



IOWA DRUG CONTROL UPDATE

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

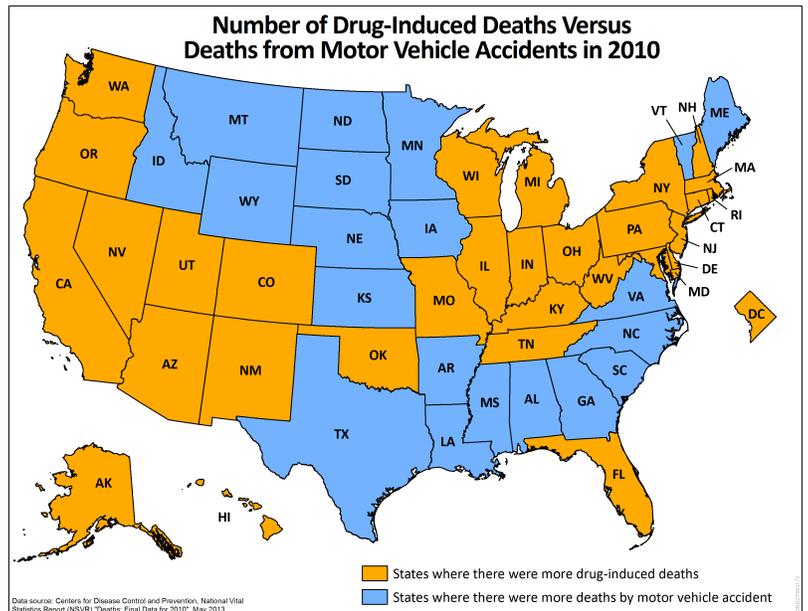
Iowa At-a-Glance:

- The number of meth lab seizure incidents in the state of Iowa increased 102%, from 198 incidents in 2007 to 400 incidents in 2012, according to data from the El Paso Intelligence Center's National Seizure System (EPIC-NSS). Meth lab seizures are still dramatically lower in Iowa than their peak of 1,666 in 2004, prior to the 2005 Federal Combating Methamphetamine Epidemic Act (CMEA).
- Approximately 6.38 percent of Iowa residents reported past-month use of illicit drugs; the national average was 8.82 percent.
- Marijuana is the most commonly cited drug among primary drug treatment admissions in Iowa. In 2012, over 50 percent of all treatment admissions in Iowa were for marijuana, followed by 28 percent of drug treatment admissions for stimulants including methamphetamine.

Drug Use Trends in Iowa

Drug Use in Iowa: 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, 6.38 percent of Iowa residents reported using illicit drugs in the past month. The national average was 8.82 percent. Additionally, 2.61 percent of Iowa 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 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, 258 persons died in Iowa in 2010. This can be compared to the number of persons who died from motor vehicle accidents (400) and firearms (213) in the same year. Iowa drug-induced deaths (8.5 per 100,000 population) were lower than the national rate (12.9 per 100,000).

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

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.

In Iowa, authorized healthcare practitioners (prescribers and pharmacists) are able to access information regarding their patients' use of controlled substances through the **Iowa Prescription Monitoring Program (PMP)**, which became operational in 2009. All Iowa pharmacies that dispense outpatient prescriptions for Schedule II, III, or IV controlled substances are required to report those prescriptions to the PMP. The program helps practitioners identify potential diversion, misuse, or abuse of controlled substances by their patients, while facilitating the most appropriate and effective medical use of those substances.

Source: Iowa Board of Pharmacy: http://www.state.ia.us/ibpe/pmp/pmp_info.html

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.

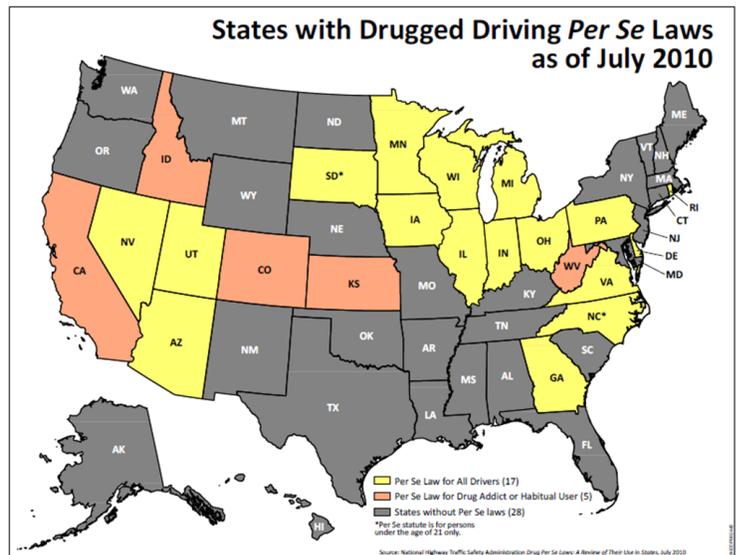
Drugged Driving

ONDCP Action on Drugged Driving

In 2007, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) found that one in eight weekends, 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, including Iowa.

