



## NEVADA DRUG CONTROL UPDATE

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

### Nevada At-a-Glance:

- The rate of drug-induced deaths in Nevada is higher than the national average.
- Approximately 9 percent of Nevada residents reported past-month use of illicit drugs; the national average was 8 percent.
- Stimulants, including methamphetamine, are the most commonly cited drugs among primary drug treatment admissions in Nevada.
- In 2007-2008, Nevada was one of the top ten states for rates in several drug-use categories, including: past-month illicit drug use among persons age 12 and older; past-year non-medical use of pain relievers among persons age 12 and older; and past-year non-medical use of pain relievers among young adults age 18-25.

## Drug Use Trends in Nevada

**Drug Use in Nevada:** 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, 9.35 percent of Nevada residents reported using illicit drugs in the past month. The national average was 8.02 percent. Nevada's rate was one of the 10 highest among the states. Additionally, 4.45 percent of Nevada 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>

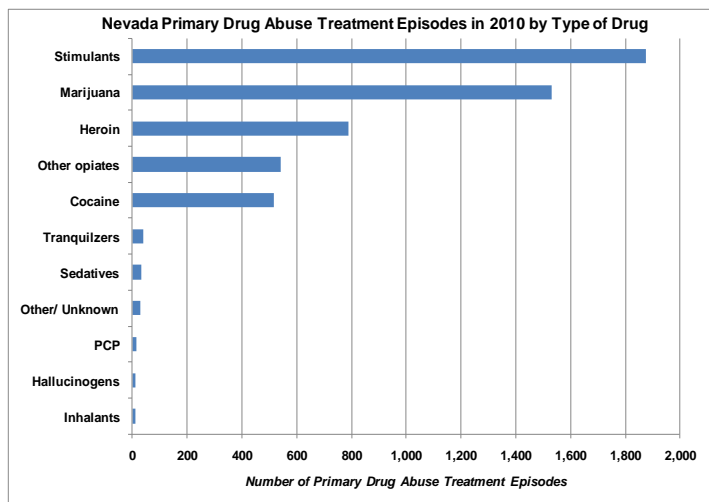
**Drug-Induced Deaths:** As a direct consequence of drug use, 515 persons died in Nevada in 2007. This is compared to the number of persons in Nevada who died from motor vehicle accidents (407) and firearms (414) in the same year. Nevada drug-induced deaths (20.1 per 100,000 population) exceeded the 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

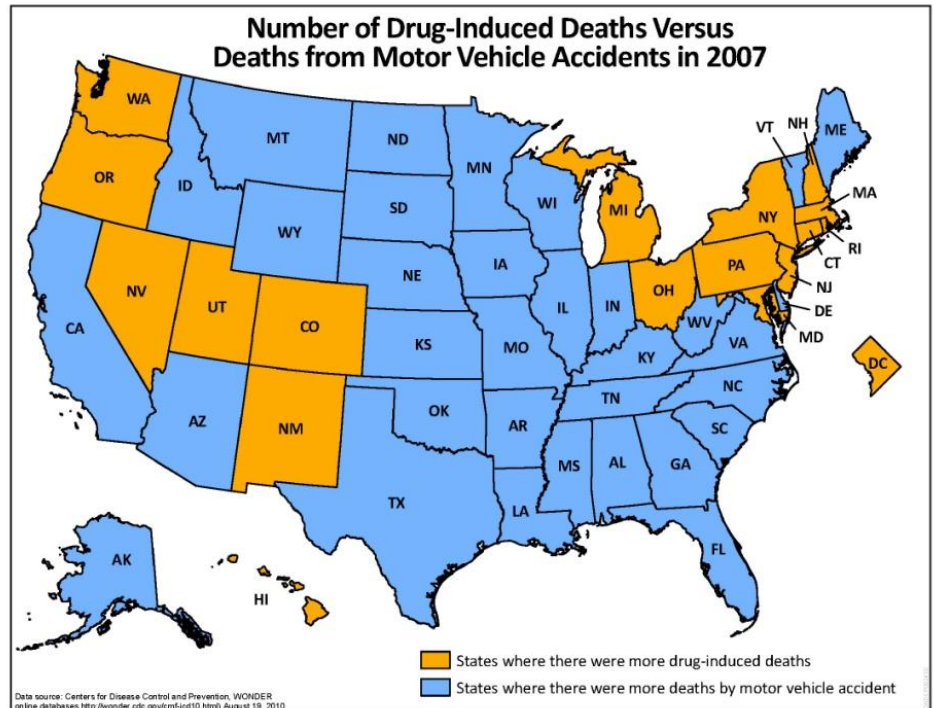
**Nevada primary treatment admissions:** The graph at right depicts substance abuse primary treatment admissions in Nevada in 2010. The data show that stimulants, including methamphetamine, are the most commonly cited drugs among primary drug treatment admissions in the state.

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



## 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 shopping through enforcement effort



### ***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. Nevada's **Prescription Controlled Substance Abuse Prevention Program**, established in 1995 and overseen by the Board of Pharmacy, monitors prescriptions of controlled substances dispensed in Schedules II, III, and IV, and Carisprodol. Data are collected twice per month, with information on three million prescriptions collected annually.

