



## IDAHO DRUG CONTROL UPDATE

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

### Idaho At-a-Glance:

- Approximately 8 percent of Idaho residents reported past-month use of illicit drugs; the national average was 8 percent.
- Marijuana is the most commonly cited drug among primary drug treatment admissions in Idaho and accounts for nearly half of all primary drug treatment admissions in the state.
- The rate of drug-induced deaths in Idaho is lower than the national average.

## Drug Use Trends in Idaho

**Drug Use in Idaho:** 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, 8 percent of Idaho residents reported using illicit drugs in the past month. The national average was 8.02 percent. Additionally, 3.53 percent of Idaho residents reported using an illicit drug other than marijuana in the past month (the national average was 3.58 percent).

*Source:* Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration - State Estimates of Substance Use from the 2007–2008 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: <http://oas.samhsa.gov/2k8state/Cover.pdf>

**Drug-Induced Deaths:** As a direct consequence of drug use, 133 persons died in Idaho in 2007. This is compared to the number of persons in Idaho who died from motor vehicle accidents (273) and firearms (187) in the same year. Idaho drug-induced deaths (8.9 per 100,000 population) were lower than the national rate (12.7 per 100,000).

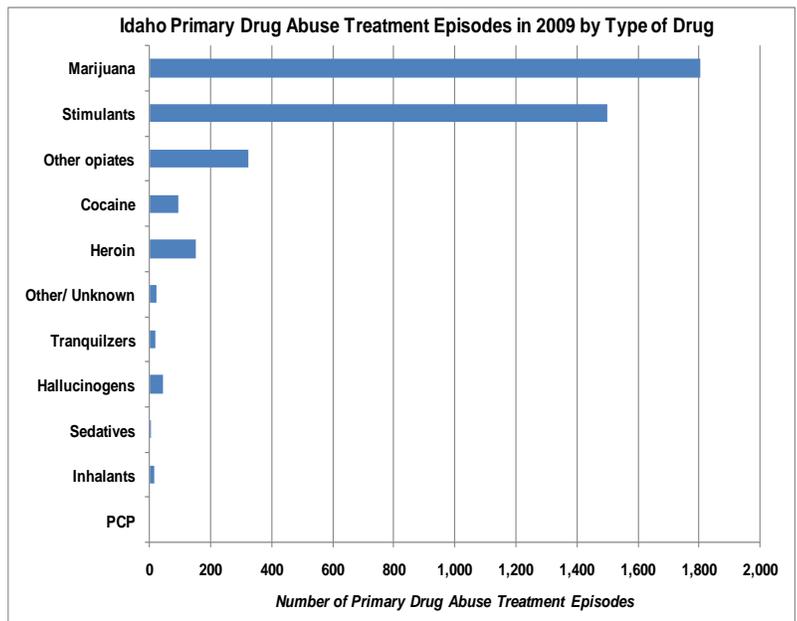
*Source:* Centers for Disease Control and Prevention - National Vital Statistics Reports Volume 58, Number 19 for 2007: [http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr58/nvsr58\\_19.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr58/nvsr58_19.pdf)

## Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions Data

### Idaho primary treatment admissions:

The graph at right depicts substance abuse primary treatment admissions in Idaho in 2009. The data show marijuana is the most commonly cited drug among primary drug treatment admissions in the state. Nearly 50 percent of primary drug treatment admissions in Idaho were for marijuana.

