



OKLAHOMA DRUG CONTROL UPDATE

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

Oklahoma At-a-Glance:

- The number of meth lab seizure incidents in the state of Oklahoma increased 283%, from 93 incidents in 2007 to 356 incidents in 2009.
Source: El Paso Intelligence Center's National Seizure System (EPIC-NSS).
- During 2007-2008, Oklahoma ranked first among all states for the rate of past-year non-medical use of pain relievers among persons age 12 and older.
Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), 2007-2008.
- Approximately 8 percent of Oklahoma residents reported past-month use of illicit drugs; the national average was 8 percent.
- The rate of drug-induced deaths in Oklahoma exceeds the national average.

Drug Use Trends in Oklahoma

Drug Use in Oklahoma: 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, 8.09 percent of Oklahoma residents reported using illicit drugs in the past month. The national average was 8.02 percent. Additionally, 4.85 percent of Oklahoma 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>

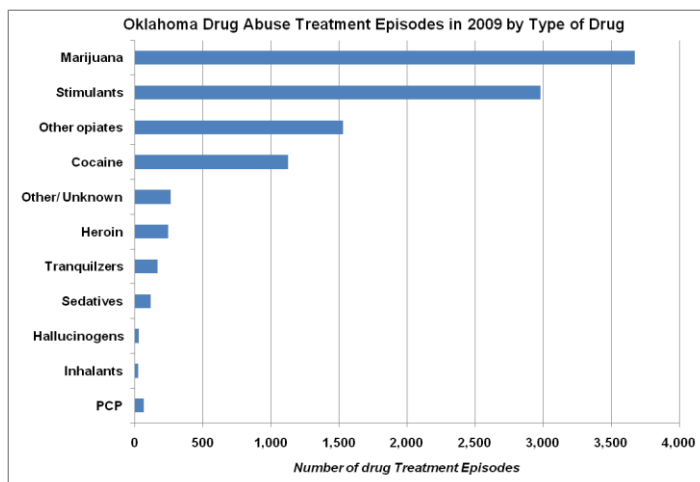
Drug-Induced Deaths: As a direct consequence of drug use, 687 persons died in Oklahoma in 2007. This is compared to the number of persons in Oklahoma who died from motor vehicle accidents (743) and firearms (482) in the same year. Oklahoma drug-induced deaths (19 per 100,000 population) exceeded the 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_19.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr58/nvsr58_19.pdf)

Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions Data

Oklahoma primary treatment admissions: The graph at right depicts substance abuse primary treatment admissions in Oklahoma in 2009. The data show marijuana is the most commonly cited drug among primary drug treatment admissions in the state, followed by stimulants (including methamphetamine).

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

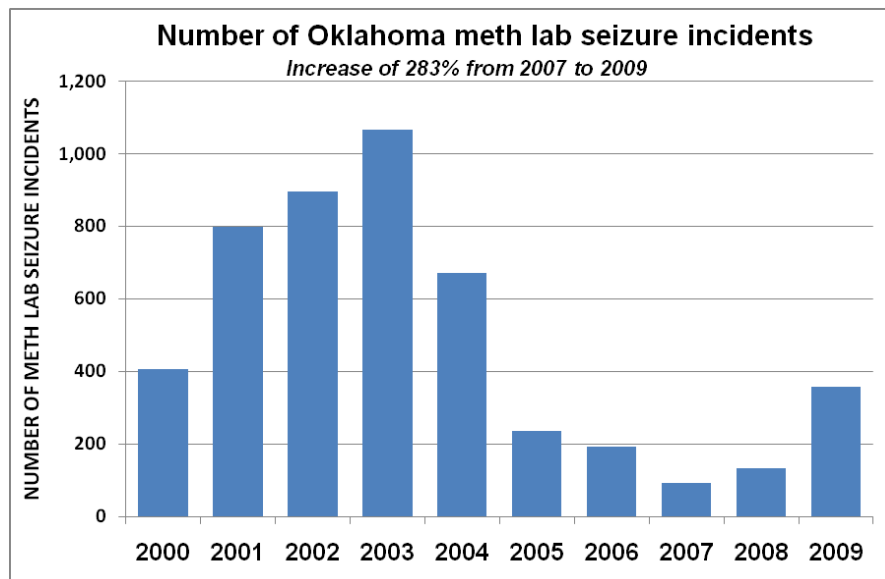


Methamphetamine Lab Seizure Data

Methamphetamine Seizures:

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 76% from between 2007 and 2009. Meth lab seizures in Oklahoma have exceeded this overall trend, rising 283% from 2007 to 2009.

