



UTAH DRUG CONTROL UPDATE

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

Utah At-a-Glance:

- In 2009-2010, Utah was one of the top ten states for past year cocaine use among persons age 12-17.
Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health 2009-2010.
- Approximately 5.6 percent of Utah residents reported past-month use of illicit drugs; the national average was 8.82 percent.
- In 2009, the rate of drug-induced deaths in Utah was significantly higher than the national average.
- Stimulants (including methamphetamine) are the most commonly cited drugs among primary drug treatment admissions in Utah. In 2011, 30 percent of treatment admissions in Utah were for stimulants.
- Utah has a *Per Se* standard for drugged driving.

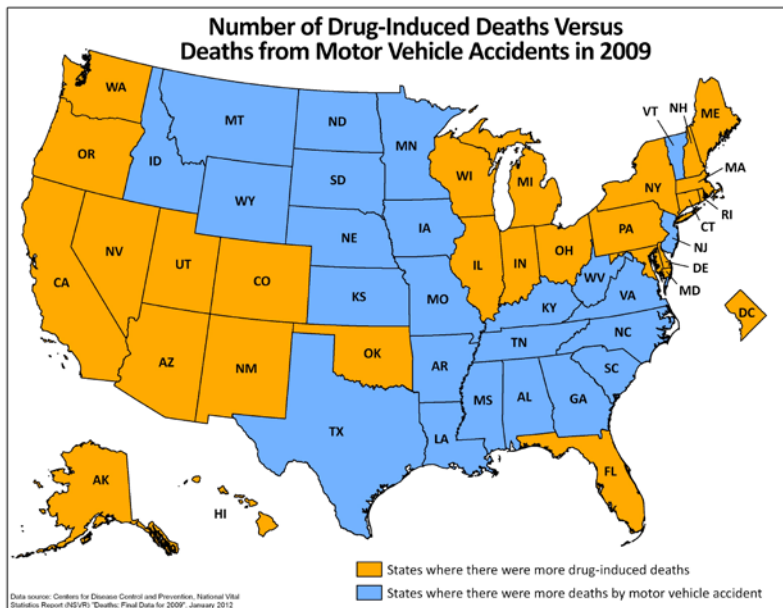
Drug Use Trends in Utah

Drug Use in Utah: 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, 5.6 percent of Utah residents reported using illicit drugs in the past month. The national average was 8.82 percent. Additionally, 3.65 percent of Utah 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, 508 persons died in Utah in 2009. This is more than the number of persons in Utah who died from motor vehicle accidents (256) and firearms (260) in the same year. Utah drug-induced deaths (18.2 per 100,000 population) exceeded the national rate (12.8 per 100,000).

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



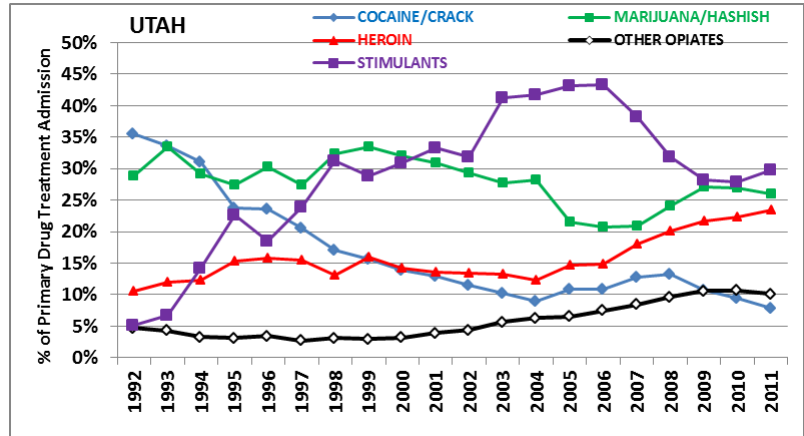
Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions Data

Utah Primary Treatment Admissions:

The graph on the right depicts substance abuse primary treatment admissions in Utah from 1992 to 2011. The data show that stimulants (including methamphetamine), followed by marijuana and heroin, are the most commonly cited drugs among primary drug treatment admissions in Utah.

