

Pushing Back Against Meth:

***A Progress Report on the Fight Against
Methamphetamine in the United States***



Office of National Drug Control Policy

Thursday, November 30th, 2006

www.WhiteHouseDrugPolicy.gov

www.MethResources.gov

Pushing Back Against Meth: A Progress Report on the Fight Against Methamphetamine in the United States

Summary of Findings

This report highlights good news for America: a nationwide drop in methamphetamine laboratory incidents. This is a pattern observed, to varying degrees, in nearly every State. In 2004, there were approximately 17,750 methamphetamine laboratory incident seizures by law enforcement in the United States. In 2005, this number was 12,500 – a decline of more than 30%. Although 2006 numbers are not yet final, early 2006 data suggests that the decline is continuing at about the same pace.

The primary reason for this positive trend is the enactment of various State laws, starting with Oklahoma in April 2004, which implemented restrictions on transactions involving products containing certain chemicals (primarily, ephedrine and pseudoephedrine) that can be used to make methamphetamine. By early 2006, more than 40 States had implemented some type of new restriction on retail transactions involving these products. Then, on September 30, 2006, the Combat Methamphetamine Epidemic Act of 2005 (CMEA) went fully into effect. The law set a nationwide baseline standard for how to legally sell these products, which include some popular over-the-counter cold medications.

Although the CMEA is effective nationwide, the State laws, which vary widely in content, are concurrently in effect. The most notable provisions of the Federal law are also addressed by many of the State laws: where products containing these chemicals can be sold, how and where the products must be stored, what amount may be purchased or sold in a single transaction or in a month, and whether purchasers must show identification and sign a logbook. If the State law is less strict than the Federal CMEA on a certain issue, then compliance with the State provision is insufficient, and the Federal law, as a practical matter, is controlling. Conversely, if the State law is stricter on a certain issue than the Federal CMEA, then the State law, as a practical matter, is the controlling standard on that point. (In both cases, of course, retailers and others subject to the laws must show compliance with both.) Unsurprisingly, some States are a hybrid of the two situations, with the State law more lenient in some respects and stricter in others.

This report attempts to describe the various restrictions in all 50 States and compare them to the Federal CMEA standard implemented in September 2006.¹ It is not intended as a legal guide, and should not be used by retailers or others to gauge their own compliance. This report attempts to measure the impact of the various State laws in light of the declines in methamphetamine production in the State, and it also notes changes in positive drug tests for amphetamine in the workplace. In some States, enactment of the law was followed by a swift and sudden decline in methamphetamine laboratory incidents – sometimes, by as much as 75% or more. In some other States, however, the decline was less dramatic. This report may be helpful to State policymakers interested in understanding the effect of various types of restrictions on the sale of these chemicals, or in considering further restrictions at the State level.

Results of workplace drug testing for amphetamines (which include methamphetamine) are included for the first five months of 2006, compared to the same time period in 2005 and previous years back to, and including, 2000. Although the State methamphetamine precursor control laws were generally aimed at curbing methamphetamine production primarily (and use secondarily), workplace drug-testing information is provided in the hope that it will be additionally helpful data for State policymakers interested in understanding the extent of drug use in their State.

The Combat Methamphetamine Epidemic Act, in effect for exactly two months at the time of this report's release, is based on these successful State approaches for curbing methamphetamine production. The Bush Administration is committed to the CMEA's full implementation, and looks forward to aggressively pursuing further declines in methamphetamine production in the United States.

¹ The Federal CMEA has been in effect for two months prior to this publication, which is not sufficient time to measure the impact of the law. This report summarizes, rather than exhaustively details, each State law. Retailers and other individuals or organizations interested in compliance with these State laws, and with the Federal law, should consult the actual statute, any related regulations, and legal authorities as appropriate. Also note that this document intentionally omits minor differences between State laws and the Federal CMEA, and does not discuss provisions of the CMEA or State laws that apply to mail or Internet orders.

A Note About Methodology

- In reviewing the number of methamphetamine laboratory incidents, this report relies on the Drug Enforcement Administration's Clandestine Laboratory Seizure System (CLSS). State and local law enforcement agencies report their methamphetamine laboratory incident seizures to CLSS, and these typically become reliable six months after the month measured, meaning that for most States, data is only available through April 2006. However, some States centrally track their own data, and where available, these numbers – which may be as recent as October 2006 – were used.
- The implementation dates of the various State laws range from April 2004 (Oklahoma) to November 2006 (South Carolina). States for which three or fewer months of data are available were generally listed as "data not yet available."
- This report intentionally omits discussion of special exemptions to State laws. For example, some State laws apply to all products containing pseudoephedrine except those in liquid or gelatin capsule form; other State laws exempt certain pediatric products. Instead of listing each of these exemptions, interested parties are urged to carefully review the actual State law or consult an attorney.
- This report is a State-by-State analysis of national-level data. The quality of State-level information is contingent upon the data provided by each State.

The report sought to utilize the most reliable and recent information available regarding State laws, methamphetamine laboratory incident seizures and positive workplace tests for amphetamines. The Administration welcomes input or information from State officials in possession of more timely information concerning State laws, methamphetamine laboratory incident seizures or other relevant data. Contact information is available at www.methresources.gov/ContactUs.aspx.

United States: The Combat Methamphetamine Epidemic Act of 2005

Summary: The [Combat Methamphetamine Epidemic Act of 2005](#) (CMEA) went into effect in two stages. First, on April 8th, 2006, purchase limits, mail order restrictions and blister-pack requirements went into effect. Since April 8th, there has been a nationwide sales limit of 3.6 grams of products containing pseudoephedrine or ephedrine within a 24-hour period, and a 30-day purchase limit of 9 grams. Additionally, all non-liquid forms of the product are required to be in blister packs or similar packaging.

Federal Standard: The United States Combat Methamphetamine Act

Effective Dates: 4/8/2006
9/30/2006

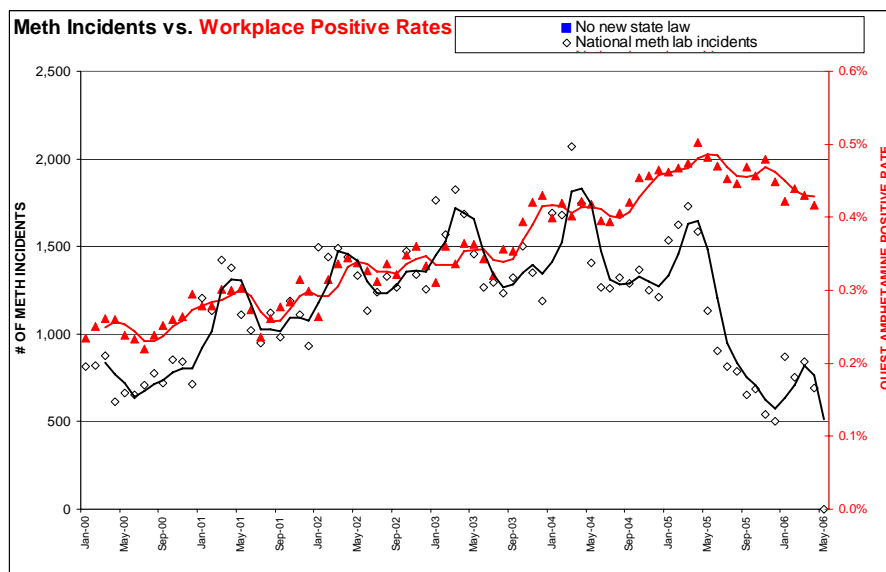
Sales locations limited to pharmacies? No
Behind the counter/locked cabinet? Yes
All listed chemicals*? Yes
Daily sales limit: 3.6 g
30-day purchase limit: 9 g
Identification/logbook requirement? Yes

* "Listed chemicals" means any product containing ephedrine (EPH), pseudoephedrine (PSE), or phenylpropanolamine (PPA).

On September 30th, the rest of CMEA, including the product placement and identification/logbook requirements, went into effect. These provisions require that all single-entity and multi-active products containing any of those three chemicals – called "listed chemicals" in the bill – be kept behind a store counter or in a locked cabinet. The CMEA does not restrict the sale of products containing listed chemicals to pharmacies, and does not classify these chemicals as Schedule V controlled substances. The CMEA requires purchasers of products containing listed chemicals to provide photo identification, and to sign a logbook with information about the purchase.

State	Amph Positives, 2000 (Jan-)	Quest Amph Positives, 2001 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2002 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2003 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2004 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2005 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2006 (Jan-May)	% Change 2005-2006
National	0.25%	0.29%	0.32%	0.35%	0.41%	0.48%	0.42%	-12.40%

Nationwide Data Round-up: Nationally, monthly methamphetamine laboratory incidents have been decreasing since reaching a high of 2,049 in March 2004. In 2004 there were about 17,750 methamphetamine laboratory incidents, compared to approximately 12,500 incidents in 2005 – a drop of more than 30%. In the first four months of 2006 – the most recent period of time for which this data is available – there were 3,160 methamphetamine laboratory incidents reported, compared to 6,472 and 7,208 in the same time period in 2005 and 2004, respectively. This represents a 51.1% decline from 2005 and 56.1% decline from 2004, although late data entries will probably increase final tallies of laboratory incidents by a small number. It is important to note that the CMEA became fully effective on September 30th, 2006, and therefore the nationwide decline in methamphetamine laboratory incidents is due to the various State laws on which the CMEA is based, not the CMEA itself. Additionally, workplace drug testing results showed a 12.4% decrease in positive tests for amphetamine, measuring the first five months in 2006, compared to the same period one year earlier.



Alabama

62% decline in meth lab incidents
positive amphetamine workplace tests: +3.6%

Federal Standard: The United States Combat Methamphetamine Act		Alabama State Law: Less strict than Federal standard	
<u>Effective Dates:</u> 4/8/2006 9/30/2006		<u>Effective Date:</u> July 1, 2005	
Sales locations limited to pharmacies? No		Sales locations limited to pharmacies? No	
Behind the counter/locked cabinet? Yes		Behind the counter/locked cabinet? Yes	
All listed chemicals? Yes		<i>All listed chemicals?</i> PSE, EPH	
Daily sales limits: 3.6 g		<i>Transaction limit:</i> 2 pkg/6 g	
30-day purchase limit: 9 g		<i>30-day purchase limit:</i> --	
Identification/logbook requirement? Yes		Identification/logbook requirement? Yes	

"Listed chemicals" means any product containing ephedrine (EPH), pseudoephedrine (PSE), or phenylpropanolamine (PPA). Items in bold indicate the controlling standard in the state. Items in *italics* indicate that the provision is trumped by a stricter standard.

Summary: Alabama's methamphetamine precursor law took effect on July 1st, 2005, except for the registration requirement, which was effective on October 1, 2005.

Alabama's law covers all products containing pseudoephedrine or ephedrine, and has purchase limits that are less strict than the CMEA. In a single sale, 2 packages or 6 grams can be sold – less strict than the CMEA. Although Alabama has a 6 gram purchase limit per month, this is only activated with the "intent to manufacture methamphetamine," and is thus not a universal limit. Products in which the sole ingredient is pseudoephedrine or ephedrine can only be sold in blister packs.

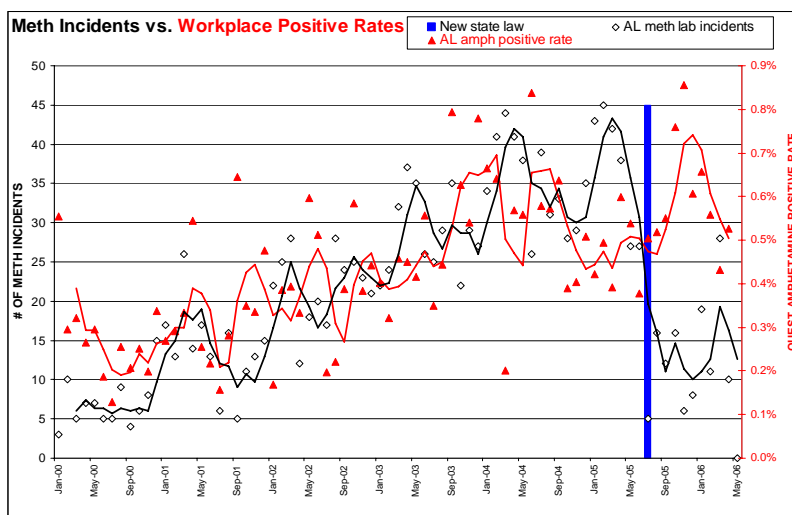
Alabama does not limit sales of products containing methamphetamine precursor chemicals like pseudoephedrine to pharmacies, and does not classify products containing those chemicals as Schedule V drugs under the State scheduling scheme. Like the CMEA, Alabama has an identification and logbook requirement. Sole ingredient products must be kept behind the store counter or in a locked container; multi-active products can be kept under video surveillance (although the CMEA is stricter on this point).

Note: On October 1, 2009, no product containing ephedrine or pseudoephedrine may be sold, unless the product is made with "lock technology" to prevent conversion into methamphetamine.

State	Quest Amph Positives, 2000 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2001 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2002 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2003 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2004 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2005 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2006 (Jan-May)	% Change 2005-2006
AL	0.33%	0.34%	0.38%	0.41%	0.52%	0.50%	0.51%	3.63%

Alabama Data Round-up:

In Alabama, methamphetamine laboratory incidents declined just over 62% in the period from July 1st, 2005, to April 30, 2006 (98 incidents), compared to the year before (260 incidents). Workplace drug testing results showed a 3.63% increase in positive tests for amphetamine, measuring the first five months in 2006, compared to the same period one year earlier.



Alaska

meth lab incident data not available
positive amphetamine workplace tests: -46.9%

Federal Standard: The United States Combat Methamphetamine Act		Alaska State Law: Slightly stricter than Federal standard.	
Effective Dates: 4/8/2006 9/30/2006		Effective Date: June 6, 2006	
Sales locations limited to pharmacies? No		Sales locations limited to pharmacies? No	
Behind the counter/locked cabinet? Yes		Behind the counter/locked cabinet? Yes	
All listed chemicals? Yes		All listed chemicals? Yes	
Daily sales limits: 3.6 g		Daily sales limits: 3.6 g	
30-day purchase limit: 9 g		30-day purchase limit: 6 g	
Identification/logbook requirement? Yes		Identification/logbook requirement? Yes	

“Listed chemicals” means any product containing ephedrine (EPH), pseudoephedrine (PSE), or phenylpropanolamine (PPA). Items in bold indicate the controlling standard in the state. Items in *italics* indicate that the provision is trumped by a stricter standard.

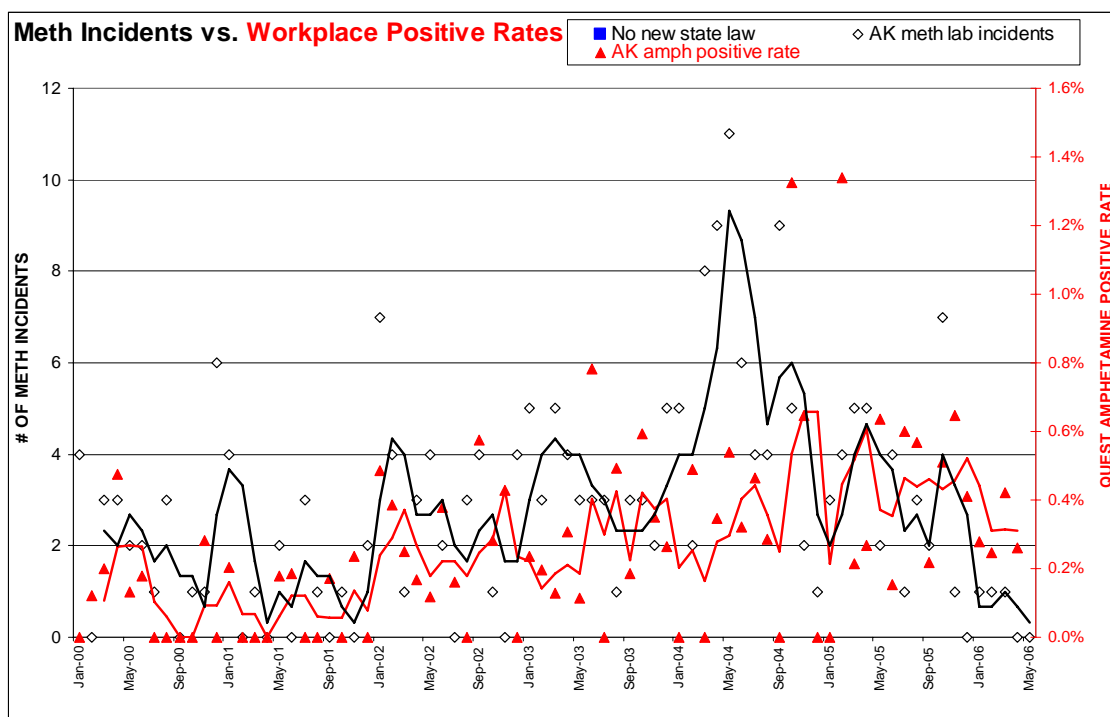
Summary: Alaska’s precursor laws took effect on June 6th, 2006. Alaska’s legislation basically incorporated the CMEA by reference, and without significant difference between the two, the Federal CMEA is the controlling standard in Alaska. One area in which Alaska’s law is stricter is the 6 gram monthly purchase limit on pseudoephedrine.

Alaska does not limit sales of products containing methamphetamine precursor chemicals like pseudoephedrine to pharmacies, and does not classify products containing those chemicals as Schedule V drugs under the State scheduling scheme.

State	Quest Amph Positives, 2000 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2001 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2002 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2003 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2004 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2005 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2006 (Jan-May)	% Change 2005-2006
AK	0.18%	0.07%	0.25%	0.19%	0.33%	0.47%	0.25%	-46.93%

Alaska Data Round-up:

Alaska’s precursor legislation became effective in June 2006, and is too new to measure any change resulting from the new law. Over the last few years, 167 laboratory incidents were reported to the DEA. Workplace drug testing results showed a 46.9% decrease in positive tests for amphetamine, measuring the first five months in 2006, compared to the same period one year earlier.



Arizona

**70% decline in meth lab incidents
positive amphetamine workplace tests: -3.5%**

Federal Standard: The United States Combat Methamphetamine Act		Arizona State Law: Less strict than Federal standard.	
Effective Dates: 4/8/2006 9/30/2006		Effective Date: October 31, 2005 Meth lab reduction: 70%	
Sales locations limited to pharmacies?	No	Sales locations limited to pharmacies?	No
Behind the counter/locked cabinet?	Yes	Behind the counter/locked cabinet?	Yes
All listed chemicals?	Yes	All listed chemicals?	Yes
Daily sales limits:	3.6 g	<i>Transaction limit:</i>	3 pkg/9 g
30-day purchase limit:	9 g	<i>30-day purchase limit:</i>	n/a
Identification/logbook requirement?	Yes	<i>Identification/logbook requirement?</i>	No
<small>“Listed chemicals” means any product containing ephedrine (EPH), pseudoephedrine (PSE), or phenylpropanolamine (PPA). Items in bold indicate the controlling standard in the state. Items in <i>italics</i> indicate that the provision is trumped by a stricter standard.</small>			

Summary: Arizona’s methamphetamine precursor law went into effect on October 31st, 2005. The Arizona law is less strict than the CMEA, meaning that the CMEA standard is controlling in Arizona in most respects.

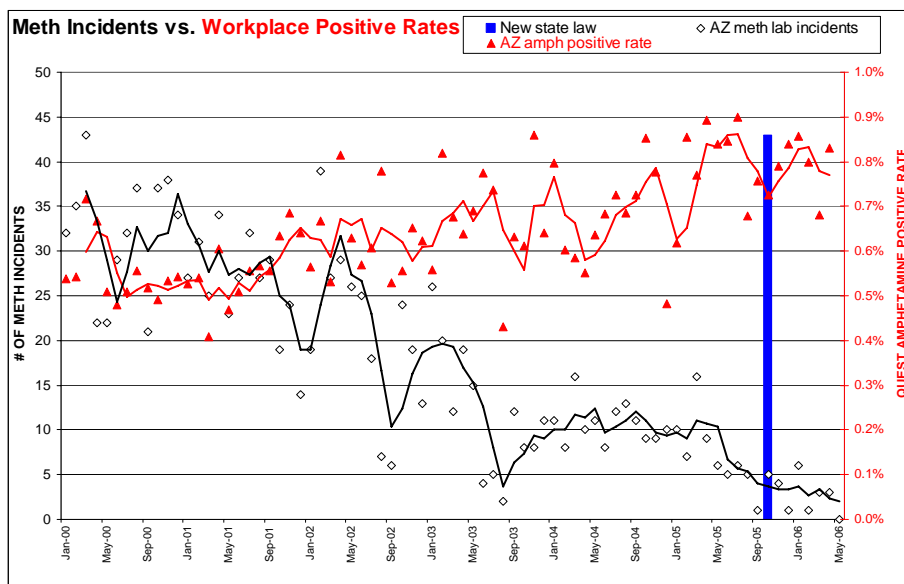
Before the CMEA went into effect, under Arizona’s law, all products containing pseudoephedrine, ephedrine or phenylpropanolamine were required to be kept behind a store counter or in a locked cabinet. There was a 9 gram limit on daily purchases and no limit on monthly purchases. There was no identification and logbook requirement in Arizona.

Arizona does not limit sales of products containing methamphetamine precursor chemicals like pseudoephedrine to pharmacies, and does not classify products containing those chemicals as Schedule V drugs under the State scheduling scheme.

State	Quest Amph Positives, 2000 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2001 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2002 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2003 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2004 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2005 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2006 (Jan-May)	% Change 2005-2006
AZ	0.60%	0.50%	0.64%	0.68%	0.64%	0.81%	0.78%	-3.53%

Arizona Data Roundup:

In Arizona, methamphetamine laboratory incidents declined 70% after the State law was implemented, with 18 methamphetamine laboratory incidents reported to DEA for the period from October 31st, 2005, to April 30th, 2006, compared to 61 incidents the same period on year earlier. Workplace drug testing results showed a 3.5% decrease in positive tests for amphetamine, measuring the first five months in 2006, compared to the same period one year earlier.



Arkansas

48% decline in meth lab incidents
positive amphetamine workplace tests: -37.9%

Federal Standard: The United States Combat Methamphetamine Act		Arkansas State Law: Stricter than the Federal standard	
<i>Effective Dates:</i>	4/8/2006 9/30/2006	<i>Effective Date:</i>	March 20, 2005
<i>Sales locations limited to pharmacies?</i>	No	Sales locations limited to pharmacies?	Yes
Behind the counter/locked cabinet?	Yes	Behind the counter/locked cabinet?	Yes
All listed chemicals?	Yes	All listed chemicals?	Yes
<i>Daily sales limits:</i>	3.6 g	Transaction limit:	3 g
<i>30-day purchase limit:</i>	9 g	30-day purchase limit:	5g EPH/9g PSE
Identification/logbook requirement?	Yes	Identification/logbook requirement?	Yes

“Listed chemicals” means any product containing ephedrine (EPH), pseudoephedrine (PSE), or phenylpropanolamine (PPA). Items in bold indicate the controlling standard in the state. Items in *italics* indicate that the provision is trumped by a stricter standard.

