



## OREGON DRUG CONTROL UPDATE

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

### Oregon At-a-Glance:

- In 2009-2010, Oregon was one of the top ten states for rates of drug-use in several categories, including: past-month illicit drug use among persons age 12 or older; past-month illicit drug use among young adults age 18-25; past-month marijuana use among persons age 12 or older; past-month marijuana use among young adults age 18-25; past-month illicit use of drugs other than marijuana among persons age 12 or older; past-month illicit use of drugs other than marijuana among young adults age 18-25; past-year cocaine use among persons age 12-17; past-year non-medical use of pain relievers among persons age 12 or older; past-year non-medical use of pain relievers among young adults age 18-25; illicit drug dependence among persons age 12 or older; and illicit drug dependence among young adults age 18-25.

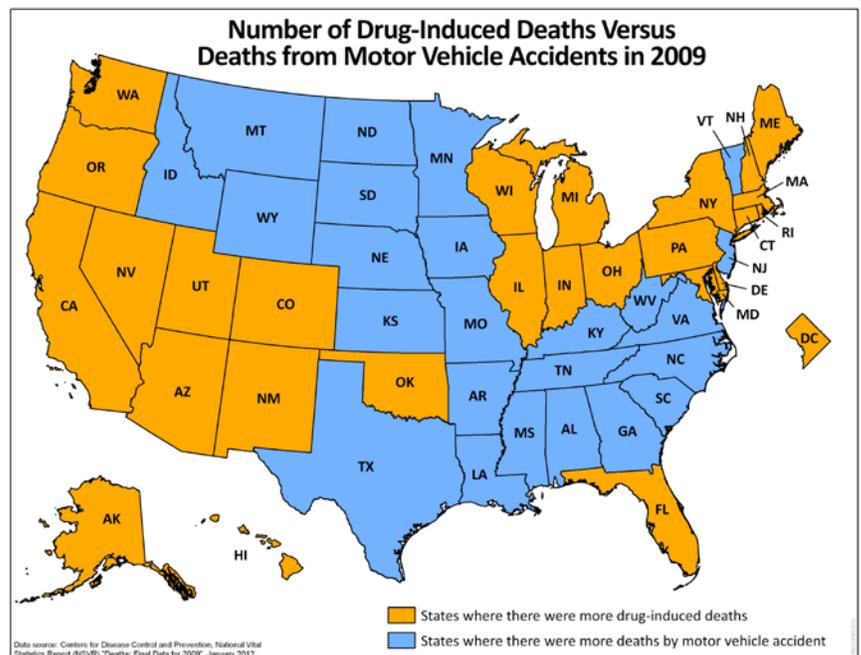
*Source:* National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), 2009-2010.

- Approximately 12.63 percent of Oregon residents reported past-month use of illicit drugs; the national average was 8.82 percent.
- In 2009, the rate of drug-induced deaths in Oregon exceeded the national average.

## Drug Use Trends in Oregon

**Drug Use in Oregon:** 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, 12.63 percent of Oregon residents reported using illicit drugs in the past month. The national average was 8.82 percent. Additionally, 4.38 percent of Oregon 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>



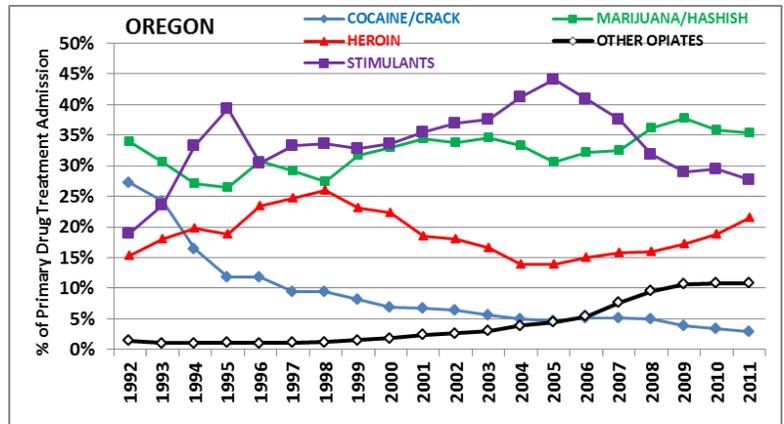
**Drug-Induced Deaths:** As a direct consequence of drug use, 576 persons died in Oregon in 2009. This is compared to the number of persons in Oregon who died from motor vehicle accidents (391) and firearms (417) in the same year. Oregon drug-induced deaths (15.1 per 100,000 population) exceeded the national rate (12.8 per 100,000).

