



NEW JERSEY DRUG CONTROL UPDATE

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

New Jersey At-a-Glance:

- In 2009-2010 New Jersey was one of the top ten states for rates of past cocaine use among persons age 12 or older.
- Approximately 7.33 percent of New Jersey residents reported past-month use of illicit drugs; the national average was 8.82 percent.
- The rate of drug-induced deaths in New Jersey is less than half the national average.
- Heroin is the most commonly cited drug among primary drug treatment admissions in New Jersey. Data from the Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) indicate 45 percent of primary treatment admissions in New Jersey were for heroin in 2011.

Drug Use Trends in New Jersey

Drug Use in New Jersey: 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 Survey, 7.33 percent of New Jersey residents reported using illicit drugs in the past month. The national average was 8.82 percent. Additionally, 3.33 percent of New Jersey 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, 343 persons died in New Jersey in 2009. This is compared to the number of persons in New Jersey who died from motor vehicle accidents (566) or firearms (411) in the same year. New Jersey drug-induced deaths (3.9 per 100,000 population) were lower than the national rate (12.8 per 100,000).

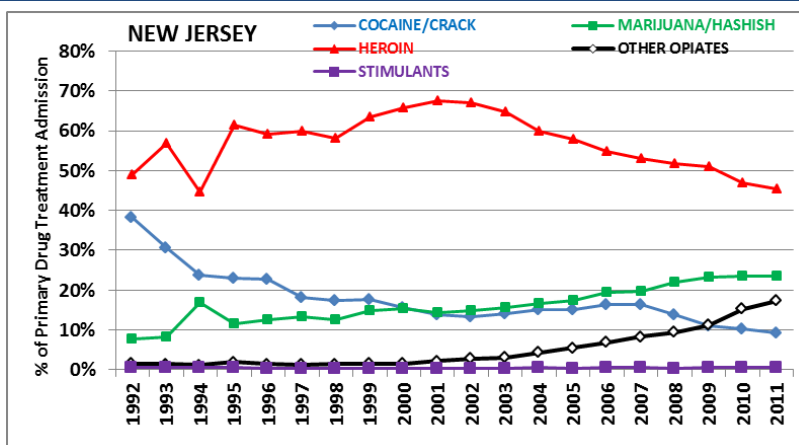
Source: WONDER online databases: <http://wonder.cdc.gov/cmfi-icd10.html>

Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions Data

New Jersey Primary Treatment Admissions:

The graph on the right depicts substance abuse primary treatment admissions in New Jersey from 1992 to 2011. The data show heroin is the most commonly cited drug among primary drug treatment admissions in the state.

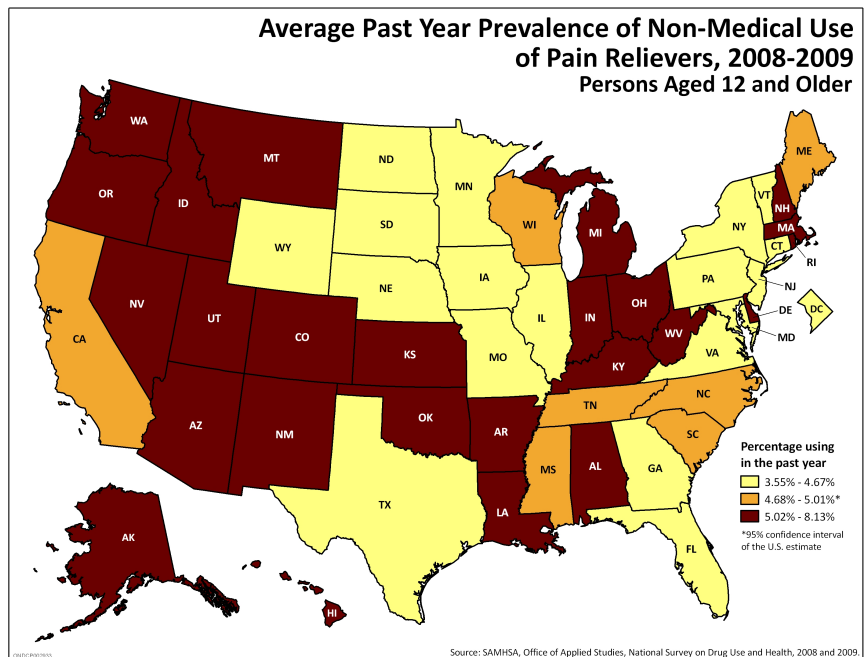
Source: Treatment Episode Data Set, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration: <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/DASIS.aspx#teds>



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: Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs (PDMPs)

PDMPs track controlled substances prescribed by authorized practitioners and dispensed by pharmacies. PDMPs serve a number of functions, including assisting in patient care, providing early warning signs of drug epidemics, and detecting drug diversion and insurance fraud. Forty-one states have operational PDMP programs established by state legislation and funded by a combination of state and Federal funds. An additional 9 states and territories have a prescription drug monitoring program authorized, but not yet operational. Adequate resourcing, increasing the number of states with operational PDMPs, and development of state-to-state information-sharing systems would significantly help reduce prescription drug diversion and abuse.

