

The Australian (illicit) drug policy timeline: 1985-2013

The Australian (illicit) drug policy timeline provides a list of key events, policy and legislative changes that have occurred in Australia between 1985 and February 28 2013. Events are listed by jurisdiction, at the national and state/ territory level. All events added in the last six months are highlighted in **blue**.

Here we list events in **Western Australia only**. For events in other jurisdictions please see the relevant timeline.

DPMP will continue to update the timeline every June and December. Please feel free to email through any comments or suggested inclusions.

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Year	Western Australia
2013	<p>WA Health Promotion Strategic Framework 2012–2016 released (Jan).</p> <p>Amendments to the Misuse of Drugs Act 1981 came into force to introduce a comprehensive definition of drug paraphernalia and new offences concerning the sale and display for sale of drug paraphernalia. This extended the definition of ice pipes or cannabis-smoking paraphernalia to include “anything made or modified to be used in smoking cannabis” and any “device capable of being used for the administration of a prohibited drug by means of the inhaling of the smoke or fumes resulting from the heating or burning of the drug in a crystal, powder, oil or base form.” It also introduced a separate penalty scheme for adults and youth, with more severe penalties where a person sells drug paraphernalia to a person under 18 years (30 Jan).</p>
2012	<p>WA Police issued a warning about a new drug: MDPV (3,4 methylenedioxypropylvalerone). They noted that “the substance has been linked to an increase in drug induced casualties in hospitals in the eastern states, including reported fatal overdoses in South Australia and Victoria” (Jan 12).</p> <p>New ‘synthetic drug’ MDPV (3,4 methylenedioxypropylvalerone) was added to Schedule 9 (Prohibited Substances) of the Poisons Act 1964 (WA), making it illegal from Feb 10. MDPV is structurally related to cathinone or MDMA and has effects including anxiety, paranoia, acute cardiovascular and central nervous system toxicity (Feb 8).</p> <p>WA Night Venues and Entertainment Events Project (NVEEP) coordinated by the Drug and Alcohol Office launched a new campaign: “Stimulants can mask how drunk you really are” (Feb).</p> <p>Brochures on the WA AOD treatment services were translated into 13 different languages: Arabic, Dari, English, French, Indonesian, Italian, Karen, Kirundi, Somali, Vietnamese, Chinese, Swahili, and Dinka. The brochures were developed by the Drug and Alcohol Office to address known barriers to AOD treatment amongst people from culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) backgrounds (Mar).</p> <p>The <i>Misuse of Drugs Amendment Bill 2011</i> came into effect, changing the way in which courts sentence a person convicted of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Selling or supplying prohibited drugs and/or plants to a child, b. Manufacturing or cultivating prohibited drugs or plants in circumstances which endanger the life, health or safety of a child under the age of 16 years, or c. Manufacturing or cultivating prohibited drugs or plants, or possessing Category 1 or 2 items (precursors), in circumstances which caused bodily harm to a child under the age of 16 years. <p>These changes in sentencing for a) and b) include the defined penalties of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • suspended imprisonment; • conditional suspended imprisonment; or • a term of imprisonment. <p>The changes in sentencing for c) [and for subsequent offences under a) and b)] include a mandatory term of imprisonment of 12 months and 6 months respectively (Mar 24).</p> <p>First transitional house in the Kimberley opened to assist people receiving AOD treatment who are at risk of homelessness: Milliya Rumurra. Located in Broome, the house will provide shelter, ongoing case management, assistance with identifying long term permanent housing, and skills development e.g. financial management & training (May).</p> <p>The 2012/13 WA State Budget was announced. Included largest investment in mental health and drug and alcohol services in WA’s history: \$655.2 million. Key measures included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$5 million over two years to trial a new mental health court diversion and support program servicing Perth metropolitan magistrates’ courts, which aims to limit re-offending and improve mental health. • \$2.77 million over four years for drug and alcohol services to support the long term recovery outcomes for people exiting alcohol and other drug residential treatment programs and their families. • \$1.04 million in 2013/14 to continue funding the Australian Medical Procedures Research Foundation’s Fresh Start Recovery Program, while work is progressed to achieve registration of the naltrexone implant with the Therapeutic Goods Administration (May). <p>The Department continued to expand its prison capacity to meet the growing demand in 2011-12. Recently completed and current construction forms part of the largest</p>

