



WASHINGTON DRUG CONTROL UPDATE

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

Washington At-a-Glance:

- In 2009-2010, Washington 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 use of illicit drugs other than marijuana among persons age 12 or older; past-month use of illicit drugs other than marijuana among young adults age 18-25; 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; and illicit drug dependence among young adults age 18-25.

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

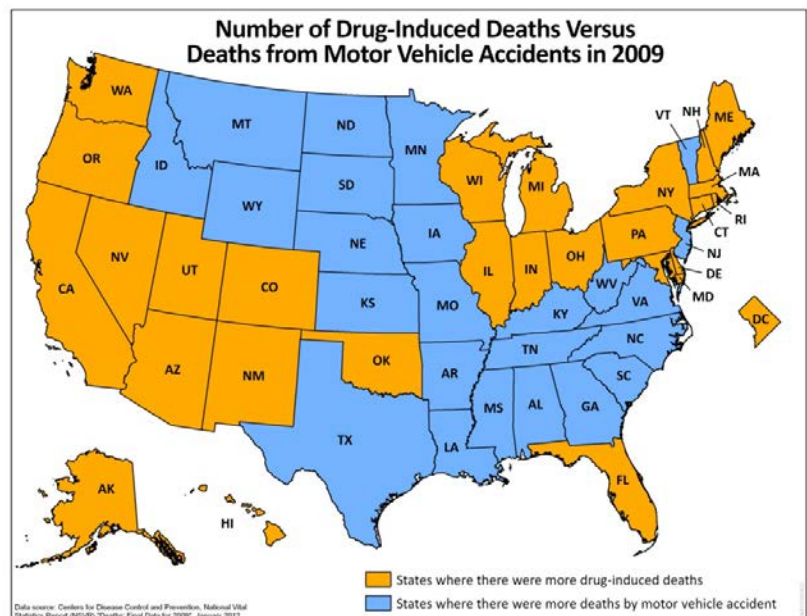
- Approximately 10.82 percent of Washington residents reported past-month use of illicit drugs; the national average was 8.82 percent.
- In 2009, the rate of drug-induced deaths in Washington was higher than the national average.
- Marijuana is the most commonly cited drug among primary drug treatment admissions in Washington.

Drug Use Trends in Washington

Drug Use in Washington: 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, 10.82 percent of Washington residents reported using illicit drugs in the past month. The national average was 8.82 percent. Additionally, 4.42 percent of Washington 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, 1,031 persons died in Washington in 2009. This is greater than the number of persons in Washington who died from motor vehicle accidents (574) and firearms (623) in the same year. Washington drug-induced deaths (15.5 per 100,000 population) exceeded the national rate (12.8 per 100,000).

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

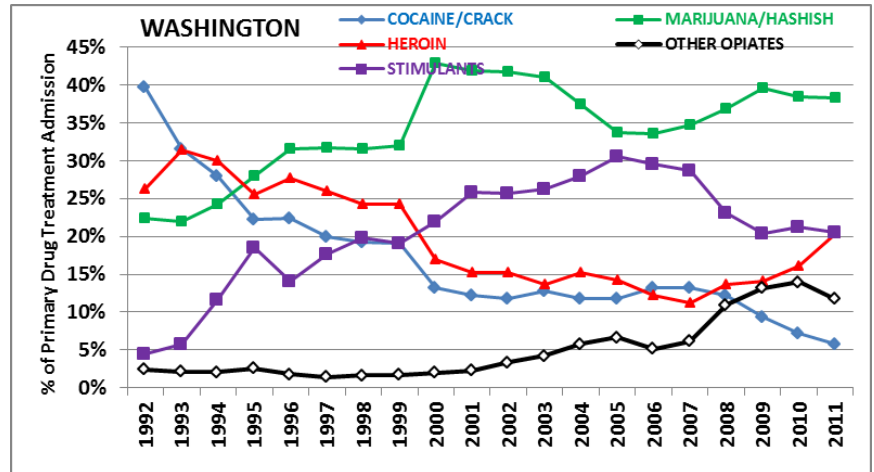
Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions Data

Washington Primary Treatment Admissions:

The graph on the right depicts substance abuse primary treatment admissions in Washington from 1992 to 2011. The data show that marijuana, followed by stimulants (including methamphetamine) and heroin, 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:

