



ARIZONA DRUG CONTROL UPDATE

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

Arizona At-a-Glance:

- In 2010-2011, Arizona was one of the top ten states for rates of drug-use in several categories, including: past-month use of illicit drugs other than marijuana among persons age 12-17; and past-year non-medical use of pain relievers among persons age 12 or older.

Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) 2010-2011.

- In 2010, the rate of drug-induced deaths in Arizona was significantly higher than the national average.
- Approximately 9.52 percent of Arizona residents reported past-month use of illicit drugs; the national average was 8.82 percent.

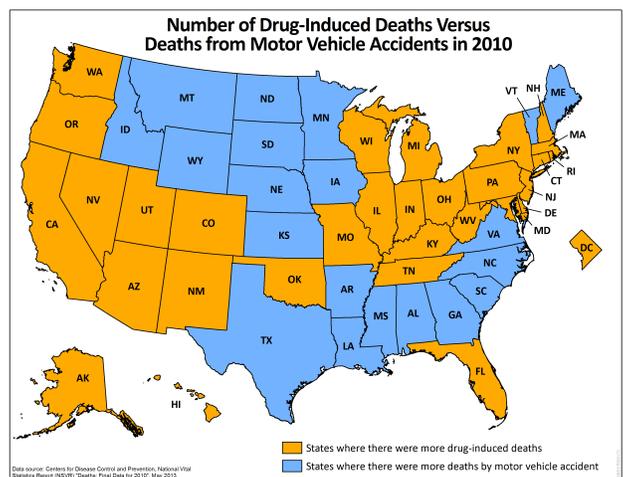
Drug Use Trends in Arizona

Drug Use in Arizona: 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, 9.52 percent of Arizona residents reported using illicit drugs in the past month. The national average was 8.82 percent. Additionally, 3.68 percent of Arizona residents reported using an illicit drug other than marijuana in the past month. The national average was 3.33 percent.

Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration - State Estimates of Substance Use from the 2010-2011 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, 1,141 persons died in Arizona in 2010. This is compared to the number of persons in Arizona who died from motor vehicle accidents (792) and firearms (931) in the same year. Arizona drug-induced deaths (17.9 per 100,000 population) exceeded the national rate (12.9 per 100,000).

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



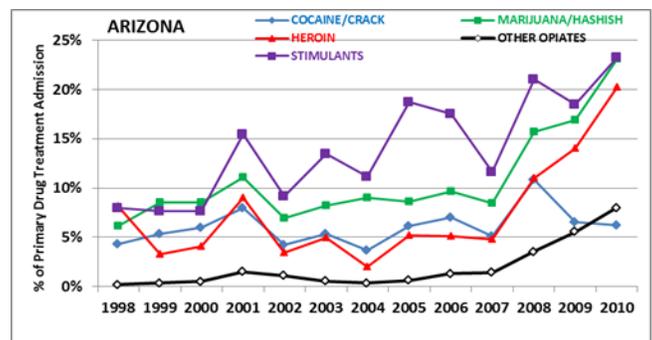
Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions Data

Arizona Primary Treatment Admissions:

The graph on the right depicts substance abuse primary treatment admissions in Arizona from 1998 to 2010. The data show that both stimulants (including methamphetamine) and marijuana, followed closely by heroin, are the most commonly cited drugs among primary drug treatment admissions in Arizona.

Source: Treatment Episode Data Set, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration: <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/DASIS.aspx#teds>.

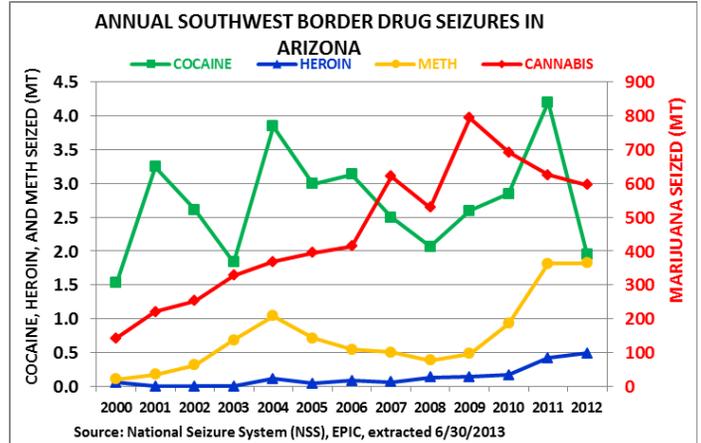
Note: The Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) only displays data from 1998-2010 for Arizona.



