



## WISCONSIN DRUG CONTROL UPDATE

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

### Wisconsin At-a-Glance:

- In 2009-2010, Wisconsin was one of the top ten states for rates of illicit drug dependence or abuse among persons 12-17.  
*Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2009-2010.*
- Approximately 7.77 percent of Wisconsin residents reported past-month use of illicit drugs; the national average was 8.82 percent.
- The rate of drug-induced deaths in Wisconsin is below the national average.
- Marijuana is the most commonly cited drug among primary drug treatment admissions in Wisconsin. In 2011, nearly one-third of Wisconsin drug treatment admissions were for marijuana.

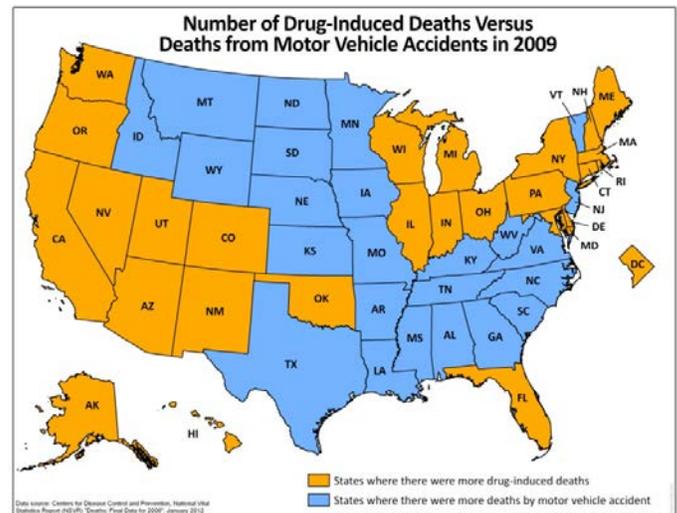
## Drug Use Trends in Wisconsin

**Drug Use in Wisconsin:** 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, 7.77 percent of Wisconsin residents reported using illicit drugs in the past month. The national average was 8.82 percent. Additionally, 3.71 percent of Wisconsin 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, 641 persons died in Wisconsin in 2009. This is compared to the number of persons in Wisconsin who died from motor vehicle accidents (589) and firearms (457) in the same year. Wisconsin drug-induced deaths (11.3 per 100,000 population) were lower than the national rate (12.8 per 100,000).

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

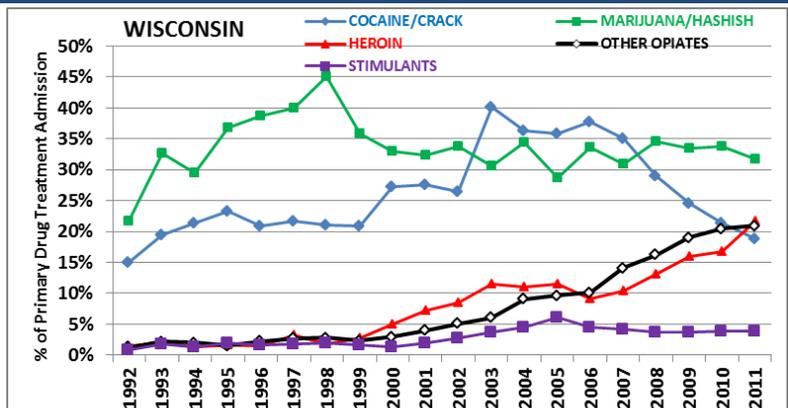


## Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions Data

### Wisconsin Primary Treatment Admissions:

The graph on the right depicts substance abuse primary treatment admissions in Wisconsin from 1992 to 2011. The data show marijuana is the most commonly cited drug among primary drug treatment admissions in Wisconsin, followed by heroin and other opiates (including prescription drugs).