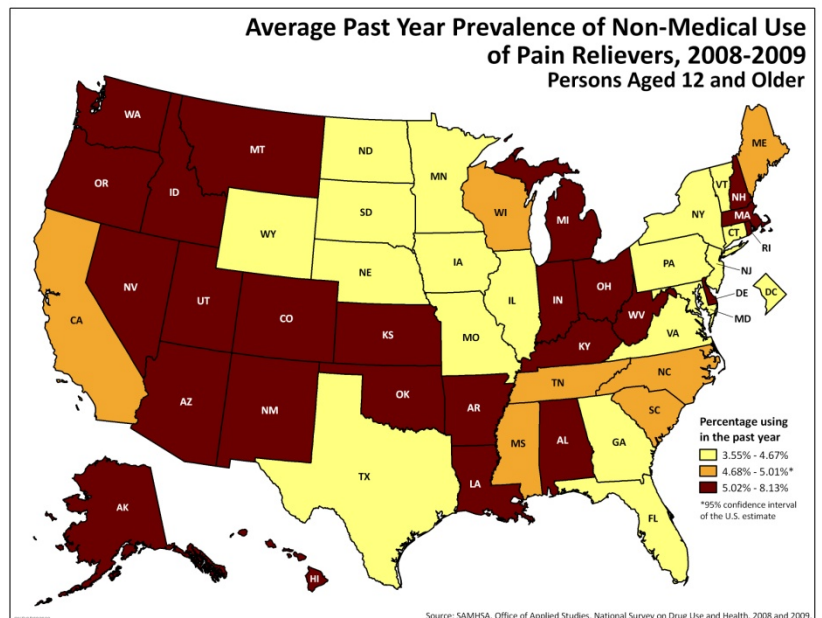
<http://www.samhsa.gov/data/DASIS.aspx#teds>



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.

Washington's Prescription Monitoring Program was enacted under State Law Chapter 70.225 RCW. The program, which falls under the Washington State Department of Health, monitors controlled substances in Schedules II, III, IV, and V. In 2008, the department suspended the program due to financial difficulties. The department secured new funding in the fall of 2010 to restart the effort to implement the program.

Source: Alliance of States with Prescription Monitoring Programs: <http://www.pmpalliance.org/content/washington-state-profile>; Washington State Department of Health: <http://www.doh.wa.gov/hsqa/PMP/default.htm>

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.

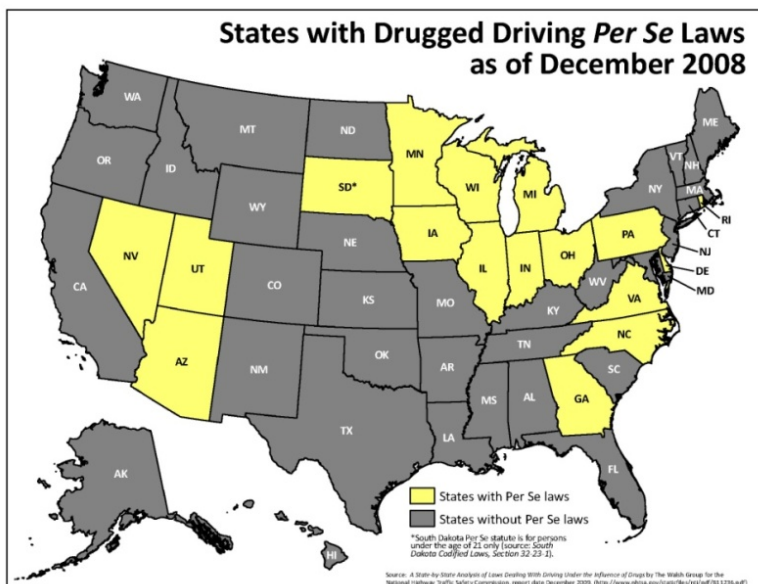
State-Level Action: Enacting *Per Se* Standards for Impairment

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.

Washington does not have a *Per Se* standard.

Under Sections 46.61.502 and 46 of the Revised Code of Washington, a person is guilty of driving and being in actual physical control of a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug if the person drives a vehicle within the state and is under the influence of or affected by intoxicating liquor or any drug, or a combined influence of an intoxicating liquor and any drug. Proof required: that the defendant was driving or was in actual physical control of a vehicle in Washington; the defendant was under the influence of or was affected by any drug; was operating a vehicle in a negligent manner likely to endanger persons or property; and while operating the vehicle, the defendant exhibited the effects of having consumed a controlled substance or a prescription drug.