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

## Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions Data

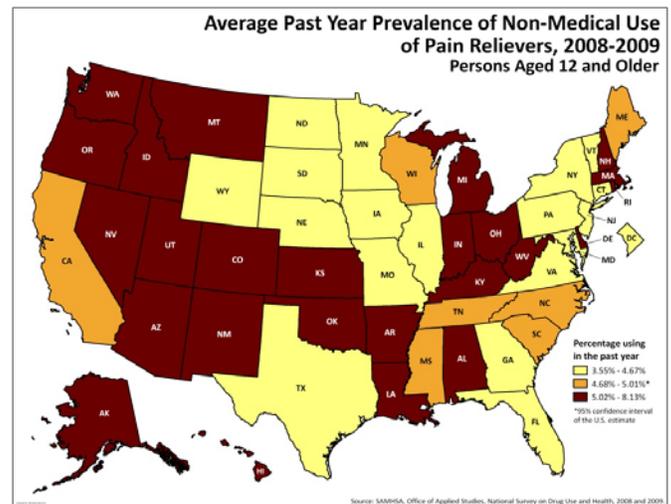
**Oregon Primary Treatment Admissions:** The graph on the right depicts substance abuse primary treatment admissions in Oregon from 1992 to 2011. The data show that marijuana is the most commonly cited drug among primary drug treatment admissions in the state.

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.

**Oregon's Prescription Drug Monitoring Program** was developed to promote public health and welfare and help improve patient care by providing licensed practitioners and pharmacists a source of information for detecting inappropriate use, abuse, and diversion of prescribed controlled substances. Authenticated and certified healthcare providers can access the PDMP system to monitor a patient's prescription drug use. The information is intended to help providers manage their patients' treatment, including pain management. The information can also help identify patients who can benefit from early assessment, treatment, and rehabilitation for drug abuse and addiction.

### 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

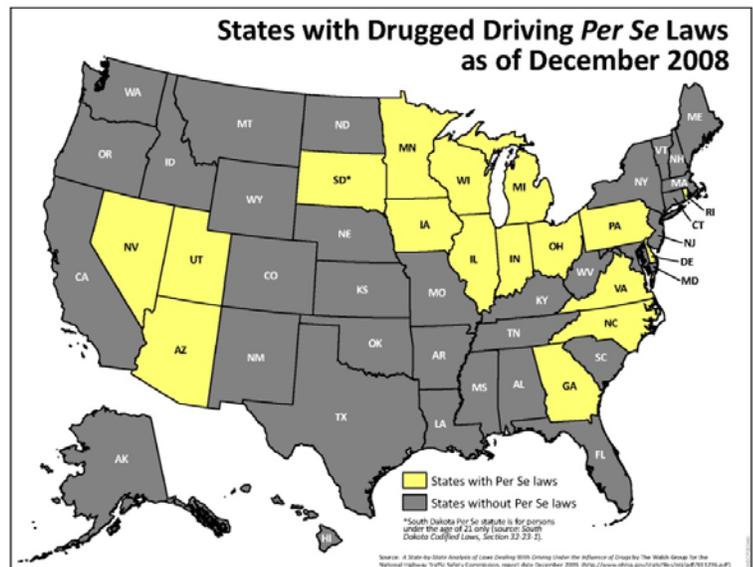
In 2007, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) found that one in eight weekend, nighttime drivers tested positive for illicit drugs. According to recent Fatal Accident Reporting System (FARS) data, one in three motor vehicle fatalities (33 percent) with known drug test results tested 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.

### Oregon does not currently have a *Per Se* standard.

However, under Oregon law (Section 813.010), a person commits the offense of driving under the influence of intoxicants if the person drives while under the influence of intoxicating liquor, a controlled substance or an inhalant, or any combination of the above. Implied consent for drugs exists if the officer has received and successfully completed the eight hours of “Drugs that Impair Driving” training. Refusal to submit to a blood or urine test is admissible in civil and criminal cases.