New Jersey's Prescription Monitoring Program is run through the state's Division of Consumer Affairs, Department of Law and Public Safety. The legislation, N.J. STAT. ANN. §§ 45: 1-45 to 1-52, was enacted in 2008, but as of January 2010 the program was not yet operational. When it goes into operation, it will monitor controlled substances in Schedules II, III, and IV, and the data will be collected bi-weekly.

Source: Alliance of States with Prescription Monitoring Programs: <http://www.pmpalliance.org/content/new-jersey-state-profile>

State-Level Action: Drug Take-Back Programs

A comprehensive plan to address prescription drug abuse must include proper disposal of unused, unneeded, or expired medications. Providing individuals with a secure and convenient way to dispose of controlled substances will help prevent diversion and abuse of these substances and demonstrate sound environmental stewardship. Federal rulemaking is underway and will further enhance the viability and scope of state and community take-back programs. In the meantime, states are encouraged to work with the DEA to conduct additional take-back events and educate the public about safe and effective drug return and disposal.

Drugged Driving

ONDCP Action on Drugged Driving

In 2007, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) found that one in eight weekend, nighttime drivers tested positive for illicit drugs. According to recent Fatal Accident Reporting System (FARS) data, one in three motor vehicle fatalities (33 percent) with known drug test results tested positive for drugs in 2009. Recognizing this growing problem, ONDCP is working to raise awareness of the dangers of drugged driving, provide increased training to law enforcement in identifying drugged drivers, and encourage states to consider *Per Se* laws to facilitate effective enforcement and prosecution of those who drive with drugs in their systems.

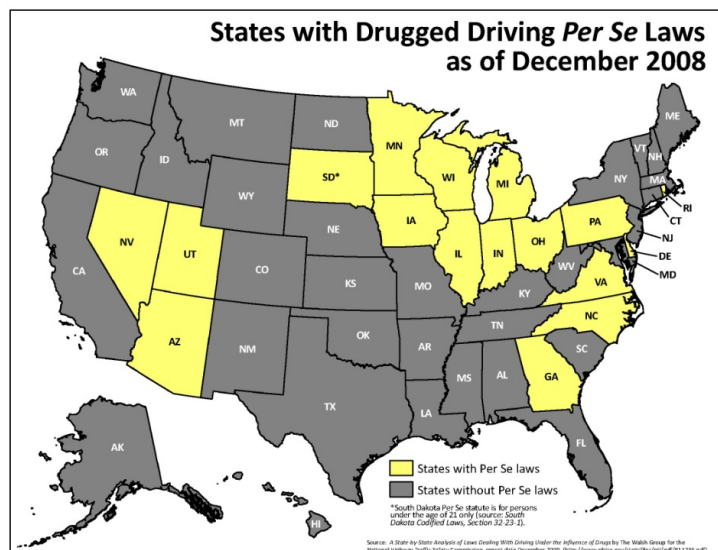
State-Level Action: Enacting *Per Se* Standards for Impairment

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.

New Jersey does not have a *Per Se* standard.

However, Under Section 39:4-50 of the New Jersey Statutes Annotated, a person who operates a motor vehicle while under the influence of a narcotic, hallucinogenic or habit-producing drug, or permits someone under the influence of one of these drugs to operate their vehicle, shall be subject. Proof required: that the defendant was operating a motor vehicle in New Jersey and was under the influence of one of the drugs mentioned earlier, or is the owner of the motor vehicle who permitted someone under the influence of one of these drugs to operate the vehicle.

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 New Jersey coalitions received grants from ONDCP:

- Burlington County Coalition for Healthy Communicates
- Community Action Partnership of Warren County
- Community Coalition for a Safe & Healthy Morris
- Cumberland County Healthy Communities Coalition
- Hudson County Safe Communities Coalition
- Hunterdon County Safe Communities Coalition
- The Middlesex County Substance Abuse Coalition
- The Prevention Coalition of Monmouth County
- Vernon Coalition

Source: Office of National Drug Control Policy 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.