Year	Western Australia
	<p>building program to be undertaken in WA corrections history, including a prison specifically designed for Indigenous prisoners.</p> <p>The <i>Illicit Drug Support Plan 2012 – 2015</i>, a supporting document to the <i>Drug and Alcohol Interagency Strategic Framework for Western Australia 2011-2015</i>, was released. This outlines the priority areas and strategies for the coming years. The priority areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cannabis and synthetic cannabinoids. • Amphetamines and ATS (inc ecstasy). • Heroin and other opioids. <p>Other focus areas include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poly drug use. • Other prescription drugs. • Emerging drugs. • Transmission of blood-borne viruses (Sep). <p>Two brothers were charged with possession with intent to sell after being caught with multiple packages of cannabis and ecstasy purchased through the online marketplace Silk Road (Sep).</p> <p>The West Kimberley Regional Prison was opened by Corrective Services Minister Murray Cowper. Informed and overseen by Indigenous people this was specifically designed to be culturally sensitive to Indigenous offenders, using for example self-care units to enable grouping on the basis of family ties or language (Nov).</p> <p>Mental Health Bill 2012 was tabled in Parliament (Nov).</p>
2011	<p>Mental Health Minister Helen Morton announced that an additional \$1.5 million would be provided to support the work of Dr George O’Neil’s Fresh Start Recovery Programme until June 30 2012. They also announced that independent researchers have been contracted by the State Government through DAO to assess steps necessary to progress the application for registration of naltrexone implant treatment with the TGA (Mar).</p> <p>Explosion of a clandestine drug laboratory at a public housing unit, that injured five adults sparked public concern (Mar).</p> <p>Police Minister Rob Johnson announced the government would crack down on drug manufacturers who expose children at risk (Mar).</p> <p>WA Police Serious Organised Crime Strategy 2011-2014 adopted (Apr).</p> <p>WA Police announced they had cracked a major drug syndicate that had been using the interstate road freight transport industry to traffic cannabis from South Australian into Western Australia. The operation conducted with SA Police, Kalgoorlie police and Australian Customs and Border Protection led to the seizure of 29 kg of cannabis, \$25,000 and arrest of three truckies and a Gypsy Jokers bikie gang associate (Apr).</p> <p>Increased media attention to synthetic cannabinoids, such as Kronic, following revelations in <i>The Western Australian</i> of widespread use, especially at mining sites: “One in ten miners uses legal high”. Key evidence put forward was the finding by the WA government drug testing centre, ChemCentre, that of 80 recent tests of WA mineworkers an average of 10% across all mine sites and up to 30% across some sites tested positive to Kronic. Assertions were made this was in large part because the drugs were seen as safe and were not commonly detectable (May).</p> <p>Attorney General announced the provision of \$3.9 million through the Criminal Confiscation Assets Program to local governments and non-profit community groups to re-direct confiscated assets to 28 programs directed at drug use, drug related crime and crime victims (May).</p> <p>Drug and Alcohol Interagency Strategic Framework for WA 2011-15 adopted. Five strategic areas were specified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • focusing on prevention; • intervening before problems become entrenched; • effective law enforcement approaches; • effective treatment and support services; and strategic coordination and capacity building (May). <p>Young man admitted to Royal Perth Hospital post Kronic ingestion with paroxysmal supraventricular tachycardia, an extremely fast heartbeat (Jun).</p> <p>WA Government became first state to announce ban on the possession, sale or intent to supply of seven synthetic cannabinoids including Kronic, Spice, Kaos Voodoo, Mango and Northern Lights. People were given four days to dispose of any supplies, before the substances were added to the Poisons Act 1964 on Friday, June 17. Ban followed a review of harms of synthetic cannabinoids by the Drug and Alcohol Office, WA Police, Department of Health and the ChemCentre (Jun 13).