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

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 Washington coalitions received grants from ONDCP:

- Castle Rock C.A.R.E. Coalition – Community for Action, Response and Empowerment
- Central Seattle Drug Free Communities Coalition (CSDFCC)
- Chi-e-chee Network Coalition
- Citizens for Safer Yakima Communities
- Clark County Drug Action Team
- Coalition for a Drug and Alcohol Free Orting
- Coalition for Youth and Families
- Community Advisory Coalition
- Franklin Pierce Youth First!
- FREVENT! The Substance Abuse Prevention Coalition of Clark County
- Kelso STOP Coalition
- Kent Drug Free Coalition
- Kitsap Tobacco Alcohol and Other Substance Abuse Prevention Coalition (KTASC)
- Longview Anti-Drug Coalition
- Lopez Island Prevention Coalition
- Mercer Island Communities that Care
- Okanogan County Community Coalition
- Pend Oreille County Youth Task Force
- Pierce County Leadership for Alcohol and Drug-Free Youth
- Port Angeles Healthy Youth Coalition
- Prevention Works in Seattle
- San Juan Island Prevention Coalition
- Snohomish County Federated Health and Safety Network
- Snoqualmie Valley Healthy Community Coalition
- Tacoma Drug-Free Coalition
- Vashon Healthy Community Network
- Wahkiakum Community Network
- Wellspring Community Network
- Whatcom County Prevention Coalition
- White Swan Arts & Recreation Community Coalition
- Yakama Reservation Community Coalition

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

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.

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.

Northwest HIDTA

Washington Counties: Benton, Clark, Cowlitz, Franklin, King, Kitsap, Lewis, Pierce, Skagit, Snohomish, Spokane, Thurston, Whatcom, and Yakima.

- Northwest HIDTA law enforcement initiatives have established priorities that focus on immobilizing Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTOs), especially those involved with drug-related violent crime, and targeting those DTOs that have the greatest adverse impact on the quality of life in neighborhoods and communities.
- The Northwest HIDTA has implemented its second Native American Project in conjunction with the Snohomish Regional Drug Task Force and the following Tribes: Tulalip, Stillaquamish, Swinomish, and the Sauk Suiattle. The purpose of this project is to fund intelligence-driven operations to detect, deter, interdict, disrupt, and/or dismantle organizations involved in drug trafficking in general on tribal lands, specifically the Yakima Reservation.

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

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 WA	
Department / Office / Program Name	2012
Department of Agriculture	\$ 7,260,966
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	
Cooperative Extension Service	\$ 7,260,966
Department of Education	\$ 16,504,291
Office of Elementary and Secondary Education	
Twenty-First Century Community Learning Centers	\$ 16,504,291
Department of Health and Human Services	\$ 279,155,806
Administration for Children and Families	
Promoting Safe and Stable Families	\$ 6,909,269
Transitional Living for Homeless Youth	\$ 1,547,938
Centers For Medicare and Medicaid Services	
Medical Assistance Program - Grants to States for Medicaid To Treat Substance Abuse	\$ 157,338,262
Indian Health Service	
Urban Indian Health Services	\$ 989,823
National Institutes Of Health	
Alcohol Research Programs	\$ 19,281,514
Drug Abuse and Addiction Research Programs	\$ 39,094,534
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	
Block Grants for Prevention and Treatment of Substance Abuse	\$ 34,712,990
Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH)	\$ 1,298,000
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Projects of Regional and National Significance	\$ 14,472,736
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services-Access to Recovery	\$ 3,227,840
Prescription Drug Monitoring Program Electronic Health Record (EHR) Integration	\$ 282,900
Department of Housing and Urban Development	\$ 43,509,267
Community Planning and Development	
Emergency Shelter Grants Program	\$ 1,279,568
Emergency Solutions Grant Program	\$ 4,124,796
Shelter Plus Care	\$ 11,351,095
Supportive Housing Program	\$ 26,753,808
Department Of Justice	\$ 18,792,888
Office of Justice Programs	
Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program	\$ 978,461
Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program	\$ 200,000
Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program	\$ 5,427,250
Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Discretionary Grants Program	\$ 171,831
Harold Rogers Prescription Drug Monitoring Program	\$ 389,014
Juvenile Accountability Block Grants	\$ 443,831
Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Allocation to States	\$ 521,697
Juvenile Mentoring Program	\$ 8,000,000
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners	\$ 121,673
Second Chance Act Prisoner Reentry Initiative	\$ 50,000
Tribal Court Assistance Program	\$ 631,382
Tribal Youth Program	\$ 1,857,749
Department of Labor	\$ 2,167,922
Employment and Training Administration	
Reintegration of Ex-Offenders	\$ 1,080,266