Iowa has an operating *Per Se* standard. Section 321J.2 of Iowa law states that a person commits the offense of operating while intoxicated if the person operates a motor vehicle in the state while any amount of a controlled substance is present in the person, as measured in the person's blood or urine.

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 2013, the following Iowa coalitions received grants from ONDCP:

- Boone County Project SAFE
- Van Buren County Safe Coalition
- SATUCI Youth Partners
- Henry Healthy County Communities
- Garner Asset Project Coalition
- Power Up Youth
- Kossuth Connections: Making the Connection
- RcRAIL coalition
- Benton County Under the Influence Coalition
- Positively Spencer Youth, Inc
- JONES COUNTY SAFE AND HEALTHY YOUTH COALITION

Source: http://www.ondcp.gov/dfc/grantee_map.htm

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.

Midwest HIDTA Iowa: Black Hawk, Linn, Marshall, Muscatine, Polk, Pottawattamie, Scott, and Woodbury counties.

Projects and Task Forces:

- *Des Moines DEA Task Force:* targets major manufacturing, importation, and distribution organizations in the Des Moines area.
- *Muscatine Task Force:* targets distribution organizations in eastern Iowa.

- *Tri-State Sioux City DEA Task Force*: targets the importation, manufacturing, and distribution organizations in the region.
- *Cedar Rapids DEA Task Force*: targets major manufacturing, importation, and distribution organizations in the Cedar Rapids DEA Regional Operations area of responsibility.
- *Quad Cities Metropolitan Enforcement Group*: targets trafficking and distribution organizations in the Rock Island, Moline IL, and Davenport, Bettendorf IA metro area.
- *Iowa Interdiction Support*: operational support for interdiction activities on pre-identified trafficking routes.
- *Special Assistant United States Attorney*: enhances the resources of Southern and Northern District United States Attorney's Offices to aggressively prosecute narcotics trafficking cases at the Federal level, and to cross-designate state prosecutors when appropriate.

Federal Grant Awards Available To Reduce Drug Use in the State of Iowa

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 IA	
Department / Office / Program Name	2012
Department of Agriculture	\$ 11,106,495
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	
Cooperative Extension Service	\$ 11,106,495
Department of Education	\$ 9,842,276
Office of Elementary and Secondary Education	
Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities National Programs	\$ 3,886,005
Twenty-First Century Community Learning Centers	\$ 5,956,271
Department of Health and Human Services	\$ 59,141,218
Administration for Children and Families	
Enhance Safety of Children Affected by Substance Abuse	\$ 1,500,000
Promoting Safe and Stable Families	\$ 2,676,008
Transitional Living for Homeless Youth	\$ 1,000,000
Centers For Medicare and Medicaid Services	
Medical Assistance Program - Grants to States for Medicaid To Treat Substance Abuse	\$ 16,305,902
National Institutes Of Health	
Alcohol Research Programs	\$ 1,694,888
Drug Abuse and Addiction Research Programs	\$ 4,230,686
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	
Block Grants for Prevention and Treatment of Substance Abuse	\$ 13,422,031
Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH)	\$ 336,000
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Projects of Regional and National Significance	\$ 13,686,471
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services-Access to Recovery	\$ 3,389,232
Health Resources and Services Administration	
Healthy Start Initiative	\$ 900,000
Department of Housing and Urban Development	\$ 13,544,116
Community Planning and Development	
Emergency Shelter Grants Program	\$ 2,732,295
Emergency Solutions Grant Program	\$ 1,389,459
Shelter Plus Care	\$ 1,608,060
Supportive Housing Program	\$ 7,814,302
Department Of Justice	\$ 1,467,609
Office of Justice Programs	
Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program	\$ 767,974
Juvenile Accountability Block Grants	\$ 263,199
Juvenile Mentoring Program	\$ 109,910
Tribal Court Assistance Program	\$ 326,526
Department of Labor	\$ 7,221,353
Employment and Training Administration	
Reintegration of Ex-Offenders	\$ 7,223,174
Youthbuild	\$ (1,821)
Department of Transportation	\$ 1,706,591
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	
Alcohol Impaired Driving Countermeasures Incentive Grants I	\$ 1,706,591
Department of Veteran's Affairs	\$ 1,435,206
Veterans Health Administration	
VA Homeless Providers Grant and Per Diem Program	\$ 1,435,206