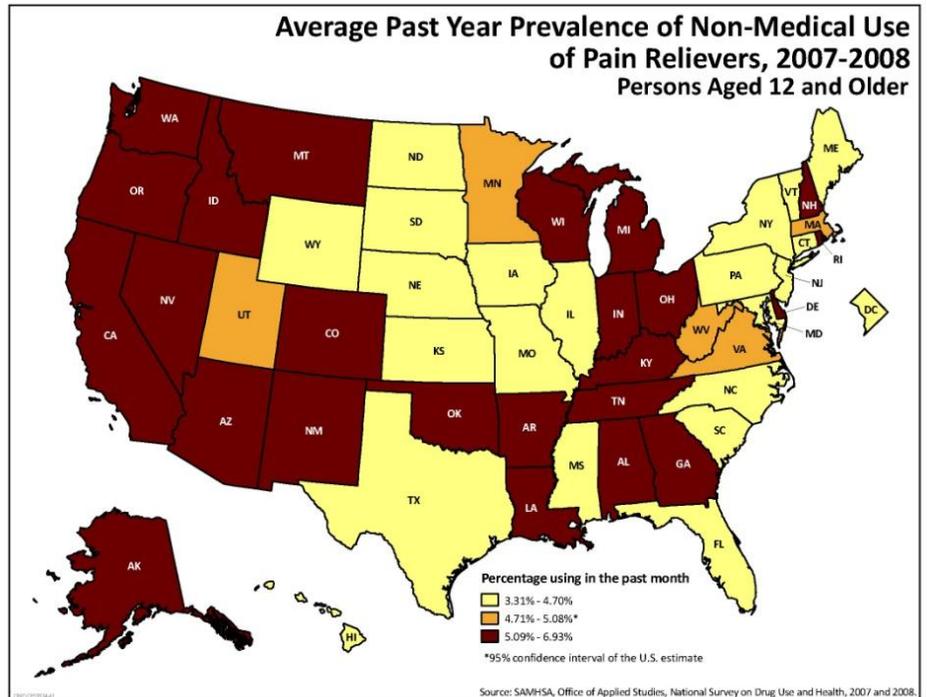
*Source:* Treatment Episode Data Set, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration : <http://oas.samhsa.gov/dasis.htm>



# 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. Thirty-five states have operational PDMP programs established by state legislation and funded by a combination of state and Federal funds. An additional 13 states 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.

The **Idaho Prescription Tracking Program**, originally established in 1967, monitors prescriptions of Schedule II, III, and IV controlled substances. In September 2004, the Board of Pharmacy decided to bring all data collection and reporting in-house. An outside contractor is no longer required to collect data from dispensers. This move has resulted in a \$35,000 cost savings per year.

Source: The National Alliance for Model State Drug Laws: <http://www.namsdl.org/resources/Idaho1.pdf>

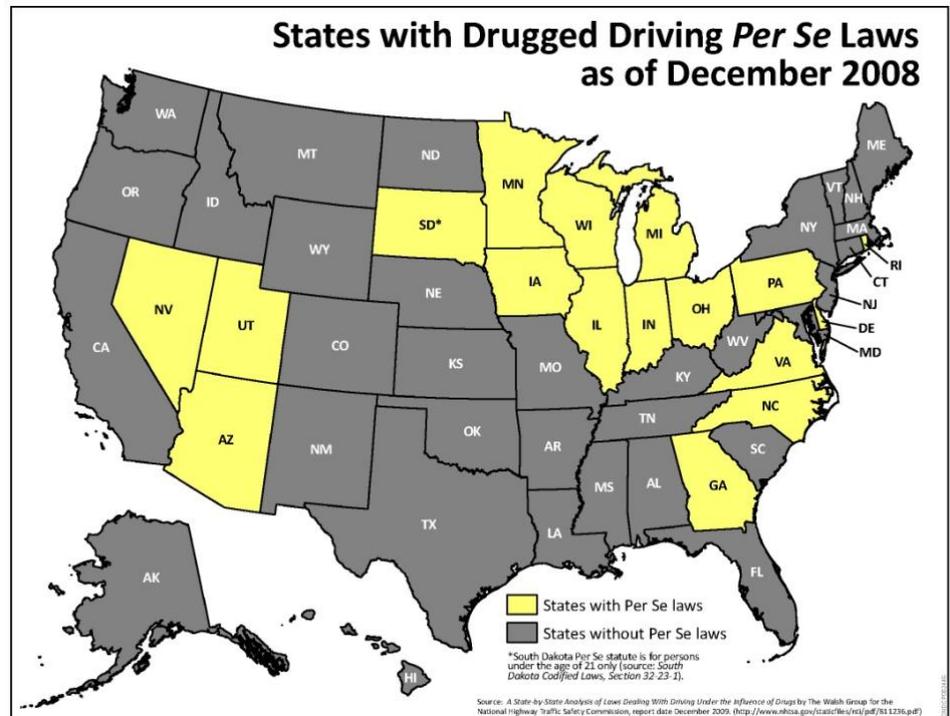
## State-Level Action: Drug Take-Back Programs

