



## MISSOURI DRUG CONTROL UPDATE

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

### Missouri At-a-Glance:

- The number of meth lab seizure incidents in the state of Missouri increased 37% from 1,506 in 2008 to 2,068 in 2011.
- Approximately 7.7 percent of Missouri residents reported past-month use of illicit drugs; the national average was 8.82 percent.  
*Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) 2009-2010.*
- In 2009, the rate of drug-induced deaths in Missouri was higher than the national average.
- Marijuana is the most commonly cited drug among primary drug treatment admissions in Missouri.

## Drug Use Trends in Missouri

**Drug Use in Missouri:** The National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) provides national and state-level data on the use of tobacco, alcohol, illicit drugs (including non-medical use of prescription drugs), and mental health in the United States. In the most recent NSDUH Survey, 7.7 percent of Missouri residents reported using illicit drugs in the past month. The national average was 8.82 percent. Additionally, 2.99 percent of Missouri residents reported using an illicit drug other than marijuana in the past month (the national average was 3.6 percent).

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

**Drug-Induced Deaths:** As a direct consequence of drug use, 881 persons died in Missouri in 2009. This is compared to the number of persons in Missouri who died from motor vehicle accidents (939) and firearms (822) in the same year. Missouri drug-induced deaths (14.7 per 100,000 population) exceeded the national rate (12.8 per 100,000).

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

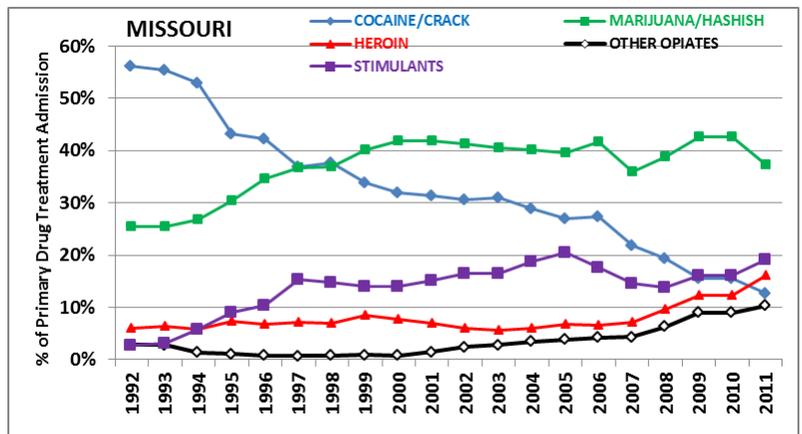
## Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions Data

### Missouri Primary Treatment Admissions:

The graph on the right depicts substance abuse primary treatment admissions in Missouri from 1992 to 2011. The data show that marijuana, followed by stimulants (including methamphetamine) and cocaine, is the most commonly cited drug among primary drug treatment admissions in the state.

*Source: Treatment Episode Data Set, Substance Abuse and Mental Health*

*Services Administration: <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/DASIS.aspx#teds>*