*Source:* National Alliance for Model State Drug Laws: <http://www.namsdl.org/resources/Nevada1.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

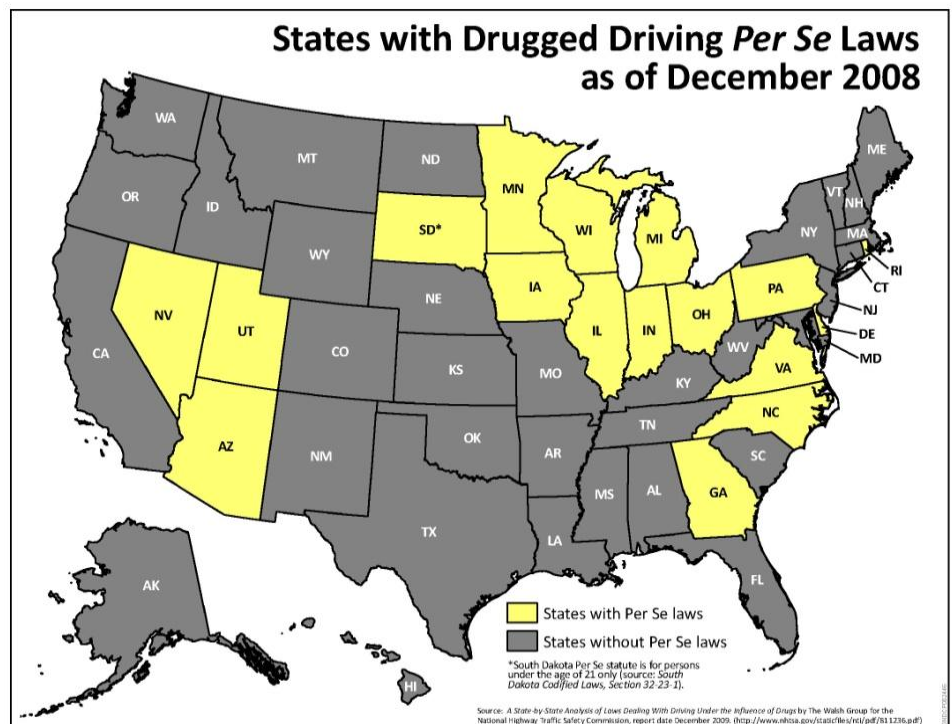
## ONDCP Action on Drugged Driving

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 consider *Per Se* standards for impairment 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.

**Nevada law (Section 484.379 ) maintains Zero Tolerance for specified amounts of prohibited substances.** In Nevada, it is unlawful for any person who is under the influence of any controlled substance, or who inhales, ingests, applies, or otherwise uses any chemical, poison, or organic solvent, or any compound; combination of any of these, to a degree which renders him incapable of safely driving or exercising actual physical control of a vehicle to drive or be in actual physical control of a vehicle on a highway or on premises to which the public has access. The fact that any person charged with a violation is or has been entitled to use that drug under the laws of this state is *not* a defense.



## 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 Nevada coalitions received grants from ONDCP:

- Nye Communities Coalition
- Partners Allied for Community Excellence (P.A.C.E. Coalition)
- Walker River Community Coalition

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

### HIDTA Counties in Nevada

**Nevada HIDTA:** Clark and Washoe counties.

- The Nevada HIDTA is made up of 16 individual task forces, four of which are administrative, including a training initiative that has provided over 20,000 hours of training to law enforcement personnel in Southern and Northern Nevada over the past 12 months. Twelve enforcement task forces are responsible for the dismantlement and disruption of drug trafficking organizations operating in Clark and Washoe counties.
- Methamphetamine is identified as the biggest threat to the Nevada HIDTA. Here are examples of the recent successes the HIDTA has achieved in 2010:
  - During November 2010, the Clark County Gang Task force seized 17 pounds of methamphetamine that was to be distributed in Clark County.
  - The Northern Nevada Interdiction Task Force made a 19-pound methamphetamine interdiction on the highway going into Reno, Nevada.