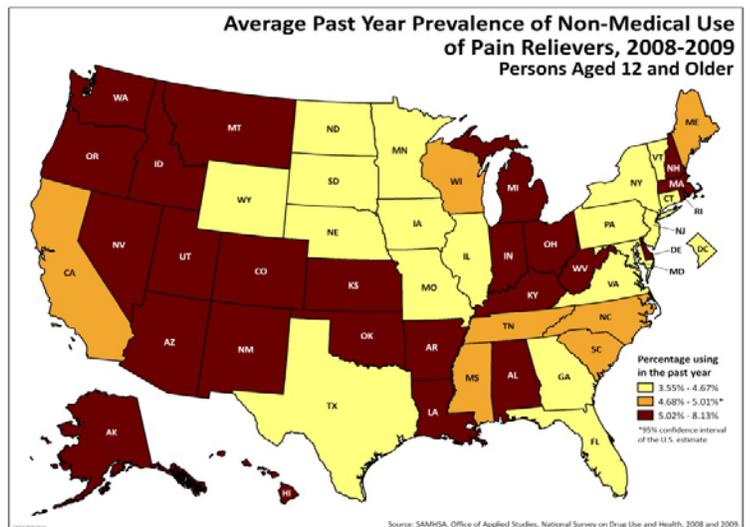
*Source: Treatment Episode Data Set, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration: <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/DASIS.aspx#teds>*



# Prescription Drug Abuse

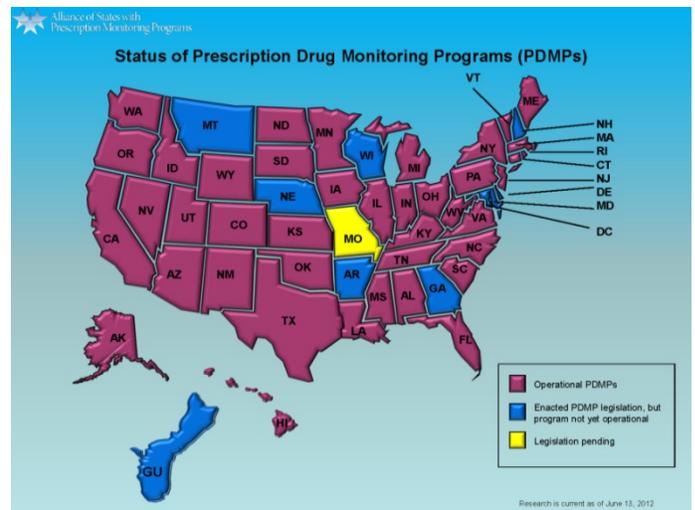
## ONDCP's Efforts to Combat Prescription Drug Abuse

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.



**Wisconsin PDMP:** Legislation authorizing a state Prescription Drug Monitoring Program was enacted in May 18, 2010. The legislation directs the Pharmacy examining board to “require a pharmacist or practitioner to generate a record documenting each dispensing of a prescription drug [controlled substance] and to deliver the record to the board.” The PDMP is not yet operational and regulations are currently pending.

Source: <http://legis.wisconsin.gov/2009/data/acts/09Act362.pdf>; <http://www.pmpalliance.org/content/wisconsin-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