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.

**Idaho does not have a *Per Se* standard.** However, according to state law, Section 18-8004 (1)(a), it is unlawful for any person who is under the influence of alcohol, drugs, or any other intoxicating substances to drive or be in actual physical control of a motor vehicle. Required proof: The defendant was driving or in actual physical control of a motor vehicle in Idaho and while driving the defendant was under the influence of a drug or any other intoxicating substance. Proof can also be found if the driver was under the influence of a drug to a degree which impairs the driver's ability to safely operate a motor vehicle. No possible defenses are found.

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 in Native American and Alaska Native communities) to young people about drug use 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 2011, the following Idaho coalitions received grants from ONDCP:

- Blaine County Community Drug Coalition
- Drug Free Idaho, Inc.
- Kamiah Community Partners Coalition
- Kootenai Alliance for Children and Families
- Latah County Youth Advocacy Council
- Meridian Mayor's Anti-Drug Coalition (MADC)

*Source:* Office of National Drug Control Policy

[http://www.ondcp.gov/dfc/grantee\\_map.html](http://www.ondcp.gov/dfc/grantee_map.html)

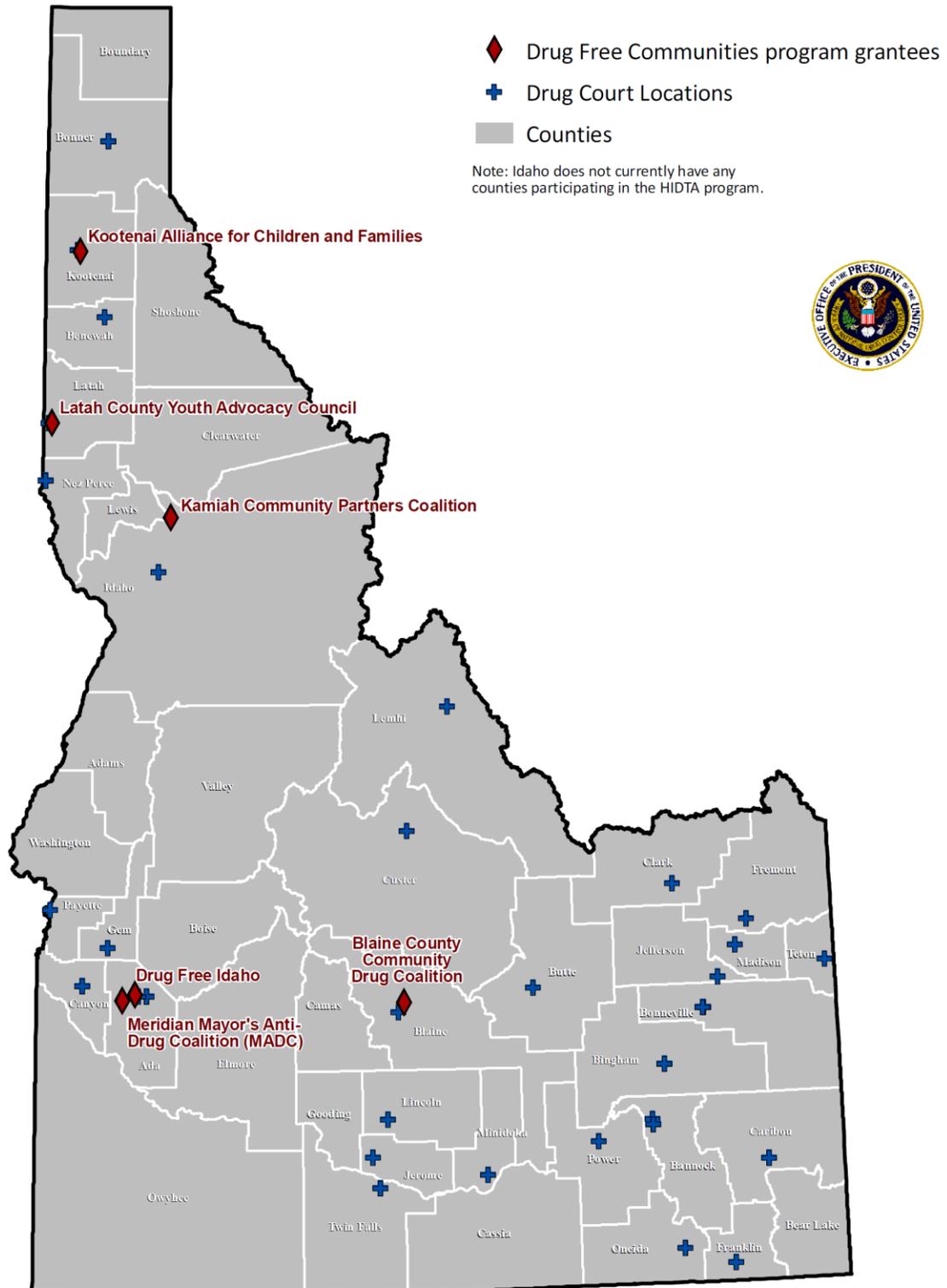
## Federal Grant Awards Available to Reduce Drug Use in the State of Idaho

