



## NEW YORK DRUG CONTROL UPDATE

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

### New York At-a-Glance:

- In 2008, New York was one of the top ten states for drug-use rates in several categories: past-month marijuana use among young adults age 18-25; past-year cocaine use among persons age 12 and older; illicit drug dependence among persons age 12 and older; and illicit drug dependence among young adults age 18-25.  
*Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) 2007-2008.*
- Approximately 9 percent of New York residents reported past-month use of illicit drugs; the national average was 8 percent.
- The rate of drug-induced deaths in New York is below the national average.
- Heroin is the most commonly cited drug among primary drug treatment admissions in New York.

## Drug Use Trends in New York

**Drug Use in New York:** 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, 9.03 percent of New York residents reported using illicit drugs in the past month. The national average was 8.02 percent. Additionally, 3.54 percent of New York residents reported using an illicit drug other than marijuana in the past month (the national average was 3.58 percent).

*Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration - State Estimates of Substance Use from the 2007-2008 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: <http://oas.samhsa.gov/2k8state/Cover.pdf>*

**Drug-Induced Deaths:** As a direct consequence of drug use, 1,909 persons died in New York in 2007. This is compared to the number of persons in New York who died from motor vehicle accidents (1,478) and firearms (985) in the same year. New York drug-induced deaths (9.9 per 100,000 population) were lower than the national rate (12.7 per 100,000).

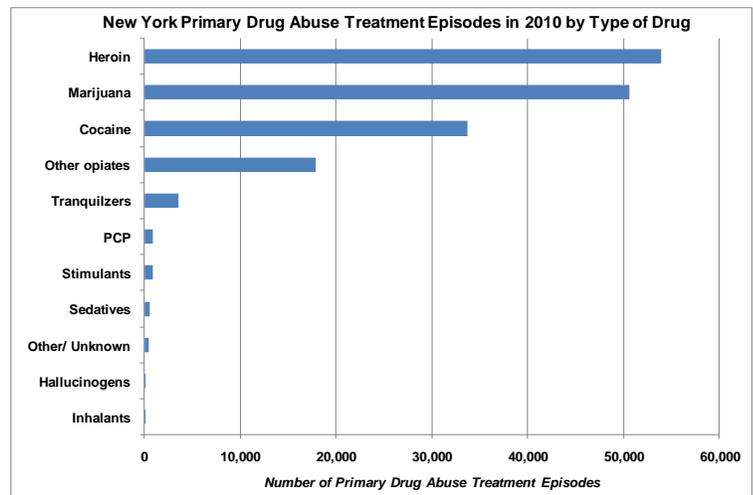
*Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention - National Vital Statistics Reports Volume 58, Number 19 for 2007: [http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr58/nvsr58\\_19.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr58/nvsr58_19.pdf)*

## Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions Data

### New York primary treatment

**admissions:** The graph at right depicts substance abuse primary treatment admissions in New York in 2010. The data show that heroin, followed by marijuana and cocaine, is the most commonly cited drug among primary drug treatment admissions in the state.

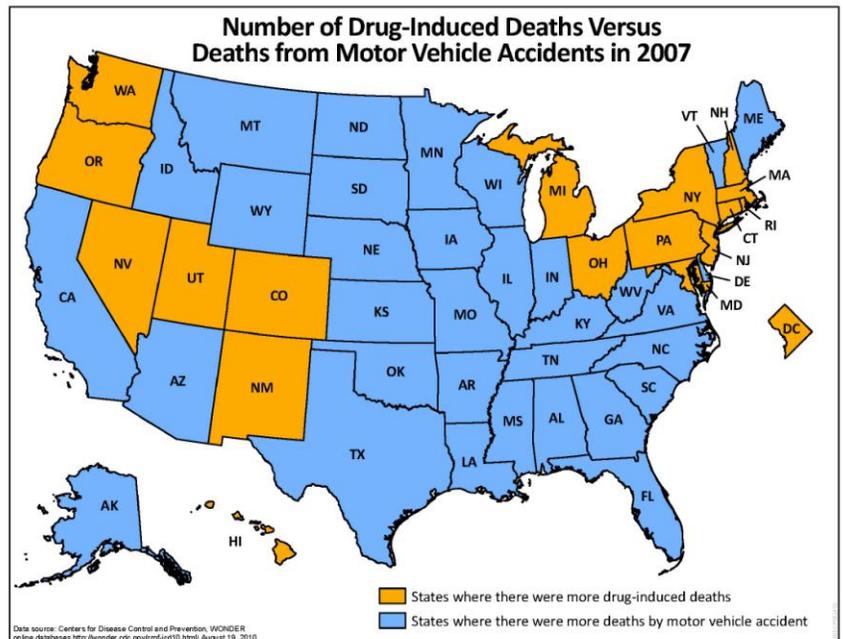
*Source: Treatment Episode Data Set, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration : <http://oas.samhsa.gov/dasis.htm>*