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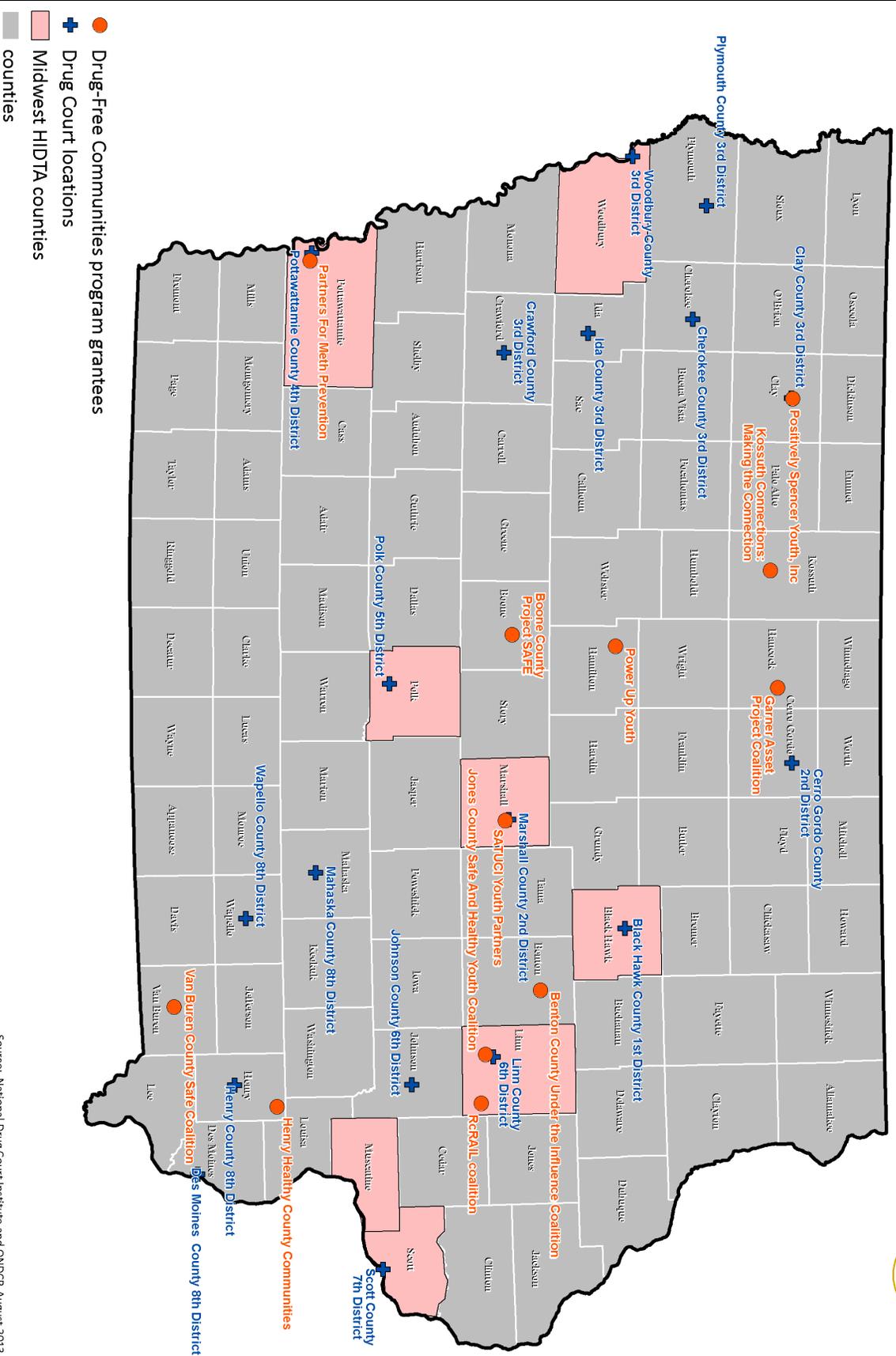
Department / Office / Program Name	2012
Executive Office of The President	\$ 3,697,883
Office of National Drug Control Policy	
Drug-Free Communities Support Program Grants	\$ 1,697,379
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program	\$ 2,000,504
Grand Total	\$ 109,162,747

File updated 08/01/13.

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



ONDCP003204



Source: National Drug Court Institute and ONDCP, August 2013