The Federal Government awards competitive grants to help states in their efforts to reduce drug use and its harmful consequences. In FY 2010, 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 2010, your State received support under the grant programs shown below.

Federal Grant Awards		2010
<b>Department of Education</b>		
<b>Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities_National Programs</b>		<b>119,922</b>
Building State And Local Leadership Capacity for Preventing Youth Substance Use and Violence		119,922
<b>Department of Health and Human Services</b>		
<b>Administration for Children and Families</b>		<b>2,014,272</b>
Enhance the Safety of Children Affected by Parental Methamphetamine or Other Substance Abuse		667,000
Promoting Safe and Stable Families		1,347,272
<b>Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration</b>		<b>12,396,790</b>
Block Grants for Prevention and Treatment of Substance Abuse		6,931,273
Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH)		300,000
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services_Projects of Regional and National Significance		1,837,357
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services-Access to Recovery		3,328,160
<b>Department of Housing and Urban Development</b>		
<b>Assistant Secretary for Community Planning and Development</b>		<b>(28,079)</b>
Shelter Plus Care		(28,079)
<b>Assistant Secretary for Housing--Federal Housing Commissioner</b>		<b>(1)</b>
Shelter Plus Care		(1)
<b>Department of Justice</b>		
<b>Office of Justice Programs</b>		<b>5,823,677</b>
Congressionally Recommended Awards		1,000,000
Criminal and Juvenile Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program		50,000
Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program		3,095,462
Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws Program		356,400
Harold Rogers Prescription Drug Monitoring Program		214,216
Juvenile Accountability Block Grants		416,700
Recovery Act - Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program		63,067
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners		227,832
Tribal Youth Program		400,000
<b>Executive Office of the President</b>		
<b>Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration</b>		<b>749,446</b>
Drug-Free Communities Support Program Grants		749,446
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>21,076,027</b>

**Note:** Report as of 11/30/2010. FY 2009 includes additional grant awards under the Recovery Act. The Federal, State and Local Shares of Medicaid and the Federal Medicare Programs are not included above. File updated 06/07/2011.

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



Source: National Drug Court Institute and ONDCP, September 2011

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