# 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. Thirty-five states have operational PDMP programs established by state legislation and funded by a combination of state and Federal funds. An additional 13 states 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 **Official New York State Prescription Program**, established in 1972 with the state's Controlled Substances Act, monitors controlled substances in Schedules II, III, IV, and V. Prescription data are collected once per month from 4,500 dispensers, with 12 million prescriptions collected annually. The program, overseen by the state Department of Health, Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement, is working on a multi-media campaign to alert parents, practitioners, and related healthcare professionals to the prevalence and danger of prescription drug abuse, including among children.

*Source:* Alliance of States with Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs: <http://www.namsdl.org/resources/New%20York1.pdf>

### **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.

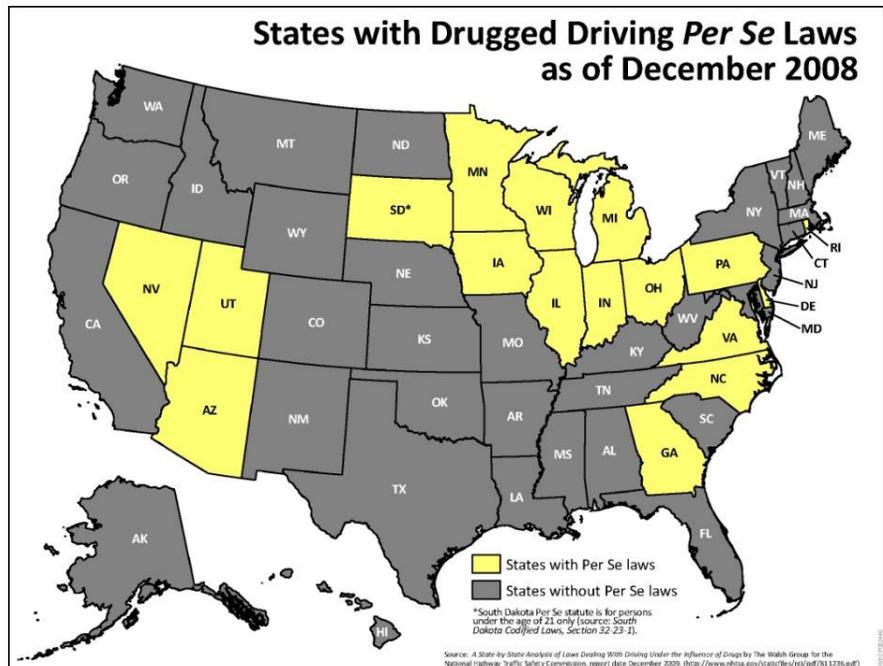
### State-Level Action: Enacting *Per Se* Standards for Impairment

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 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.

### New York does not have a *Per Se* standard.

However, under Section 1192 of the **Consolidated Laws of New York**, no person shall operate a motor vehicle while the person's ability to do so is impaired by the use of a drug, as listed and defined elsewhere in the statute. Proof required: that the person was operating a motor vehicle in New York while using a drug, and that the drug impaired the person's ability to operate the vehicle. No possible defenses are found. Refusal to submit to a drug test is admissible in civil and criminal cases.

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 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 2011, the following New York coalitions received grants from ONDCP:

- Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention Partners (ASAPP'S) (Johnstown)
- Alliance for Safe Kids (ASK) (Yorktown Heights)
- Amityville COMPASS Coalition
- Ardsley SAYF Coalition
- City of Middletown Cares
- Commack Coalition of Caring
- Community Coalition for Healthy Youth
- Community Partners for a Safer New Paltz
- Cortland Area Communities That Care Coalition/ Catholic Charities of Cortland
- Cortlandt Community Coalition
- Croton Community Coalition
- Genesee County Drug Free Communities Coalition
- Glen Cove Community PRIDE Project Coalition
- Healthy Communities that Care Coalition of Livingston County
- HEART Coalition for a Drug Free Rochester
- Hoosick Area Partnership for Parents & Youth
- Islip Drug Education Awareness Coalition
- KYDS Coalition (Birmingham)
- Lake Placid/Wilmington Connecting Youth and Communities Coalition
- Larchmont-Mamaroneck Responsible Action: Drug and Alcohol Resources (RADAR) Coalition
- Long Beach Coalition to Prevent Underage Drinking
- Madison County's Cncl on Alcohol/ Substance Abuse / Promise - The Youth Alliance
- Manhasset Community Coalition Against Substance Abuse, Inc.
- Mount Vernon Communities That Care
- New Rochelle Project FOCUS
- North Fork Alliance (NFA)
- Orleans County United Against Substance Abuse
- Ossining Communities That Care
- PACT - Parents and Community Together
- Partners for Prevention in Allegany County
- Partnership for Ontario County, Inc.
- Partnership for results, Inc
- Plattsburgh Campus and Community Partnership
- Port Chester Cares Community Coalition
- Project FOCUS Coordinating Council
- Putnam County Community Board Coalition
- Rensselaer County Underage Drinking Coalition
- Saratoga Partnership for Prevention
- Seminole Coalition, Inc
- South Orangetown Community Awareness of Substance Abuse
- TEAM Newburgh Substance Abuse Action Team
- Throggs Neck Community Action Partnership
- UNIDOS Inwood Coalition
- West Islip Compass Coalition
- Westchester Coalition for Drug and Alcohol Free Youth
- Wyandanch Compass Coalition
- Wyoming Cty/ Partners for Prevention