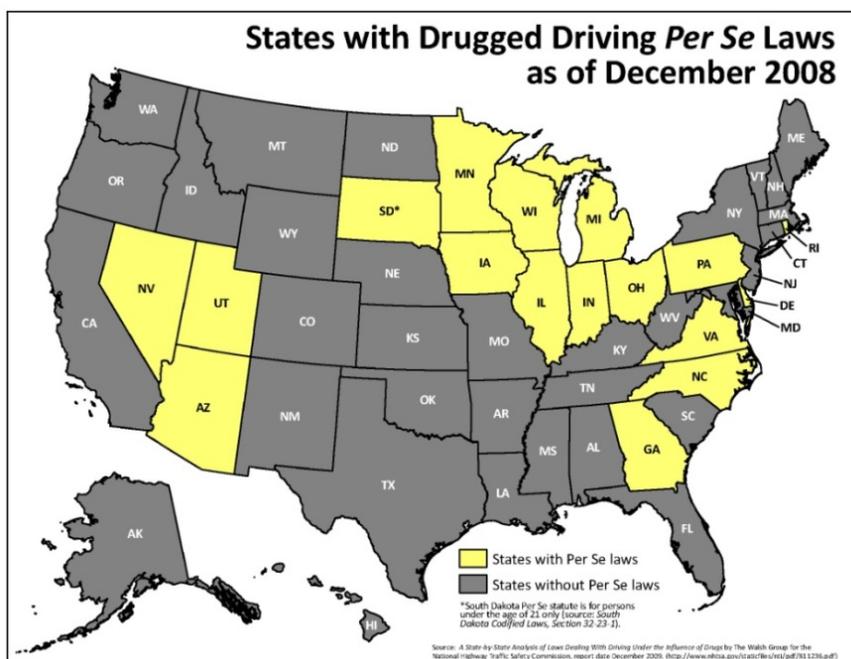
In 2007, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) found that one in eight weekend, nighttime drivers tested positive for illicit drugs. According to recent Fatal Accident Reporting System (FARS) data, one in three motor vehicle fatalities (33 percent) with known drug test results tested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

**Wisconsin has a state *Per Se* law** (*Wisconsin Statutes Annotated Section 346.63*), which stipulates that “No

person may drive or operate a motor vehicle while: (a) Under the influence of an intoxicant, a controlled substance, a controlled substance analog or any combination of an intoxicant, a controlled substance and a controlled substance analog, under the influence of any other drug to a degree which renders him or her incapable of safely driving, or under the combined influence of an intoxicant and any other drug to a degree which renders him or her incapable of safely driving; or (am). The person has a detectable amount of a restricted controlled substance in his/her blood.”



## 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 Wisconsin coalitions received grants from ONDCP:

- Barron County Safe and Stable Families Coalition
- Building a Safer Evansville (BASE)
- Burnett County Adolescent AODA Prevention Coalition
- Community Action for Healthy Living
- COMPASS Prevention Network
- Consortium for Substance Abuse Prevention in Eau Claire County
- Drugs↓= Youth ↑:27th Street West Drug Free Coalition
- Dunn County Partners for Resilience
- Edgerton Coalition for a Healthy Community
- Healthy Communities-Healthy Youth (HCHY) Marquette County
- Healthy Sheboygan County 2010 AODA Committee
- Janesville Mobilizing 4 Change
- Manitowoc County Alliance for Substance Abuse Prevention
- Marathon County Alcohol & Other Drugs Partnership Council
- Marshfield Area Coalition for Youth
- Milwaukee Reality Check Coalition
- Monroe County Safe Communities Coalition
- Ozaukee County Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Prevention Consortium
- Prevention Network of Washington County
- Racine County Youth Coalition (RCYC)
- Re: THINK Winnebago's Healthy Living Partnership
- Rural CODE (Communities Organized for Drug Elimination) Coalition
- Rusk County Youth Council (RCYC)
- S.A.F.E. (Safe Actions for Everyone) Grant County Coalition
- The Lodi Community Action Team
- Together for Jackson County Kids
- Waukesha County Drug Free Communities Coalition
- West Allis-West Milwaukee Community Coalition
- Youth2Youth

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 Wisconsin

**Milwaukee HIDTA:** Brown, Dane, Kenosha, Milwaukee, Racine, Rock, and Waukesha counties.

- The seven-county partnership of 22 local, state and Federal agencies focuses on disrupting and dismantling violent drug trafficking organizations through interdiction (all transportation modes), targeted gang investigations, and multi-jurisdictional conspiracy investigations of traffickers of heroin, cocaine, multiple kilo marijuana, and prescription drug diversion.
- Through the Investigative Support Center (ISC), information is shared throughout the law enforcement community. Special assistance (analytic and technology tools) is provided to the newest county members (Brown, Dane, and Rock counties) to enhance investigative capabilities.