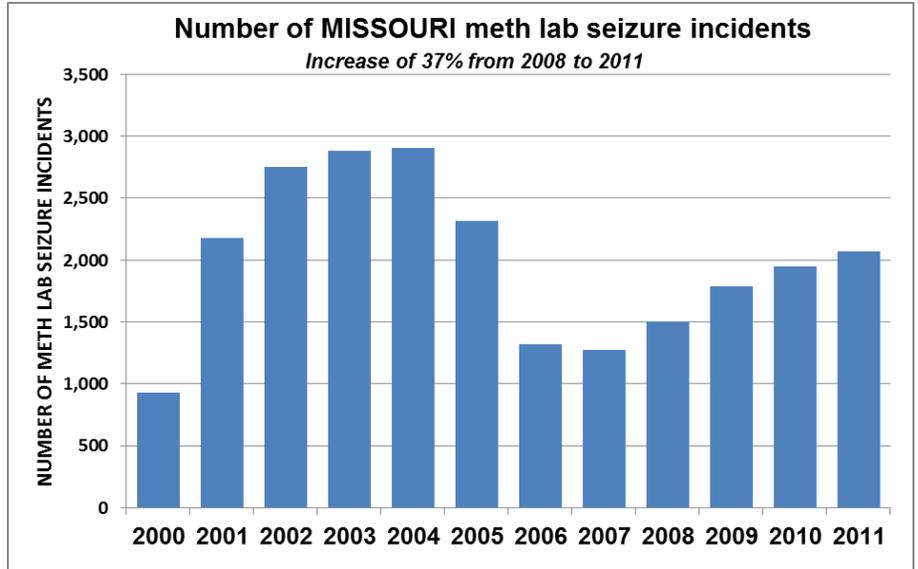


## Methamphetamine Lab Seizure Data

### Methamphetamine Lab Seizure Incidents:

Nationwide, methamphetamine lab seizures declined drastically following the 2005 Federal Combating Methamphetamine Epidemic Act (CMEA) and similar state laws to control the sale of pseudoephedrine (PSE). Recently, the number of meth labs seized has risen due to “smurfing,” which is the bulk purchase of PSE for non-therapeutic reasons, and due to smaller, more mobile “one-pot” labs. Nationwide, meth lab seizures rose 53% between 2008 and 2011. During this time, meth lab seizures in Missouri rose 37% from 2008 to 2011.

Source: EPIC, NSS, extracted 7/20/2012.



### State-Level Action: Return pseudoephedrine to prescription-drug status

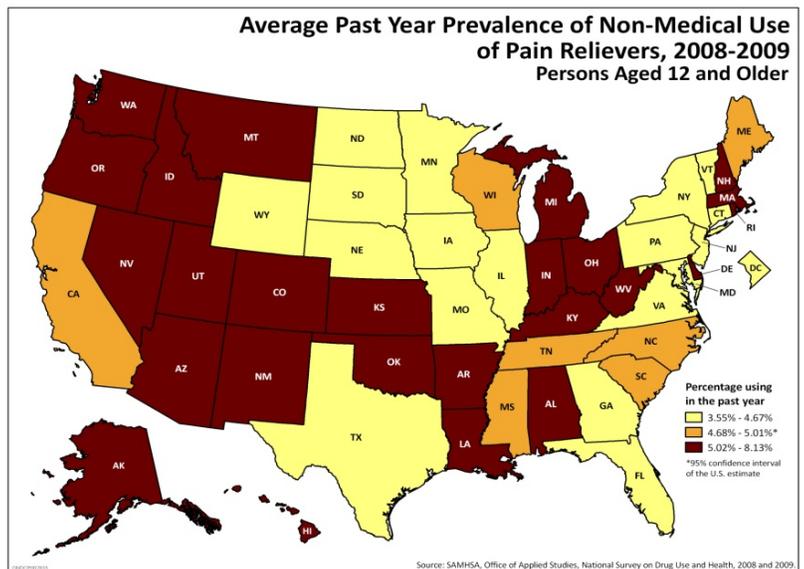
Facing a steep increase in meth lab incidents, the state of Oregon returned medicines containing PSE to prescription-drug status in 2006. Several years later, the results are promising, with meth lab incidents declining from a high of 467 in 2004 (prior to enactment of the bill) to 12 in 2009 and Oregon officials reporting a virtual “eradication” of smurfing and meth labs. Experiencing a similar rise in meth lab production and trafficking, Mississippi enacted similar legislation, which took effect on July 1, 2010. Mississippi reports that after six months, there has been a nearly 70 percent reduction in meth-related cases statewide.

Source: EPIC, NSS, extracted 11/2010; Bovett, Rob, “Killing the Meth Monster,” *The New York Times*, 16 Nov, 2010.

## Prescription Drug Abuse

### ONDCP’s Efforts to Combat Prescription Drug Abuse

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





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

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

**Missouri does not have a *Per Se* standard.** Under Chapter 577 of the Missouri Revised Statutes, driving while intoxicated is issued when an individual operates a motor vehicle while in an intoxicated or drugged condition. Intoxicated condition is defined as when someone is under the influence of a controlled substance, or drug, or any combination thereof. Proof required: that the person was operating a motor vehicle in Missouri while under the influence of a controlled substance and/or a drug.

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

## **ONDCP Support for Community-Based Prevention**

### **National Anti-Drug Media Campaign**

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

### **The Drug Free Communities (DFC) Program**

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

- Adair County Drug Coalition
- Carthage Caring Communities
- Hickman Mills Prevention Coalition
- Lee's Summit CARES
- Neosho Area Coalition
- The Rockwood Drug Free Coalition
- SEMO Prevention
- Youth Community Coalition
- Youth Substance Abuse Prevention Coalition of Southeast Missouri

*Source: Office of National Drug Control Policy*  
[http://www.ondcp.gov/dfc/grantee\\_map.html](http://www.ondcp.gov/dfc/grantee_map.html)