Source: EPIC, NSS, extracted 11/2010.



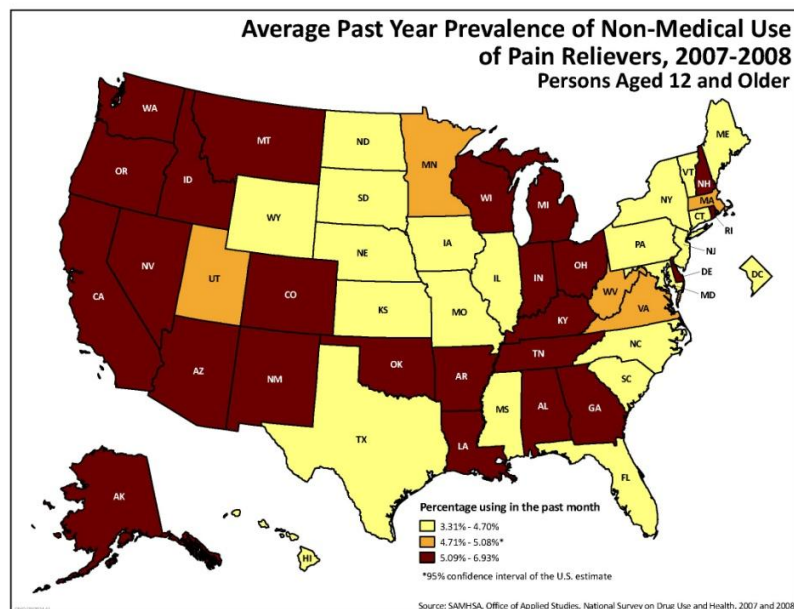
Example of State-Level Action: Return pseudoephedrine to prescription-drug status

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.

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 **Oklahoma Prescription Monitoring Program** was created by the Oklahoma Anti-Drug Diversion Act and went into effect in July 2006. Designed to deter the abuse of prescription drugs, the statute requires all dispensers of Schedule II, III, IV, and V controlled substances to submit prescription dispensing information to the Oklahoma Bureau of Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs Control within 24 hours of dispensing a scheduled narcotic.

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.

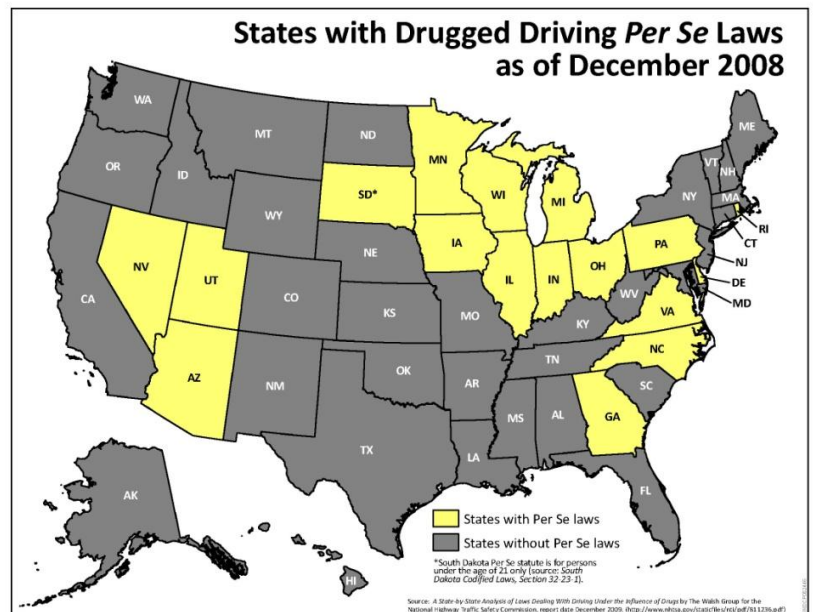
Drugged Driving

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.