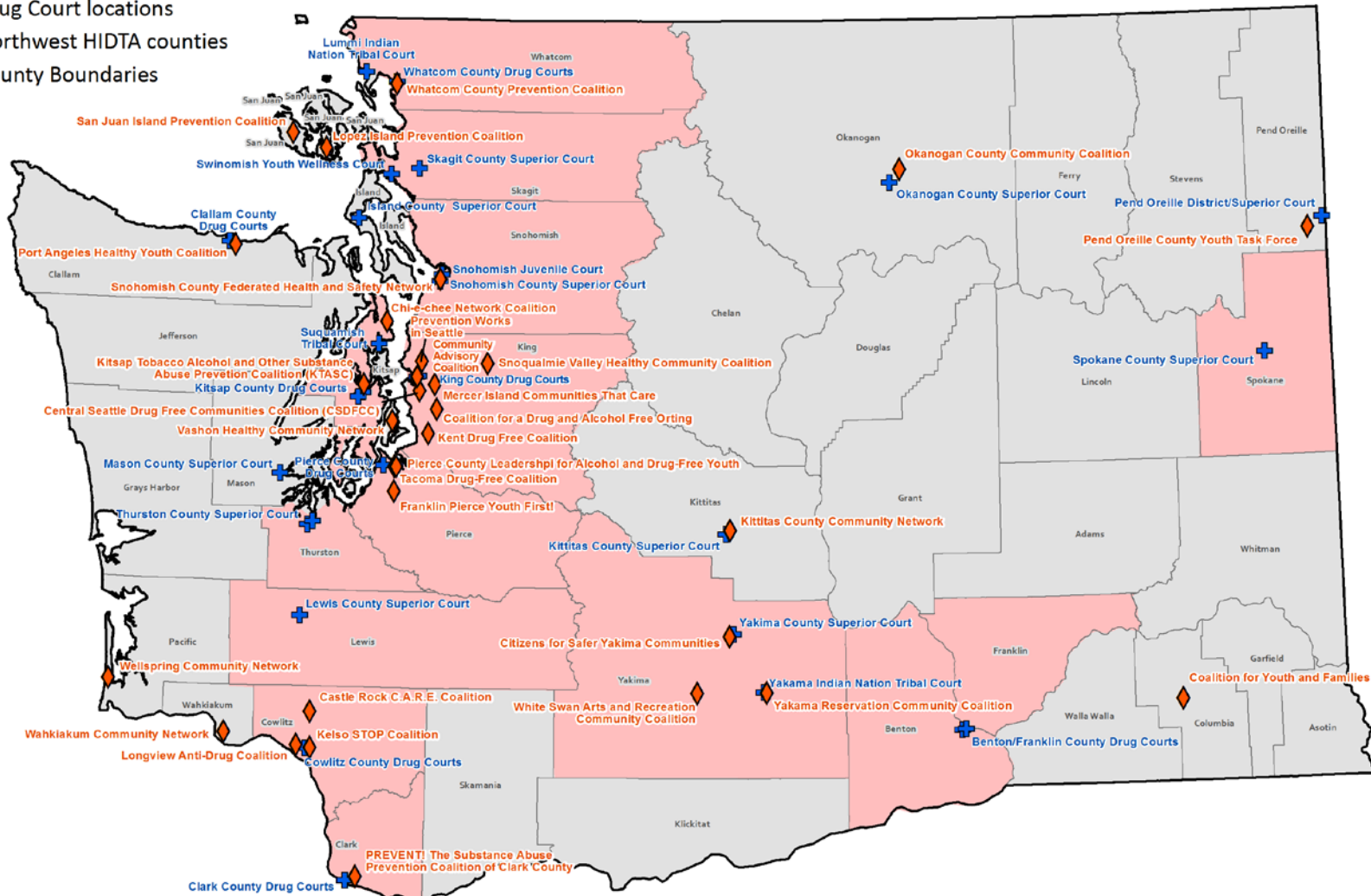
Federal Grant Awards That Help Reduce the Availability and Misuse Of Drugs In The State of WA	
Department / Office / Program Name	2012
Youthbuild	\$ 1,087,656
Department of Transportation	\$ 2,493,097
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	
Alcohol Impaired Driving Countermeasures Incentive Grants I	\$ 2,493,097
Department of Veteran's Affairs	\$ 5,010,094
Veterans Health Administration	
VA Homeless Providers Grant and Per Diem Program	\$ 5,010,094
Executive Office of The President	\$ 8,093,611
Office of National Drug Control Policy	
Drug-Free Communities Support Program Grants	\$ 3,877,870
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program	\$ 4,215,741
Grand Total	\$ 382,987,942

Files updated January, 2013.

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



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



Source: National Drug Court Institute and ONDCP, October 2012

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