## **ONDCP High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) County Info**

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

## **Missouri (Midwest HIDTA)**

Missouri Counties: Boone, Buchanan, Cape Girardeau, Christian, Clay, Cole, Franklin, Greene, Jasper, Jackson, Jefferson, Marion, Platte, Scott, St. Charles, Texas, and St. Louis (City of St Louis)

The Midwest HIDTA office and Intelligence Support Center operate out of Kansas City, Missouri, and encompasses 73 counties in seven states: Missouri, Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, North Dakota, and South Dakota. Kansas City and St. Louis are two of the Midwestern region's four primary drug market areas, and Springfield, Missouri, one of the secondary drug markets of the United States. Mexican drug trafficking organizations dominate wholesale distribution of methamphetamine, cocaine, heroin, and marijuana. Methamphetamine and cocaine are the most critical drug threats in the region. Methamphetamine production has increased since 2007 and is supported largely by pseudoephedrine smurfing operations. More methamphetamine laboratories (1,495) were seized in Missouri in 2009 than in any other state. The growing distribution and abuse of heroin and prescription drugs is also problematic in certain areas of the region. The HIDTA program coordinates interagency efforts to reduce the production, manufacturing, distribution, transportation, and money laundering of drug proceeds, and it funds task force teams that target the most significant threats in their areas.

- The Midwest HIDTA funds 16 enforcement task forces or groups and three intelligence groups working primary threat areas in Missouri.
- The HIDTA's management and coordination, training, and technology enhancement initiatives provide resources and planning support to participating agencies and task forces.
- The HIDTA's intelligence centers offer state-of-the-art technology to develop and share intelligence with participating and non-participating law enforcement agencies.