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

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.

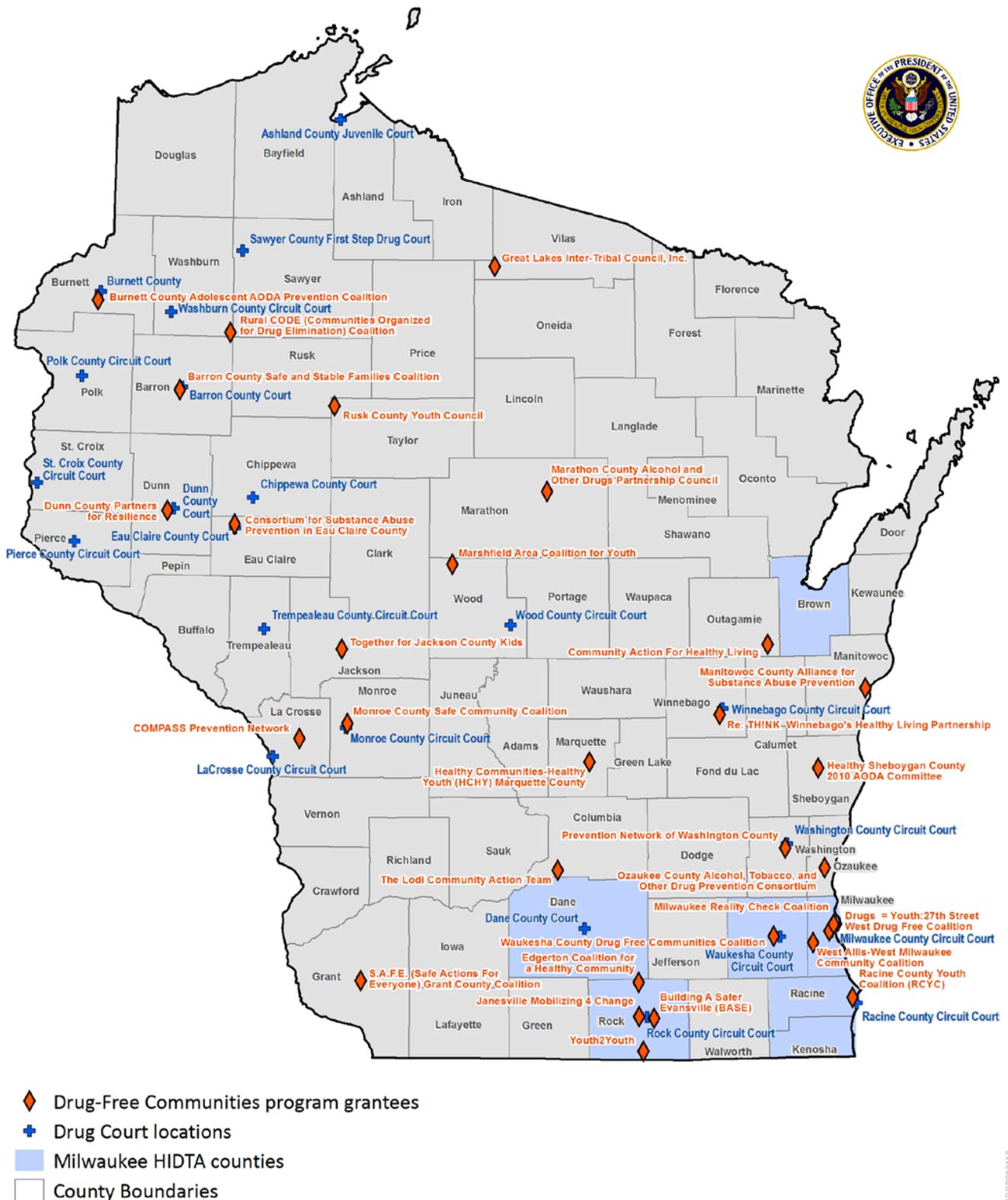
<b>Federal Grant Awards That Help Reduce the Availability and Misuse Of Drugs In The State of WI</b>	
<b>Department / Office / Program Name</b>	<b>2012</b>
<b>Department of Agriculture</b>	<b>\$ 11,112,881</b>
<b>National Institute of Food and Agriculture</b>	
Cooperative Extension Service	\$ 11,112,881
<b>Department of Defense</b>	<b>\$ 3,409,000</b>
<b>The Army</b>	
National Guard Challenge Program	\$ 3,409,000
<b>Department of Education</b>	<b>\$ 19,917,153</b>
<b>Office of Elementary and Secondary Education</b>	
Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities National Programs	\$ 3,367,906
Twenty-First Century Community Learning Centers	\$ 16,549,247
<b>Department of Health and Human Services</b>	<b>\$ 117,599,447</b>
<b>Administration for Children and Families</b>	
Promoting Safe and Stable Families	\$ 307,721
Transitional Living for Homeless Youth	\$ 995,553
<b>Centers For Medicare and Medicaid Services</b>	
Medical Assistance Program - Grants to States for Medicaid To Treat Substance Abuse	\$ 49,483,236
<b>Indian Health Service</b>	
Urban Indian Health Services	\$ 203,711
<b>National Institutes Of Health</b>	
Alcohol Research Programs	\$ 4,380,064
Drug Abuse and Addiction Research Programs	\$ 16,468,780
<b>Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration</b>	
Block Grants for Prevention and Treatment of Substance Abuse	\$ 27,880,736
Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH)	\$ 857,000
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Projects of Regional and National Significance	\$ 11,819,223
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services-Access to Recovery	\$ 3,389,232
<b>Health Resources and Services Administration</b>	
Healthy Start Initiative	\$ 1,814,191
<b>Department of Housing and Urban Development</b>	<b>\$ 26,431,973</b>