New Jersey/New York HIDTA

New Jersey Counties: Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Mercer, Middlesex, Passaic, and Union.

- The NY/NJ HIDTA invests in innovative partnerships with law enforcement agencies across four key areas: drug enforcement, information sharing, training and drug abuse prevention.
- Major HIDTA-supported initiatives in New Jersey include:
 - The New Jersey Drug Trafficking Organization Task Force, which focuses on disrupting and dismantling major drug trafficking organizations in the NJ HIDTA region;
 - The New Jersey Investigative Support Center, which provides HIDTA partners with strategic and timely drug intelligence;
 - The Violent Enterprise Source Targeting (VEST) Initiative, which brings together managers and investigators from federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies to identify major criminal targets in Newark, NJ and coordinate related investigations;
 - Operation Medicine Cabinet, a statewide drug take-back program that enables NJ residents to safely dispose of unused and expired prescription and over-the-counter medications; and
 - The New Jersey Domestic Highway Enforcement Initiative which promotes coordinated, intelligence-led drug enforcement efforts on major roadways throughout the NY/NJ HIDTA region.

Philadelphia-Camden HIDTA

Philadelphia Counties: Camden - City of Camden

- In 2010, the Philadelphia-Camden HIDTA leveraged its resources, along with those of the Camden Police Department, Camden County District Attorney's Office, New Jersey State Police, the NJ Division of Criminal Justice and the Drug Enforcement Administration - New Jersey Division, to enable the Camden HIDTA Task Force to relocate into new offices at the L-3 Communications-East facility on the Camden Waterfront. Approximately 80 law enforcement officers, assistant prosecutors and criminal intelligence analysts, from a dozen local, state & federal agencies, are now co-located and co-mingled in a secure environment, and will be joined in 2011 by agents from the FBI-Cherry Hill Resident Office "Safe Streets Task Force," to provide a comprehensive cadre of investigative resources under one roof.

Federal Grant Awards Available to Reduce Drug Use in the State of New Jersey

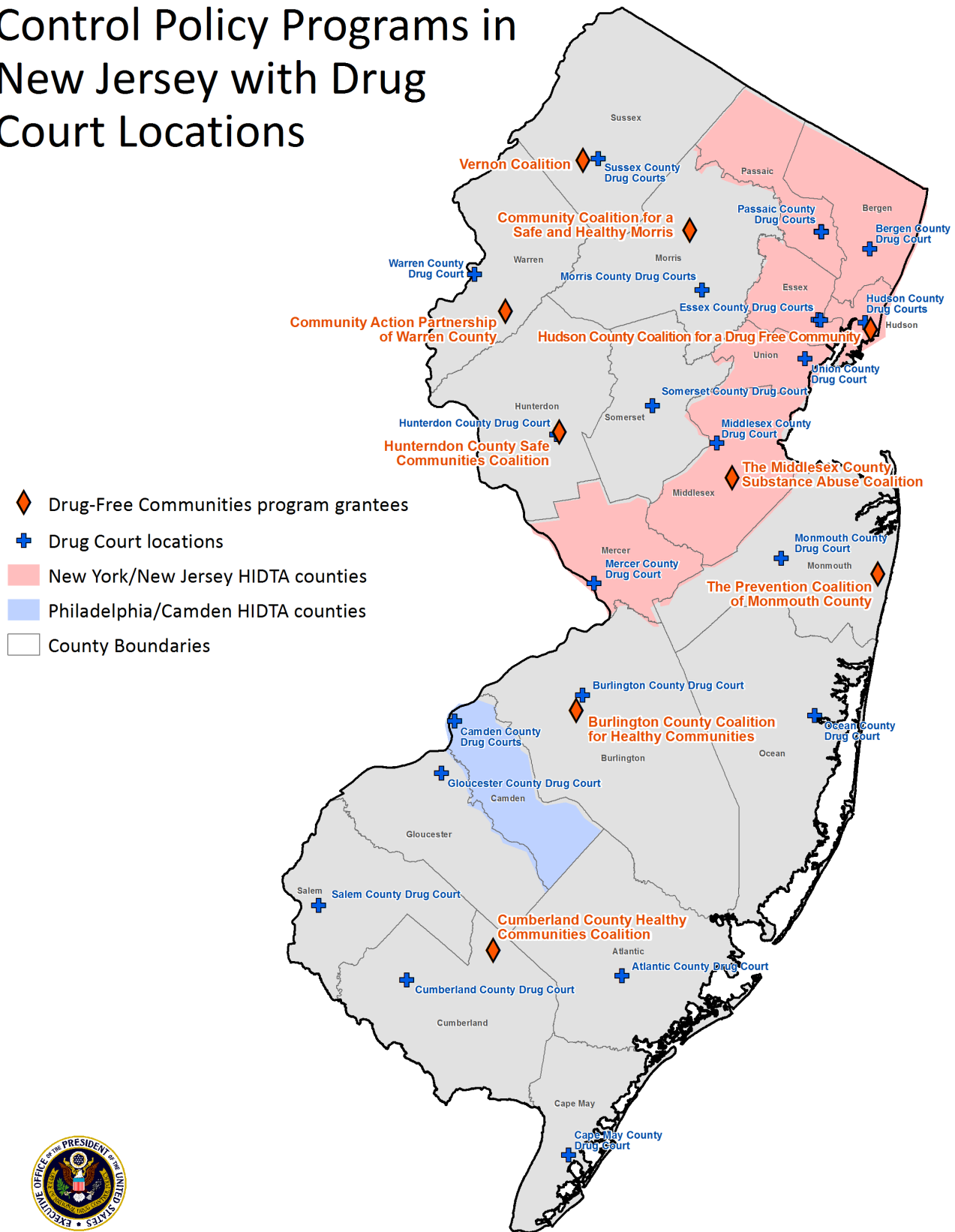
The Federal Government awards competitive grants to help states in their efforts to reduce drug use and its harmful consequences. In FY 2012, direct support was provided to state and local governments, schools, and law enforcement organizations in your state for this purpose. Some Federal grant programs 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.