Source: Treatment Episode Data Set, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration:

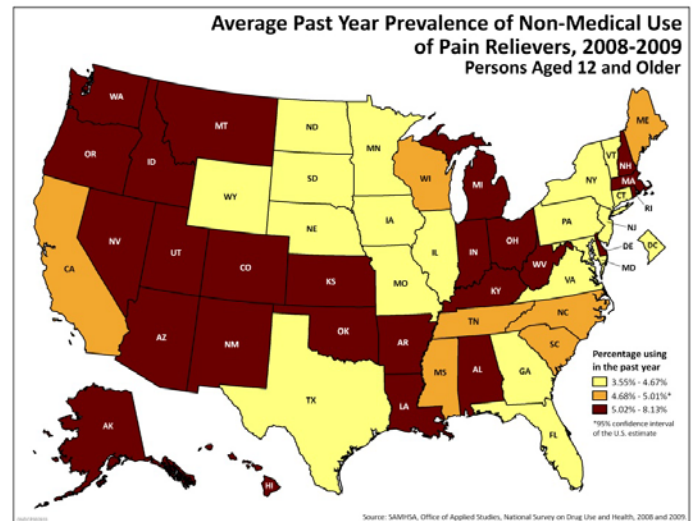
<http://www.samhsa.gov/data/DASIS.aspx#teds>



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.

The **Utah Controlled Substance Database Program** became operational in 1996-97 under the statute Title 58, Chapter 37 § 7.5. & § 7.7, which was enacted in 1995. The Program, which falls under the Utah Division of Occupational and Professional Licensing, Utah Department of Commerce, monitors controlled substances in Schedules II, III, IV, and V. Data are collected weekly. Nearly 5 million prescription records were collected from July 1, 2008, to June 30, 2009.

Source: Alliance of States with Prescription Monitoring Programs: <http://www.pmpalliance.org/content/utah-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

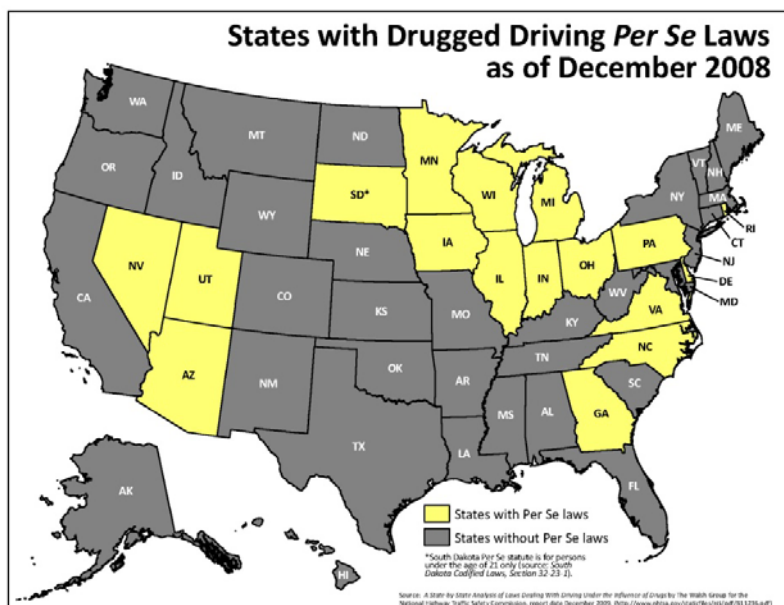
In 2007, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) found that one in eight weekend, nighttime drivers tested positive for illicit drugs. According to recent Fatal Accident Reporting System (FARS) data, one in three motor vehicle fatalities (33 percent) with known drug test results tested 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 during the past two decades. *Per Se* standards have been adopted in seventeen states.

Utah has a *Per Se* standard. According Title 41-6a-517, a person driving with any measurable controlled substance in the body can be arrested without warrant. A person may not operate or be in actual physical control of a motor vehicle within Utah if the person has any measureable controlled substance or metabolite of a controlled substance in the person's body

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 Utah coalitions received grants from ONDCP:

- Bonneville Communities that Care
- Northern Utah Substance Abuse Prevention Team
- Salt Lake City Mayor's Coalition
- South Salt Lake Coalition for Drug Free Youth
- The Substance Misuse and Abuse Reduction Team (SMART)
- Washington County Prevention Coalition

Source: Office of National Drug Control Policy http://www.ondcp.gov/dfc/grantee_map.html

High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) Program

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.