Oklahoma does not currently have a *Per Se* standard. However, under Oklahoma law (Title 47, Section 11-902), it is a crime for any person to drive, operate, or be in actual physical control of a motor vehicle within the state who is under the influence of any intoxicating substance other than alcohol which may render such person incapable of safely driving or operating a motor vehicle. Further, under Section 761, any person who operates a motor vehicle while his ability to do so is impaired by the consumption of any substance, other than alcohol, which is capable of being ingested, inhaled, injected or absorbed into the human body and is capable of adversely affecting the central nervous system, vision, hearing or other sensory or motor functions shall be subject to a fine, imprisonment, or both.

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, December 2009

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 Oklahoma coalitions received grants from ONDCP:

- Adair County Get Lifted Coalition
- Blanchard Community Coalition a Turning Point Partner
- Bryant County Turning Point Coalition
- Craig County Community Partnership
- Healthy Community Partnership
- Metro OKC Coalition
- Oklahoma State University
- Osage County Community Partnership Board
- Positive Education Program Coalition
- Poteau Public Schools
- Reaching Out Hulbert Community (ROHC, Inc.)
- Yu-Can 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.

HIDTA Counties in Oklahoma

North Texas HIDTA: Cleveland, Comanche, Muskogee, Oklahoma, Sequoyah, and Tulsa counties..

- The North Texas HIDTA is a national distribution center for illicit drugs due to its transportation and financial infrastructures and its proximity to Mexico. Ice methamphetamine is the principal drug threat. Mexican drug trafficking organizations (DTOs) are the primary suppliers of wholesale quantities of methamphetamine, powder cocaine, commercial grade marijuana, and black tar heroin in the area.

These DTOs use “cell heads” in Dallas and Oklahoma City to manage the wholesale narcotic distribution within individual markets.

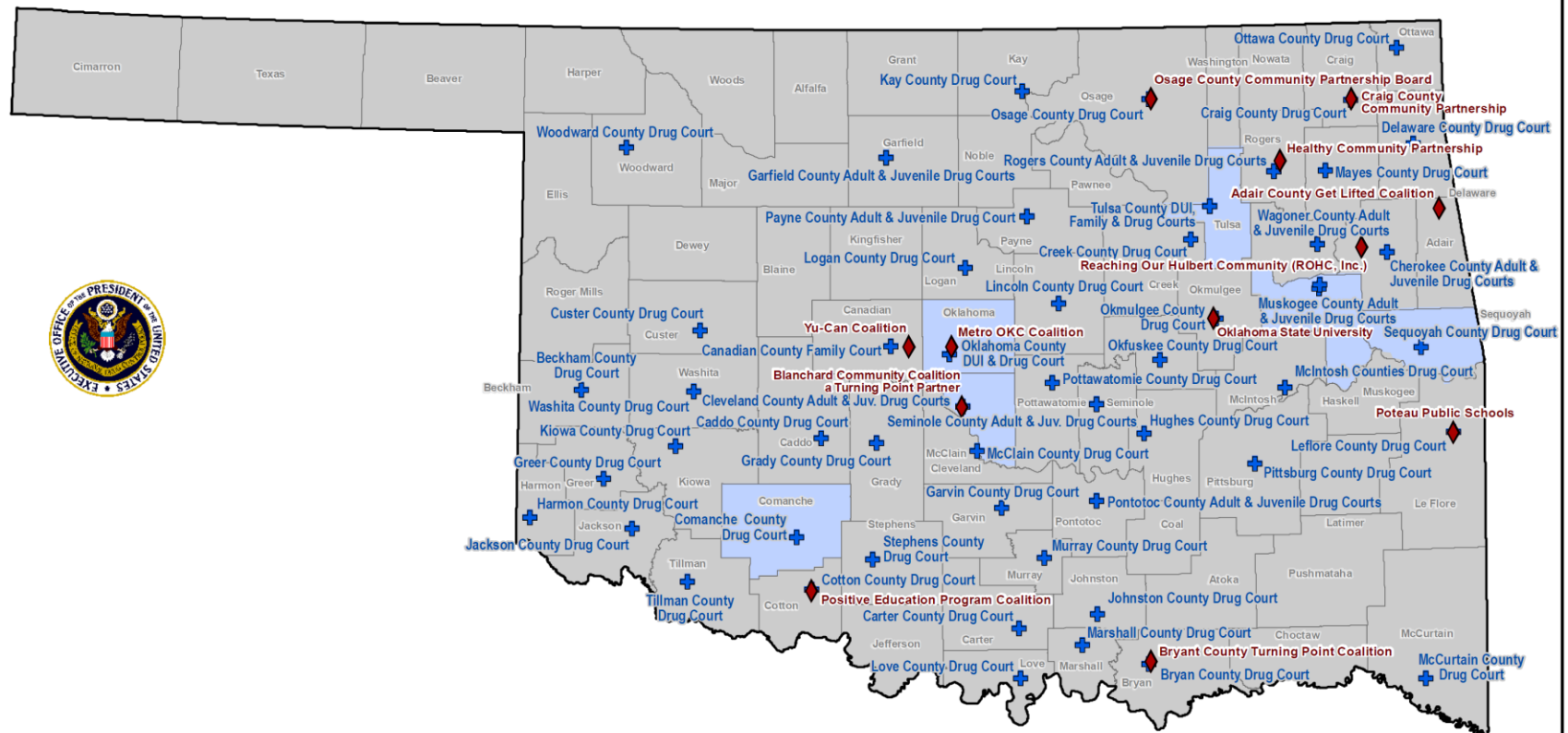
Federal Grant Awards Available to Reduce Drug Use in the State of Oklahoma