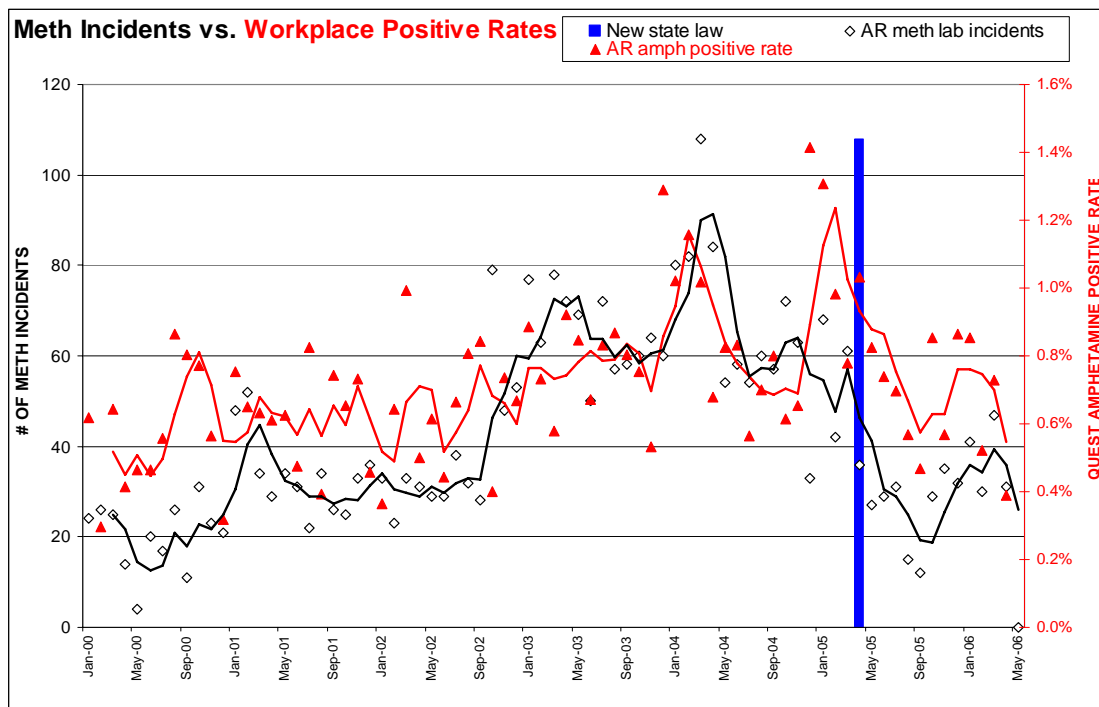
Summary: Arkansas’ methamphetamine precursor law went into effect March 20, 2005. Arkansas’s legislation is stricter than the CMEA.

Products containing pseudoephedrine, ephedrine, or phenylpropanolamine are classified as Schedule V drugs under the State’s scheduling scheme. Arkansas limits the sales of products containing pseudoephedrine to pharmacies, and single-entity and multi-active ingredient products must be kept behind the pharmacy counter. There is a 5 gram monthly purchase limit on ephedrine sales. There is also a 9 gram monthly purchase limit on pseudoephedrine, as in the CMEA. Arkansas has an identification and logbook requirement.

State	Quest Amph Positives, 2000 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2001 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2002 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2003 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2004 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2005 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2006 (Jan-May)	% Change 2005-2006
AR	0.48%	0.65%	0.65%	0.78%	0.92%	0.98%	0.61%	-37.92%

Arkansas Data Roundup:

In Arkansas, methamphetamine laboratory incidents declined 48% after the law was implemented, with 364 incidents reported to DEA for the period from April 1, 2005 to March 31, 2006, compared to 706 incidents in the same period one year earlier. Workplace drug testing results showed a 37.9% decrease in positive tests for amphetamine, measuring the first five months in 2006, compared to the same period one year earlier.



California

44% decline in meth lab incidents
positive amphetamine workplace tests: -25%

Federal Standard: The United States Combat Methamphetamine Act		California State Law: Less strict than Federal standard	
<u>Effective Dates:</u> 4/8/2006 9/30/2006		<u>Effective Date:</u> October 4, 2005	
Sales locations limited to pharmacies? No		Sales locations limited to pharmacies? No	
Behind the counter/locked cabinet? Yes		Behind the counter/locked cabinet? Yes	
All listed chemicals? Yes		All listed chemicals? Yes	
<i>Daily sales limits:</i> 3.6 g		<i>Daily sales limits:</i> 3 pkg/9 g	
<i>30-day purchase limit:</i> 9 g		<i>30-day purchase limit:</i> --	
Identification/logbook requirement? Yes		Identification/logbook requirement? Yes	

"Listed chemicals" means any product containing ephedrine (EPH), pseudoephedrine (PSE), or phenylpropanolamine (PPA). Items in bold indicate the controlling standard in the state. Items in *italics* indicate that the provision is trumped by a stricter standard.

Summary: California's methamphetamine precursor law went into effect October 4th 2005. The California Law is less strict than the CMEA, meaning that the CMEA standard is now the *de facto* California standard.

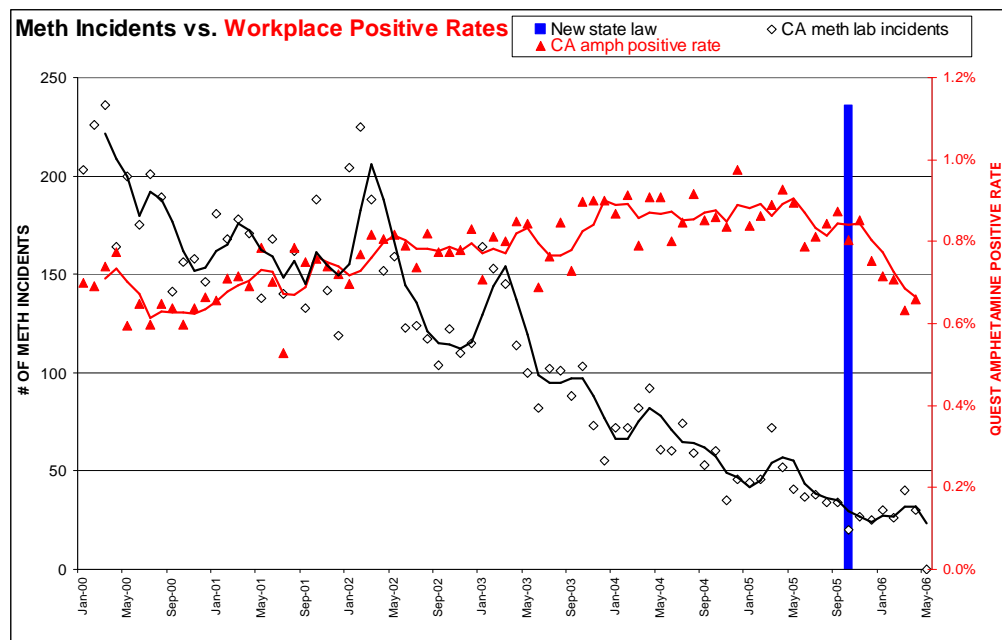
Prior to the effective dates of the CMEA, under California law, precursor chemicals were not required to be placed behind the counter or in a locked cabinet. The law placed a 3 package (9 gram) limit on daily purchases, with no limit on monthly purchases. California law contains an identification and logbook requirement and covers both single-ingredient and multi-active products containing listed chemicals.

California does not limit sales of products containing methamphetamine precursor chemicals like pseudoephedrine to pharmacies, and does not classify products containing those chemicals as Schedule V drugs under the State scheduling scheme.

State	Quest Amph Positives, 2000 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2001 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2002 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2003 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2004 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2005 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2006 (Jan-May)	% Change 2005-2006
CA	0.70%	0.71%	0.79%	0.81%	0.88%	0.89%	0.66%	-25.07%

California Data Roundup:

In California, methamphetamine laboratory incident seizures declined by 44% after the law went into effect, with 198 incidents reported to DEA for the period from October 4, 2005, to April 30, 2006, compared to 355 incidents in the same period one year earlier. Workplace drug testing results showed a 25% decrease in positive tests for amphetamine, measuring the first five months in 2006, compared to the same period one year earlier.



Colorado

**50% decline in meth lab incidents
positive amphetamine workplace tests: -29.3%**

Federal Standard: The United States Combat Methamphetamine Act		Colorado State Law: Less strict than Federal Standard	
Effective Dates: 4/8/2006 9/30/2006		Effective Date: July 1, 2005 Meth lab reduction: 50%	
Sales locations limited to pharmacies?	No	Sales locations limited to pharmacies?	No
Behind the counter/locked cabinet?	Yes	<i>Behind the counter/locked cabinet?</i>	No
All listed chemicals?	Yes	<i>All listed chemicals?</i>	No
Daily sales limits:	3.6 g	<i>Transaction limit:</i>	3 pkg
30-day purchase limit:	9 g	<i>30-day purchase limit:</i>	None
Identification/logbook requirement?	Yes	<i>Identification/logbook requirement?</i>	No
<small>"Listed chemicals" means any product containing ephedrine (EPH), pseudoephedrine (PSE), or phenylpropanolamine (PPA). Items in bold indicate the controlling standard in the state. Items in <i>italics</i> indicate that the provision is trumped by a stricter standard.</small>			

Summary: Colorado's methamphetamine precursor law went into effect in two stages: on July 1st 2005, and again one year later, on July 1, 2006. The Colorado Law is less strict than the CMEA, making CMEA the *de facto* applicable standard in Colorado on most points.

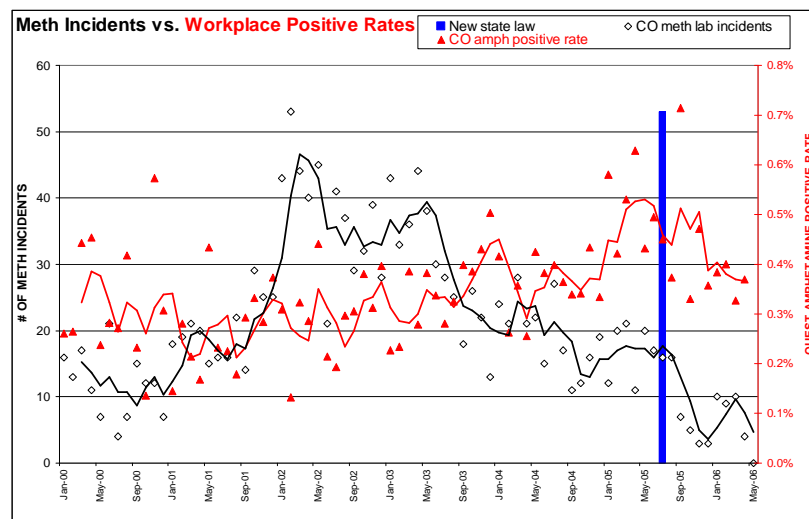
After July 1st, 2005, retail sales were limited to three packages per sale. Since July 1st, 2006, there has been a 3.6 gram sales limit per person within a 24-hour period, virtually identical to CMEA's standard. The law's first iteration – the one that went into effect on July 1st, 2005 – did not require that methamphetamine precursors be placed behind the counter or in a locked cabinet. The July 1st, 2006 changes required products to be stored or displayed in an area of the store where the public is not allowed access, functionally the same as the CMEA standard.

Before July 1st, 2006, there was no identification or logbook requirement in Colorado (these requirements exist under both the existing State law and Federal CMEA). Colorado does not limit sales of products containing methamphetamine precursor chemicals like pseudoephedrine to pharmacies, and does not classify products containing those chemicals as Schedule V drugs under the State scheduling scheme.

State	Quest Amph Positives, 2000 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2001 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2002 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2003 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2004 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2005 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2006 (Jan-May)	% Change 2005-2006
CO	0.33%	0.26%	0.32%	0.31%	0.35%	0.52%	0.37%	-29.31%

Colorado Data Roundup:

The second stage of Colorado's methamphetamine precursor law went into effect in July 2006, so it is too soon to measure the impact of the law's second iteration. After the first iteration of the law went into effect on July 1st, 2005, methamphetamine laboratory incident seizures declined 50% in Colorado, with 83 incidents reported in the period from July 1st, 2005, to April 30th, 2006, compared to 166 incidents over the same period one year earlier. Workplace drug testing results showed a 29.3% decrease in positive tests for amphetamine, measuring the first five months in 2006, compared to the same period one year earlier.



Connecticut

no state law/historically low lab numbers
positive amphetamine workplace tests: +35.2%

Federal Standard: The United States Combat Methamphetamine Act

Effective Dates: 4/8/2006
9/30/2006

Sales locations limited to pharmacies? **No**
Behind the counter/locked cabinet? **Yes**
All listed chemicals? **Yes**
Daily sales limits: **3.6 g**
30-day purchase limit: **9 g**
Identification/logbook requirement? **Yes**

Connecticut State Law: Less strict than Federal standard

Effective Date: None

Meth lab reduction: n/a

Sales locations limited to pharmacies? *No*
Behind the counter/locked cabinet? *No*
All listed chemicals? *No*
Daily sales limits: *None*
30-day purchase limit: *None*
Identification/logbook requirement? *No*

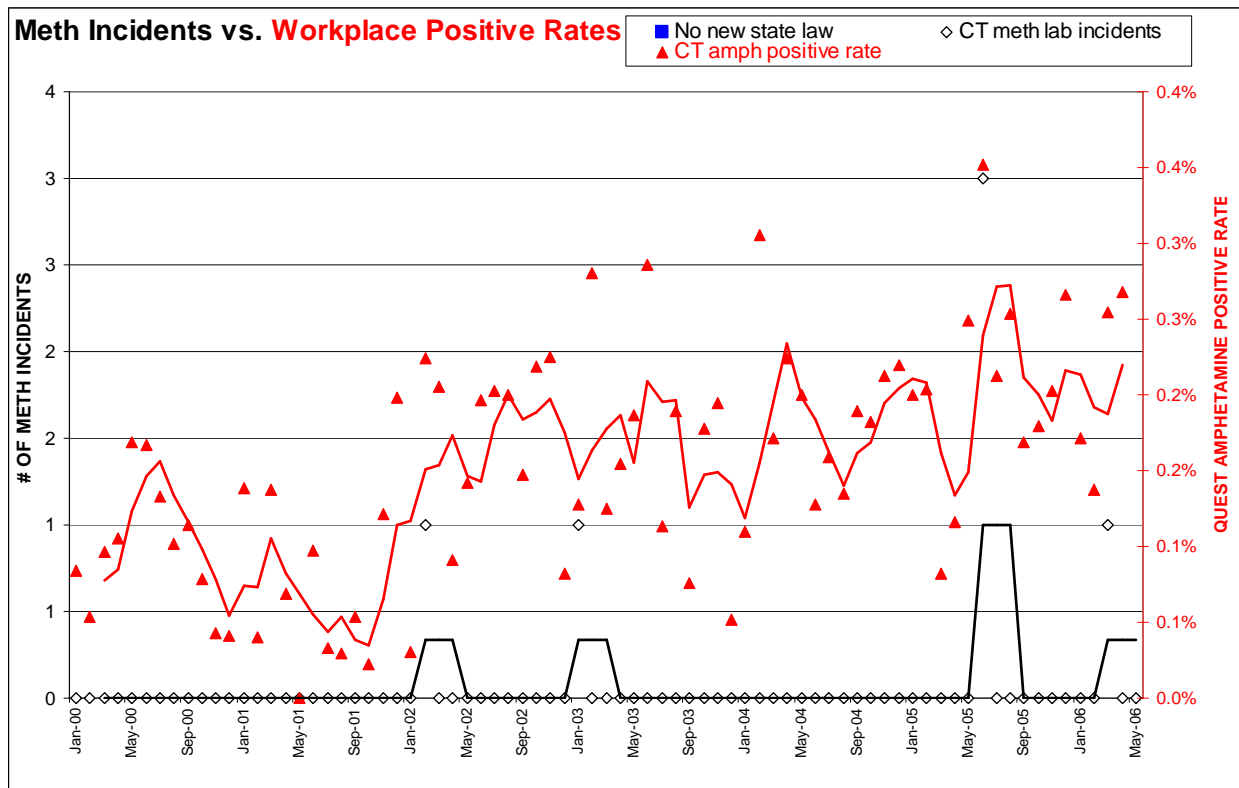
"Listed chemicals" means any product containing ephedrine (EPH), pseudoephedrine (PSE), or phenylpropanolamine (PPA). Items in bold indicate the controlling standard in the state. Items in *italics* indicate that the provision is trumped by a stricter standard.

Summary: Connecticut, which has enjoyed low numbers of methamphetamine laboratory incidents, did not implement any methamphetamine precursor controls before the Combat Meth Act took effect September 30th 2006. In other words, the CMEA is the controlling standard in Connecticut. It also means that Connecticut does not limit sales of products containing methamphetamine precursors like pseudoephedrine to pharmacies, and does not classify these products as Schedule V drugs under the State's scheduling scheme.

State	Quest Amph Positives, 2000 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2001 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2002 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2003 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2004 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2005 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2006 (Jan-May)	% Change 2005-2006
CT	0.10%	0.07%	0.14%	0.17%	0.20%	0.17%	0.23%	35.23%

Connecticut Data Roundup:

Since January of 2000, Connecticut has only reported five methamphetamine laboratory incident seizures. Workplace drug testing results showed 35.2% increase in positive tests for amphetamine, measuring the first five months in 2006, compared to the same period one year earlier.



Delaware

n/a (see Data Round-up)

positive amphetamine workplace tests: +7.5%

Federal Standard: The United States Combat Methamphetamine Act

Effective Dates: 4/8/2006
9/30/2006

Sales locations limited to pharmacies? **No**
Behind the counter/locked cabinet? **Yes**
All listed chemicals? **Yes**
Daily sales limits: **3.6 g**
30-day purchase limit: **9 g**
Identification/logbook requirement? **Yes**

Delaware State Law: Similar to Federal standard

Effective Date: October 1, 2005
Meth lab reduction: 100%*

Sales locations limited to pharmacies? **No**
Behind the counter/locked cabinet? **Yes**
All listed chemicals? EPH, PSE
Daily sales limits: None
30-day sales limit: **9 g**
Identification/logbook requirement? **Yes**

*"Listed chemicals" means any product containing ephedrine (EPH), pseudoephedrine (PSE), or phenylpropanolamine (PPA). Items in bold indicate the controlling standard in the state. Items in *italics* indicate that the provision is trumped by a stricter standard.

Summary: Delaware's state methamphetamine law took effect on October 1st, 2005. Delaware's precursor restrictions are barely stricter than the CMEA, although most standards in Delaware are identical to the CMEA. Functionally, the CMEA standard applies in Delaware.

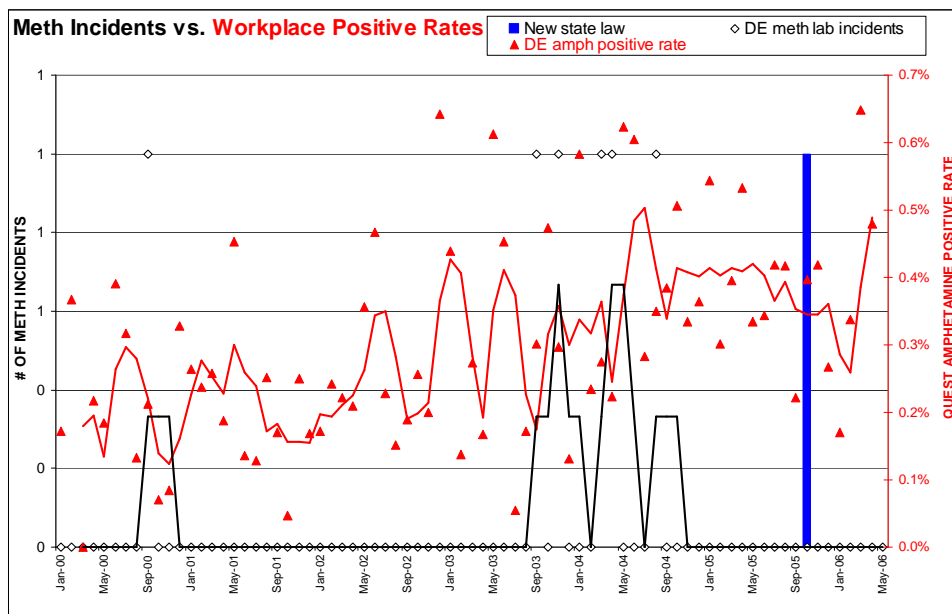
There is a 30-day sales limit of 9 grams in Delaware – the same as the CMEA. State law does not contain a daily sales limit, so the CMEA's 3.6 gram limit applies. State law contains an identification and logbook requirement.

What makes Delaware barely stricter than the CMEA standard is the fact that although Delaware law does not expressly limit the sales of products containing these chemicals to pharmacies, the identification must be checked by a licensed pharmacist, sales clerk, or pharmacy technician. Products containing pseudoephedrine or ephedrine must be kept behind a checkout counter, pharmacy counter, or locked storage container. The State does not limit sales of products containing methamphetamine precursor chemicals like pseudoephedrine to pharmacies, and does not classify products containing those chemicals as Schedule V drugs under the State scheduling scheme.

State	Quest Amph Positives, 2000 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2001 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2002 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2003 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2004 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2005 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2006 (Jan-May)	% Change 2005-2006
DE	0.19%	0.29%	0.24%	0.35%	0.40%	0.42%	0.45%	7.47%

Delaware Data Roundup:

In Delaware, only four methamphetamine laboratory incident seizures have been reported to DEA over the last few years. None of these have occurred since the State law was implemented on October 1st, 2005. Workplace drug testing results showed a 7.5% increase in positive tests for amphetamine, measuring the first five months in 2006, compared to the same period one year earlier.



Florida

22% decline in meth lab incidents
positive amphetamine workplace tests: -.06%

Federal Standard: The United States Combat Methamphetamine Act		Florida State Law: Less Strict than Federal Standard	
<u>Effective Dates:</u> 4/8/2006 9/30/2006		<u>Effective Date:</u> July 1, 2005	
Sales locations limited to pharmacies? No		Meth lab reduction: 22%	
Behind the counter/locked cabinet? Yes		Sales locations limited to pharmacies? No	
All listed chemicals? Yes		Behind the counter/locked cabinet? Yes	
Daily sales limits: 3.6 g		<i>All listed chemicals?</i> all single-entity	
30-day purchase limit: 9 g		<i>Daily sales limits:</i> 3 pkg/9 g	
Identification/logbook requirement? Yes		<i>30-day purchase limit:</i> --	
		<i>Identification/logbook requirement?</i> No	
<small>“Listed chemicals” means any product containing ephedrine (EPH), pseudoephedrine (PSE), or phenylpropanolamine (PPA). Items in bold indicate the controlling standard in the state. Items in <i>italics</i> indicate that the provision is trumped by a stricter standard.</small>			

Summary: Florida’s methamphetamine precursor law went into effect July 1st 2005. The Florida Law is less strict than the CMEA, meaning that the CMEA is the controlling standard in Florida.

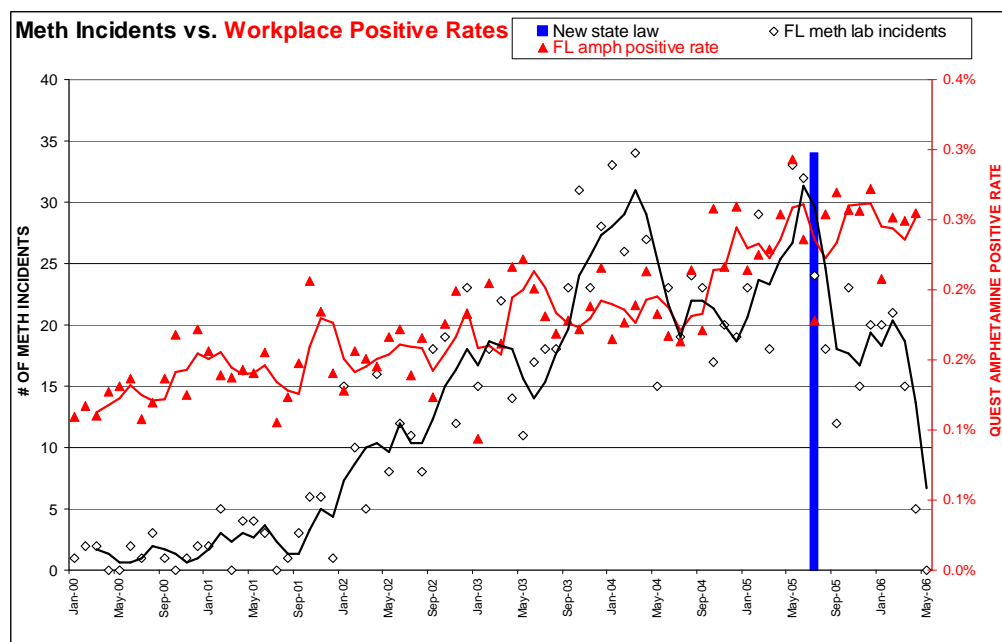
Florida’s law limits sales of products containing only ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, or phenylpropanolamine (meaning, single-ingredient but not multi-active products) to 9 grams or 3 packages. It also requires these products to be kept behind store counters. Florida law does not contain an identification or logbook requirement (although the Federal CMEA has now imposed this standard nationwide).