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

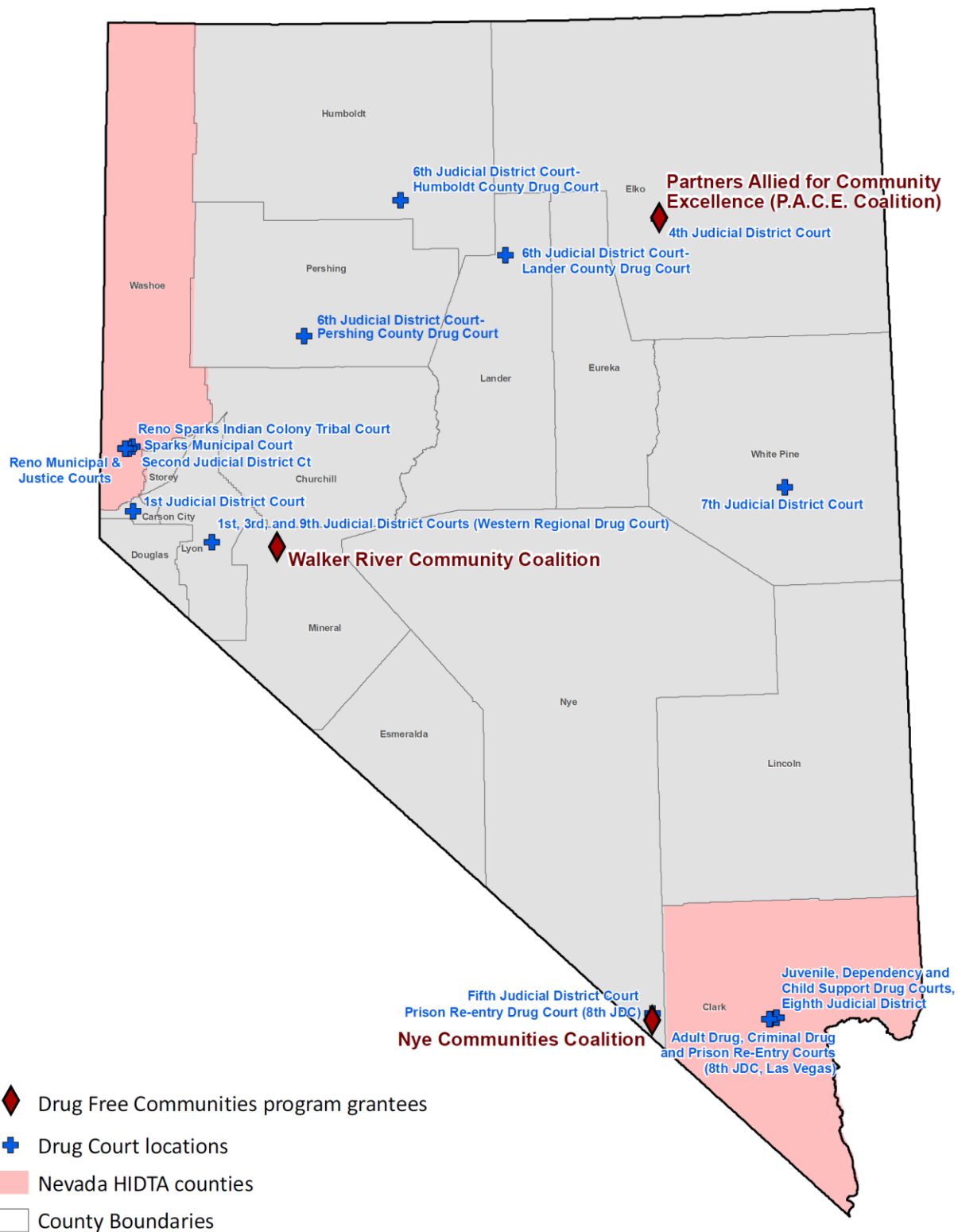
The Federal Government awards competitive grants to help states in their efforts to reduce drug use and its harmful consequences. In FY 2010, direct support was provided to state and local governments, schools, and law enforcement organizations in your state for this purpose. Some Federal grant programs 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>147,595</b>
Grants For School-Based Student Drug-Testing Programs		147,595
<b>Department of Health and Human Services</b>		
<b>Administration for Children and Families</b>		<b>2,997,796</b>
Enhance the Safety of Children Affected by Parental Methamphetamine or Other Substance Abuse		1,167,000
Mentoring Children of Prisoners		166,667
Promoting Safe and Stable Families		1,664,129
<b>Indian Health Service</b>		<b>231,737</b>
Urban Indian Health Services		231,737
<b>National Institutes of Health</b>		<b>35,640</b>
Drug Abuse and Addiction Research Programs		35,640
<b>Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration</b>		<b>17,987,782</b>
Block Grants for Prevention and Treatment of Substance Abuse		13,897,818
Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH)		508,000
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services_Projects of Regional and National Significance		3,581,964
<b>Department of Housing and Urban Development</b>		
<b>Assistant Secretary for Community Planning and Development</b>		<b>2,175,348</b>
Shelter Plus Care		2,175,348
<b>Assistant Secretary for Housing--Federal Housing Commissioner</b>		<b>683,712</b>
Shelter Plus Care		683,712
<b>Department of Justice</b>		
<b>Office of Justice Programs</b>		<b>18,500,865</b>
Congressionally Recommended Awards		3,250,000
Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program		1,774,514
Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program		7,810,577
Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws Program		1,146,480
Indian Country Alcohol and Drug Prevention		1,393,813
Juvenile Accountability Block Grants		531,400
Juvenile Mentoring Program		300,000
National Institute of Justice Research Evaluation and Development Project Grants		510,284
Recovery Act - Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program		29,970
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners		311,731
Second Chance Act Prisoner Reentry Initiative		1,442,096
<b>Executive Office of the President</b>		
<b>Office of National Drug Control Policy</b>		<b>3,232,324</b>
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area Program		3,232,324
<b>Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration</b>		<b>375,000</b>
Drug-Free Communities Support Program Grants		375,000
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>46,367,799</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 Nevada with Drug Court Locations



Source: National Drug Court Institute and ONDCP, September 2011

ONDCP/002608