</p> <p>First charge for possession of a synthetic cannabinoid. Man was found in possession of 6 gms of Kronic (21 Jun).</p> <p>WA Legislative Assembly Education and Health Standing Committee completed their Inquiry into the Adequacy and Appropriateness of Prevention and Treatment Services for Alcohol and Illicit Drug Problems in Western Australia. One of three reports released was titled: “<i>Changing patterns in illicit drug use in Western Australia</i>” (Jun).</p> <p>Police Minister Rob Johnson announced a law and order crackdown: ‘we are declaring war on drugs’ (Jul).</p> <p>Labor’s Cannabis Control Act repealed, making it a criminal offence to use, possess or grow cannabis in WA. Under the new laws people apprehended with up to 10 grams of cannabis or a smoking implement may be issued a Cannabis Intervention Requirement (CIR) and diverted to a one hour cannabis intervention session. Successful completion will mean the offender will avoid receiving a criminal conviction. New laws came into effect August 1 (Aug).</p>

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	<p><i>Misuse of Drugs Amendment Bill</i> proposed by Police Minister Rob Johnson assented to. Key aspects included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A mandatory minimum term of 12 months jail for any adult found guilty of causing harm to a child during the production of illegal drugs; • A mandatory minimum term of 12 months jail for a second or subsequent offence that exposes a child to harm during the production of illegal drugs; • A comprehensive definition of drug paraphernalia and related offences (Nov). <p>Australian Lawyers Alliance national director Tom Percy QC labeled the proposed legislation 'desperate', ineffective and 'an admission of failure' of the states inability to control clandestine drug laboratories growth in WA (Aug).</p> <p>Western Australian Police launched a special strike force, Operation Kukri 2, to rescue children living among volatile clandestine drug labs (Aug).</p> <p><i>Misuse of Drugs Amendment Bill</i> adopted – with the support of both sides of parliament (Nov).</p> <p>WA ten year strategic policy for mental health released: "Mental Health 2020: Making it personal and everybody's business" (Nov).</p> <p>WA Police Air Wing conducted a one week operation involving reconnaissance flights to locate cannabis crops from the air. It led to the removal of 1287 cannabis plants from the South West District (Dec).</p>
2010	<p>Reports by the 2008-09 Illicit Drug Data Report that ecstasy pills in Western Australia had become the cheapest in the country – at as little as \$17 per pill and that there had been 78 clan lab seizures in WA in 2008-09 - a 160% increase from 2007-08 (Jun).</p> <p>The WA Government announced it is establishing a Mental Health Commission (Feb).</p> <p>WA Police commenced use of passive drug detection dogs at entertainment precincts and train stations. Policy aimed to clamp down on substance abuse in entertainment precincts (Jul).</p> <p>WA Drug and Alcohol Office along with the Road Safety Council and Western Australian Network of Alcohol and Other Drug Agencies launched a new drug driving campaign. This campaign will attempt to combat the high proportion (1 in 3) of those, either driver or rider, who have died in a car accident and tested positive for illicit drugs (Sep).</p> <p>WA Drug and Alcohol Office launched a new advertising campaign as part of the latest phase in the <i>Alcohol Think Again</i> campaign. It targets the belief that getting drunk is acceptable and comes at a time where the state is seeing a 17% rise in hospitalisations for alcohol-related issues between 2006/07 to 2008/09 (Sep).</p> <p>Cannabis Law Reform Bill 2009 assented to. The bill will repeal the <i>Cannabis Control Act 2003</i> and the <i>Cannabis Control Regulations 2004</i>, effectively replacing the Cannabis Infringement Notice scheme (CIN) with a Cannabis Intervention Requirement (CIR) scheme. Under the new law offenders detected for use or possession of cannabis and/or smoking implements can avoid criminal prosecution only if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They possess up to 10 grams of cannabis; and • They complete a Cannabis Intervention Session (CIS) (usually within 28 days). <p>Key rules include that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Those under 18 receive up to 2 opportunities to receive a CIS; • Those over 18 receive up to 1 opportunity. <p>The new bill also makes sale of paraphernalia to a young person subject to a fine of \$24,000 and/or 2 years imprisonment and sale of cannabis smoking paraphernalia to adults subject to a fine of up to \$10,000 (Oct 14).</p> <p>Project STOP mandated in Western Australia, requiring all pharmacists to use electronic real time recording of pseudoephedrine products prior to making decisions about the legitimacy of sales of pseudoephedrine-based products. This made Western Australia the second state, following Queensland to mandate real time monitoring (Nov).</p>