Southwest Border Drug Seizure Data

Arizona Border Drug Seizure Data: The amount of cannabis seized along the Arizona portion of the Southwest Border steadily increased over the period 2001 to 2009. However, the amount seized decreased in 2010 and 2012. The amount of meth seized peaked at the end of 2004, declined through 2009, and then began increasing again in 2010-2012.

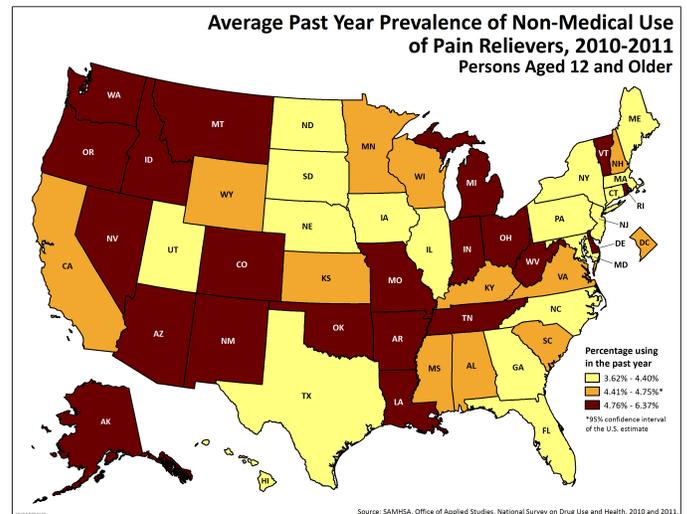
Source: National Seizure System (NSS), EPIC, extracted 1/15/12



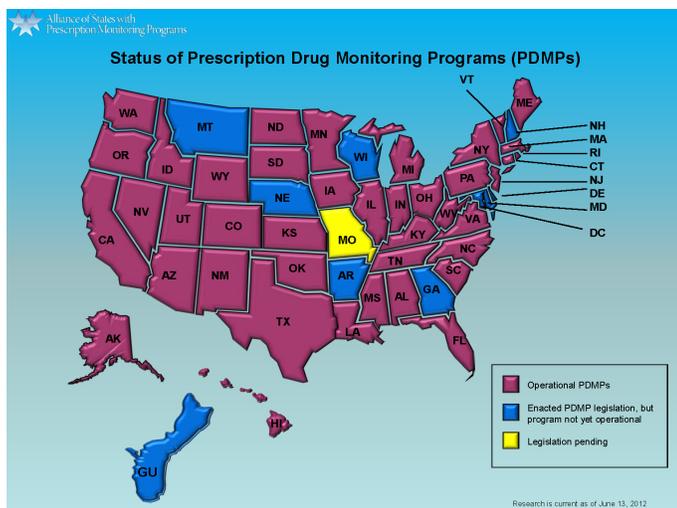
Prescription Drug Abuse

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

Under **Arizona's Controlled Substances Prescription Monitoring Program**, pharmacies and medical practitioners that dispense controlled substances (Schedule II, III, and IV) are required to report prescription information to the State Board of Pharmacy on a weekly basis. The program includes a computerized central database tracking system to track the prescribing, dispensing, and consumption of Schedule II, III, and IV controlled substances.

Source: Arizona State Board of Pharmacy: http://www.azpharmacy.gov/CS-Rx_Monitoring/aboutpmp.asp

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.

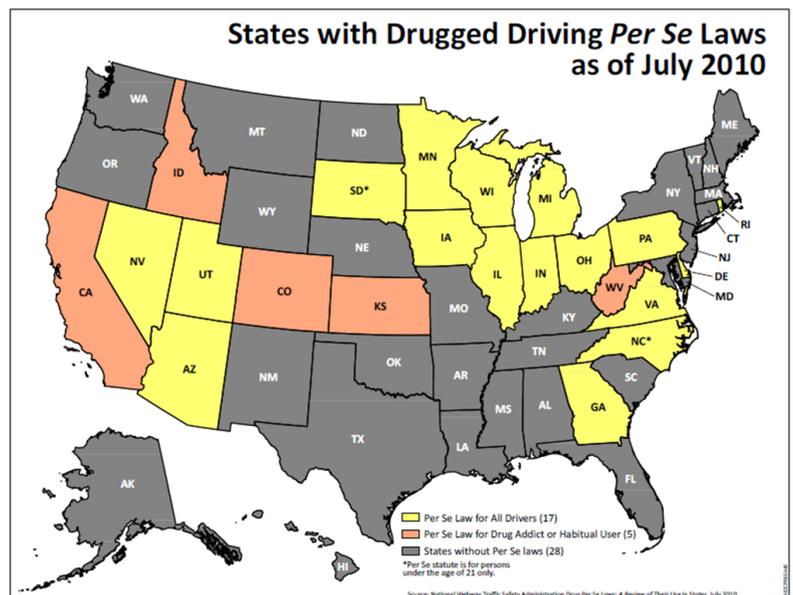
Drugged Driving

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 seventeen states.