Florida does not limit sales of products containing methamphetamine precursor chemicals like pseudoephedrine to pharmacies, and does not classify products containing those chemicals as Schedule V drugs under the State scheduling scheme.

State	Quest Amph Positives, 2000 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2001 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2002 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2003 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2004 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2005 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2006 (Jan-May)	% Change 2005-2006
FL	0.12%	0.14%	0.15%	0.18%	0.18%	0.24%	0.24%	-0.61%

Florida Data Roundup:

In Florida, methamphetamine laboratory incident seizures declined by about 22% after the State law was made effective on July 1st, 2005, with 173 incidents reported to DEA for the period from July 1st, 2005, to April 30th, 2006, compared to 221 incidents over the same period one year earlier. Workplace drug testing results showed a 0.6% decrease in positive tests for amphetamine, measuring the first five months in 2006, compared to the same period one year earlier.



Georgia

43% decline in meth lab incidents
positive amphetamine workplace tests: -25.5%

Federal Standard: The United States Combat Methamphetamine Act

Effective Dates: 4/8/2006
 9/30/2006

Sales locations limited to pharmacies? No
Behind the counter/locked cabinet? Yes
All listed chemicals? Yes
Daily sales limits: 3.6 g
30-day purchase limit: 9 g
Identification/logbook requirement? Yes

Georgia State Law: Less Strict than the Federal Standard

Effective Date: July 1, 2005

Meth lab reduction: 43%

Sales locations limited to pharmacies? No
Behind the counter/locked cabinet? Yes
All listed chemicals *single-entity PSE only*
Transaction limit: 3 pkg/9 g
30-day purchase limit: None
Identification/logbook requirement? No

"Listed chemicals" means any product containing ephedrine (EPH), pseudoephedrine (PSE), or phenylpropanolamine (PPA). Items in bold indicate the controlling standard in the state. Items in *italics* indicate that the provision is trumped by a stricter standard.

Summary: Georgia's methamphetamine precursor law went into effect on July 1, 2005. The Georgia Law is less strict than the CMEA, making CMEA the applicable standard in Georgia.

Georgia's law applies only to products containing pseudoephedrine (not those containing ephedrine or phenylpropanolamine), and imposes a three package or nine gram limit – less strict than the CMEA. Like the CMEA, the state law requires that the products be placed behind the counter or in a locked cabinet.

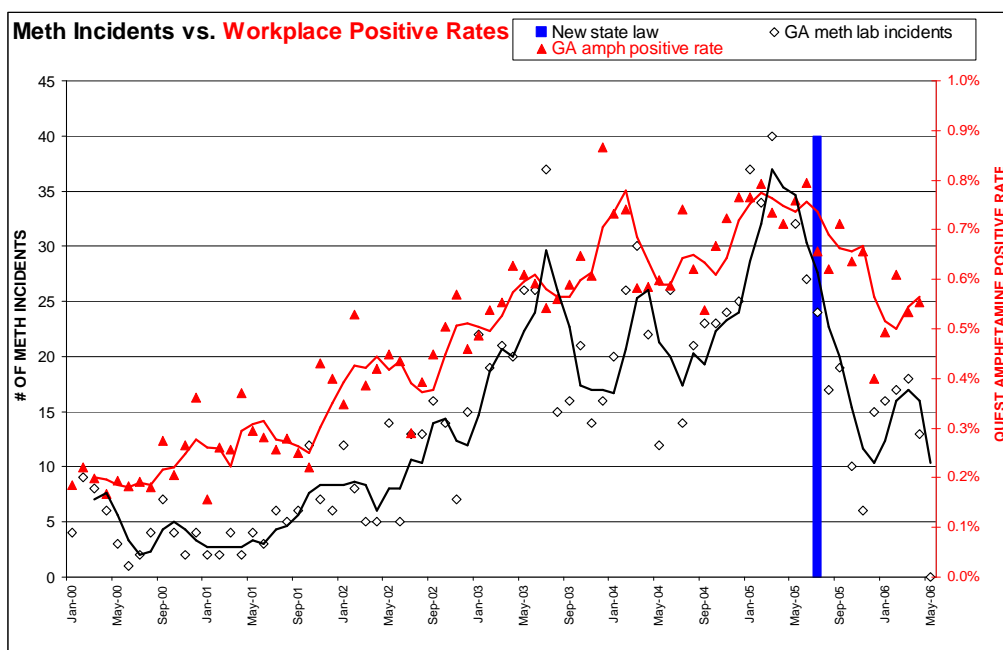
There was no identification or logbook requirement in Georgia prior to the passage of the CMEA. Georgia does not limit sales of products containing methamphetamine precursor chemicals like pseudoephedrine to pharmacies, and does not classify products containing those chemicals as Schedule V drugs under the State scheduling scheme.

State	Quest Amph Positives, 2000 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2001 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2002 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2003 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2004 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2005 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2006 (Jan-May)	% Change 2005-2006
GA	0.19%	0.26%	0.43%	0.57%	0.64%	0.75%	0.56%	-25.54%

Georgia Data Roundup:

In Georgia, methamphetamine laboratory incident seizures declined 43% after the State implemented its methamphetamine precursor control law, with 155 incidents reported to DEA for the period from July 1st, 2005, to April 30th, 2006, compared to 273 incidents reported in the same period one year earlier.

Workplace drug testing results showed a 25.5% decrease in positive tests for amphetamine, measuring the first five months in 2006, compared to the same period one year earlier.



Hawaii

n/a (see Data Round-up)

positive amphetamine workplace tests:-37.9%

Federal Standard: The United States Combat Methamphetamine Act		Hawaii State Law: Less Strict than the Federal Standard	
Effective Dates: 4/8/2006 9/30/2006		Effective Date: July 5, 2005	
Sales locations limited to pharmacies? No		Sales locations limited to pharmacies? No	
Behind the counter/locked cabinet? Yes		<i>Behind the counter/locked cabinet?</i> <i>No</i>	
All listed chemicals? Yes		<i>All listed chemicals?</i> <i>PSE only</i>	
Daily sales limits: 3.6 g		<i>Transaction limit:</i> <i>3 pkg/9 g</i>	
30-day purchase limit: 9 g		<i>30-day purchase limit:</i> <i>--</i>	
Identification/logbook requirement? Yes		Identification/logbook requirement? Yes	

"Listed chemicals" means any product containing ephedrine (EPH), pseudoephedrine (PSE), or phenylpropanolamine (PPA). Items in bold indicate the controlling standard in the state. Items in *italics* indicate that the provision is trumped by a stricter standard.

Summary: Hawaii's methamphetamine precursor legislation went into effect in two stages: on July 5th, 2006 and October 1st, 2006. The law is less strict than the CMEA, meaning that the CMEA is the controlling standard in Hawaii.

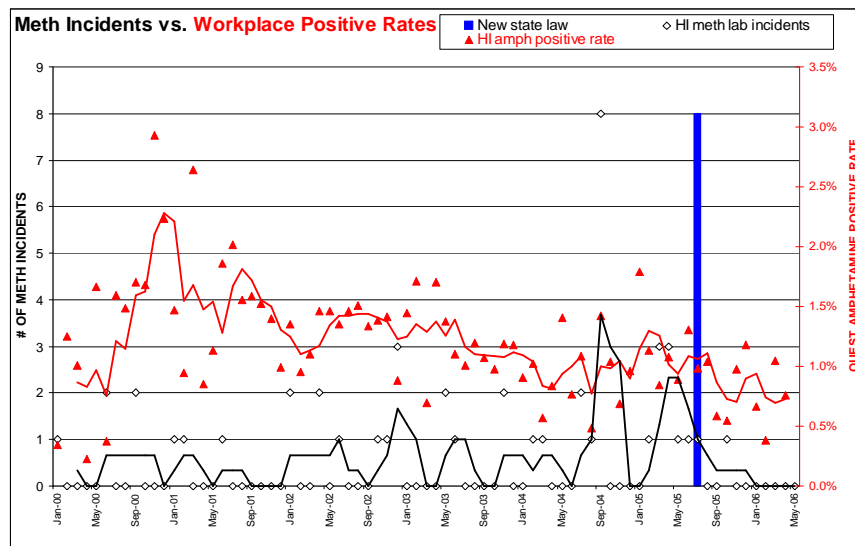
On July 5th, 2006, Hawaii's law imposed a three package or nine gram sales limit. The law only applied to products containing pseudoephedrine, and required that these products be kept behind store counters, under video surveillance, or in the direct line of sight of a sales employee. The law that went into effect on October 1st was functionally the same as the CMEA (which also went into effect on October 1st), so Hawaii generally became a state in which the CMEA is the operating standard.

Hawaii does not limit sales of products containing methamphetamine precursor chemicals like pseudoephedrine to pharmacies, and does not classify products containing those chemicals as Schedule V drugs under the State scheduling scheme.

State	Quest Amph Positives, 2000 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2001 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2002 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2003 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2004 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2005 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2006 (Jan-May)	% Change 2005-2006
HI	0.95%	1.47%	1.27%	1.36%	1.00%	1.15%	0.71%	-37.87%

Hawaii Data Roundup:

Over the past four years, there have been 37 methamphetamine laboratory incident seizures reported in Hawaii. Although the State has faced a serious methamphetamine drug threat, law enforcement reports indicate that much of the methamphetamine consumed in the State comes from outside the State, as opposed to from methamphetamine laboratories located within the State. Since July 2005, there have only been two incidents reported to the DEA regarding laboratory seizures in Hawaii. Workplace drug testing results showed a 37.9% decrease in positive tests for amphetamine, measuring the first five months in 2006, compared to the same period one year earlier.



Idaho

meth lab incident data not yet available
positive amphetamine workplace tests: -34.8%

Federal Standard: The United States Combat Methamphetamine Act		Idaho State Law: Less Strict than the Federal Standard	
Effective Dates: 4/8/2006 9/30/2006		Effective Date: March 3 rd , 2006	
Sales locations limited to pharmacies?	No	Meth lab reduction:	unavailable
Behind the counter/locked cabinet?	Yes	Sales locations limited to pharmacies?	No
All listed chemicals?	Yes	Behind the counter/locked cabinet?	Yes
Daily sales limits:	3.6 g	All listed chemicals?	PSE
30-day purchase limit:	9 g	<i>Transaction limit:</i>	9 g
Identification/logbook requirement?	Yes	30-day purchase limit:	9 g
		<i>Identification/logbook requirement?</i>	No

"Listed chemicals" means any product containing ephedrine (EPH), pseudoephedrine (PSE), or phenylpropanolamine (PPA). Items in bold indicate the controlling standard in the state. Items in *italics* indicate that the provision is trumped by a stricter standard.

Summary: Idaho's methamphetamine precursor law went into effect on March 30th 2006. The Idaho Law is less strict than the CMEA, meaning that the nationwide CMEA standard is controlling in Idaho in most respects.

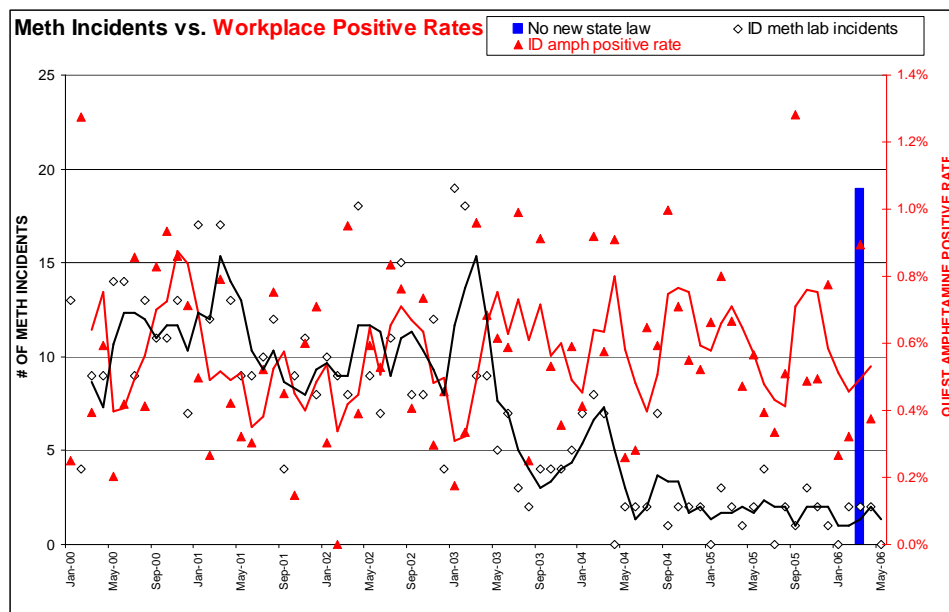
Under Idaho state law, products containing pseudoephedrine must be put in a locked display case or behind a counter, and the purchaser must show identification. Additionally, sales are limited to 9 grams per customer (this is both a daily and monthly limit). However, as noted, the CMEA's standard is stricter, and is controlling in Idaho.

Prior to the CMEA's enactment date, there was no ID and logbook requirement in Idaho. The State does not limit sales of products containing methamphetamine precursor chemicals like pseudoephedrine to pharmacies, and does not classify products containing those chemicals as Schedule V drugs under the State scheduling scheme.

State	Quest Amph Positives, 2000 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2001 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2002 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2003 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2004 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2005 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2006 (Jan-May)	% Change 2005-2006
ID	0.53%	0.47%	0.50%	0.58%	0.63%	0.62%	0.41%	-34.81%

Idaho Data Roundup:

Idaho's methamphetamine precursor control law was effective on March 30th, 2006, and is therefore too new to measure any impact. However, methamphetamine laboratory incidents have generally been on a downward trend since an apparent peak in early 2003. Workplace drug testing results showed a 34.8% decrease in positive tests for amphetamine, measuring the first five months in 2006, compared to the same period one year earlier.



Illinois

17% decline in meth lab incidents
positive amphetamine workplace tests: +15.1%

Federal Standard: The United States Combat Methamphetamine Act		Illinois State Law: Stricter than the Federal Standard	
<u>Effective Dates:</u> 4/8/2006 9/30/2006		<u>Effective Date:</u> January 15, 2006	
Sales locations limited to pharmacies? No		Sales locations limited to pharmacies? * see below	
Behind the counter/locked cabinet? Yes		Behind the counter/locked cabinet? Yes	
All listed chemicals? Yes		All listed chemicals? EPH, PSE	
<i>Daily sales limits:</i> 3.6 g		Transaction limit: 2 pkg	
<i>30-day purchase limit:</i> 9 g		30-day purchase limit: 7.5 g	
Identification/logbook requirement? Yes		Identification/logbook requirement? Yes	

*Listed chemicals" means any product containing ephedrine (EPH), pseudoephedrine (PSE), or phenylpropanolamine (PPA). Items in bold indicate the controlling standard in the state. Items in *italics* indicate that the provision is trumped by a stricter standard.

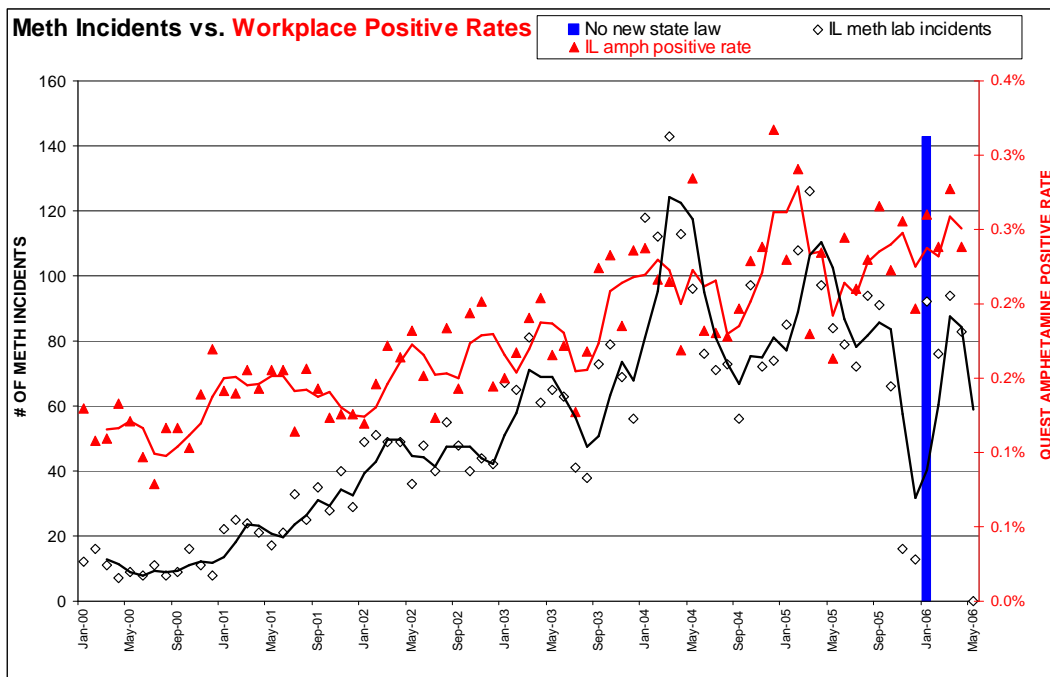
Summary: Illinois' methamphetamine precursor legislation took effect January 15th, 2006. The law is stricter than the CMEA, although not wholly pharmacy-only.

Illinois law imposes a 7.5 gram limit on sales of products containing pseudoephedrine or ephedrine (compared to the federal CMEA standard, which is 9 grams). The daily limit is one convenience package (defined as containing 3.6 grams or less of pseudoephedrine or ephedrine, identical to the CMEA standard). All products containing pseudoephedrine or ephedrine are designated as Schedule V drugs, and this limits sales of these products to pharmacies or other authorized entities under the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, which includes some non-pharmacy retail establishments. Illinois state law, like the CMEA, contains an identification and logbook requirement.

State	Quest Amph Positives, 2000 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2001 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2002 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2003 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2004 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2005 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2006 (Jan-May)	% Change 2005-2006
IL	0.12%	0.15%	0.16%	0.18%	0.23%	0.22%	0.25%	15.17%

Illinois Data Roundup:

In Illinois, methamphetamine laboratory incidents declined by 17% after the State's methamphetamine precursor control law went into effect on January 15, 2006, with 345 incidents reported to DEA for the period from January 15, 2006 to April 30th, 2006, compared to 416 incidents reported in the same period one year earlier. Workplace drug testing results showed a 15.1% increase in positive tests for amphetamine, measuring the first five months in 2006, compared to the same period one year earlier.



Indiana

**28% decline in meth lab incidents
positive amphetamine workplace tests: -8.5%**

Federal Standard: The United States Combat Methamphetamine Act

Effective Dates: 4/8/2006
9/30/2006

Sales locations limited to pharmacies? No
Behind the counter/locked cabinet? Yes
All listed chemicals? Yes
Daily sales limits: 3.6 g
30-day purchase limit: 9 g
Identification/logbook requirement? Yes

Indiana State Law: Similar to the Federal standard

Effective Date: July 1, 2005
Meth lab reduction: 28%

Sales locations limited to pharmacies? No
Behind the counter/locked cabinet? Yes
All listed chemicals? EPH, PSE
Transaction limit: 3 g
7-day purchase limit: 3 g
Identification/logbook requirement? Yes

"Listed chemicals" means any product containing ephedrine (EPH), pseudoephedrine (PSE), or phenylpropanolamine (PPA). Items in bold indicate the controlling standard in the state. Items in *italics* indicate that the provision is trumped by a stricter standard.

Summary: Indiana's methamphetamine precursor law went into effect on July 1st, 2005. Indiana's law is similar to the CMEA, meaning that the CMEA standard is controlling in Indiana in most respects.

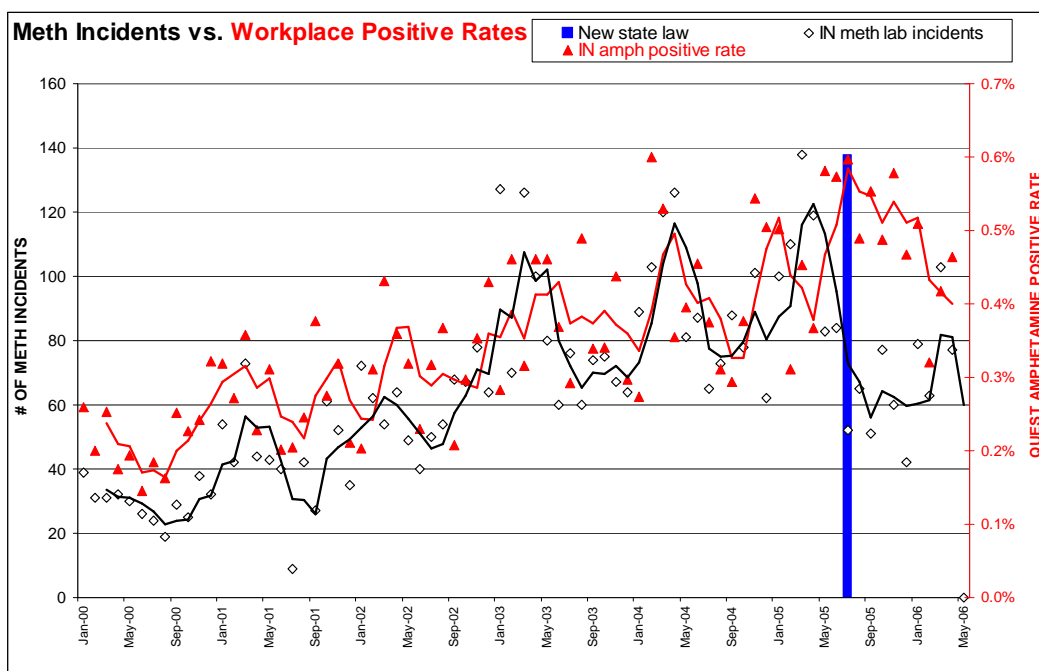
Indiana's law applies to products containing pseudoephedrine or ephedrine. There is a limit of three grams per purchase; there is also a limit of three grams purchase per week, which is apparently less strict than the CMEA's 9-gram limit per month. Like the CMEA, state law imposes an identification and logbook requirement.

Fundamentally, the CMEA is the functional standard in Indiana. The State does not limit sales of products containing methamphetamine precursor chemicals like pseudoephedrine to pharmacies, and does not classify products containing those chemicals as Schedule V drugs under the State scheduling scheme.

State	Quest Amph Positives, 2000 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2001 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2002 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2003 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2004 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2005 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2006 (Jan-May)	% Change 2005-2006
IN	0.21%	0.30%	0.33%	0.40%	0.42%	0.44%	0.41%	-8.50%

Indiana Data Roundup:

In Indiana, methamphetamine laboratory incident seizures declined by 28% after the State's methamphetamine precursor control law went into effect, with the State reporting 669 seizures from July 1st, 2005 to April 30th, 2006, compared to 934 over the same time period one year earlier. Workplace drug testing results showed a 8.5% decrease in positive tests for amphetamine, measuring the first five months in 2006, compared to the same period one year earlier.



Iowa

**70% decline in meth lab incidents
positive amphetamine workplace tests: -31.1%**

Federal Standard: The United States Combat Methamphetamine Act

Effective Dates: 4/8/2006
9/30/2006

Sales locations limited to pharmacies? No
Behind the counter/locked cabinet? Yes
All listed chemicals? Yes
Daily sales limits: 3.6 g
30-day purchase limit: 9 g
Identification/logbook requirement? Yes

Iowa State Law: Stricter than the Federal Standard

Effective Date: July 1, 2005

Meth lab reduction: 74%
Sales locations limited to pharmacies? Yes
Behind the counter/locked cabinet? Yes
All listed chemicals? Yes
Daily sales limits: 1 pkg/360 mg
30-day purchase limit: 7.5 g
Identification/logbook requirement? Yes

"Listed chemicals" means any product containing ephedrine (EPH), pseudoephedrine (PSE), or phenylpropanolamine (PPA). Items in bold indicate the controlling standard in the state. Items in *italics* indicate that the provision is trumped by a stricter standard.