2009	<p>WA Premier Mr Barnett revealed tackling WA's drug problem would be at the forefront of his government's agenda, declaring that 'Labor had a tolerance of drug-taking' ... 'we are going to change that' (Jan).</p> <p>Death of Gemma Thoms, a 17 year teenager, after she took 3 ecstasy tablets before entering the Perth Big Day Out music festival. Friends said she had panicked at the sight of police searching festival goers (Feb 1).</p> <p>Media surrounding the death of Gemma Thoms criticised the heavy-handedness of police at music events and reignited debate on the risks of particular methods of drug law enforcement, especially the use of sniffer dogs (Feb).</p> <p>In an Australian first, WA Police trialed use of drug amnesty bins at music concerts. After 3 mths trial was deemed a failure. WA Police found amnesty bins tied up a lot of resources and were rarely used (Mar-Jun).</p> <p>Media reports of brown Afghan heroin on the streets in Perth (Mar).</p> <p>The "Review of Western Australian Drug Driving Laws" by the Centre for Automotive Safety Research identified problems with the drug testing kits (the Cozart Drug Detection System). The kits were giving false negatives, particularly for THC. Given such problems the reviewers recommended delaying the general roll out of drug driving testing in WA and that a further 12 month trial be undertaken with new drug testing kits (Apr).</p> <p>Radio announcements used to spread knowledge particularly amongst Indigenous communities about drug diversion programs in Western Australia. This was designed to increase uptake of diversion programs (Apr??).</p> <p>Parliamentary inquiry by the Education and Health Committee established into the Adequacy and Appropriateness of Prevention and Treatment Services for Alcohol and</p>

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	<p>Illicit Drug Problems in Western Australia. Terms of reference included establishing the impact and social costs of AOD problems to the WA community, the adequacy of current training for medical and other health professionals in AOD issues and the adequacy, accessibility and appropriateness of services for school-aged students, treatment and prevention services (May). Submissions occurred June 2009-June 2010.</p> <p>Inaugural conference held "Making it Happen: responding to Alcohol and Other Drug (AOD) issues across the sectors" which brought together more than 500 delegates from government and non-government alcohol and drug agencies. Conference was hosted by the Western Australian Drug and Alcohol Office, Palmerston Association, Department for Child Protection, Department of Corrective Services, Department of the Attorney General and the Mental Health Division (Dep of Health) (11-13 May).</p> <p>WA Liberal party provided \$500,000 funding for Dr George O'Neil's struggling Naltrexone clinic on the condition that he appoint an independent researcher to determine the steps needed to attain registration of the Naltrexone implants with the Therapeutic Goods Administration (May).</p> <p>Education and Health Standing Committee Inquiry into the Adequacy and Appropriateness of Prevention and Treatment Services for Alcohol and Illicit Drug Problems in Western Australia (May).</p> <p>As part of the 2009-10 budget the WA Liberals announced a new Custodial Infrastructure Program: the most significant custodial expansion in WA history. The program is estimated to cost \$655 million and will provide an additional 1,657 prisoner beds across the Western Australian prison system by the end of 2014. As part of this two new prisons will be constructed: the West Kimberley Regional Prison (150 beds) and the Eastern Goldfields Regional Prison (350 beds) (May).</p> <p>WA police commenced use of sniffer dogs (Jun).</p> <p>Discussion paper released by WA Law Reform Commission into Court intervention programs. Paper recommended and has asked for comment on the idea of expanding eligibility criteria for drug diversion through mainstream courts and drug courts (Jun).</p> <p>Unlicensed Driving Vehicle Sanctions introduced. Sanctions range from 28 day roadside impoundment to court imposed sanctions for repeat offenders including impoundment for up to 3 or 6 months duration. Law has potential to impact upon individuals who have their license suspended under the cannabis infringement notice scheme. Enacted 1 July.