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 |
|--|--|-------------------|
| Department of Education | | |
| Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities_National Programs | | 1,481,945 |
| Alcohol Abuse Reduction Grants | | 1,017,349 |
| Building State And Local Leadership Capacity for Preventing Youth Substance Use and Violence | | 125,000 |
| Competition To Prevent High-Risk Drinking & Violent Behavior Among College Students | | 118,583 |
| Grants For School-Based Student Drug-Testing Programs | | 221,013 |
| Department of Health and Human Services | | |
| Administration for Children and Families | | 11,530,731 |
| Enhance the Safety of Children Affected by Parental Methamphetamine or Other Substance Abuse | | 1,000,000 |
| Mentoring Children of Prisoners | | 1,016,507 |
| Promoting Safe and Stable Families | | 9,514,224 |
| Centers for Disease Control and Prevention | | 285,958 |
| HIV Prevention Activities_Non-Governmental Organization Based | | 285,958 |
| Health Resources and Services Administration | | 1,775,000 |
| Healthy Start Initiative | | 1,775,000 |
| National Institutes of Health | | 542,423 |
| Discovery and Applied Research for Technological Innovations to Improve Human Health | | 542,423 |
| Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration | | 30,959,662 |
| Block Grants for Prevention and Treatment of Substance Abuse | | 17,775,259 |
| Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH) | | 449,000 |
| Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services_Projects of Regional and National Significance | | 12,735,403 |
| Department of Housing and Urban Development | | |
| Assistant Secretary for Community Planning and Development | | 284,897 |
| Shelter Plus Care | | 284,897 |
| Department of Justice | | |
| Office of Justice Programs | | 19,246,376 |
| Community Capacity Development Office | | 157,000 |
| Congressionally Recommended Awards | | 1,330,000 |
| Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program | | 1,500,000 |
| Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program | | 7,402,046 |
| Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws Program | | 356,400 |
| Indian Country Alcohol and Drug Prevention | | 346,835 |
| Juvenile Accountability Block Grants | | 638,600 |
| Juvenile Mentoring Program | | 499,999 |
| National Institute of Justice Research Evaluation and Development Project Grants | | 2,444,890 |
| Recovery Act - Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program | | 59,631 |
| Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners | | 524,106 |
| Second Chance Act Prisoner Reentry Initiative | | 2,488,386 |
| Tribal Youth Program | | 1,498,483 |
| Executive Office of the President | | |
| Office of National Drug Control Policy | | 19,425 |
| High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area Program | | 19,425 |
| Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration | | 1,232,645 |
| Drug-Free Communities Support Program Grants | | 1,232,645 |
| Grand Total | | 67,359,062 |

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 6/7/2011.

Office of National Drug Control Policy Programs in Oklahoma and Drug Court Locations



- ◆ Drug Free Communities program grantees
- + Drug Court locations
- North Texas HIDTA counties
- County Boundaries

Source: National Drug Court Institute and ONDCP, September 2011

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