## Federal Grant Awards Available to Reduce Drug Use in the State of Missouri

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

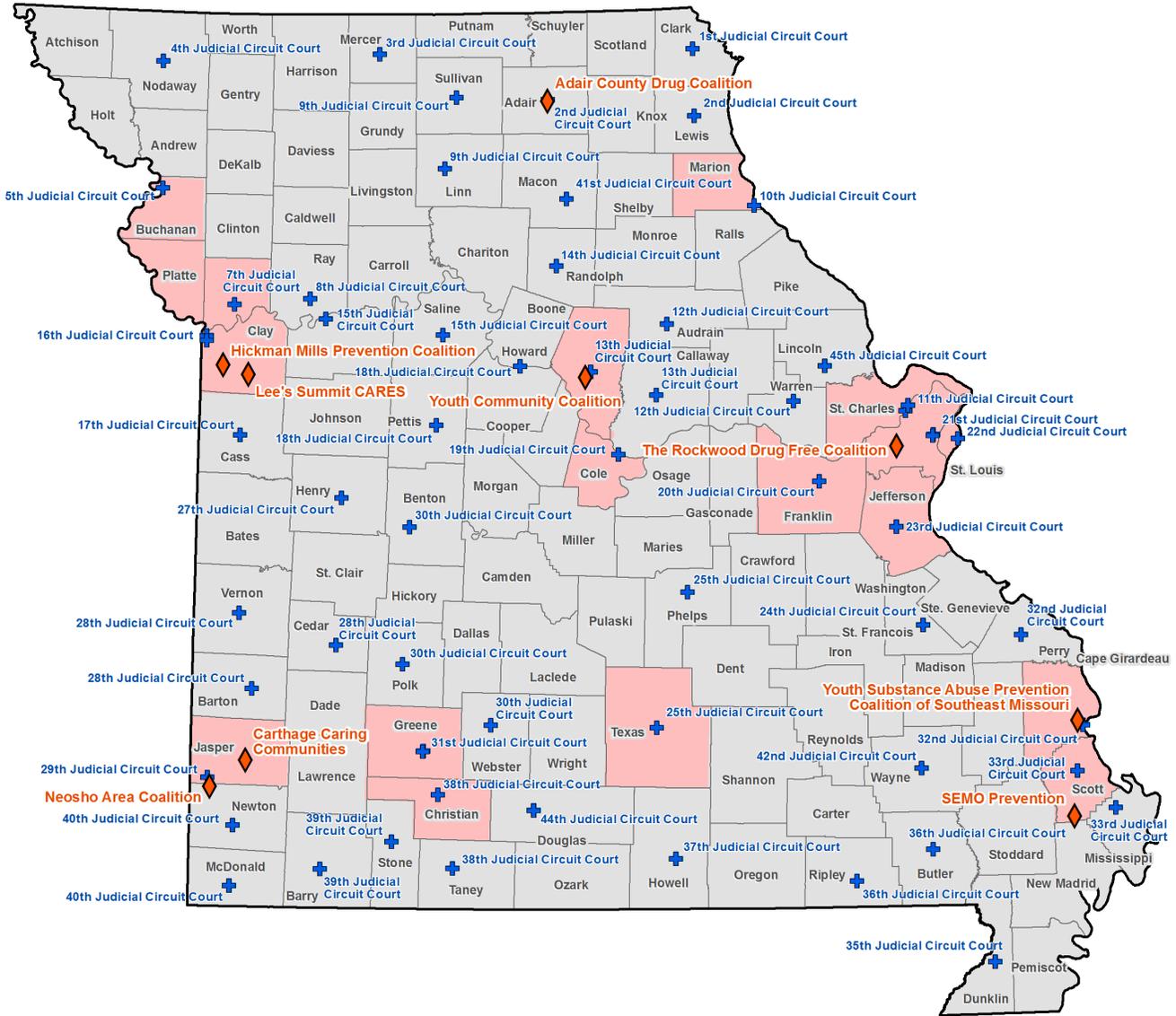
<b>Federal Grant Awards That Help Reduce the Availability and Misuse Of Drugs In The State of MO</b>	
Department / Office / Program Name	2012
<b>Department of Agriculture</b>	<b>\$ 12,510,531</b>
<b>National Institute of Food and Agriculture</b>	
Cooperative Extension Service	\$ 12,510,531
<b>Department of Education</b>	<b>\$ 18,987,498</b>
<b>Office of Elementary and Secondary Education</b>	
Twenty-First Century Community Learning Centers	\$ 18,987,498
<b>Department of Health and Human Services</b>	<b>\$ 174,672,754</b>
<b>Administration for Children and Families</b>	
Enhance Safety of Children Affected by Substance Abuse	\$ 984,310
Promoting Safe and Stable Families	\$ 8,562,829
Transitional Living for Homeless Youth	\$ 442,628
<b>Centers For Medicare and Medicaid Services</b>	
Medical Assistance Program - Grants to States for Medicaid To Treat Substance Abuse	\$ 83,836,856
<b>National Institutes Of Health</b>	
Alcohol Research Programs	\$ 14,152,334
Drug Abuse and Addiction Research Programs	\$ 19,764,478
<b>Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration</b>	
Block Grants for Prevention and Treatment of Substance Abuse	\$ 25,960,043
Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH)	\$ 932,000
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Projects of Regional and National Significance	\$ 13,887,739
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services-Access to Recovery	\$ 3,199,725
<b>Health Resources and Services Administration</b>	
Healthy Start Initiative	\$ 2,949,812
<b>Department of Housing and Urban Development</b>	<b>\$ 31,080,299</b>
<b>Community Planning and Development</b>	
Emergency Solutions Grant Program	\$ 2,856,240
Shelter Plus Care	\$ 10,630,992
Supportive Housing Program	\$ 17,593,067
<b>Department Of Justice</b>	<b>\$ 11,180,594</b>
<b>Office of Justice Programs</b>	
Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program	\$ 200,000
Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program	\$ 5,948,699
Juvenile Accountability Block Grants	\$ 410,828
Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Allocation to States	\$ 487,025
Regional Information Sharing Systems	\$ 3,953,103
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners	\$ 180,939
<b>Department of Labor</b>	<b>\$ 1,074,290</b>
<b>Employment and Training Administration</b>	
Reintegration of Ex-Offenders	\$ 1,074,290
<b>Department of Transportation</b>	<b>\$ 2,645,214</b>
<b>National Highway Traffic Safety Administration</b>	
Alcohol Impaired Driving Countermeasures Incentive Grants I	\$ 2,645,214
<b>Department of Veteran's Affairs</b>	<b>\$ 4,380,335</b>
<b>Veterans Health Administration</b>	
VA Homeless Providers Grant and Per Diem Program	\$ 4,380,335
<b>Executive Office of The President</b>	<b>\$ 4,984,336</b>

**Federal Grant Awards That Help Reduce the Availability and Misuse Of Drugs In The State of MO**

<b>Department / Office / Program Name</b>	<b>2012</b>
<b>Office of National Drug Control Policy</b>	
Drug-Free Communities Support Program Grants	\$ 1,096,167
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program	\$ 3,888,169
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$ 261,515,851</b>

File updated January, 2013.

# Office of National Drug Control Policy Programs in Missouri and Drug Court Locations



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

Source: National Drug Court Institute and ONDCP, September 2012

ONDCP003098