Rocky Mountain HIDTA

Counties: Davis, Salt Lake, Summit, Utah, Washington, and Weber.

The Rocky Mountain HIDTA operates out of Denver, Colorado, and encompasses 34 counties in four states: Utah, Montana, Colorado, and Wyoming. The HIDTA provides funding, an information sharing system, training and coordination for an increased emphasis on criminal interdiction by the Utah State Patrol, and investigative follow-up by allied agencies in an “all crimes” approach.

The HIDTA region's extensive interstate highways link major drug sources in Mexico and Canada to major US domestic drug markets. Prescription drug abuse is a significant problem in Utah, mostly in Salt Lake City, which has one of the highest prescription drug abuse rates in the nation. Outdoor cannabis cultivation is widespread, most notably on public lands in Utah and Colorado where Mexican drug trafficking organizations are expanding their outdoor cannabis cultivation operations. The demand for Mexican black tar heroin has risen since 2008, primarily among teens and young adults who are transitioning from prescription drugs to black tar heroin because of lower costs and greater accessibility.

- The HIDTA is currently developing a much-needed commercial vehicle criminal interdiction training course for the Utah State Patrol.
- The HIDTA is also working with the International Association of Law Enforcement Intelligence Analysts (IALEIA) to create a Rocky Mountain Chapter to enhance intelligence analyst skills, knowledge and exchange of information.

