaction with each drug court participant is essential.

**Key Component #8:** Monitoring and evaluation measure the achievement of program goals and gauge effectiveness.

**Key component #9:** Continuing interdisciplinary education promotes effective Drug Court planning, implementation, and operations.

**Key Component #10:** Forging partnerships among Drug Courts, public agencies, and community-based organizations generates local support and enhances Drug court effectiveness.