</p> <p>Northbridge entertainment precinct was declared a "designated public area" within which police could stop and search any person <i>without</i> provision of reasonable suspicion, subject to the adoption of the Prohibited Behaviours Bill. The new ruling was designed to reduce anti-social behavior in the precinct (Oct)</p> <p>New bill introduced (Prohibited Behaviours Bill) to empower police to fight anti-social behavior and drug offences in WA. The new legislation would mean police could stop and search a person or a vehicle in specifically declared public areas without the requirement that they have to prove reasonable suspicion. It would also mean that the court could enforce two year orders on offenders (anyone aged over 14) who have been deemed to repeatedly engage in anti-social behavior including alcohol-fueled violence, graffiti or inappropriate behavior in public spaces and publish if deemed necessary the names, photos or description of any offender (Dec).</p> <p>Cannabis Law Reform Bill 2009 tabled. Proposed changes to the law include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the introduction of a new limit for possession of 10 grams of cannabis or less – down from the existing 30 grams; • a requirement for all first time cannabis offenders (adult and juvenile) found in possession of 10grams of cannabis or less and/or a smoking implement with traces of cannabis to attend a mandatory cannabis intervention session; and • that cannabis cultivation be a criminal offence (Dec). <p>A viral video, called <i>Camel Girl</i> was released onto YouTube as part of the Drug and Alcohol Office's 2009/10 night venues and entertainment events campaign. It was designed as a 'cult' viral video to raise awareness of the importance of drinking water and rehydrating at festivals and received over 45,000 unique views by March 2010 (24 Dec).</p>
2008	<p>Aboriginal Drug Court day program commenced at Perth Drug Court. Program ran one afternoon per week and provided dedicated Aboriginal specific rehabilitation and counseling options for Indigenous participants (Jan).</p> <p>Largest domestic seizure of MDMA recorded in Western Australia. The 45kg of MDMA powder was shipped from the Netherlands (Apr).</p> <p>Joint agency taskforce involving Australian Federal Police (AFP), Western Australia Police (WAPol), Australian Crime Commission (ACC) and Customs seized the largest recorded pill-making press in WA and arrested members of an emerging ecstasy syndicate, thereby dismantling the intended establishment of a large MDMA lab in Perth (May).</p> <p>Needle and Syringe Program Review 2007 released. Report identified that there had been a 16.5% increase in the number of needles and syringes distributed between 2001 and 2006 and that while Needle Syringe Exchange Programs accounted for only 2% NSP outlets they distributed 55% of all needles and syringes. This reflected changing consumer preferences. Evaluators identified the need for ongoing training (particularly for pharmacies where only 52% staff were trained) and recommended integrating NSPs in rural/remote areas into primary health care services and expanding the use of vending machines (Jul).</p> <p>Needle Syringe Vending Machines introduced in Geraldton Regional Hospital and Nickol Bay Hospital (Aug).</p> <p>WA Liberals elected in coalition with the Nationals and Independents on a mandate to repeal the Cannabis Infringement Notice Scheme and provide a tougher response to cannabis (Sep).</p>
2007	<p>WA Police commenced random roadside drug testing for cannabis, amphetamines and ecstasy (May).</p>

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	<p>WA Illicit Amphetamine Drug Summit held to identify and develop strategies to respond to amphetamines (3 July).</p> <p>WA Illicit Amphetamine Summit – Government Action Plan adopted. Included 49 initiatives arising from Drug Summit.</p> <p>Review of Cannabis Infringement Notice (CIN) scheme tabled in WA Parliament. Review recommended continuing with the CIN scheme, but expanding the scheme to juveniles (with compulsory cannabis education), reducing the quantity of cannabis to which the scheme applied (from 30 to 15 grams), removing eligibility for cultivation of any plants, and increasing fines for non-compliance (Nov).</p> <p>Criminal Code Amendment (Drink and Food Spiking) Bill 2007 adopted. Bill created a new offence of spiking a person's drink or food with an intoxicating substance with intent to harm the person (maximum penalty 3 years imprisonment or 12 months and a \$12,000 fine for summary offence) (Nov).</p>
2006	