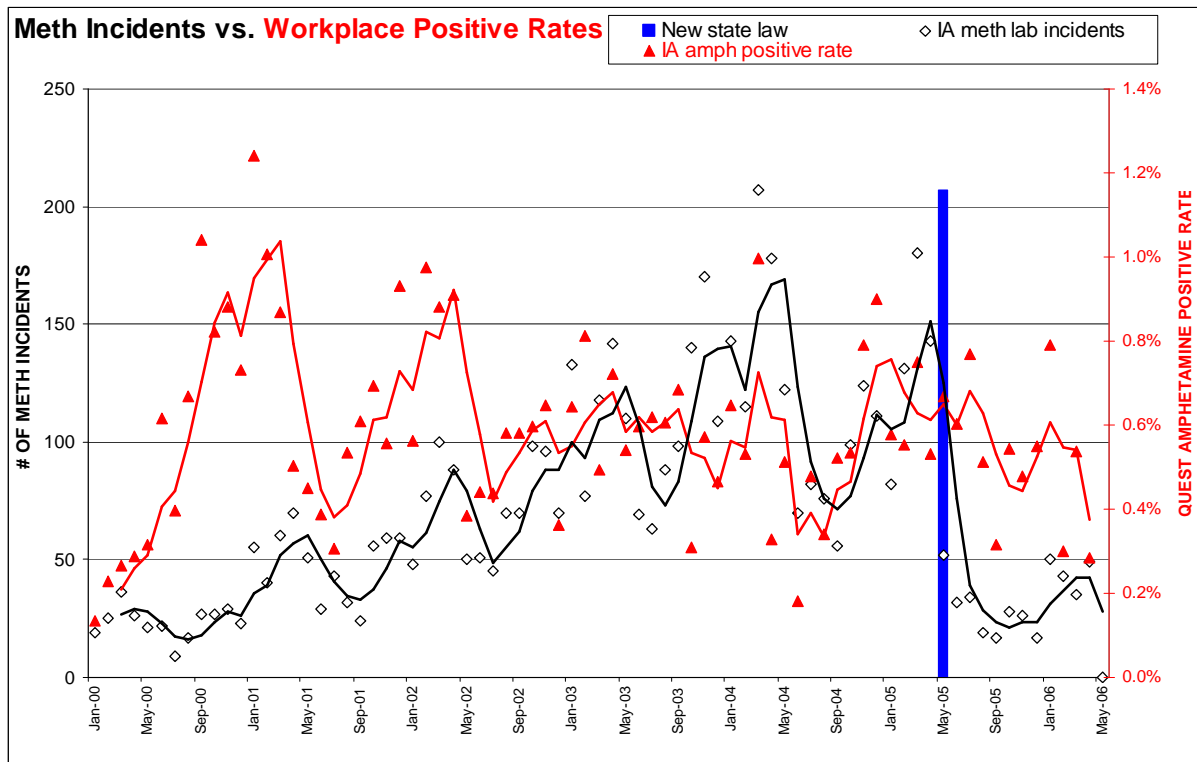
Summary: Iowa's methamphetamine precursor law went into effect on May 21st, 2005. Iowa's law is one of the strictest in the nation, and is stricter than the CMEA.

Iowa's law classifies products containing pseudoephedrine, ephedrine or phenylpropanolamine as Schedule V drugs, and limits sales of these products to pharmacies. (Products containing less than 120 milligrams of pseudoephedrine are exempt.) There is a 7.5 gram monthly limit on these products and a daily limit of one package within 24 hours. Iowa law contains an identification and logbook requirement.

State	Quest Amph Positives, 2000 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2001 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2002 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2003 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2004 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2005 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2006 (Jan-May)	% Change 2005-2006
IA	0.27%	0.80%	0.73%	0.63%	0.59%	0.61%	0.42%	-31.10%

Iowa Data Roundup:

In Iowa, methamphetamine laboratory incident seizures declined by 70% after the State's methamphetamine precursor control law went into effect, with the State reporting 350 seizures from May 21st, 2005 to April 30th, 2006, compared to 1154 over the same time period one year earlier. Workplace drug testing results showed a 31.1% decrease in positive tests for amphetamine, measuring the first five months in 2006, compared to the same period one year earlier.



Kansas

54% decline in meth lab incidents
positive amphetamine workplace tests: -15.1%

Federal Standard: The United States Combat Methamphetamine Act		Kansas State Law: Stricter than the Federal Standard	
Effective Dates: 4/8/2006 9/30/2006		Effective Date: June 1, 2005	
<i>Sales locations limited to pharmacies?</i> No		Meth lab reduction: 54%	
Behind the counter/locked cabinet? Yes		Sales locations limited to pharmacies? Yes	
All listed chemicals? Yes		Behind the counter/locked cabinet? Yes	
<i>Daily sales limits:</i> 3.6 g		All listed chemicals? EPH, PSE	
<i>30-day purchase limit:</i> 9 g		Daily sales limits: * see below	
Identification/logbook requirement? Yes		30-day purchase limit: * see below	
		Identification/logbook requirement? Yes	

"Listed chemicals" means any product containing ephedrine (EPH), pseudoephedrine (PSE), or phenylpropanolamine (PPA). Items in bold indicate the controlling standard in the state. Items in *italics* indicate that the provision is trumped by a stricter standard.

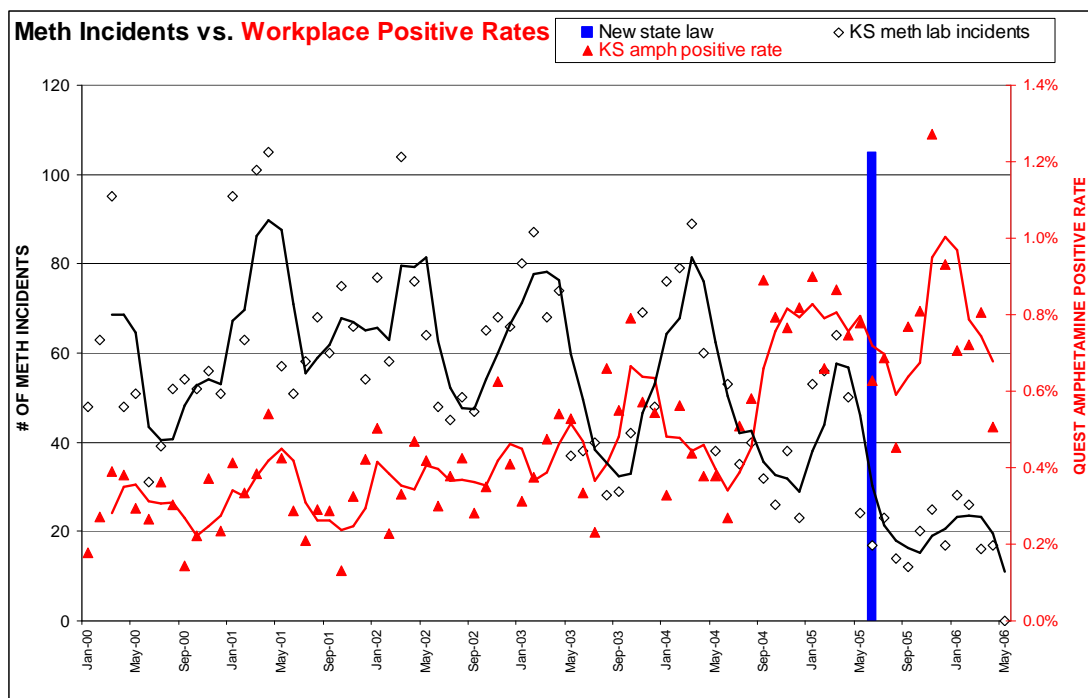
Summary: Kansas's methamphetamine precursor law went fully into effect on June 1st, 2005 (some provisions became effective on April 28, 2005). Kansas law is one of the strictest in the nation, and is stricter than the CMEA.

Kansas's law classifies products containing pseudoephedrine or ephedrine – except those in liquid or gelatin capsule form – as Schedule V drugs. These products may only be sold at pharmacies, and must be stored behind pharmacy counters. Like the CMEA, Kansas law contains an identification and logbook requirement. In Kansas, no more than 24 dosage units may be sold to the same purchaser in a 48 hour period, and no more than four packages may be sold per customer per seven days.

State	Quest Amph Positives, 2000 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2001 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2002 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2003 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2004 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2005 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2006 (Jan-May)	% Change 2005-2006
KS	0.31%	0.42%	0.39%	0.46%	0.41%	0.78%	0.66%	-15.16%

Kansas Data Roundup:

In Kansas, methamphetamine laboratory incident seizures declined by 54% after the State's methamphetamine precursor control law went into effect, with the State reporting 215 seizures from June 1st, 2005 to April 30th, 2006, compared to 470 over the same time period one year earlier. Workplace drug testing results showed a 15.1% decrease in positive tests for amphetamine, measuring the first five months in 2006, compared to the same period one year earlier.



Kentucky

43% decline in meth lab incidents
positive amphetamine workplace tests: -22.3%

Federal Standard: The United States Combat Methamphetamine Act		Kentucky State Law: Stricter than the Federal Standard	
<u>Effective Dates:</u> 4/8/2006 9/30/2006		<u>Effective Date:</u> June 20, 2005	
Sales locations limited to pharmacies? No		Sales locations limited to pharmacies? Yes	
Behind the counter/locked cabinet? Yes		Behind the counter/locked cabinet? Yes	
All listed chemicals? Yes		All listed chemicals? Yes	
Daily sales limits: 3.6 g		Transaction limit: 3 g	
30-day purchase limit: 9 g		30-day purchase limit: 9 g	
Identification/logbook requirement? Yes		Identification/logbook requirement? Yes	
<small>“Listed chemicals” means any product containing ephedrine (EPH), pseudoephedrine (PSE), or phenylpropanolamine (PPA). Items in bold indicate the controlling standard in the state. Items in <i>italics</i> indicate that the provision is trumped by a stricter standard.</small>			

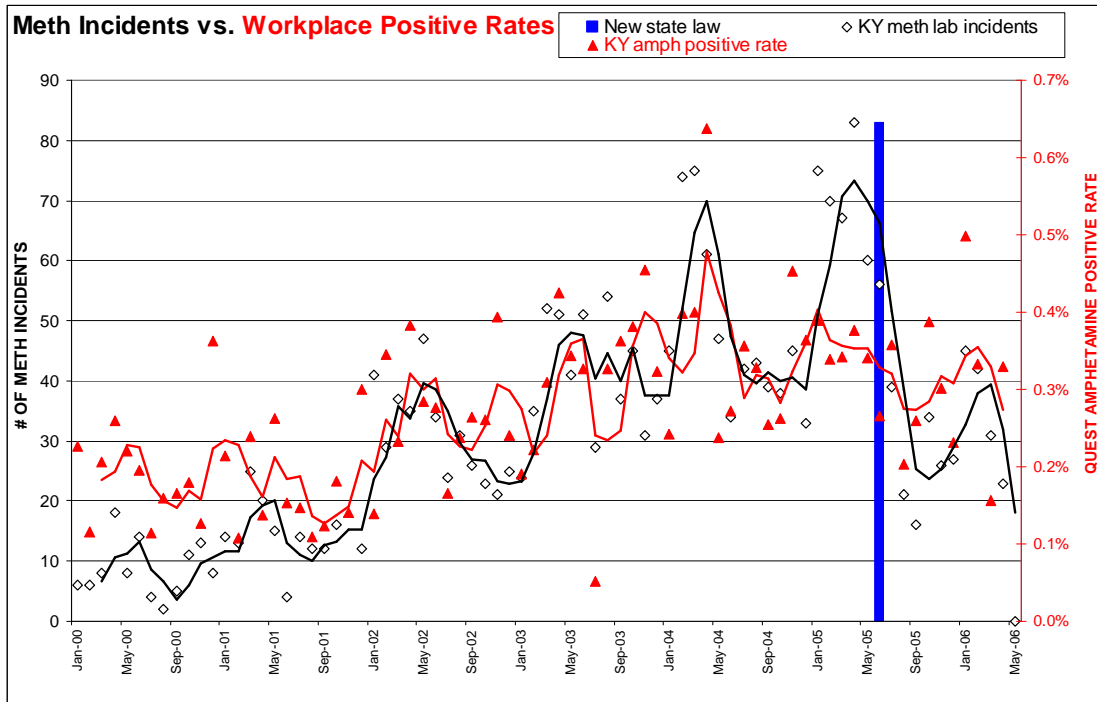
Summary: Kentucky’s methamphetamine precursor law went into effect June 20th, 2005. Kentucky’s law is stricter than the CMEA, and basically imposes a pharmacy-only standard.

Kentucky’s law applies to all products containing pseudoephedrine, ephedrine, or phenylpropanolamine. There are sales limits of 3 grams per transaction and 9 grams per month, similar to the CMEA. Kentucky limits sales of these products to stores where the products can be sold by a pharmacist, pharmacist technician or intern, and requires that the products be kept behind a pharmacy counter or in a locked case. Like the Federal CMEA, Kentucky state law contains an identification and logbook requirement.

State	Quest Amph Positives, 2000 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2001 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2002 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2003 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2004 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2005 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2006 (Jan-May)	% Change 2005-2006
KY	0.21%	0.20%	0.28%	0.31%	0.37%	0.36%	0.28%	-22.35%

Kentucky Data Roundup:

In Kentucky, methamphetamine laboratory incident seizures declined by 43% after the State’s methamphetamine precursor control law went into effect, with the State reporting 304 seizures from June 20th, 2005 to April 30th, 2006, compared to 535 over the same time period one year earlier. Workplace drug testing results showed a 22.3% decrease in positive tests for amphetamine, measuring the first five months in 2006, compared to the same period one year earlier.



Louisiana

85%* decline in meth lab incidents
positive amphetamine workplace tests: +0.5%

Federal Standard: The United States Combat Methamphetamine Act		Louisiana State Law: Less strict than the Federal Standard	
<u>Effective Dates:</u> 4/8/2006 9/30/2006		<u>Effective Date:</u> August 15, 2005	
Sales locations limited to pharmacies? No		Sales locations limited to pharmacies? No	
Behind the counter/locked cabinet? Yes		Behind the counter/locked cabinet? Yes	
All listed chemicals? Yes		All listed chemicals? Yes	
Daily sales limits: 3.6 g		<i>Daily sales limits:</i> 3 pkg/9 g	
30-day purchase limit: 9 g		30-day purchase limit: 9 g	
Identification/logbook requirement? Yes		Identification/logbook requirement? Yes	

*Listed chemicals" means any product containing ephedrine (EPH), pseudoephedrine (PSE), or phenylpropanolamine (PPA). Items in bold indicate the controlling standard in the state. Items in *italics* indicate that the provision is trumped by a stricter standard.

Summary: Louisiana's methamphetamine precursor law went into effect on August 15th, 2005. Louisiana's law is less strict than the CMEA, meaning that the federal CMEA standard is controlling in the State.

Louisiana's law applies to all products containing pseudoephedrine or ephedrine. There is a somewhat complicated system under state law involving differing sales limits for pharmacies and non-pharmacies, but these were largely rendered irrelevant by the Federal CMEA sales limits, which are stricter. Like the federal CMEA, there is an identification and logbook requirement.

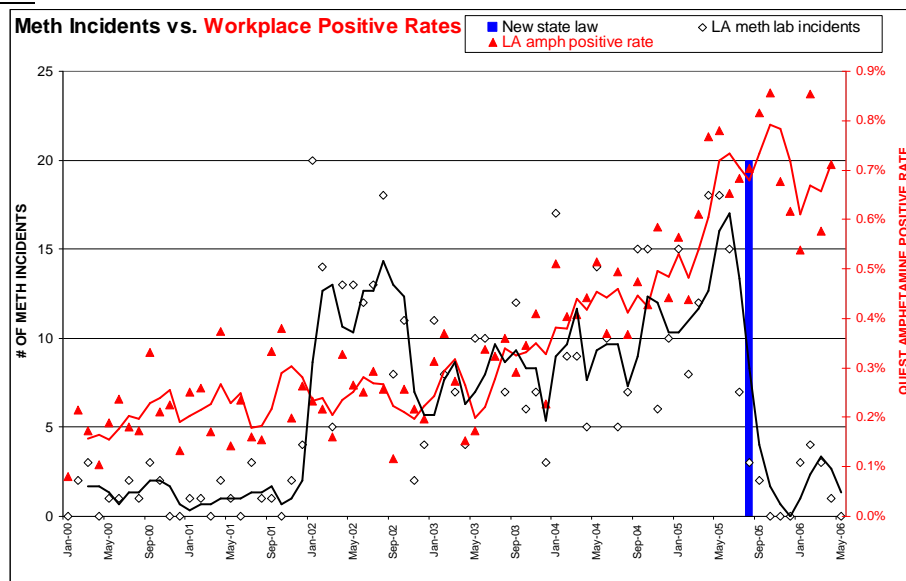
Louisiana does not limit sales of products containing methamphetamine precursor chemicals like pseudoephedrine to pharmacies, and does not classify products containing those chemicals as Schedule V drugs under the State scheduling scheme.

State	Quest Amph Positives, 2000 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2001 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2002 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2003 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2004 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2005 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2006 (Jan-May)	% Change 2005-2006
LA	0.16%	0.23%	0.24%	0.25%	0.46%	0.64%	0.65%	0.46%

Louisiana Data Roundup:

In Louisiana, methamphetamine laboratory incident seizures declined by 85% after the State's methamphetamine precursor control law went into effect, with the State reporting 16 seizures from July 15th, 2005 to April 30th, 2006, compared to 106 over the same time period one year earlier. Workplace drug testing results showed a .5% increase in positive tests for amphetamine, measuring the first five months in 2006, compared to the same period one year earlier.

*** NOTE:** Hurricane Katrina hit New Orleans in August of 2005, soon after the law went into effect. This most likely had a significant impact on the reduction in meth lab incidents and the number of workplace tests conducted.



Maine

data not yet available

positive amphetamine workplace tests: +39.4%

Federal Standard: The United States Combat Methamphetamine Act

Effective Dates: 4/8/2006
9/30/2006

Sales locations limited to pharmacies? No
Behind the counter/locked cabinet? Yes
All listed chemicals? Yes
Daily sales limits: 3.6 g
30-day purchase limit: 9 g
Identification/logbook requirement? Yes

Maine State Law: Stricter than the Federal Standard

Effective Date: April 6, 2006
 Meth lab reduction: Not Available
Sales locations limited to pharmacies? Yes
Behind the counter/locked cabinet? Yes
All listed chemicals? Yes
Transaction limit: 3 pkg/3 g
30-day purchase limit: 9 g
Identification/logbook requirement? Yes

"Listed chemicals" means any product containing ephedrine (EPH), pseudoephedrine (PSE), or phenylpropanolamine (PPA). Items in bold indicate the controlling standard in the state. Items in *italics* indicate that the provision is trumped by a stricter standard.

Summary: Maine's methamphetamine precursor law went into effect on April 6th, 2006. Maine's law is stricter than the CMEA in several respects.

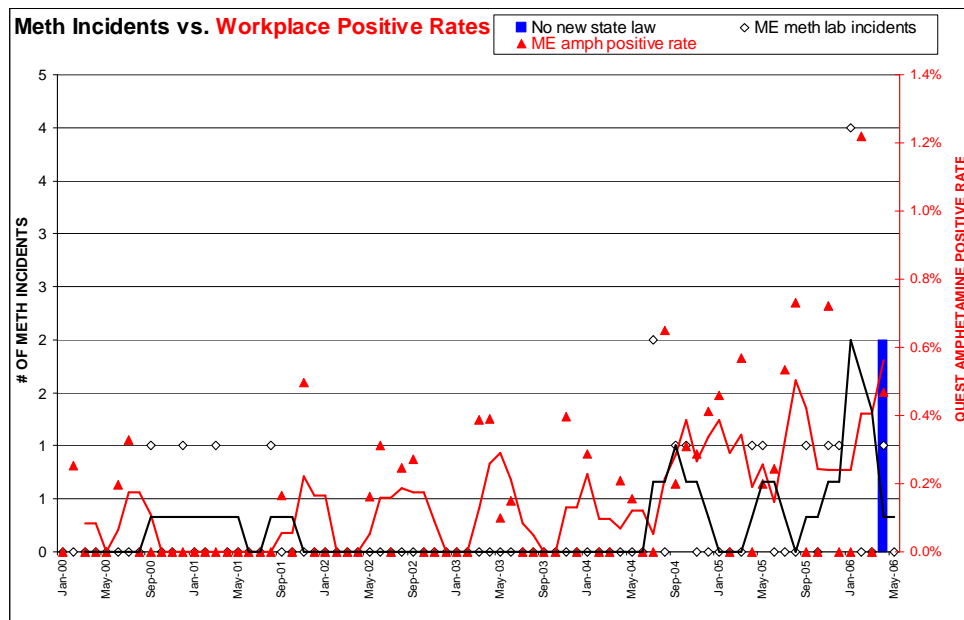
Maine's law applies to all products containing ephedrine, pseudoephedrine or in solid form, or those in liquid form designated as precursors by state regulation. The state law limits sales to pharmacies, but unlike Oklahoma, does not require that the products be kept behind a counter. Rather, most products may be kept in a locked location or an area not accessible by the public. The law requires dispensation only by a licensed pharmacist or an employee under the supervision of a pharmacist. The state law's monthly limit is the same as the federal CMEA's limit – 9 grams.

Maine's state law does not classify products containing pseudoephedrine or ephedrine as Schedule V drugs.

State	Quest Amph Positives, 2000 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2001 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2002 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2003 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2004 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2005 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2006 (Jan-May)	% Change 2005-2006
ME	0.05%	0.00%	0.04%	0.20%	0.13%	0.22%	0.31%	39.41%

Maine Data Roundup:

Maine's methamphetamine precursor control law went into effect on April 6th, 2006, and is therefore too new to measure any impact. However, there have only been 16 methamphetamine laboratory incident seizures reported to the DEA since January 2000 from Maine. Workplace drug testing results showed a 39.4% increase in positive tests for amphetamine, measuring the first five months in 2006, compared to the same period one year earlier.