<b>Community Planning and Development</b>	
Emergency Shelter Grants Program	\$ 3,461,792
Emergency Solutions Grant Program	\$ 5,170,300
Shelter Plus Care	\$ 1,014,656
Supportive Housing Program	\$ 16,785,225
<b>Department Of Justice</b>	<b>\$ 9,702,859</b>
<b>Office of Justice Programs</b>	
Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program	\$ 600,000
Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program	\$ 200,000
Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program	\$ 4,328,079
Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Discretionary Grants Program	\$ 708,833
Juvenile Accountability Block Grants	\$ 392,636
Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Allocation to States	\$ 467,914
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners	\$ 143,149
Second Chance Act Prisoner Reentry Initiative	\$ 742,616
Tribal Court Assistance Program	\$ 1,868,951
Tribal Youth Program	\$ 250,681

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

<b>Department / Office / Program Name</b>	<b>2012</b>
<b>Department of Labor</b>	\$ <b>7,362,641</b>
<b>Employment and Training Administration</b>	
Reintegration of Ex-Offenders	\$ 2,712,000
Youthbuild	\$ 4,650,641
<b>Department of Transportation</b>	\$ <b>2,441,341</b>
<b>National Highway Traffic Safety Administration</b>	
Alcohol Impaired Driving Countermeasures Incentive Grants I	\$ 2,441,341
<b>Department of Veteran's Affairs</b>	\$ <b>4,473,321</b>
<b>Veterans Health Administration</b>	
VA Homeless Providers Grant and Per Diem Program	\$ 4,473,321
<b>Executive Office of The President</b>	\$ <b>9,154,014</b>
<b>Office of National Drug Control Policy</b>	
Drug-Free Communities Support Program Grants	\$ 3,794,927
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program	\$ 5,359,087
<b>Grand Total</b>	\$ <b>211,604,630</b>

Files updated January, 2013.

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



Source: National Drug Court Institute and ONDCP, October 2012

ONDCP003112