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 New York**

**New York/New Jersey HIDTA:** New York City (Bronx, Kings, New York, Richmond, and Queens counties), Albany, Clinton, Erie, Franklin, Monroe, Nassau, Onondaga, Orange, St. Lawrence, Suffolk, and Westchester counties.

- The NY/NJ HIDTA invests in innovative partnerships with law enforcement agencies across four key areas: drug enforcement, information sharing, training, and drug abuse prevention.
- Major HIDTA-supported initiatives include:
  - The New York OCDETF Strike Force, the New Jersey Drug Trafficking Organization Task Force, the El Dorado Money Laundering Task Force, and drug enforcement task forces upstate, all of which focus on disrupting and dismantling drug trafficking and/or money laundering operations;
  - The Regional Fugitive Task Force, which focuses on apprehending most wanted fugitives; and
  - The Investigative Support Center, which provides HIDTA partners with strategic and timely drug intelligence.

**Federal Grant Awards Available to Reduce Drug Use in the State of New York**

The Federal Government awards competitive grants to help states in their efforts to reduce drug use and its harmful consequences. In FY 2010, 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 2010, your State received support under the grant programs shown below.

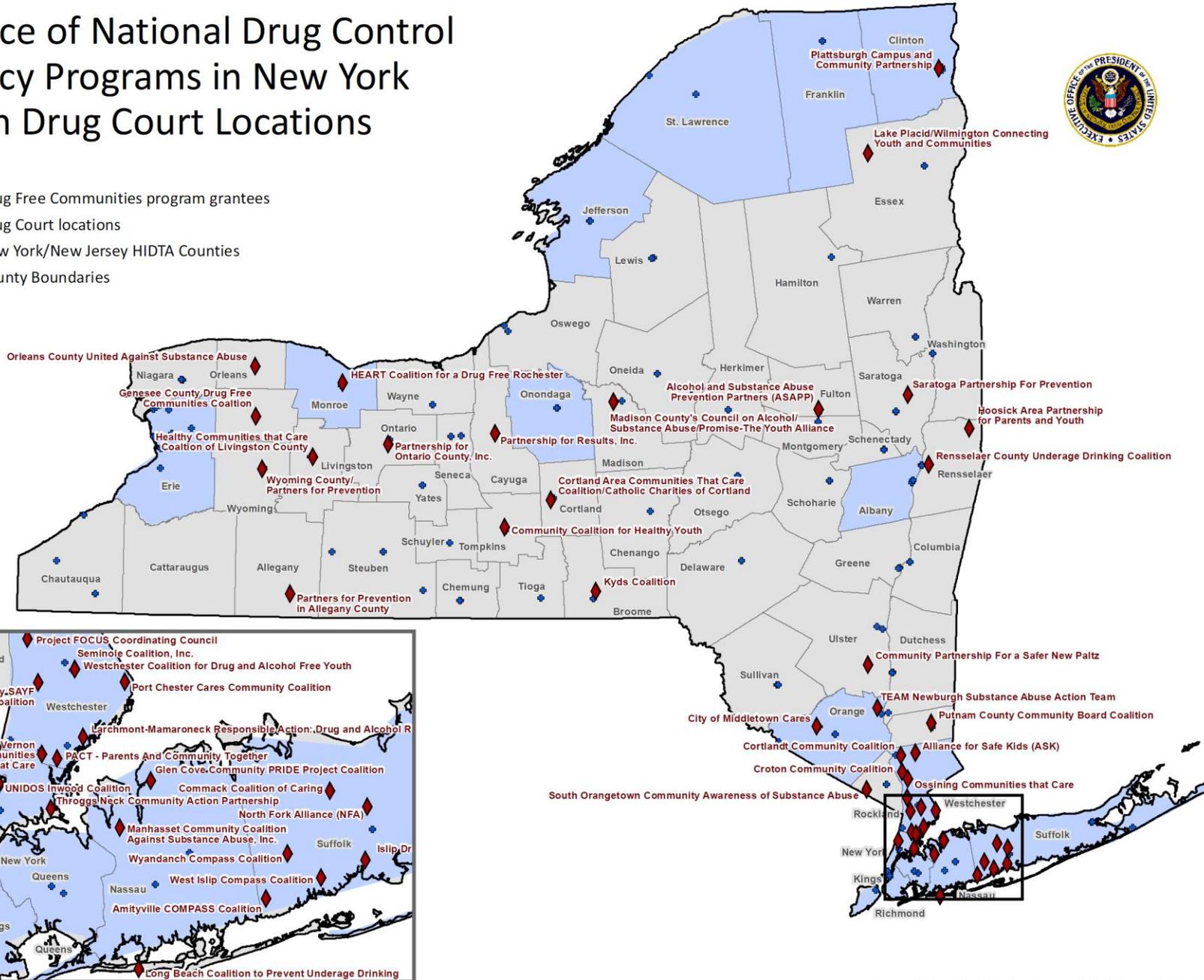
<b>Federal Grant Awards</b>		<b>2010</b>
<b>Department of Education</b>		
<b>Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities_National Programs</b>		<b>13,248,739</b>
Alcohol Abuse Reduction Grants		774,717
Competition To Prevent High-Risk Drinking & Violent Behavior Among College Students		119,775
Safe Schools/Healthy Students Grants		12,354,247
<b>Department of Health and Human Services</b>		
<b>Administration for Children and Families</b>		<b>24,887,265</b>
Enhance the Safety of Children Affected by Parental Methamphetamine or Other Substance Abuse		500,000
Mentoring Children of Prisoners		4,115,334
Promoting Safe and Stable Families		20,271,931
<b>Centers for Disease Control and Prevention</b>		<b>10,797,455</b>
HIV Prevention Activities_Non-Governmental Organization Based		10,797,455
<b>Health Resources and Services Administration</b>		<b>4,875,000</b>
Healthy Start Initiative		4,875,000
<b>Immediate Office of the Secretary of Health and Human Services</b>		<b>1,095,748</b>
Family and Community Violence Prevention Program		1,095,748
<b>Indian Health Service</b>		<b>194,725</b>
Urban Indian Health Services		194,725
<b>National Institutes of Health</b>		<b>112,116,471</b>
Discovery and Applied Research for Technological Innovations to Improve Human Health		24,418,795