Maryland

no state law/historically low lab numbers
positive amphetamine workplace tests: +33.9%

Federal Standard: The United States Combat Methamphetamine Act

Effective Dates: 4/8/2006
9/30/2006

Sales locations limited to pharmacies? **No**
Behind the counter/locked cabinet? **Yes**
All listed chemicals? **Yes**
Daily sales limits: **3.6 g**
30-day purchase limit: **9 g**
Identification/logbook requirement? **Yes**

Maryland State Law: No state law, only CMEA applies

Effective Date: None

Meth lab reduction: n/a

Sales locations limited to pharmacies? *No*
Behind the counter/locked cabinet? *No*
All listed chemicals? *No*
Daily sales limits: *None*
30-day purchase limit: *None*
Identification/logbook requirement? *No*

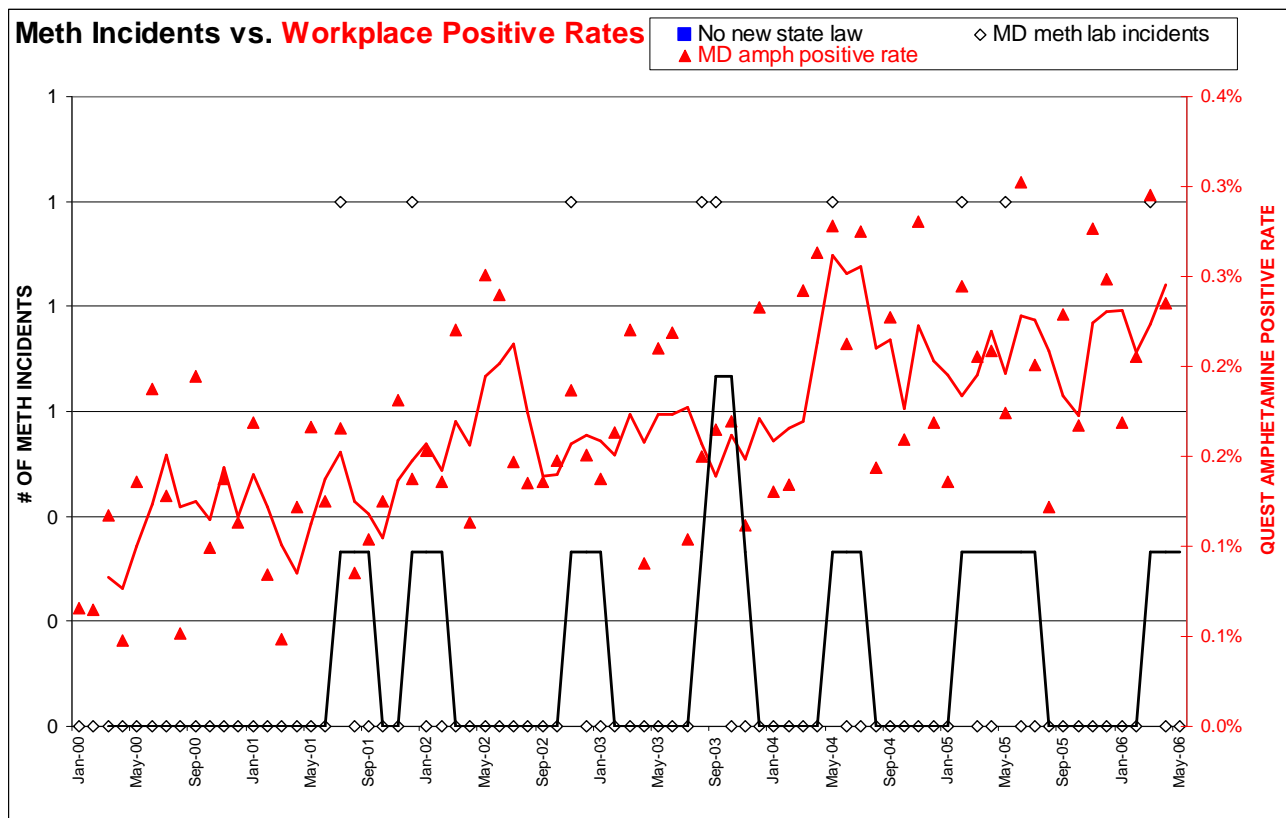
"Listed chemicals" means any product containing ephedrine (EPH), pseudoephedrine (PSE), or phenylpropanolamine (PPA). Items in bold indicate the controlling standard in the state. Items in *italics* indicate that the provision is trumped by a stricter standard.

Summary: Maryland, which has enjoyed low numbers of methamphetamine laboratory incidents, did not implement any methamphetamine precursor controls before the Combat Meth Act took effect September 30th 2006. In other words, the CMEA is the controlling standard in Maryland. It also means that Maryland does not limit sales of products containing methamphetamine precursors like pseudoephedrine to pharmacies, and does not classify these products as Schedule V drugs under the State's scheduling scheme.

State	Quest Amph Positives, 2000 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2001 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2002 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2003 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2004 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2005 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2006 (Jan-May)	% Change 2005-2006
MD	0.09%	0.12%	0.18%	0.17%	0.22%	0.20%	0.26%	33.96%

Maryland Data Roundup:

Maryland did not implement a methamphetamine precursor control law at the State level. However, since January of 2000, Maryland has only reported less than ten methamphetamine lab incidents. Workplace drug testing results showed a 33.9% increase in positive tests for amphetamine, measuring the first five months in 2006, compared to the same period one year earlier.



Massachusetts

no state law/historically low lab numbers
positive amphetamine workplace tests: -16.2%

Federal Standard: The United States Combat Methamphetamine Act		Massachusetts State Law: No State law, only CMEA applies	
Effective Dates: 4/8/2006 9/30/2006		Effective Date: None	
Sales locations limited to pharmacies?	No	<i>Sales locations limited to pharmacies?</i>	<i>No</i>
Behind the counter/locked cabinet?	Yes	<i>Behind the counter/locked cabinet?</i>	<i>No</i>
All listed chemicals?	Yes	<i>All listed chemicals?</i>	<i>No</i>
Daily sales limits:	3.6 g	<i>Daily sales limits:</i>	<i>None</i>
30-day purchase limit:	9 g	<i>30-day purchase limit:</i>	<i>None</i>
Identification/logbook requirement?	Yes	<i>Identification/logbook requirement?</i>	<i>No</i>

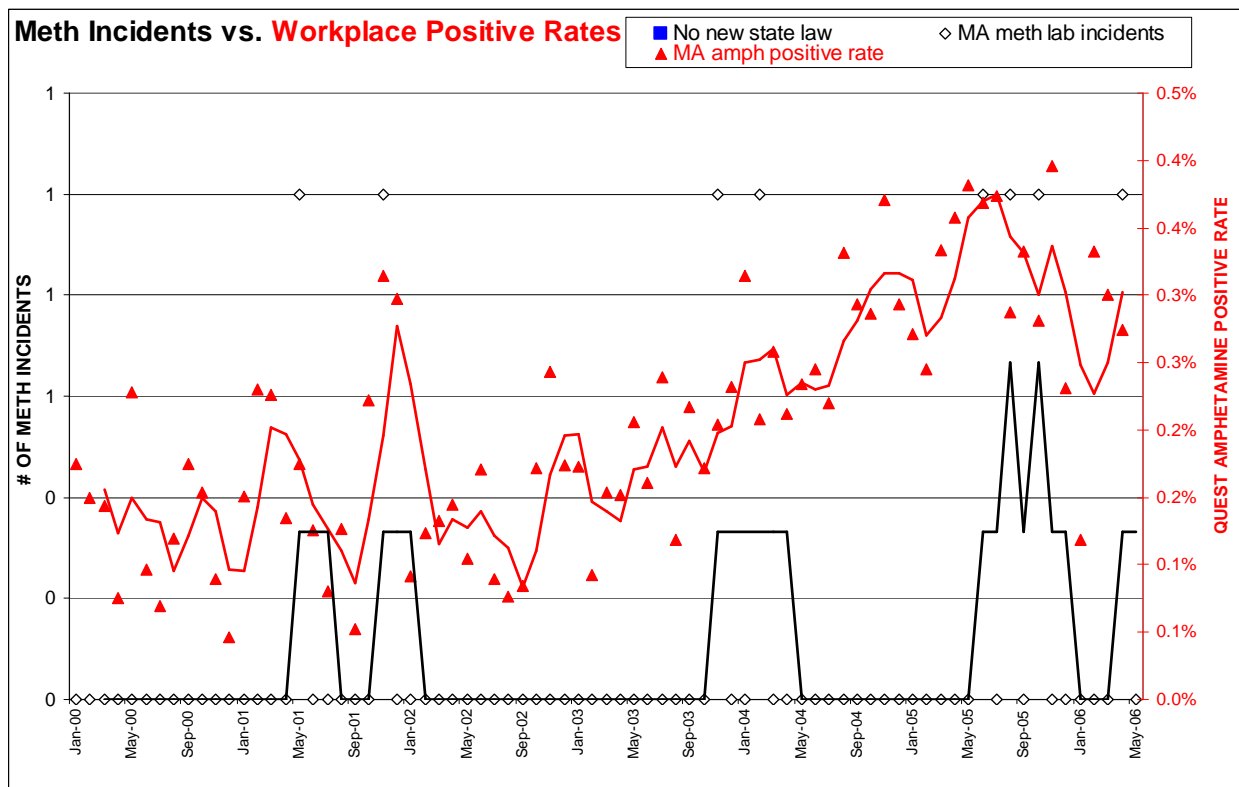
"Listed chemicals" means any product containing ephedrine (EPH), pseudoephedrine (PSE), or phenylpropanolamine (PPA). Items in bold indicate the controlling standard in the state. Items in *italics* indicate that the provision is trumped by a stricter standard.

Summary: Massachusetts, which has enjoyed low numbers of methamphetamine laboratory incidents, did not implement any methamphetamine precursor controls before the Combat Meth Act took effect September 30th 2006. In other words, the CMEA is the controlling standard in Massachusetts. It also means that the State does not limit sales of products containing methamphetamine precursors like pseudoephedrine to pharmacies, and does not classify these products as Schedule V drugs under the State's scheduling scheme.

State	Quest Amph Positives, 2000 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2001 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2002 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2003 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2004 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2005 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2006 (Jan-May)	% Change 2005-2006
MA	0.16%	0.18%	0.12%	0.16%	0.24%	0.33%	0.27%	-16.26%

Massachusetts Data Roundup:

Massachusetts did not implement a methamphetamine precursor control law at the State level. However, since January of 2000, the State has only reported less than ten methamphetamine lab incidents. Workplace drug testing results showed a 16.2% decrease in positive tests for amphetamine, measuring the first five months in 2006, compared to the same period one year earlier.



Michigan

16% decline in meth lab incidents
positive amphetamine workplace tests: +73.3%

Federal Standard: The United States Combat Methamphetamine Act		Michigan State Law: Similar to the Federal Standards	
<u>Effective Dates:</u> 4/8/2006 9/30/2006		<u>Effective Date:</u> July 20, 2005	
Sales locations limited to pharmacies? No		Sales locations limited to pharmacies? No	
Behind the counter/locked cabinet? Yes		Behind the counter/locked cabinet? Yes	
All listed chemicals? Yes		<i>All listed chemicals?</i> EPH, PSE	
<i>Daily sales limits:</i> 3.6 g		Daily sales limits: 2 pkg	
30-day purchase limit: 9 g		<i>30-day purchase limit:</i> None	
Identification/logbook requirement? Yes		Identification/logbook requirement? Yes	

“Listed chemicals” means any product containing ephedrine (EPH), pseudoephedrine (PSE), or phenylpropanolamine (PPA). Items in bold indicate the controlling standard in the state. Items in *italics* indicate that the provision is trumped by a stricter standard.

Summary: Michigan’s methamphetamine precursor law went into effect in two stages: December 15th, 2005, and July 17th, 2006. Michigan state law is approximately as strict as the CMEA, meaning that for most purposes, the CMEA is the controlling standard in Michigan.

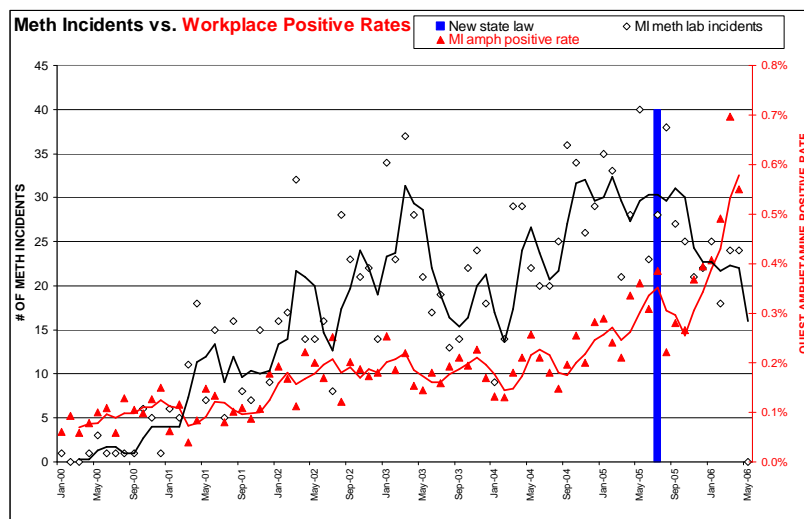
Most of the State provisions went into effect on December 15th, 2005. The law limited single sales of products containing pseudoephedrine or ephedrine to two packages or 48 capsules, which in most cases will probably be more restrictive than the Federal CMEA standard. Although the State law does not limit sales of the products to pharmacies, the law provides retailers with a somewhat complex list of options, including keeping the products behind the counter, in a locked cabinet, under video surveillance, or within 20 feet of the counter with certain other requirements. Some of these requirements are less strict than the Federal CMEA and are thus obviated by the Federal law. Like the Federal CMEA, Michigan’s law contains an identification and logbook requirement.

Michigan does not classify products containing those chemicals as Schedule V drugs under the State scheduling scheme.

State	Quest Amph Positives, 2000 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2001 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2002 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2003 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2004 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2005 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2006 (Jan-May)	% Change 2005-2006
MI	0.08%	0.09%	0.18%	0.19%	0.19%	0.29%	0.51%	73.26%

Michigan Data Roundup:

In Michigan, methamphetamine laboratory incident seizures declined by 16% after the State’s methamphetamine precursor control law went into effect, with the State reporting 224 seizures from July 20th, 2005 to April 30th, 2006, compared to 267 over the same time period one year earlier. Workplace drug testing results showed a 73.3% increase in positive tests for amphetamine, measuring the first five months in 2006, compared to the same period one year earlier.



Minnesota

**70% decline in meth lab incidents
positive amphetamine workplace tests: -4.9%**

Federal Standard: The United States Combat Methamphetamine Act		Minnesota State Law: Stricter than the Federal Standard	
Effective Dates:	4/8/2006 9/30/2006	Effective Date:	June 3, 2005
Sales locations limited to pharmacies?	No	Sales locations limited to pharmacies?	Yes
Behind the counter/locked cabinet?	Yes	Behind the counter/locked cabinet?	Yes
All listed chemicals?	Yes	All listed chemicals?	EPH, PSE
Daily sales limits:	3.6 g	Transaction limit:	2 pkg/6 g
30-day purchase limit:	9 g	30-day purchase limit:	6 g
Identification/logbook requirement?	Yes	Identification/logbook requirement?	Yes

"Listed chemicals" means any product containing ephedrine (EPH), pseudoephedrine (PSE), or phenylpropanolamine (PPA). Items in bold indicate the controlling standard in the state. Items in *italics* indicate that the provision is trumped by a stricter standard.

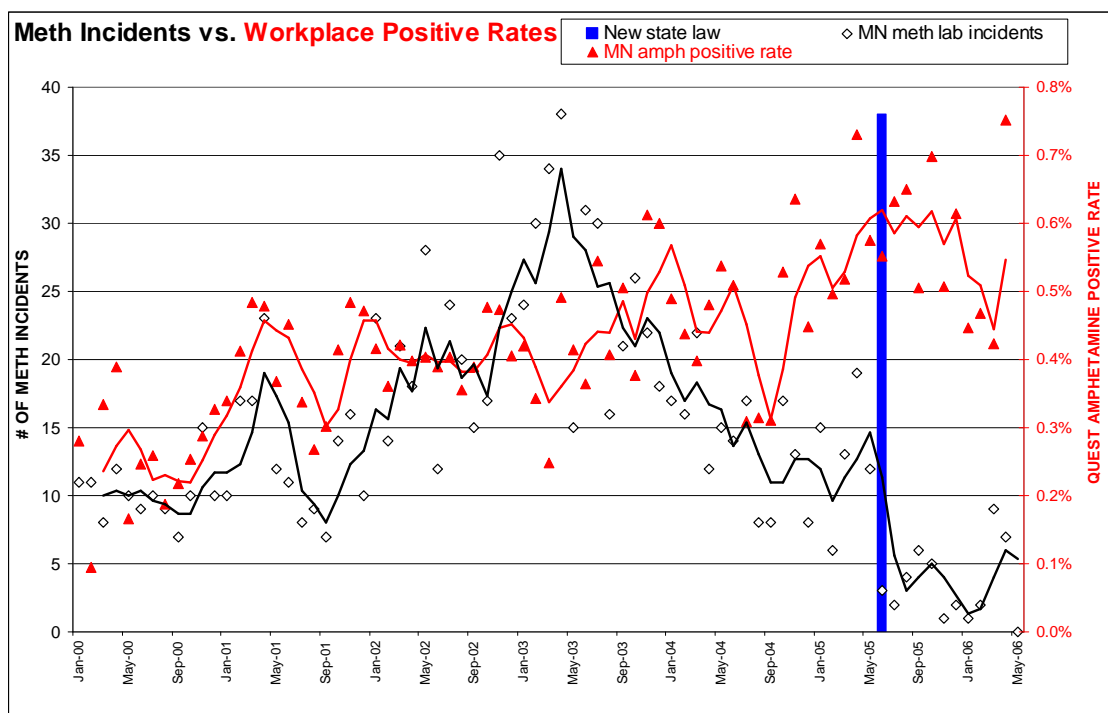
Summary: Minnesota's methamphetamine precursor law went into effect June 3rd, 2005. Minnesota's law is stricter than the CMEA.

Most products containing pseudoephedrine or ephedrine can only be sold at a pharmacy, and must be kept behind the pharmacy counter. There is a 2 package or 6 gram limit on daily purchases, which is less strict than the CMEA, but there is a 6 gram monthly purchase limit, which is stricter than the CMEA. State law also contains an identification and logbook requirement.

State	Quest Amph Positives, 2000 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2001 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2002 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2003 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2004 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2005 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2006 (Jan-May)	% Change 2005-2006
MN	0.25%	0.42%	0.40%	0.38%	0.48%	0.59%	0.56%	-4.90%

Minnesota Data Roundup:

In Minnesota, methamphetamine laboratory incident seizures declined by 70% after the State's methamphetamine precursor control law went into effect, with the State reporting 42 seizures from June 3rd, 2005 to April 30th, 2006, compared to 138 over the same time period one year earlier. Workplace drug testing results showed a 4.9% decrease in positive tests for amphetamine, measuring the first five months in 2006, compared to the same period one year earlier.



Mississippi

68%* decline in meth lab incidents
positive amphetamine workplace tests: -51.4%

Federal Standard: The United States Combat Methamphetamine Act		Mississippi State Law: Less strict than the Federal Standard	
Effective Dates: 4/8/2006 9/30/2006		Effective Date: July 1, 2005	
Sales locations limited to pharmacies?	No	Sales locations limited to pharmacies?	No
Behind the counter/locked cabinet?	Yes	Behind the counter/locked cabinet?	Yes
All listed chemicals?	Yes	All listed chemicals?	EPH, PSE
Daily sales limits:	3.6 g	Transaction limit:	2 pkg/6 g
30-day purchase limit:	9 g	30-day purchase limit:	9 g
Identification/logbook requirement?	Yes	Identification/logbook requirement?	Yes
<small>“Listed chemicals” means any product containing ephedrine (EPH), pseudoephedrine (PSE), or phenylpropanolamine (PPA). Items in bold indicate the controlling standard in the state. Items in <i>italics</i> indicate that the provision is trumped by a stricter standard.</small>			

Summary: Mississippi’s methamphetamine precursor law went into effect July 1st, 2005. The Mississippi law is not quite as strict as the CMEA, so the CMEA is the controlling standard in Mississippi.

Mississippi’s law places a 9 gram monthly limit on purchases of products containing pseudoephedrine or ephedrine. The daily purchase limit is 6 grams. The law requires that products containing only pseudoephedrine or ephedrine be placed behind the counter or in a locked cabinet. Multi-active products -- meaning, products containing one of those chemicals as well as other active ingredients – may also be placed under video surveillance or kept within 30 feet of the store’s cashiers. There is an ID and logbook requirement in Mississippi.

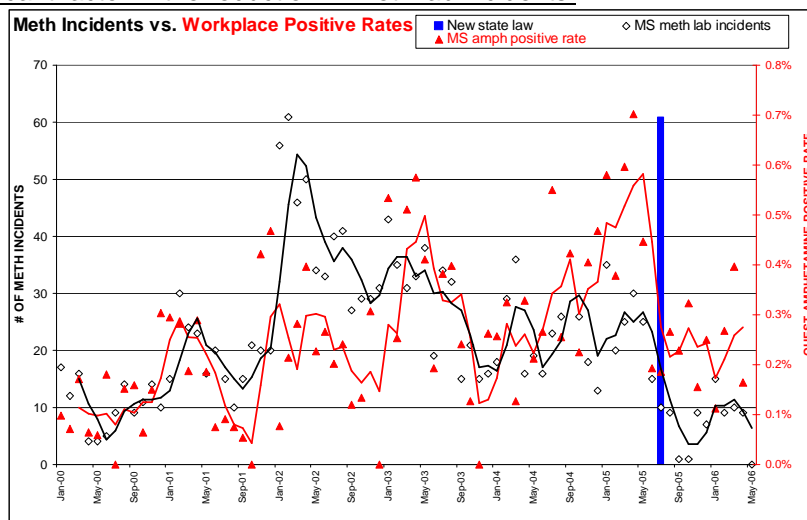
Mississippi does not limit sales of products containing methamphetamine precursor chemicals like pseudoephedrine to pharmacies, and does not classify products containing those chemicals as Schedule V drugs under the State scheduling scheme.

State	Quest Amph Positives, 2000 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2001 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2002 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2003 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2004 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2005 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2006 (Jan-May)	% Change 2005-2006
MS	0.09%	0.24%	0.25%	0.45%	0.25%	0.55%	0.27%	-51.40%

Mississippi Data Roundup:

In Mississippi, methamphetamine laboratory incident seizures declined by 68% after the State’s methamphetamine precursor control law went into effect, with the State reporting 80 seizures from July 1st, 2005 to April 30th, 2006, compared to 253 over the same time period one year earlier. Workplace drug testing results showed a 51.4% decrease in positive tests for amphetamine, measuring the first five months in 2006, compared to the same period one year earlier.

* **NOTE:** Hurricane Katrina hit Mississippi in August of 2005, soon after the law went into effect. This most likely was a significant factor in the reduction in meth lab incidents.



Missouri

45% decline in meth lab incidents
positive amphetamine workplace tests: -27.1%

Federal Standard: The United States Combat Methamphetamine Act		Missouri State Law: Stricter than the Federal Standard	
Effective Dates: 4/8/2006 9/30/2006		Effective Date: July 15, 2005	
<i>Sales locations limited to pharmacies?</i> No		Meth lab reduction: 45%	
Behind the counter/locked cabinet? Yes		Sales locations limited to pharmacies? Yes	
All listed chemicals? Yes		Behind the counter/locked cabinet? Yes	
Daily sales limits: 3.6 g		All listed chemicals? EPH, PSE	
30-day purchase limit: 9 g		Daily sales limits: n/a	
Identification/logbook requirement? Yes		30-day purchase limit: 9 g	
		Identification/logbook requirement? Yes	

"Listed chemicals" means any product containing ephedrine (EPH), pseudoephedrine (PSE), or phenylpropanolamine (PPA). Items in bold indicate the controlling standard in the state. Items in *italics* indicate that the provision is trumped by a stricter standard.

Summary: Missouri's methamphetamine precursor law went into effect July 15th, 2005. The Missouri law is stricter than the CMEA in many important respects.

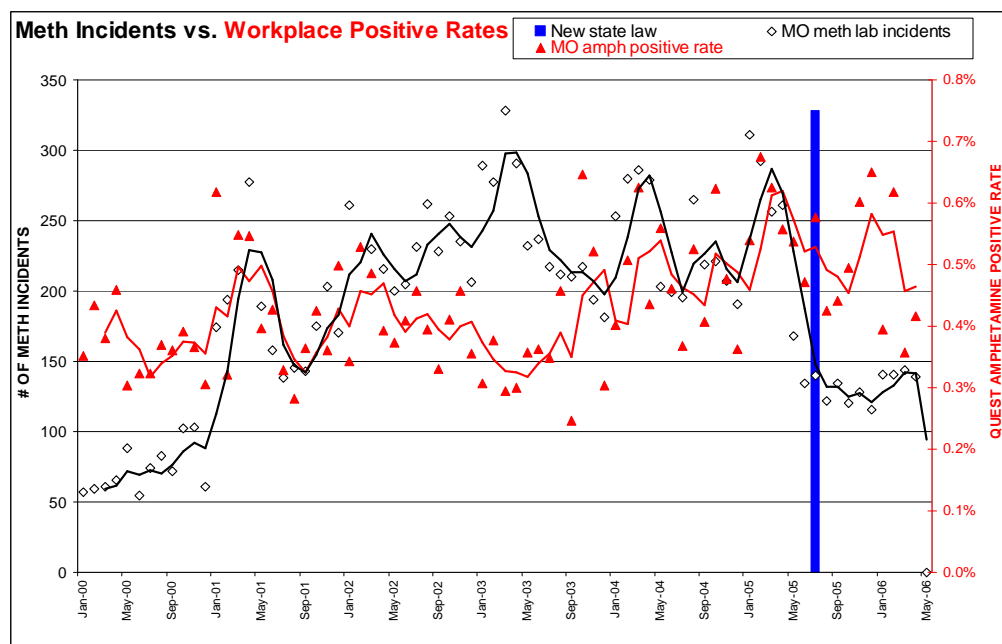
Missouri's law applies to both single-entity and multi-active products containing pseudoephedrine or ephedrine, and imposes a 9 gram monthly purchase limit – the same as the Federal CMEA's monthly purchase limit.