## 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 2012, the following Oregon coalitions received grants from ONDCP:

- Benton County Commission on Children and Families
- Clackamas County Prevention Coalition
- Community Action to Reduce Substance Abuse
- Dayton Together for a Drug Free Community
- Estacada Community Foundation
- Grant County Safe Communities Coalition
- Harney Partners for Kids and Families
- Helping Empower Youth Together!
- Hood River County Alcohol, Tobacco & Other Drug Prevention Coalition
- Jefferson County Prevention Coalition
- Local Public Safety Coordinating Council Coalition
- Partnership Against Alcohol and Drug Abuse-PAADA
- Tigard Turns the Tide
- Union County Safe Communities Coalition
- United Prevention Intervention Coalition
- Vernonia Prevention Coalition
- Winston Area Community Partnership Inc., (WACP)

*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.

### HIDTA Counties in Oregon

**Oregon HIDTA:** Clackamas, Deschutes, Douglas, Jackson, Lane, Marion, Multnomah, Umatilla, and Washington counties, and the Warm Springs Indian Reservation.

- The Oregon HIDTA is comprised of 8 Federal agencies, 3 State agencies, 40 local agencies, and the U.S. Attorney's Office in the District of Oregon. All work to achieve the common goals of disrupting and dismantling drug trafficking and money laundering organizations, and reducing the demand for and availability of drugs.

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

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.

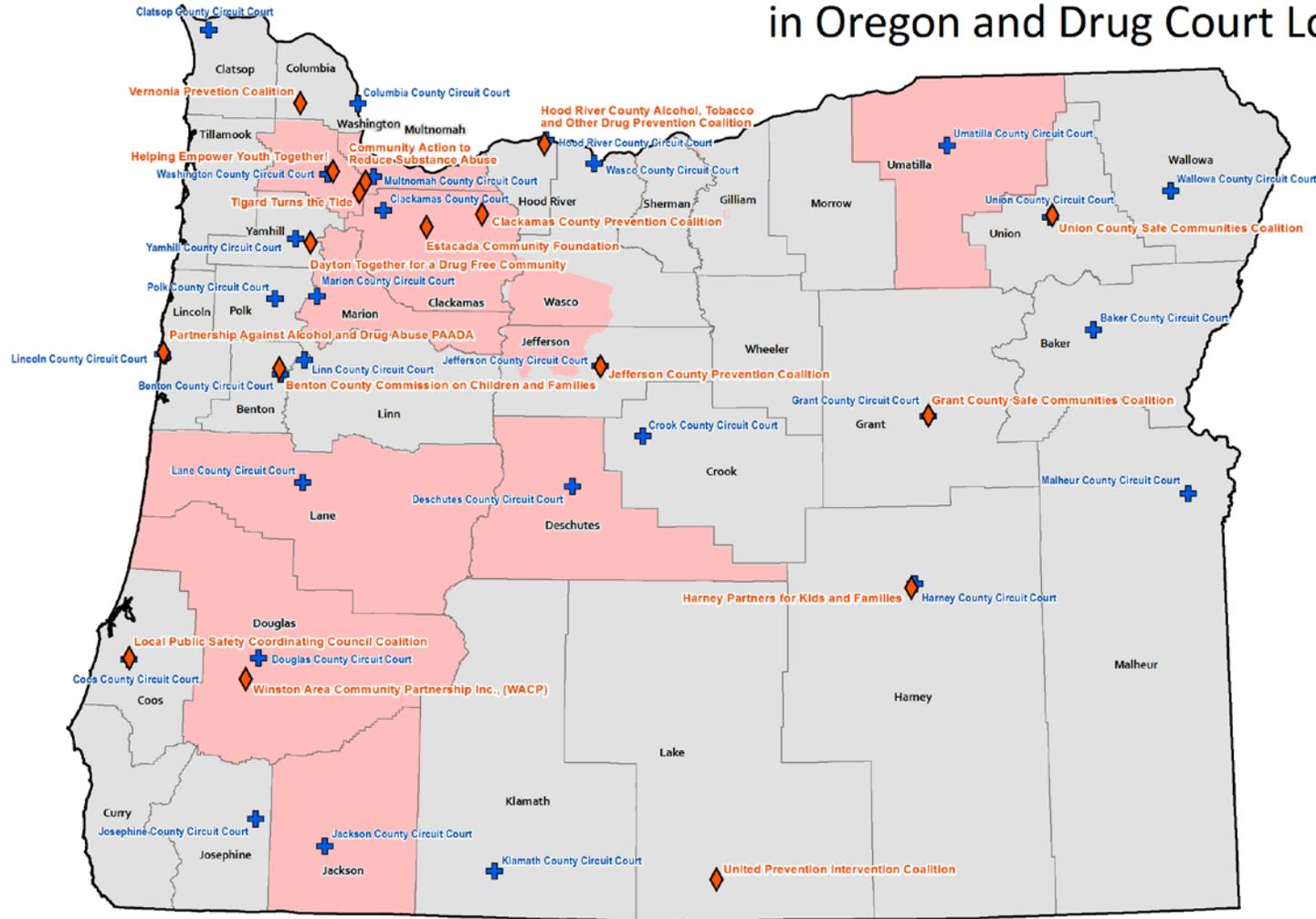
<b>Federal Grant Awards That Help Reduce the Availability and Misuse Of Drugs In The State of OR</b>	
<b>Department / Office / Program Name</b>	<b>2012</b>
<b>Department of Agriculture</b>	<b>\$ 4,911,533</b>
<b>National Institute of Food and Agriculture</b>	
Cooperative Extension Service	\$ 4,911,533
<b>Department of Defense</b>	<b>\$ 3,000,000</b>
<b>The Army</b>	
National Guard Challenge Program	\$ 3,000,000
<b>Department of Education</b>	<b>\$ 11,468,489</b>
<b>Office of Elementary and Secondary Education</b>	
Twenty-First Century Community Learning Centers	\$ 11,468,489
<b>Department of Health and Human Services</b>	<b>\$ 166,718,712</b>
<b>Administration for Children and Families</b>	
Promoting Safe and Stable Families	\$ 4,875,987
Transitional Living for Homeless Youth	\$ 1,425,475
<b>Centers For Medicare and Medicaid Services</b>	
Medical Assistance Program - Grants to States for Medicaid To Treat Substance Abuse	\$ 69,797,296
<b>Indian Health Service</b>	
Urban Indian Health Services	\$ 349,088
<b>National Institutes Of Health</b>	
Alcohol Research Programs	\$ 22,335,646
Drug Abuse and Addiction Research Programs	\$ 34,476,964