Drug Abuse and Addiction Research Programs		87,697,676
<b>Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration</b>		<b>174,210,305</b>
Block Grants for Prevention and Treatment of Substance Abuse		115,911,639
National All Schedules Prescription Electronic Reporting Grant		335,517
Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH)		4,697,000
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services_Projects of Regional and National Significance		49,914,149
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services-Access to Recovery		3,352,000
<b>Department of Housing and Urban Development</b>		
<b>Assistant Secretary for Community Planning and Development</b>		<b>36,926,164</b>
Shelter Plus Care		36,926,164
<b>Assistant Secretary for Housing--Federal Housing Commissioner</b>		<b>15,394,692</b>
Shelter Plus Care		15,394,692
<b>Department of Justice</b>		
<b>Office of Justice Programs</b>		<b>61,588,829</b>
Community Capacity Development Office		1,009,642
Congressionally Recommended Awards		6,662,000
Criminal and Juvenile Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program		493,193
Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program		1,479,760
Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program		32,647,437
Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws Program		356,400
Gang Resistance Education and Training		24,508
Juvenile Accountability Block Grants		2,213,300
Juvenile Mentoring Program		2,975,811
National Institute of Justice Research Evaluation and Development Project Grants		10,019,008
Recovery Act - Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program		11,465
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners		1,051,217
Second Chance Act Prisoner Reentry Initiative		2,645,088
<b>Executive Office of the President</b>		
<b>Office of National Drug Control Policy</b>		<b>12,251,479</b>
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area Program		12,251,479
<b>Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration</b>		<b>6,192,627</b>
Drug-Free Communities Support Program Grants		6,192,627
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>473,779,499</b>

**Note:** Report as of 11/30/2010. FY 2009 includes additional grant awards under the Recovery Act. The Federal, State and Local Shares of Medicaid and the Federal Medicare Programs are not included above. File updated 06/07/2011.

# Office of National Drug Control Policy Programs in New York with Drug Court Locations



- ◆ Drug Free Communities program grantees
- ◆ Drug Court locations
- New York/New Jersey HIDTA Counties
- County Boundaries



Source: National Drug Court Institute and ONDCP, September 2011

ONDCP/005272