The State's scheduling scheme is somewhat complicated. Generally, single-entity ephedrine products are classified as Schedule IV. Single-entity pseudoephedrine products, and multi-active products containing either pseudoephedrine or ephedrine are classified as Schedule V products, and may only be sold by a registered pharmacist or pharmacy technician. These products must be kept behind the pharmacy counter, and purchasers must show identification and sign a logbook.

State	Quest Amph Positives, 2000 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2001 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2002 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2003 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2004 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2005 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2006 (Jan-May)	% Change 2005-2006
MO	0.38%	0.49%	0.43%	0.33%	0.51%	0.59%	0.43%	-27.10%

Missouri Data Roundup:

In Missouri, methamphetamine laboratory incident seizures declined by 45% after the State's methamphetamine precursor control law went into effect, with the State reporting 1,325 seizures from July 15th, 2005 to April 30th, 2006, compared to 2,418 over the same time period one year earlier. Workplace drug testing results showed a 27.1% decrease in positive tests for amphetamine, measuring the first five months in 2006, compared to the same period one year earlier.



Montana

68% decline in meth lab incidents
positive amphetamine workplace tests: -69.4%

Federal Standard: The United States Combat Methamphetamine Act		Montana State Law: Stricter than Federal Standard	
Effective Dates: 4/8/2006 9/30/2006		Effective Date: July 1, 2005	
<i>Sales locations limited to pharmacies?</i> No		Meth lab reduction: 68%	
Behind the counter/locked cabinet?	Yes	Sales locations limited to pharmacies?	Mostly
All listed chemicals?	Yes	Behind the counter/locked cabinet?	Yes
Daily sales limits:	3.6 g	All listed chemicals?	EPH, PSE
30-day purchase limit:	9 g	Daily sales limit:	-
Identification/logbook requirement?	Yes	30-day sales limit:	9 g
"Listed chemicals" means any product containing ephedrine (EPH), pseudoephedrine (PSE), or phenylpropanolamine (PPA). Items in bold indicate the controlling standard in the state. Items in <i>italics</i> indicate that the provision is trumped by a stricter standard.		Identification/logbook requirement?	
		Yes	

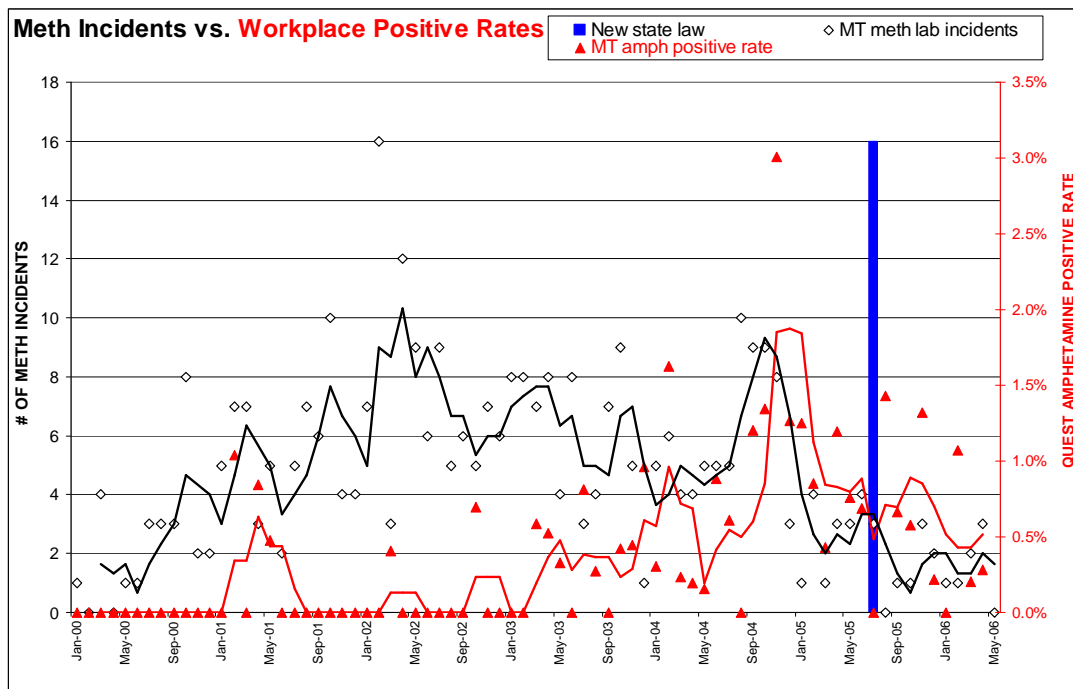
Summary: Montana's methamphetamine precursor law went into effect July 1st 2005. The Montana law is stricter than the CMEA in several important respects.

Montana's law applies to single-entity and multi-active products containing pseudoephedrine or ephedrine (except for products in liquid or gelatin capsule form), and imposes a sales limit of nine grams in a 30-day period. The law limits sales of products containing pseudoephedrine or ephedrine to pharmacies, except in counties without a pharmacy; in these counties, the Montana Department of Justice may certify retail establishments to sell the products, subject to the same requirements on product placement, sales limits, and the like. In any case, the products must be kept behind pharmacy or store counters. There is an identification and logbook requirement in Montana.

State	Quest Amph Positives, 2000 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2001 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2002 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2003 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2004 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2005 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2006 (Jan-May)	% Change 2005-2006
MT	0.00%	0.39%	0.11%	0.41%	0.44%	0.90%	0.27%	-69.49%

Montana Data Roundup:

In Montana, methamphetamine laboratory incident seizures declined by 68% after the State's methamphetamine precursor control law went into effect, with the State reporting 17 seizures from July 1st, 2005 to April 30th, 2006, compared to 53 over the same time period one year earlier. Workplace drug testing results showed a 69.4% decrease in positive tests for amphetamine, measuring the first five months in 2006, compared to the same period one year earlier.



Nebraska

85% decline in meth lab incidents
positive amphetamine workplace tests: -24.9%

Federal Standard: The United States Combat Methamphetamine Act		Nebraska State Law: Stricter than Federal Standard	
<i>Effective Dates:</i> 4/8/2006 9/30/2006		<i>Effective Date:</i> September 1 st , 2005	
Sales locations limited to pharmacies?	No	Sales locations limited to pharmacies?	No
Behind the counter/locked cabinet?	Yes	Behind the counter/locked cabinet?	Yes
All listed chemicals?	Yes	All listed chemicals?	EPH, PSE
<i>Daily sales limits:</i>	3.6 g	<i>Daily sales limits:</i>	1.44 g
<i>30-day purchase limit:</i>	9 g	<i>30-day purchase limit:</i>	--
Identification/logbook requirement?	Yes	<i>Identification/logbook requirement?</i>	ID only

"Listed chemicals" means any product containing ephedrine (EPH), pseudoephedrine (PSE), or phenylpropanolamine (PPA). Items in bold indicate the controlling standard in the state. Items in *italics* indicate that the provision is trumped by a stricter standard.

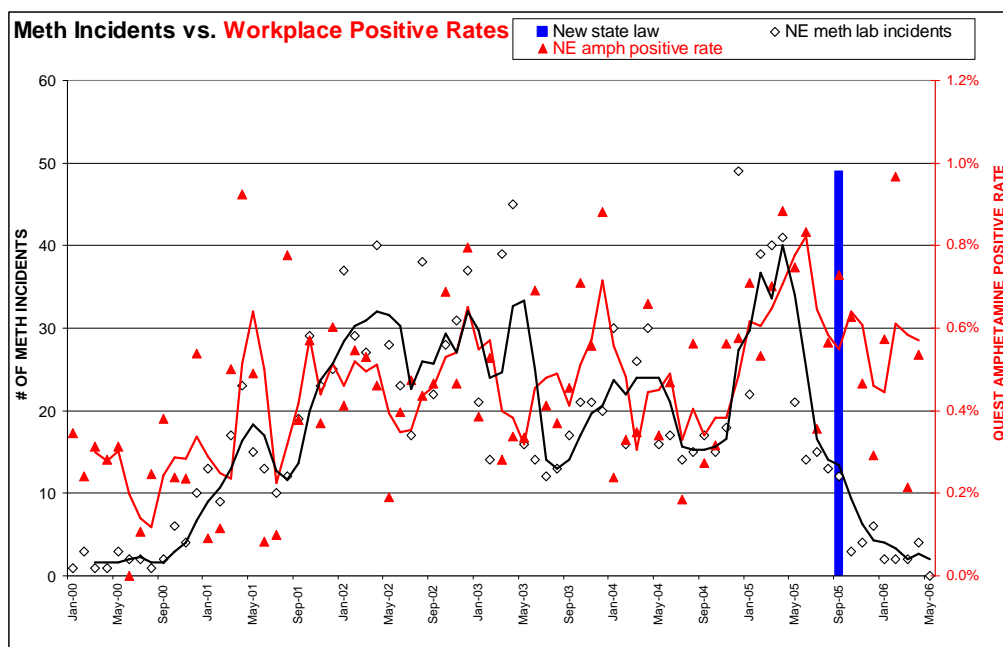
Summary: [Nebraska's methamphetamine precursor law](#) went into effect September 1st, 2005. The Nebraska Law is stricter in some respects than the CMEA.

Nebraska's law applies to single-entity and multi-active products containing pseudoephedrine, and imposes a 24-hour purchase limit of 1.44 grams. State law requires that products containing the chemicals be kept behind a store counter or in a locked cabinet. The customer must show identification, but there is no logbook requirement under the State law (although the presence of this requirement under the Federal CMEA means that the logbook requirement does exist in Nebraska, as in the rest of the nation). The State does not limit sales of products containing methamphetamine precursor chemicals like pseudoephedrine to pharmacies, and does not classify products containing those chemicals as Schedule V drugs under the State scheduling scheme.

State	Quest Amph Positives, 2000 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2001 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2002 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2003 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2004 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2005 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2006 (Jan-May)	% Change 2005-2006
NE	0.30%	0.44%	0.41%	0.36%	0.38%	0.73%	0.55%	-24.86%

Nebraska Data Roundup:

In Nebraska, methamphetamine laboratory incident seizures declined by 85% after the State's methamphetamine precursor control law went into effect, with the State reporting 35 seizures from September 1st, 2005 to April 30th, 2006, compared to 241 over the same time period one year earlier. Workplace drug testing results showed a 24.9% decrease in positive tests for amphetamine, measuring the first five months in 2006, compared to the same period one year earlier.



Nevada

no state law

positive amphetamine workplace tests: -30.4%

Federal Standard: The United States Combat Methamphetamine Act		Nevada State Law: No state law, only CMEA applies	
Effective Dates: 4/8/2006 9/30/2006		Effective Date: None	
Sales locations limited to pharmacies?	No	<i>Sales locations limited to pharmacies?</i>	No
Behind the counter/locked cabinet?	Yes	<i>Behind the counter/locked cabinet?</i>	No
All listed chemicals?	Yes	<i>All listed chemicals?</i>	No
Daily sales limits:	3.6 g	<i>Daily sales limits:</i>	None
30-day purchase limit:	9 g	<i>30-day purchase limit:</i>	None
Identification/logbook requirement?	Yes	<i>Identification/logbook requirement?</i>	No

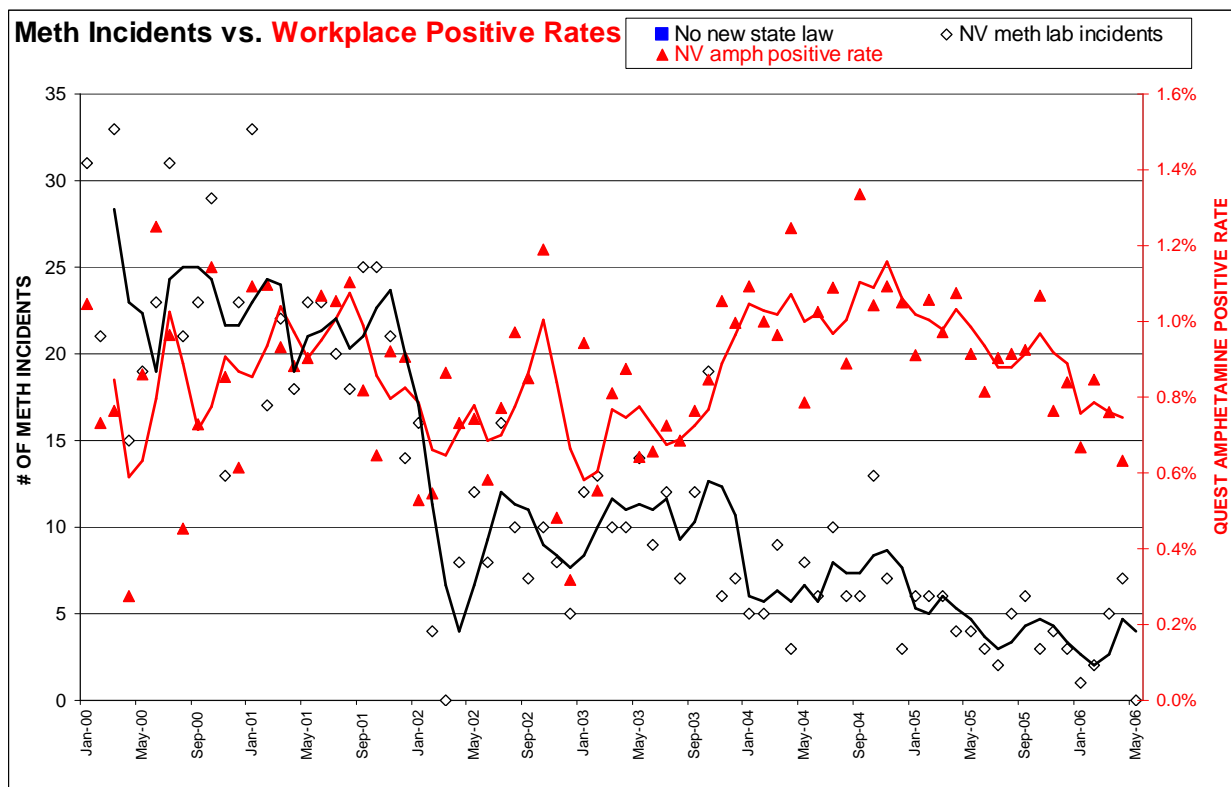
"Listed chemicals" means any product containing ephedrine (EPH), pseudoephedrine (PSE), or phenylpropanolamine (PPA). Items in bold indicate the controlling standard in the state. Items in *italics* indicate that the provision is trumped by a stricter standard.

Summary: Nevada did not implement any methamphetamine precursor controls before the Combat Meth Act took effect September 30th 2006. In other words, the CMEA is the controlling standard in Nevada. It also means that the State does not limit sales of products containing methamphetamine precursors like pseudoephedrine to pharmacies, and does not classify these products as Schedule V drugs under the State's scheduling scheme.

State	Quest Amph Positives, 2000 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2001 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2002 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2003 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2004 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2005 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2006 (Jan-May)	% Change 2005-2006
NV	0.72%	0.97%	0.71%	0.75%	1.00%	0.99%	0.69%	-30.48%

Nevada Data Roundup:

Nevada did not implement any methamphetamine precursor control legislation before the CMEA went into effect on September 30th, 2006. However, methamphetamine laboratory incidents look to be on a declining trend since peaking in 2003 and early 2004. Workplace drug testing results showed a 30.4% decrease in positive tests for amphetamine, measuring the first five months in 2006, compared to the same period one year earlier.



New Hampshire

no state law/historical low lab numbers
positive amphetamine workplace tests: +25.3%

Federal Standard: The United States Combat Methamphetamine Act

Effective Dates: 4/8/2006
9/30/2006

Sales locations limited to pharmacies? **No**
Behind the counter/locked cabinet? **Yes**
All listed chemicals? **Yes**
Daily sales limits: **3.6 g**
30-day purchase limit: **9 g**
Identification/logbook requirement? **Yes**

New Hampshire State Law: No State Law, only CMEA applies

Effective Date: None

Meth lab reduction: n/a

Sales locations limited to pharmacies? *No*
Behind the counter/locked cabinet? *No*
All listed chemicals? *No*
Daily sales limits: *None*
30-day purchase limit: *None*
Identification/logbook requirement? *No*

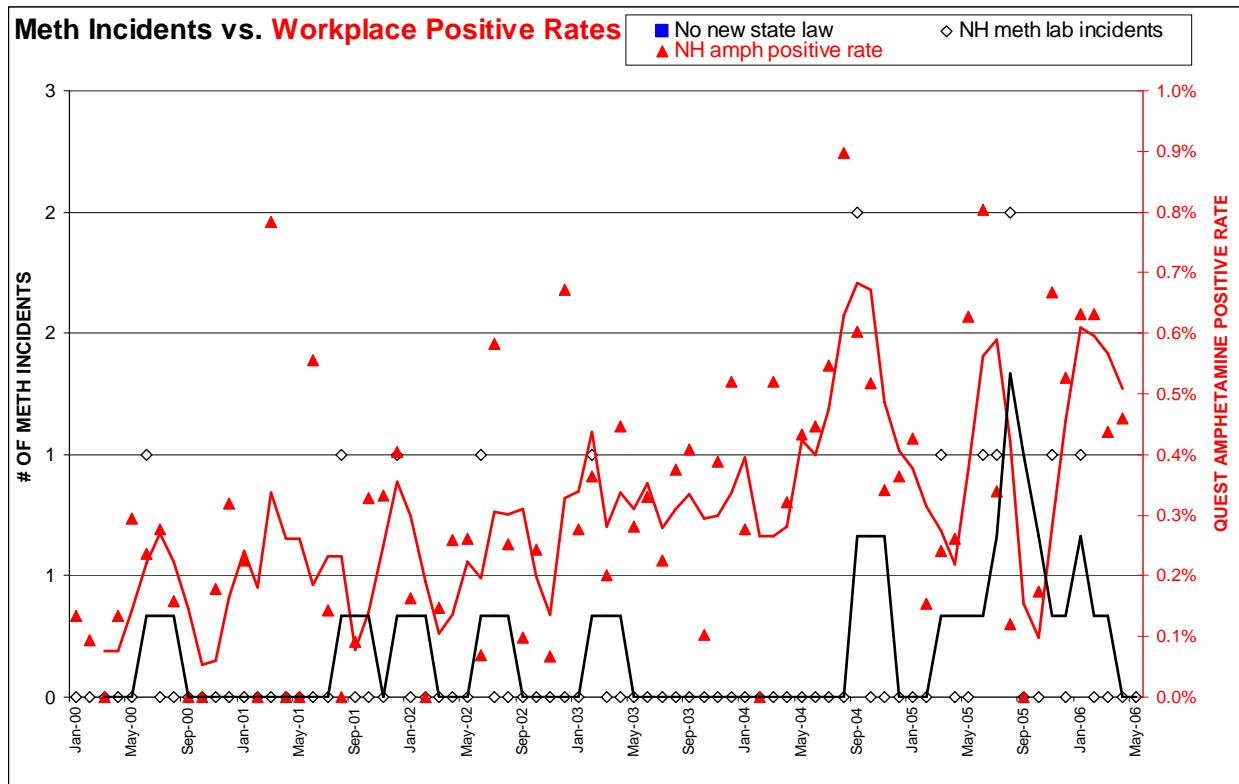
"Listed chemicals" means any product containing ephedrine (EPH), pseudoephedrine (PSE), or phenylpropanolamine (PPA). Items in bold indicate the controlling standard in the state. Items in *italics* indicate that the provision is trumped by a stricter standard.

Summary: New Hampshire, which has enjoyed low numbers of methamphetamine laboratory incidents, did not implement any methamphetamine precursor controls before the Combat Meth Act took effect September 30th 2006. In other words, the CMEA is the controlling standard in New Hampshire. It also means that the State does not limit sales of products containing methamphetamine precursors like pseudoephedrine to pharmacies, and does not classify these products as Schedule V drugs under the State's scheduling scheme.

State	Quest Amph Positives, 2000 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2001 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2002 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2003 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2004 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2005 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2006 (Jan-May)	% Change 2005-2006
NH	0.14%	0.20%	0.18%	0.30%	0.34%	0.36%	0.45%	25.25%

New Hampshire Data Roundup:

New Hampshire did not implement any state-level methamphetamine precursor control legislation prior to the CMEA's effective date of September 30th, 2006. In the last four years, the State has reported just eleven methamphetamine laboratory incident seizures to the DEA. Workplace drug testing results showed a 25.3% decrease in positive tests for amphetamine, measuring the first five months in 2006, compared to the same period one year earlier.



New Jersey

data not yet available
positive amphetamine workplace tests: -2.2%

Federal Standard: The United States Combat Methamphetamine Act		New Jersey State Law: Less strict than Federal standards	
Effective Dates: 4/8/2006 9/30/2006		Effective Date: November 24, 2005	
Sales locations limited to pharmacies? No		Meth lab reduction: n/a	
Behind the counter/locked cabinet? Yes		Sales locations limited to pharmacies? No	
All listed chemicals? Yes		Behind the counter/locked cabinet? <i>No</i>	
Daily sales limits: 3.6 g		All listed chemicals? Yes	
30-day purchase limit: 9 g		Transaction limit: <i>3 pkg/9 g</i>	
Identification/logbook requirement? Yes		30-day purchase limit: <i>None</i>	
		Identification/logbook requirement? <i>No</i>	
<small>"Listed chemicals" means any product containing ephedrine (EPH), pseudoephedrine (PSE), or phenylpropanolamine (PPA). Items in bold indicate the controlling standard in the state. Items in <i>italics</i> indicate that the provision is trumped by a stricter standard.</small>			

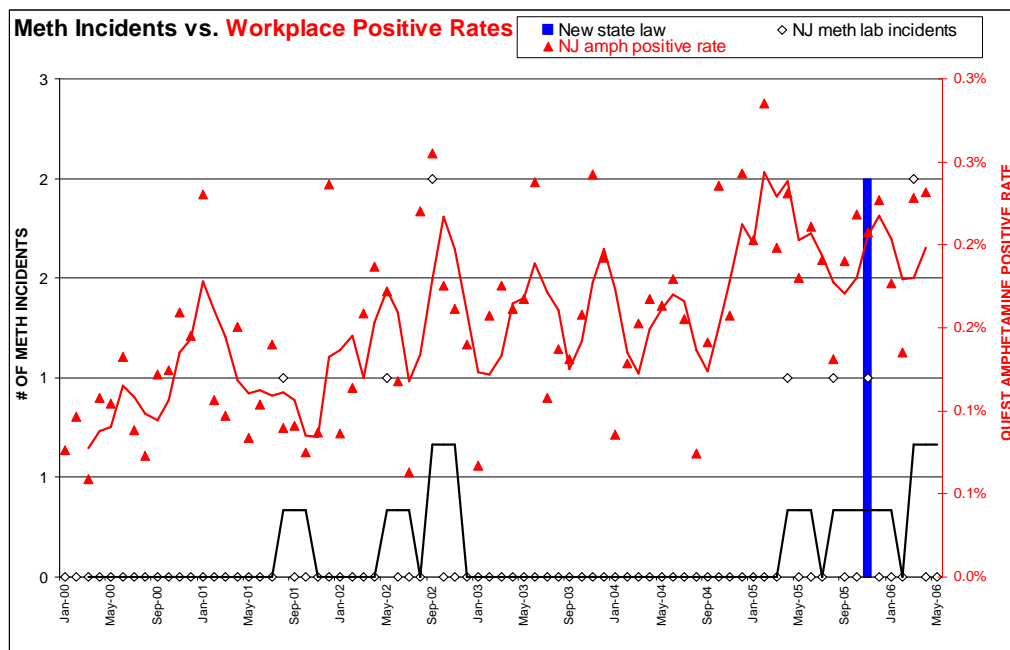
Summary: New Jersey's methamphetamine precursor law went into effect November 23rd, 2005. The New Jersey law is less strict in most respects than the CMEA.