Federal Grant Awards That Help Reduce the Availability and Misuse Of Drugs In The State of NJ	
Department / Office / Program Name	2012
Department of Agriculture	\$ 4,338,896
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	
Cooperative Extension Service	\$ 4,338,896
Department of Education	\$ 24,298,483
Office of Elementary and Secondary Education	
Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities National Programs	\$ 1,500,017
Twenty-First Century Community Learning Centers	\$ 22,798,466
Department of Health and Human Services	\$ 189,404,203
Administration for Children and Families	
Promoting Safe and Stable Families	\$ 5,051,876
Transitional Living for Homeless Youth	\$ 400,000
Centers For Medicare and Medicaid Services	
Medical Assistance Program - Grants to States for Medicaid To Treat Substance Abuse	\$ 91,401,474
National Institutes Of Health	
Alcohol Research Programs	\$ 13,801,026
Drug Abuse and Addiction Research Programs	\$ 13,092,230
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	
Block Grants for Prevention and Treatment of Substance Abuse	\$ 46,585,408
Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH)	\$ 2,339,000
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Projects of Regional and National Significance	\$ 14,045,511
Health Resources and Services Administration	
Healthy Start Initiative	\$ 2,687,678
Department of Housing and Urban Development	\$ 42,997,305
Community Planning and Development	
Emergency Shelter Grants Program	\$ 2,400,444
Emergency Solutions Grant Program	\$ 3,948,054
Shelter Plus Care	\$ 18,615,933
Supportive Housing Program	\$ 18,032,874
Department Of Justice	\$ 8,952,497
Office of Justice Programs	
Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program	\$ 593,895
Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program	\$ 6,713,008
Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Discretionary Grants Program	\$ 265,976
Juvenile Accountability Block Grants	\$ 546,251
Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Allocation to States	\$ 629,296
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners	\$ 154,071
Second Chance Act Prisoner Reentry Initiative	\$ 50,000
Department of Labor	\$ 5,649,208
Employment and Training Administration	
Reintegration of Ex-Offenders	\$ 1,416,308
Youthbuild	\$ 4,232,900
Department of Transportation	\$ 2,728,149
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	
Alcohol Impaired Driving Countermeasures Incentive Grants I	\$ 2,728,149
Department of Veteran's Affairs	\$ 3,128,884
Veterans Health Administration	

Federal Grant Awards That Help Reduce the Availability and Misuse Of Drugs In The State of NJ	
Department / Office / Program Name	2012
VA Homeless Providers Grant and Per Diem Program	\$ 3,128,884
Executive Office of The President	\$ 1,892,231
Office of National Drug Control Policy	
Drug-Free Communities Support Program Grants	\$ 1,200,000
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program	\$ 692,231
Grand Total	\$ 283,389,856

File updated January, 2013.

Office of National Drug Control Policy Programs in New Jersey with Drug Court Locations



Source: National Drug Court Institute and ONDCP, September 2012