2005	<p>Western Australian Drug and Alcohol Strategy 2005-2009 adopted</p> <p>Strong Spirit Strong Mind- WA Aboriginal Alcohol and Other Drugs Plan 2005-09. adopted</p> <p>Baseline evaluation of Cannabis Infringement Notice Scheme completed</p> <p>Conditional Suspended Imprisonment Order (CSI) for use in drug court introduced (May)</p> <p>Amendments to the <i>Misuse of Drugs Act 1981</i> and <i>Misuse of Drugs Regulations 1982</i> increase regulation of the supply of precursor chemicals and apparatus. This gave legislative backing to a previously voluntary Code of Conduct to minimise the risk of diversion of precursor chemicals and apparatus for the manufacture of illicit drugs.</p>
2004	<p>Cannabis Infringement Notice Scheme introduced, for use or possession of up to 30g cannabis, possession of a smoking implement or cultivation of up to 2 non-hydroponic cannabis plants. Under the scheme eligible offenders will have the option to avoid a criminal conviction by paying a fine or attending a cannabis education session. Failure to pay will result in a further fine and/or suspension of drivers license (Mar).</p> <p>YPOP (Young Person's Opportunity Program) and IDP (Indigenous Diversion Program) introduced</p>
2003	<p>Cannabis Control Act 2003 amended the Misuse of Drugs Act 1981 to allow cannabis infringement notices to be issued (Jan)</p> <p>POP (Pre-sentence Opportunity Program) introduced (Mar)</p> <p>PSO (Pre-Sentence Order) for use in drug court introduced (Sep)</p> <p>STIR (Supervised Treatment Intervention Regime) introduced (Nov)</p>
2002	<p>WA Drug and Alcohol Strategy 2002-2005: Putting People First adopted (Aug)</p> <p>2000 (Dec) -The <i>Criminal Property Confiscation Act 2000 (CPCA)</i> - permits the State to apply to have all assets of a convicted drug trafficker seized.</p>
2001	<p>Trial of needle and syringe vending machine in Kalgoorlie Regional Hospital (Mar)</p> <p>WA Community Drug Summit. Recommended new governance structure, increased early intervention, more treatment, particularly detoxification and to look at ways of introducing a new prohibition with civil penalties scheme for cannabis use/possession (13-17 Aug).</p> <p>WA Government established Working Party on Drug Law Reform chaired by John Prior to examine how to set up prohibition with civil penalties scheme.</p> <p>Evaluation of the Needle Syringe Vending Machine at Kalgoorlie Regional Hospital reported an increase in the number of fitpacks dispensed, no change in the numbers discarded and a decrease in the number of people entering the hospital at night.</p> <p>New <i>Drug Aware</i> website, funded by the Drug and Alcohol Office, piloted for young people wanting credible online information on drugs (2001).</p>
2000	<p>COAG-IDDI agreement signed and All Drug Diversion (police scheme) launched (Oct)</p> <p>WA first Drug Courts launched (Drug Court Regime and Children's Court Drug Court) (Nov).</p> <p>First mobile NESP site opened in Bunbury.</p> <p>Launch of NVEEP (Night Venues and Entertainment Events Project) a project aimed at preventing alcohol and drug-related harm at entertainment events and venues in WA. NVEEP is a joint project between the Drug and Alcohol Office (DAO), Racing Gaming and Liquor, WA Police, Nightclub Owners' Association, Australian Hotels Association, Events Industry Association and the National Drug Research Institute. Specific aims included: developing and implementing venue practices and policies that promote responsible attitudes towards drugs; and implementing environmental strategies to reduce drug-related harm.</p> <p>The <i>Criminal Property Confiscation Act 2000 (CPCA)</i> - permits the State to apply to have all assets of a convicted drug trafficker seized. This was the first state to introduce such a law (Dec).</p>
1999	<p>Government announced intention to establish a drug court.</p> <p>Second action plan, 'Together Against Drugs Strategy 1999–2001', launched.</p>
1998	<p>Trial of cautioning and education system for simple cannabis offences launched.</p>

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1997	WA first Drug Strategy, 'Together Against Drugs,' released WA Drug Abuse Strategy Office formed Western Australia's heroin overdose prevention strategy initiated First fixed NESP site opened in Perth (Sep).
1996	New user group established – Western Australia Substance Users Association (WASUA) (May). Drug Aware program, funded by the Drug and Alcohol Office, commenced to provide young people with prevention and harm reduction messages about illicit drug use.
1995	Premier's Task Force on Drug Abuse established in Premier's Department
1994	Amendments to The Poisons Act 1964 legalised the provision of needles and syringes to drug users
1993	
1992	
1991	
1990	Formation of the Western Australian Lions Drug Education Foundation
1989	
1988	
1987	User group - Western Australia IV Equity (WAIVE) formed First Needle and Syringe Exchange Programs established in WA (Jul)
1986	
1985	