New Jersey's law simply imposes a single-transaction sales limit of three packages or nine grams of products containing pseudoephedrine, ephedrine, or (both single-entity and multi-active products). Although the State law does not require that the products be kept behind a store counter or in a locked cabinet, imposes no limit on monthly purchases, and contains no requirement as to purchasers showing identification or signing a logbook, these provisions are required nationwide under the Federal CMEA. New Jersey does not limit sales of products containing methamphetamine precursor chemicals like pseudoephedrine to pharmacies, and does not classify products containing those chemicals as Schedule V drugs under the State scheduling scheme.

State	Quest Amph Positives, 2000 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2001 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2002 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2003 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2004 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2005 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2006 (Jan-May)	% Change 2005-2006
NJ	0.09%	0.13%	0.15%	0.15%	0.14%	0.22%	0.21%	-2.18%

New Jersey Data Roundup:

New Jersey has enjoyed relatively low numbers of methamphetamine laboratory incidents, reporting just five to the DEA in the past four years. As such, there is insufficient data to measure the impact of New Jersey's methamphetamine precursor control law. Workplace drug testing results showed a 2.2% decrease in positive tests for amphetamine, measuring the first five months in 2006, compared to the same period one year earlier.



New Mexico

51% decline in meth lab incidents
positive amphetamine workplace tests: -60.5%

Federal Standard: The United States Combat Methamphetamine Act		New Mexico State Law: Stricter than Federal standard	
Effective Dates: 4/8/2006 9/30/2006		Effective Date: July 1, 2006	
<i>Sales locations limited to pharmacies?</i> No		Meth lab reduction: 51%	
Behind the counter/locked cabinet?	Yes	Sales locations limited to pharmacies?	Yes
All listed chemicals?	Yes	Behind the counter/locked cabinet?	Yes
<i>Daily sales limits:</i>	3.6 g	All listed chemicals?	PSE
30-day purchase limit:	9 g	Daily sales limits:	*see below
Identification/logbook requirement?	Yes	30-day purchase limit:	9 g
"Listed chemicals" means any product containing ephedrine (EPH), pseudoephedrine (PSE), or phenylpropanolamine (PPA). Items in bold indicate the controlling standard in the state. Items in <i>italics</i> indicate that the provision is trumped by a stricter standard.		Identification/logbook requirement?	
		Yes	

Summary: New Mexico's methamphetamine precursor law went into effect in several stages: January 15th, 2005; September 30th, 2005, and July 1st 2006. Existing New Mexico law is stricter than the CMEA in several important respects.

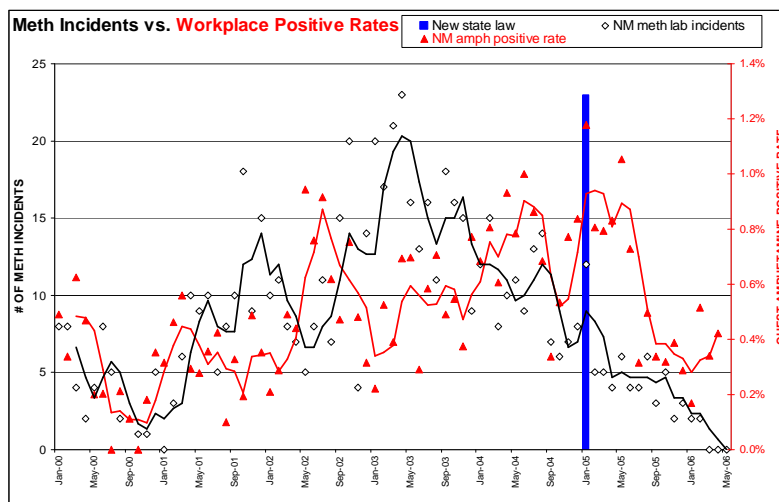
As of July 1st, 2006, New Mexico's law classifies all products containing pseudoephedrine, except those in liquid form, as Schedule V drugs. The sales limits mirror Federal requirements, with a 3.6 gram daily limit and 9 gram monthly limit. Products containing pseudoephedrine may be sold only at pharmacies and by a licensed pharmacist, pharmacy intern, or pharmacy technician. The law requires that purchasers show identification and sign a logbook.

Prior to July 1st, 2006, the law was less restrictive, allowing sales at non-pharmacy retail stores, and imposing a somewhat complex system of requirements on product placement (for example, requiring products containing pseudoephedrine to be kept no more than 20 feet from a checkout counter or in a locked case accessible only by an employee, with different provisions for single-entity and multi-active pseudoephedrine products).

State	Quest Amph Positives, 2000 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2001 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2002 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2003 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2004 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2005 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2006 (Jan-May)	% Change 2005-2006
NM	0.42%	0.38%	0.51%	0.52%	0.76%	0.92%	0.36%	-60.47%

New Mexico Data Roundup:

In New Mexico, methamphetamine laboratory incident seizures declined by 51% after the State's methamphetamine precursor control law (the first iteration) went into effect, with the State reporting 59 seizures from January 15th, 2005 to April 30th, 2006, compared to 120 over the same time period one year earlier. The most recent iteration was effective on July 1st, 2006, and is too recent to measure. Workplace drug testing results showed a 60.5% decrease in positive tests for amphetamine, measuring the first five months in 2006, compared to the same period one year earlier.



New York

no state law

positive amphetamine workplace tests: +3.2%

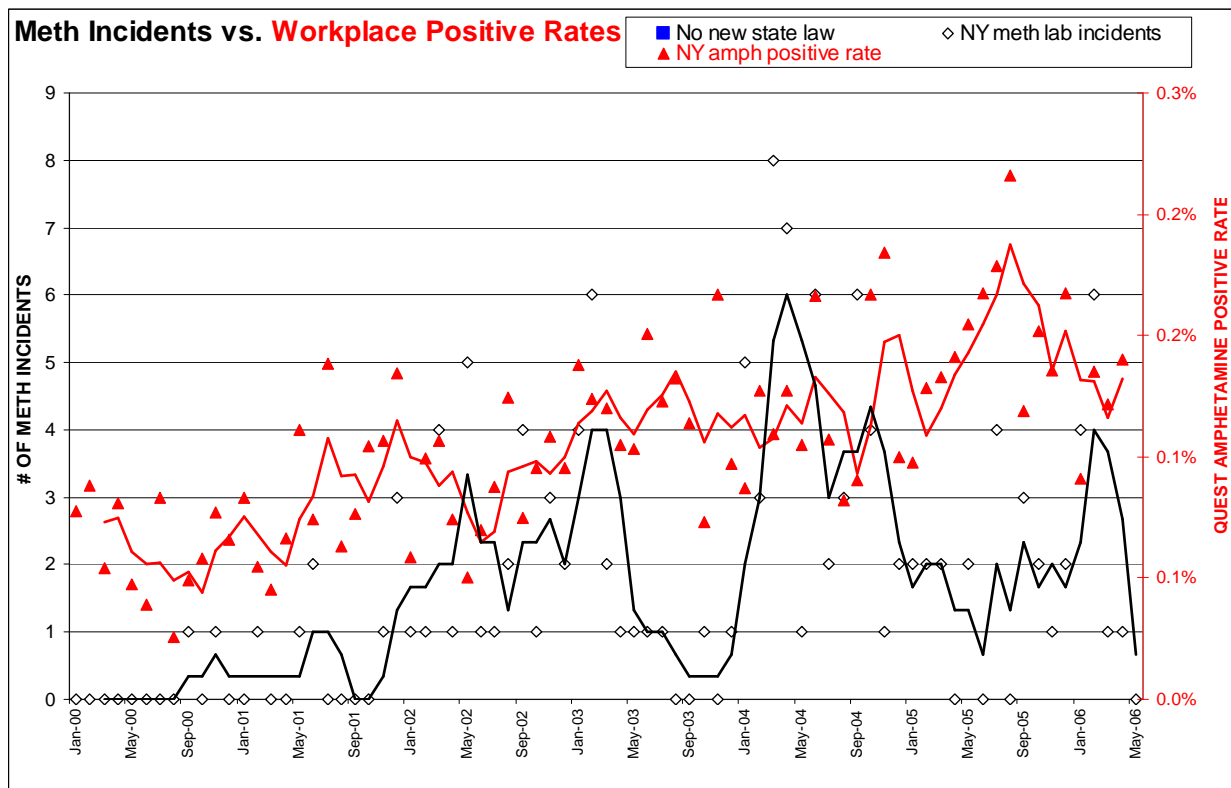
Federal Standard: The United States Combat Methamphetamine Act		New York State Law: No State Law, only CMEA applies	
Effective Dates: 4/8/2006 9/30/2006		Effective Date: None	
Sales locations limited to pharmacies?	No	<i>Sales locations limited to pharmacies?</i>	No
Behind the counter/locked cabinet?	Yes	<i>Behind the counter/locked cabinet?</i>	No
All listed chemicals?	Yes	<i>All listed chemicals?</i>	No
Daily sales limits:	3.6 g	<i>Daily sales limits:</i>	None
30-day purchase limit:	9 g	<i>30-day purchase limit:</i>	None
Identification/logbook requirement?	Yes	<i>Identification/logbook requirement?</i>	No
<small>"Listed chemicals" means any product containing ephedrine (EPH), pseudoephedrine (PSE), or phenylpropanolamine (PPA). Items in bold indicate the controlling standard in the state. Items in <i>italics</i> indicate that the provision is trumped by a stricter standard.</small>			

Summary: New York did not implement any methamphetamine precursor controls before the Combat Meth Act took effect September 30th 2006. In other words, the CMEA is the controlling standard in New York. It also means that the State does not limit sales of products containing methamphetamine precursors like pseudoephedrine to pharmacies, and does not classify these products as Schedule V drugs under the State's scheduling scheme.

State	Quest Amph Positives, 2000 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2001 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2002 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2003 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2004 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2005 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2006 (Jan-May)	% Change 2005-2006
NY	0.06%	0.07%	0.07%	0.10%	0.11%	0.13%	0.13%	3.22%

New York Data Roundup:

New York did not enact any significant methamphetamine precursor control legislation prior to the implementation of the Federal CMEA. Over the last four years, the State has reported 118 laboratory incident seizures to the DEA. Workplace drug testing results showed a 3.2% increase in positive tests for amphetamine, measuring the first five months in 2006, compared to the same period one year earlier.



North Carolina

27% decline in meth lab incidents
positive amphetamine workplace tests: -11.1%

Federal Standard: The United States Combat Methamphetamine Act

Effective Dates: 4/8/2006
9/30/2006

Sales locations limited to pharmacies? No
Behind the counter/locked cabinet? Yes
All listed chemicals? Yes
Daily sales limits: 3.6 g
30-day purchase limit: 9 g
Identification/logbook requirement? Yes

North Carolina State Law: Stricter than the Federal Standards

Effective Date: January 15, 2006
Meth lab reduction: 27%

Sales locations limited to pharmacies? Yes
Behind the counter/locked cabinet? Yes
All listed chemicals? EPH, PSE
Transaction limit: 2 pkg/6 g
30-day purchase limit: 3 pkg/9 g
Identification/logbook requirement? Yes

"Listed chemicals" means any product containing ephedrine (EPH), pseudoephedrine (PSE), or phenylpropanolamine (PPA). Items in bold indicate the controlling standard in the state. Items in *italics* indicate that the provision is trumped by a stricter standard.

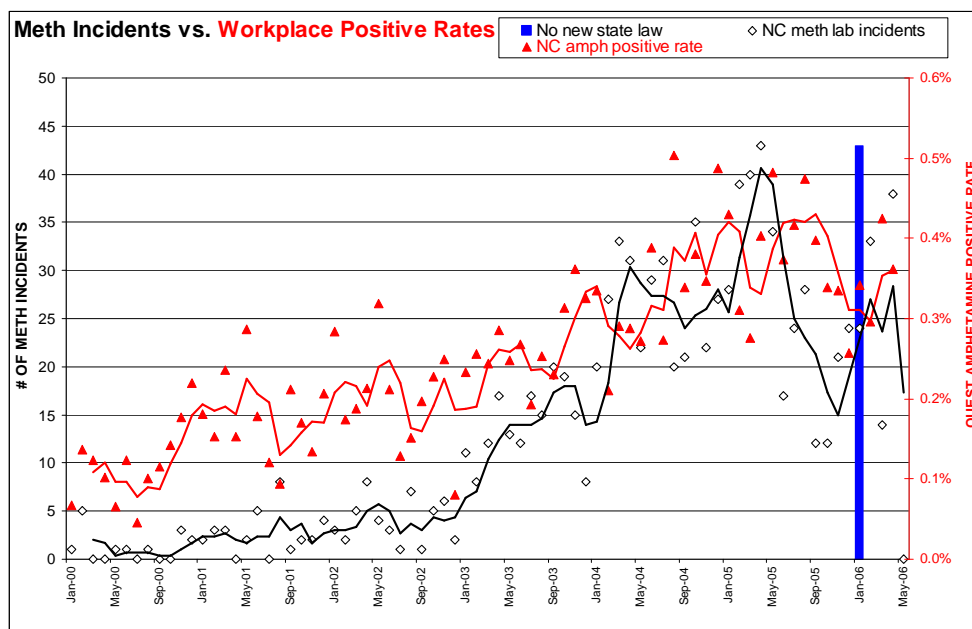
Summary: [North Carolina's methamphetamine precursor law](#) went into effect in two stages: January 15th, 2006, and August 3rd, 2006. The North Carolina law is stricter than the CMEA.

North Carolina's law imposes sales limits similar to those in the CMEA, of 3.6 grams per day, and 9 grams per month. (From January 15th until August 3rd, 2006, the purchase limits were 6 grams per day and 9 grams per month.) The current law applies to both single-entity and multi-active products containing pseudoephedrine or ephedrine. The law is somewhat unusual in that it references sales by retailers, but directly indicates that products containing pseudoephedrine may only be sold from, and kept behind, pharmacy counters. As a result, the law effectively imposes a pharmacy-only sales requirement on products containing pseudoephedrine, which is stricter than the Federal CMEA standard. These provisions were looser prior to August 3rd, 2006. There is an ID and logbook requirement in North Carolina.

State	Quest Amph Positives, 2000 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2001 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2002 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2003 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2004 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2005 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2006 (Jan-May)	% Change 2005-2006
NC	0.10%	0.21%	0.24%	0.25%	0.28%	0.38%	0.34%	-11.06%

North Carolina Data Roundup:

In North Carolina, methamphetamine laboratory incident seizures declined by 27% after the State's methamphetamine precursor control law went into effect, with the State reporting 109 seizures from January 15th, 2006 to April 30th, 2006, compared to 150 over the same time period one year earlier. Workplace drug testing results showed a 11.1% decrease in positive tests for amphetamine, measuring the first five months in 2006, compared to the same period one year earlier.



North Dakota

80% decline in meth lab incidents
positive amphetamine workplace tests: -33.9%

Federal Standard: The United States Combat Methamphetamine Act		North Dakota State Law: Less strict than Federal Standards	
Effective Dates: 4/8/2006 9/30/2006		Effective Date: June 1, 2005	
Sales locations limited to pharmacies? No		Meth lab reduction: 80%	
Behind the counter/locked cabinet? Yes		Sales locations limited to pharmacies? No	
All listed chemicals? Yes		Behind the counter/locked cabinet? Yes	
Daily sales limits: 3.6 g		<i>All listed chemicals?</i> EPH, PSE	
30-day purchase limit: 9 g		<i>Transaction limit:</i> 4 g	
Identification/logbook requirement? Yes		<i>30-day purchase limit:</i> --	
		Identification/logbook requirement? Yes	

"Listed chemicals" means any product containing ephedrine (EPH), pseudoephedrine (PSE), or phenylpropanolamine (PPA). Items in bold indicate the controlling standard in the state. Items in *italics* indicate that the provision is trumped by a stricter standard.

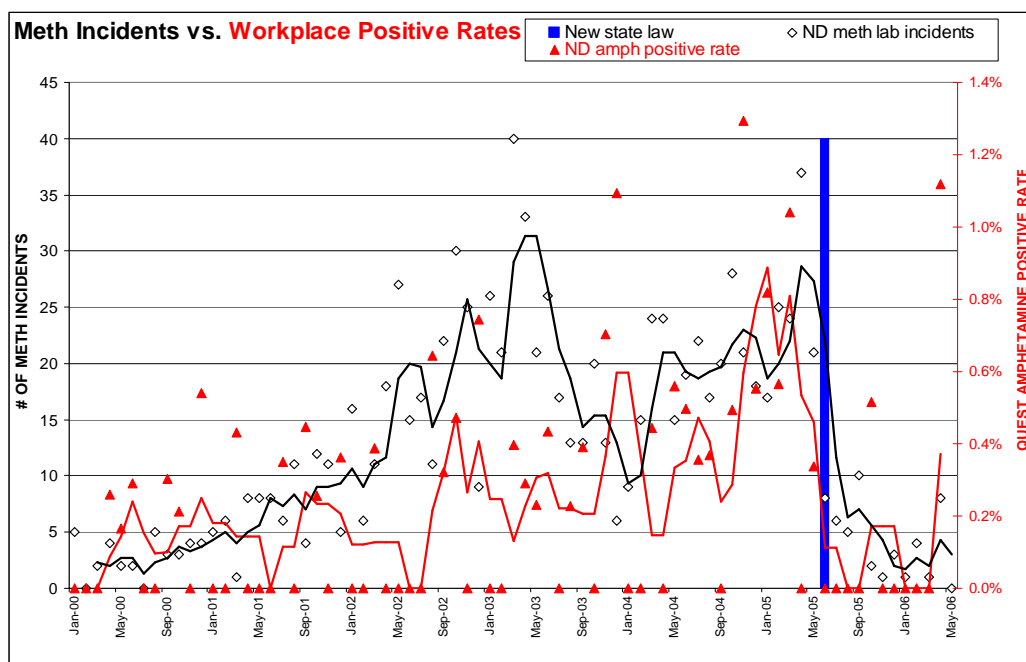
Summary: [North Dakota's methamphetamine precursor law](#) went into effect June 1st 2005. The North Dakota law is less strict than the CMEA in several important respects.

North Dakota's law limits transactions of products containing pseudoephedrine or ephedrine to two packages, each of which may not contain more than two grams of the chemical. The State law imposes an identification and logbook requirement. The State law contains a somewhat different scheme for product placement than the CMEA, allowing either video surveillance of the products, or placement behind the counter. The CMEA appears to be slightly stricter on this point than North Dakota law, thereby controlling product placement in North Dakota. North Dakota does not limit sales of products containing methamphetamine precursor chemicals like pseudoephedrine to pharmacies, and does not classify products containing those chemicals as Schedule V drugs under the State scheduling scheme.

State	Quest Amph Positives, 2000 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2001 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2002 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2003 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2004 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2005 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2006 (Jan-May)	% Change 2005-2006
ND	0.12%	0.07%	0.08%	0.22%	0.26%	0.46%	0.30%	-33.93%

North Dakota Data Roundup:

In North Dakota, methamphetamine laboratory incident seizures declined by 80% after the State's methamphetamine precursor control law went into effect, with the State reporting 49 seizures from June 1st, 2005, to April 30th, 2006, compared to 248 over the same time period one year earlier. Workplace drug testing results showed a 33.9% decrease in positive tests for amphetamine, measuring the first five months in 2006, compared to the same period one year earlier.



Ohio

data not yet available
positive amphetamine workplace tests: +5.4%

Federal Standard: The United States Combat Methamphetamine Act		Ohio State Law: Less strict than Federal Standards	
<u>Effective Dates:</u> 4/8/2006 9/30/2006		<u>Effective Date:</u> February 9, 2006	
Sales locations limited to pharmacies? No		Sales locations limited to pharmacies? No	
Behind the counter/locked cabinet? Yes		Behind the counter/locked cabinet? Yes	
All listed chemicals? Yes		<i>All listed chemicals?</i> <i>single-entity PSE only</i>	
Daily sales limits: 3.6 g		<i>Daily sales limits:</i> <i>None</i>	
30-day purchase limit: 9 g		30-day purchase limit: 9 g	
Identification/logbook requirement? Yes		Identification/logbook requirement? Yes	

“Listed chemicals” means any product containing ephedrine (EPH), pseudoephedrine (PSE), or phenylpropanolamine (PPA). Items in bold indicate the controlling standard in the state. Items in *italics* indicate that the provision is trumped by a stricter standard.

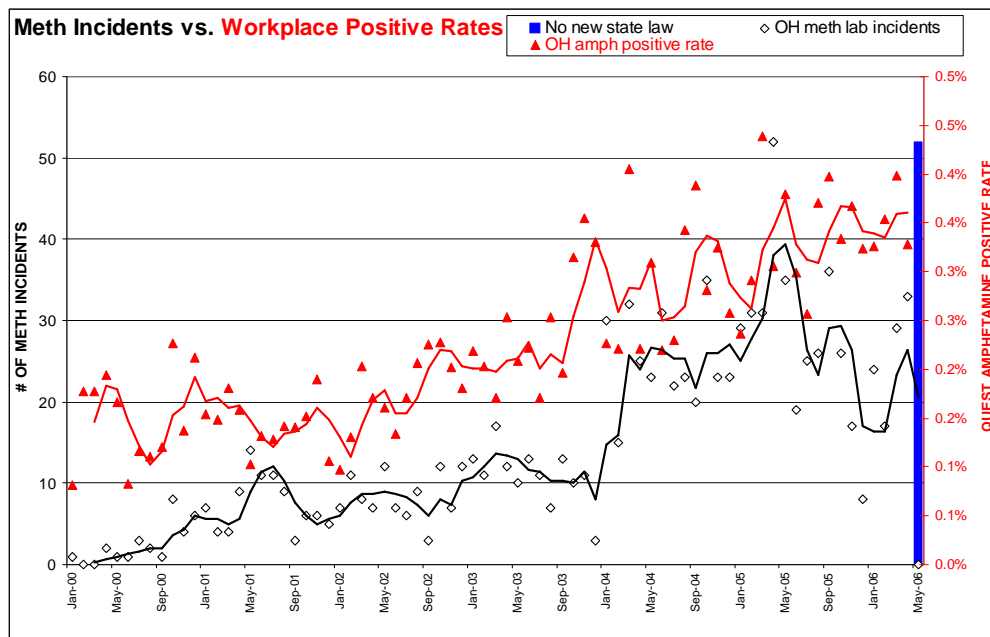
Summary: Ohio’s methamphetamine precursor law went into effect May 17th, 2006. The Ohio Law is less strict than the CMEA in several important respects.

Ohio’s law applies only to single-entity pseudoephedrine products. There is no daily sales/purchase limit under the State law, and there is a 9 gram monthly purchase limit, so the Federal CMEA’s 3.6 daily purchase limit and 9 gram monthly purchase limit are the effective standard in Ohio. While it does not explicitly direct the products to be kept behind a store counter, it does require that the products be placed in such a manner that purchase is not possible without assistance from a store or pharmacy employee. The law contains an identification and logbook requirement. Ohio does not limit sales of products containing methamphetamine precursor chemicals like pseudoephedrine to pharmacies, and does not classify products containing those chemicals as Schedule V drugs under the State scheduling scheme.