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

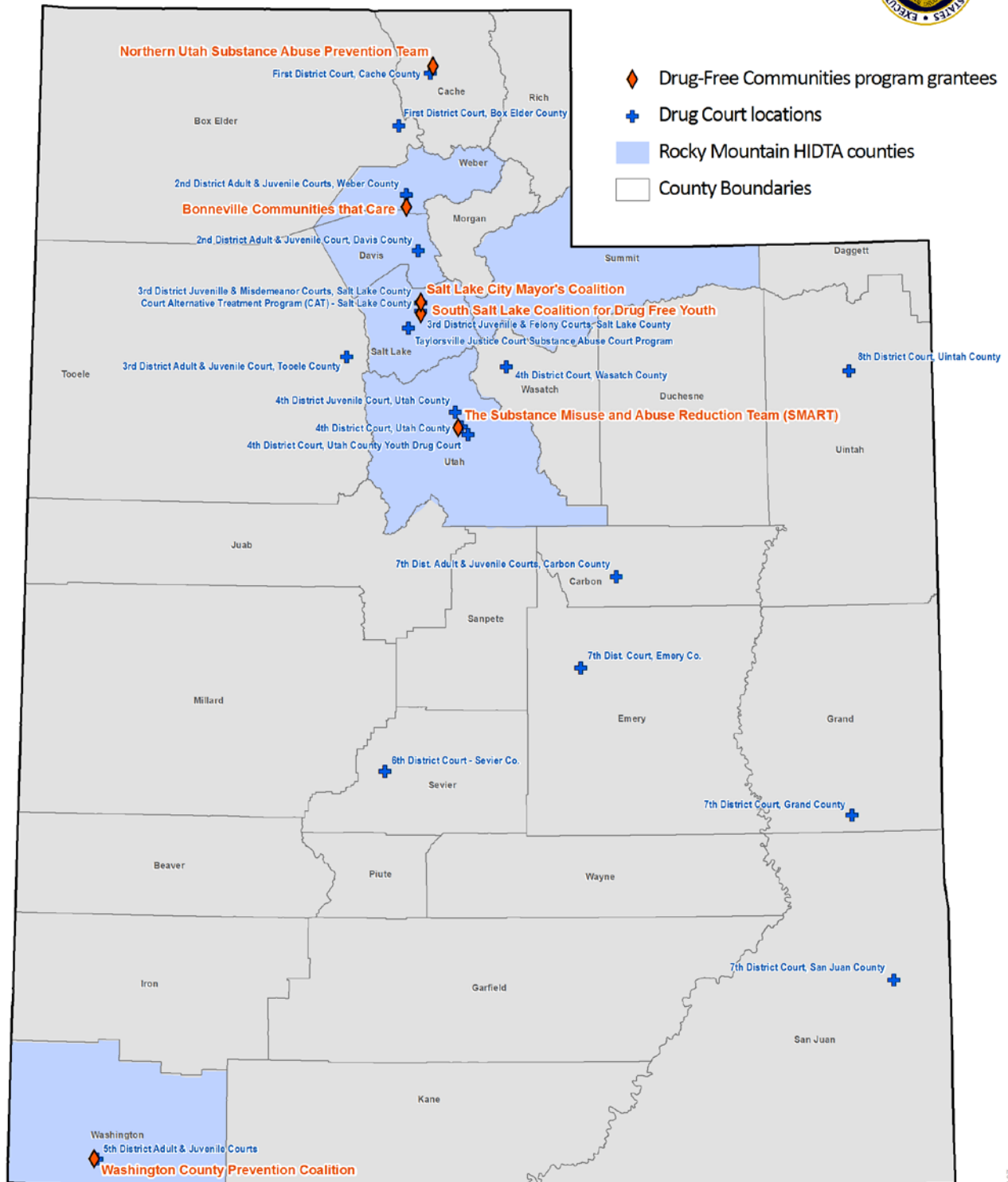
The Federal Government awards competitive grants to help states in their efforts to reduce drug use and its harmful consequences. In FY 2012, direct support was provided to state and local governments, schools, and law enforcement organizations in your state for this purpose. Some Federal grant programs 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 UT	
Department / Office / Program Name	2012
Department of Agriculture	\$ 4,031,131
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	
Cooperative Extension Service	\$ 4,031,131
Department of Education	\$ 6,287,988
Office of Elementary and Secondary Education	
Twenty-First Century Community Learning Centers	\$ 6,287,988
Department of Health and Human Services	\$ 43,658,509
Administration for Children and Families	
Promoting Safe and Stable Families	\$ 2,094,219
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	\$ 7,872,266
Indian Health Service	
Urban Indian Health Services	\$ 227,275
National Institutes Of Health	
Alcohol Research Programs	\$ 1,019,872
Drug Abuse and Addiction Research Programs	\$ 8,627,158
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	
Block Grants for Prevention and Treatment of Substance Abuse	\$ 17,005,006
Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH)	\$ 527,000
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Projects of Regional and National Significance	\$ 2,657,873
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services-Access to Recovery	\$ 3,227,840
Department of Housing and Urban Development	\$ 9,716,603
Community Planning and Development	
Emergency Solutions Grant Program	\$ 2,028,262
Shelter Plus Care	\$ 2,526,746
Supportive Housing Program	\$ 5,161,595
Department Of Justice	\$ 4,557,366
Office of Justice Programs	
Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program	\$ 371,307
Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program	\$ 2,375,538
Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Discretionary Grants Program	\$ 90,070
Juvenile Accountability Block Grants	\$ 293,475
Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Allocation to States	\$ 400,000
Juvenile Mentoring Program	\$ 659,977
Project Safe Neighborhoods	\$ 300,000
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners	\$ 66,999
Department of Labor	\$ (5,582)
Employment and Training Administration	
Youthbuild	\$ (5,582)
Department of Transportation	\$ 1,105,300
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	
Alcohol Impaired Driving Countermeasures Incentive Grants I	\$ 1,105,300
Department of Veteran's Affairs	\$ 1,682,548
Veterans Health Administration	
VA Homeless Providers Grant and Per Diem Program	\$ 1,682,548

Federal Grant Awards That Help Reduce the Availability and Misuse Of Drugs In The State of UT	
Department / Office / Program Name	2012
Executive Office of The President	\$ 2,600,296
Office of National Drug Control Policy	
Drug-Free Communities Support Program Grants	\$ 693,592
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program	\$ 1,906,704
Grand Total	\$ 73,634,159

File updated January, 2013.

Office of National Drug Control Policy Programs in Utah with Drug Court Locations



Source: National Drug Court Institute and ONDCP, September 2012