<b>Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration</b>	
Block Grants for Prevention and Treatment of Substance Abuse	\$ 17,801,059
Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH)	\$ 596,000
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Projects of Regional and National Significance	\$ 11,721,689
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services-Access to Recovery	\$ 1,739,508
<b>Health Resources and Services Administration</b>	
Healthy Start Initiative	\$ 1,600,000
<b>Department of Housing and Urban Development</b>	<b>\$ 23,037,429</b>
<b>Community Planning and Development</b>	
Emergency Solutions Grant Program	\$ 3,749,896
Shelter Plus Care	\$ 5,973,669
Supportive Housing Program	\$ 13,313,864
<b>Department Of Justice</b>	<b>\$ 7,335,731</b>
<b>Office of Justice Programs</b>	
Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program	\$ 599,995
Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program	\$ 699,835
Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program	\$ 3,102,777
Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Discretionary Grants Program	\$ 139,666
Juvenile Accountability Block Grants	\$ 292,507
Juvenile Mentoring Program	\$ 499,894
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners	\$ 101,478
Second Chance Act Prisoner Reentry Initiative	\$ 291,797
Tribal Court Assistance Program	\$ 1,109,117
Tribal Youth Program	\$ 498,665
<b>Department of Labor</b>	<b>\$ 2,580,496</b>
<b>Employment and Training Administration</b>	

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

<b>Department / Office / Program Name</b>	<b>2012</b>
Reintegration of Ex-Offenders	\$ 1,480,496
Youthbuild	\$ 1,100,000
<b>Department of Transportation</b>	<b>\$ 2,180,986</b>
<b>National Highway Traffic Safety Administration</b>	
Alcohol Impaired Driving Countermeasures Incentive Grants I	\$ 1,506,435
Minimum Penalties for Repeat Offenders for Driving While Intoxicated	\$ 674,551
<b>Department of Veteran's Affairs</b>	<b>\$ 3,457,012</b>
<b>Veterans Health Administration</b>	
VA Homeless Providers Grant and Per Diem Program	\$ 3,457,012
<b>Executive Office of The President</b>	<b>\$ 5,428,713</b>
<b>Office of National Drug Control Policy</b>	
Drug-Free Communities Support Program Grants	\$ 2,108,713
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program	\$ 3,320,000
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$ 230,119,101</b>

File updated January, 2013.

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



- ◆ Drug-Free Communities program grantees
- ⊕ Drug Court locations
- Oregon HIDTA counties
- County Boundaries



Source: National Drug Court Institute and ONDCP, September 2012