Under **Arizona's Zero Tolerance (*Per Se*) law (A.R.S. 28-1381)**, it is unlawful for a person to be in actual physical control of a vehicle “while under the influence of intoxicating liquor, any drug, a vapor releasing substance containing a toxic substance, or any combination of liquor, drugs, or vapor releasing substances if the person is impaired to the slightest degree,” or “while there is any drug defined in §13-3401 or its metabolite 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

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 2013, the following Arizona coalitions received grants from ONDCP:

- Amistades Substance Abuse Coalition
- MASH Coalition
- Coolidge Youth Coalition
- 29th Street Coalition
- Mesa Prevention Alliance
- Isaac Anti-Drug Community Coalition
- Chandler Coalition on Youth Substance Abuse
- Fountain Hills Youth Substance Abuse Prevention Coalition, Inc.
- Tempe Coalition
- Terros, Inc.
- Community Prevention Coalition
- Apache County Drug-Free Alliance
- Young Adult Development Association of Havasu
- Navajo County Drug Project

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 to young people (including those in Native American and Alaska Native communities) 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

High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) Program

The High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA) program enhances and coordinates drug control efforts among Federal, State, and local 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 Arizona: Cochise, La Paz, Maricopa, Mohave, Navajo, Pima, Pinal, Santa Cruz, and Yuma.

- The Arizona Region of the SWB HIDTA includes 90% of Arizona's population. It shares 376 miles of border with Mexico, including the portion of the border straddled by the Tohono O'odham Nation. To address the drug threat, the Arizona region presently funds 13 enforcement task forces.
- The Arizona Region Domestic Highway Enforcement (DHE) Initiative conducted 819 DHE operations in 2012. DHE operations seized illicit drugs, cash, and assets with a value of over \$30 million.
- As a result of the 2011 restructuring of the Arizona HIDTA Investigative Support Center (ISC), intelligence has become an integral component of the infrastructure of the Arizona HIDTA Program. The Arizona HIDTA ISC now facilitates intelligence sharing among law enforcement agencies through the systematic collection, analysis, and dissemination of secure, accurate, and timely intelligence.
- The Arizona HIDTA seized illicit drugs with an estimated wholesale value of \$1.5 billion from the marketplace. Marijuana continued to lead as the most seized with 499,809 kilograms. Other seizures include 755 kilograms of cocaine, 676 kilograms of methamphetamine, and 191 kilograms of heroin.
- The Arizona Region also partners with tribal law enforcement agencies such as the Tohono O'odham Tribal Police, the Ak-Chin Police Department, and the Colorado River Indian Tribes on investigative and interdiction efforts.

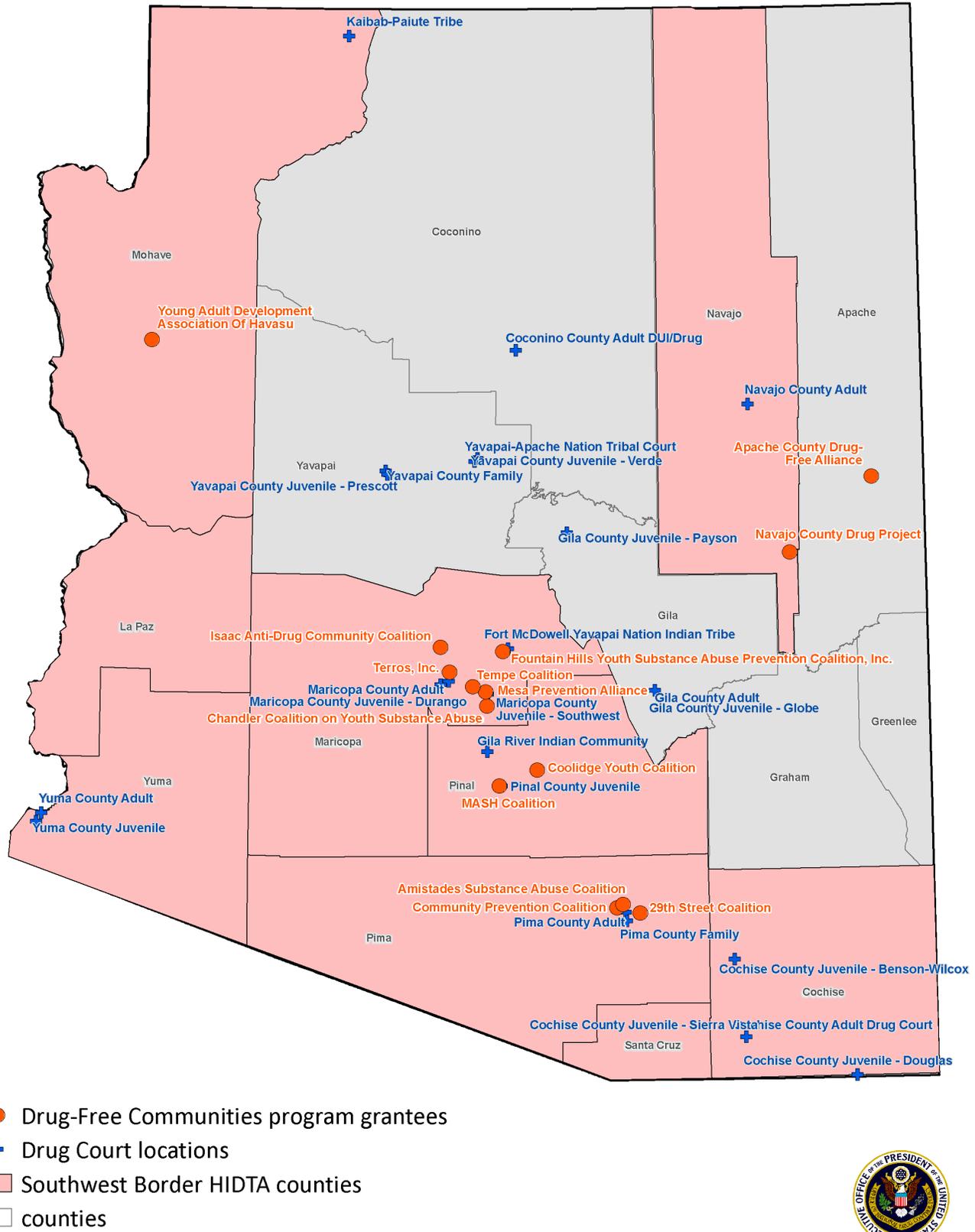
Federal Grant Awards Available to Reduce Drug Use in the State of Arizona

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 AZ	
Department / Office / Program Name	2012
Department of Agriculture	\$ 4,861,470
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	
Cooperative Extension Service	\$ 4,861,470
Department of Education	\$ 29,568,663
Office of Elementary and Secondary Education	
Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities National Programs	\$ 5,370,242
Twenty-First Century Community Learning Centers	\$ 24,198,421
Department of Health and Human Services	\$ 226,808,518
Administration for Children and Families	
Promoting Safe and Stable Families	\$ 10,558,151
Transitional Living for Homeless Youth	\$ 1,029,136
Centers For Medicare and Medicaid Services	
Medical Assistance Program - Grants to States for Medicaid To Treat Substance Abuse	\$ 143,299,370
Indian Health Service	
Urban Indian Health Services	\$ 976,993
National Institutes Of Health	
Alcohol Research Programs	\$ 1,088,200
Drug Abuse and Addiction Research Programs	\$ 13,387,598
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	
Block Grants for Prevention and Treatment of Substance Abuse	\$ 37,009,944
Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH)	\$ 1,179,000
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Projects of Regional and National Significance	\$ 17,591,962
Health Resources and Services Administration	
Healthy Start Initiative	\$ 688,164
Department of Housing and Urban Development	\$ 36,137,704
Community Planning and Development	
Emergency Shelter Grants Program	\$ 1,289,535
Emergency Solutions Grant Program	\$ 5,185,644
Shelter Plus Care	\$ 9,434,232
Supportive Housing Program	\$ 20,228,293
Department Of Justice	\$ 11,751,731
Office of Justice Programs	
Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program	\$ 614,806
Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program	\$ 5,895,726
Juvenile Accountability Block Grants	\$ 453,920
Regional Information Sharing Systems	\$ 4,203,673
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners	\$ 226,423
Second Chance Act Prisoner Reentry Initiative	\$ 299,137
Tribal Court Assistance Program	\$ 58,046
Department of Labor	\$ 2,453,790
Employment and Training Administration	
Reintegration of Ex-Offenders	\$ 2,453,790
Department of Transportation	\$ 2,253,724
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	
Alcohol Impaired Driving Countermeasures Incentive Grants I	\$ 2,253,724
Department of Veteran's Affairs	\$ 2,926,296

File updated 08/01/13.

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



Source: National Drug Court Institute and ONDCP, August 2013