State	Quest Amph Positives, 2000 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2001 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2002 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2003 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2004 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2005 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2006 (Jan-May)	% Change 2005-2006
OH	0.17%	0.15%	0.16%	0.21%	0.28%	0.34%	0.35%	5.43%

Ohio Data Roundup:

Because Ohio’s methamphetamine precursor control law went into effect in May 2006, the law is too recent to measure. Methamphetamine laboratory seizures in the State appear to have hit a peak in early 2005, generally declining since that time. Workplace drug testing results showed a 5.4% increase in positive tests for amphetamine, measuring the first five months in 2006, compared to the same period one year earlier.



Oklahoma

85% decline in meth lab incidents
positive amphetamine workplace tests: -10.7%

Federal Standard: The United States Combat Methamphetamine Act		Oklahoma State Law: Stricter than the Federal Standard	
Effective Dates: 4/8/2006 9/30/2006		Effective Date: April 6, 2004	
<i>Sales locations limited to pharmacies?</i> No		Meth lab reduction: 85%	
Behind the counter/locked cabinet? Yes		Sales locations limited to pharmacies? Yes	
All listed chemicals? Yes		Behind the counter/locked cabinet? Yes	
<i>Daily sales limits:</i> 3.6 g		All listed chemicals? All PSE	
<i>30-day purchase limit:</i> 9 g		Daily sales limits: --	
Identification/logbook requirement? Yes		30-day sales limit: 9 g	
		Identification/logbook requirement? Yes	

"Listed chemicals" means any product containing ephedrine (EPH), pseudoephedrine (PSE), or phenylpropanolamine (PPA). Items in bold indicate the controlling standard in the state. Items in *italics* indicate that the provision is trumped by a stricter standard.

Summary: Oklahoma's methamphetamine precursor law went into effect April 6th, 2004, and was updated effective November 1, 2005. The Oklahoma Law is one of the strictest in the Nation, and is stricter than the CMEA. The law was also the first of its kind in the Nation, and served as the model for many States that subsequently implemented methamphetamine precursor control laws.

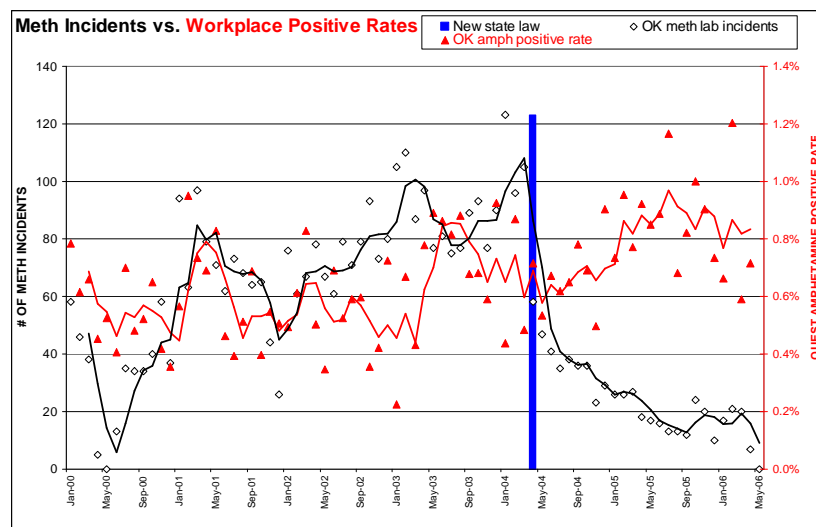
The Oklahoma law passed in April 2004 limited sales of products containing pseudoephedrine (both single-entity and multi-active) to pharmacies, and requires that the products be placed behind the pharmacy counter. There is an identification and logbook requirement. The law places a 9 gram limit on monthly purchases. Oklahoma law also classifies products containing pseudoephedrine as Schedule V drugs.

The November 2005 updates to the law did not notably change the overall thrust of the law, addressing how information is collected and processed pursuant to the identification and logbook requirement.

State	Quest Amph Positives, 2000 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2001 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2002 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2003 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2004 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2005 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2006 (Jan-May)	% Change 2005-2006
OK	0.59%	0.75%	0.57%	0.62%	0.60%	0.85%	0.76%	-10.66%

Oklahoma Data Roundup:

In Oklahoma, methamphetamine laboratory incident seizures declined by 66% after the State's methamphetamine precursor control law first went into effect, with the State reporting 535 seizures from April 6, 2004, to October 30th, 2005, compared to 1572 over the same time period one year earlier. Then, after the second iteration of the law went into effect, methamphetamine laboratory incident seizures declined by 85% (compared to the period when no law was in effect), with 129 laboratory incident seizures reported from November 1st, 2005, to August 2006, compared to 862 in the same period before any State law was in effect. Workplace drug testing results showed a 10.7% decrease in positive tests for amphetamine, measuring the first five months in 2006, compared to the same period one year earlier.



Oregon

87% decline in meth lab incidents
positive amphetamine workplace tests: -29.1%

Federal Standard: The United States Combat Methamphetamine Act		Oregon State Law: Stricter than Federal Standard	
Effective Dates: 4/8/2006 9/30/2006		Effective Dates: 11/15/04 * 4/14/05 * 7/1/06	
<i>Sales locations limited to pharmacies?</i>		No	Sales locations limited to pharmacies? Yes
<i>Behind the counter/ locked cabinet?</i>		Yes	Behind the counter/locked cabinet? n/a
<i>All listed chemicals?</i>		Yes	All listed chemicals? Yes
<i>Daily sales limits:</i>		3.6 g	Transaction sales limit: n/a
<i>30-day purchase limit:</i>		9 g	Purchase limit: n/a
<i>Identification/ logbook requirement?</i>		Yes	Identification/logbook requirement? Yes

"Listed chemicals" means any product containing ephedrine (EPH), pseudoephedrine (PSE), or phenylpropanolamine (PPA). Items in bold indicate the controlling standard in the state. Items in *italics* indicate that the provision is trumped by a stricter standard.

Summary: Oregon's methamphetamine precursor law is the strictest in the Nation. It went through three primary iterations. On November 15, 2004, the Oregon Board of Pharmacy implemented a rule requiring pseudoephedrine products, other than certain liquids and gel caps, be kept behind the counter and requiring photo identification. On May 14, 2005, a new rule went into effect requiring those pseudoephedrine products be kept behind the pharmacy counter and mandating photo identification and logbook entry for each sale. Finally, On July 1, 2006, a rule went into effect requiring a prescription for all products containing pseudoephedrine.

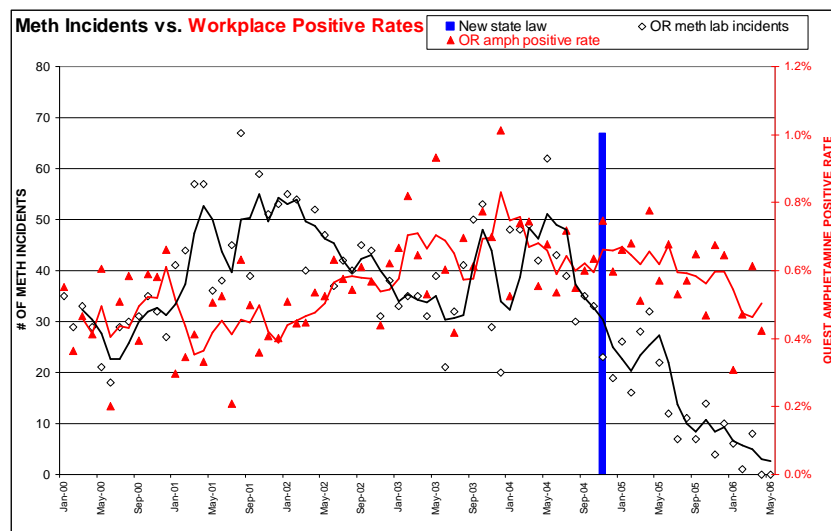
Oregon is the only state that completely prohibits the possession or use of any product containing pseudoephedrine without a prescription, classifying pseudoephedrine as a Schedule III drug under Oregon's controlled substance scheduling scheme. As such, products containing pseudoephedrine are, of course, only found behind pharmacy counters, as opposed to non-pharmacy retail outlets. Like other prescription drugs, identification is required, and as with all prescriptions, the transaction is recorded. Sales limits are not a relevant question, as the product is not sold over the counter.

State	Quest Amph Positives, 2000 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2001 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2002 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2003 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2004 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2005 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2006 (Jan-May)	% Change 2005-2006
OR	0.48%	0.39%	0.49%	0.72%	0.66%	0.64%	0.46%	-29.14%

Oregon Data Roundup:

During the first iteration of methamphetamine precursor control (November 2004 to May 2005), Oregon recorded a total of 168 methamphetamine laboratory incidents, a drop of 41% from the same seven months a year prior (284 methamphetamine laboratory incidents from November 2003 to May 2004). During the second iteration, from June 2005 to June 2006 inclusive, there were 107 methamphetamine laboratory incidents. This was a 79% reduction, compared to the thirteen months prior to the first restriction (502 methamphetamine laboratory incidents). For the three months that the current iteration of the rule has been in place (July 2006 to August 2006), there were 13 methamphetamine laboratory incidents, an 87% reduction from the 100 laboratories seen during the same months before any restrictions were implemented.

(There is also an 87% reduction using data for the most recent six months – April through September 2006, during which there were 30 methamphetamine laboratories, compared to April through September 2004, during which there were 240.) Workplace drug testing results showed a 29.1% decrease in positive tests for amphetamine, measuring the first five months in 2006, compared to the same period one year earlier.



Pennsylvania

no state law
positive amphetamine workplace tests: +9.2%

Federal Standard: The United States Combat Methamphetamine Act		Pennsylvania State Law: No state law, only CMEA applies	
Effective Dates: 4/8/2006 9/30/2006		Effective Date: None	
Sales locations limited to pharmacies?	No	<i>Sales locations limited to pharmacies?</i>	No
Behind the counter/locked cabinet?	Yes	<i>Behind the counter/locked cabinet?</i>	No
All listed chemicals?	Yes	<i>All listed chemicals?</i>	No
Daily sales limits:	3.6 g	<i>Transaction limit:</i>	No
30-day purchase limit:	9 g	<i>30-day purchase limit:</i>	None
Identification/logbook requirement?	Yes	<i>Identification/logbook requirement?</i>	No

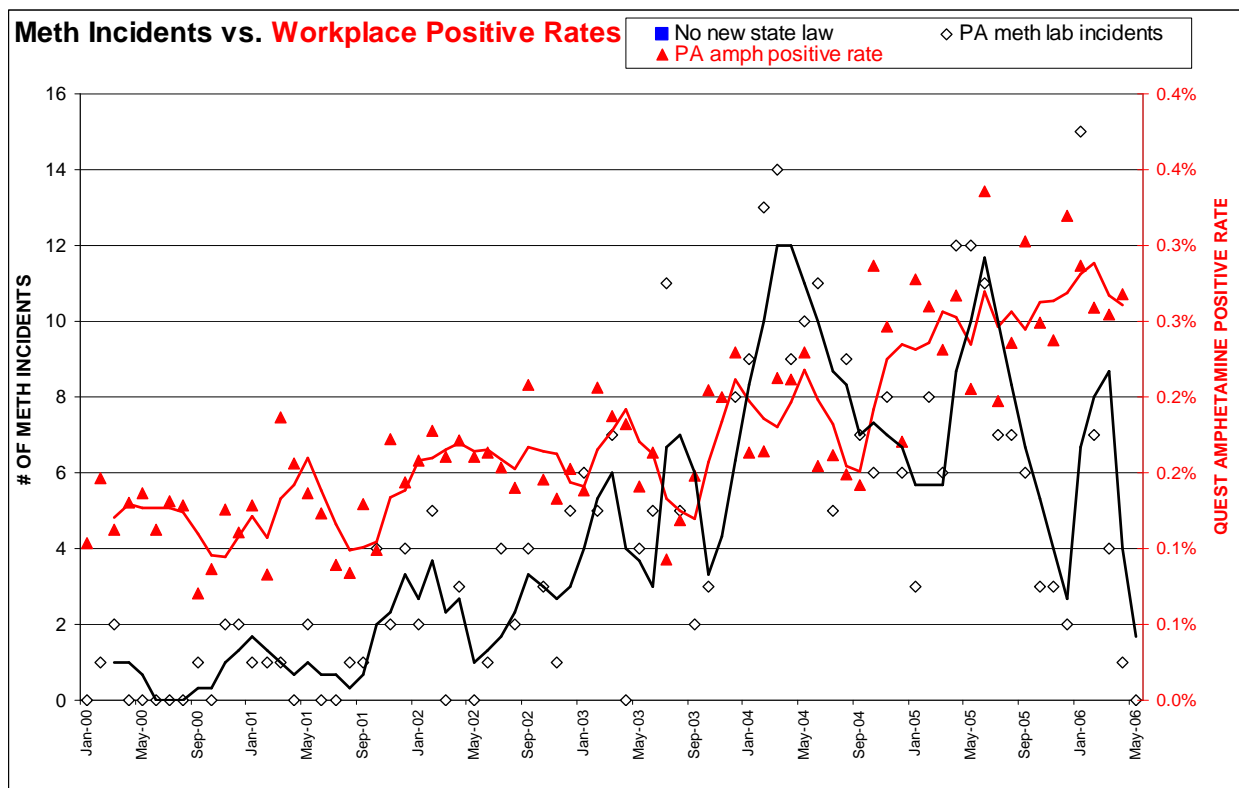
"Listed chemicals" means any product containing ephedrine (EPH), pseudoephedrine (PSE), or phenylpropanolamine (PPA). Items in bold indicate the controlling standard in the state. Items in *italics* indicate that the provision is trumped by a stricter standard.

Summary: Pennsylvania did not implement any methamphetamine precursor controls before the Combat Meth Act took effect September 30th 2006. In other words, the CMEA is the controlling standard in Pennsylvania. It also means that the State does not limit sales of products containing methamphetamine precursors like pseudoephedrine to pharmacies, and does not classify these products as Schedule V drugs under the State's scheduling scheme.

State	Quest Amph Positives, 2000 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2001 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2002 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2003 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2004 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2005 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2006 (Jan-May)	% Change 2005-2006
PA	0.13%	0.14%	0.17%	0.17%	0.20%	0.25%	0.27%	9.24%

Pennsylvania Data Roundup:

Pennsylvania did not implement any methamphetamine precursor controls before the Combat Meth Act took effect September 30th 2006. In 2004 and 2005, Pennsylvania recorded fewer than 190 methamphetamine laboratory incidents – often less than ten a month. Over the last four years, the State reported just over 300 methamphetamine laboratory incident seizures to the DEA. Workplace drug testing results showed a 9.2% increase in positive tests for amphetamine, measuring the first five months in 2006, compared to the same period one year earlier.



no state law
positive amphetamine workplace tests: -24%

Rhode Island

Federal Standard: The United States Combat Methamphetamine Act		Rhode Island State Law: No state law, only CMEA applies	
Effective Dates: 4/8/2006 9/30/2006		Effective Date: None	
Sales locations limited to pharmacies? No		Meth lab reduction: n/a	
Behind the counter/locked cabinet? Yes		<i>Sales locations limited to pharmacies?</i> No	
All listed chemicals? Yes		<i>Behind the counter/ locked cabinet?</i> No	
Daily sales limits: 3.6 g		<i>All listed chemicals?</i> No	
30-day purchase limit: 9 g		<i>Daily sales limits:</i> None	
Identification/logbook requirement? Yes		<i>30-day purchase limit:</i> None	
		<i>Identification/ logbook requirement?</i> No	
<small>“Listed chemicals” means any product containing ephedrine (EPH), pseudoephedrine (PSE), or phenylpropanolamine (PPA). Items in bold indicate the controlling standard in the state. Items in <i>italics</i> indicate that the provision is trumped by a stricter standard.</small>			

Summary: Rhode Island, which has enjoyed low numbers of methamphetamine laboratory incidents, did not implement any methamphetamine precursor controls before the Combat Meth Act took effect September 30th 2006. In other words, the CMEA is the controlling standard in Rhode Island. It also means that the State does not limit sales of products containing methamphetamine precursors like pseudoephedrine to pharmacies, and does not classify these products as Schedule V drugs under the State's scheduling scheme.

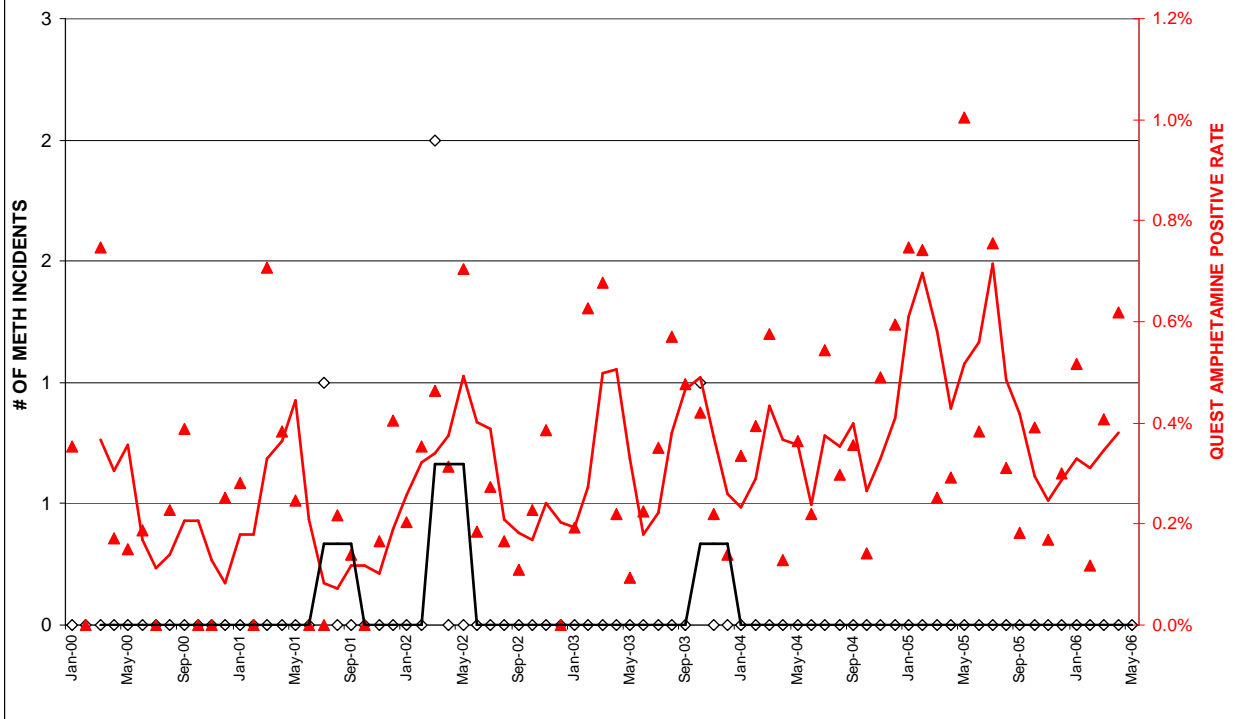
State	Quest Amph Positives, 2000 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2001 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2002 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2003 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2004 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2005 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2006 (Jan-May)	% Change 2005-2006
Ri	0.30%	0.33%	0.44%	0.35%	0.37%	0.57%	0.43%	-24.01%

Rhode Island Data Roundup:

Rhode Island, which has enjoyed low numbers of methamphetamine laboratory incidents, did not implement any methamphetamine precursor controls before the Combat Meth Act took effect September 30th 2006. In the last four years, the State has reported one laboratory incident to the DEA. Workplace drug testing results showed a 24% decrease in positive tests for amphetamine, measuring the first five months in 2006, compared to the same period one year earlier.

Meth Incidents vs. Workplace Positive Rates

■ No new state law ◇ RI meth lab incidents
▲ RI amph positive rate



South Carolina

meth lab incident data not yet available
positive amphetamine workplace tests: -9.1%

Federal Standard: The United States Combat Methamphetamine Act

Effective Dates: 4/8/2006
9/30/2006

Sales locations limited to pharmacies? **No**
Behind the counter/locked cabinet? **Yes**
All listed chemicals? **Yes**
Daily sales limits: **3.6 g**
30-day purchase limit: **9 g**
Identification/logbook requirement? **Yes**

South Carolina State Law: Less Strict than Federal Standard

Effective Date: Nov 4th, 2006

Meth lab reduction: unavailable

Sales locations limited to pharmacies? **No**
Behind the counter/locked cabinet? **Yes**
All listed chemicals? **EPH, PSE**
Transaction limit: **3 pkg/9 g**
30-day purchase limit: **None**
Identification/logbook requirement? **Yes**

"Listed chemicals" means any product containing ephedrine (EPH), pseudoephedrine (PSE), or phenylpropanolamine (PPA). Items in bold indicate the controlling standard in the state. Items in *italics* indicate that the provision is trumped by a stricter standard.

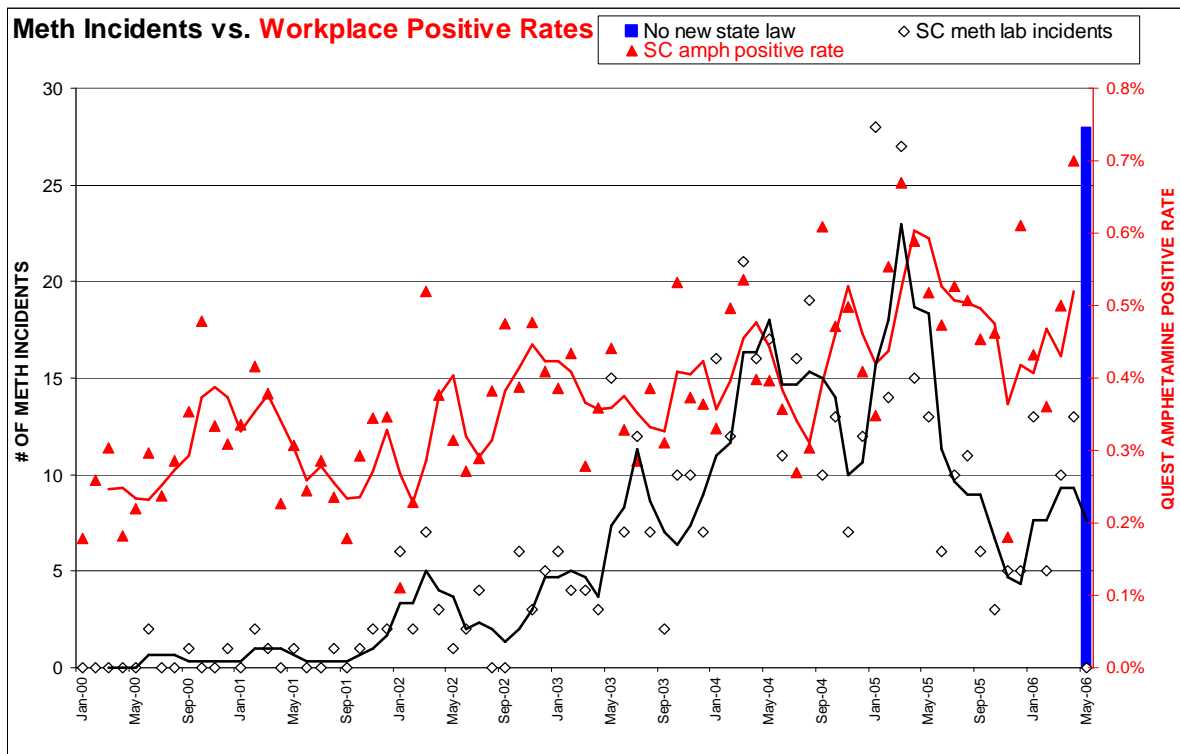
Summary: South Carolina's methamphetamine precursor law went into effect on November 4th 2006. The South Carolina law is less strict than the CMEA in most respects.

South Carolina's law applies to single-entity and multi-active products containing pseudoephedrine or ephedrine. The law places a 9 gram limit on daily purchases, which is less strict than the Federal CMEA's 3.6 gram limit, and is thus largely irrelevant. There is an identification and logbook requirement in South Carolina. The State does not limit sales of products containing methamphetamine precursor chemicals like pseudoephedrine to pharmacies, and does not classify products containing those chemicals as Schedule V drugs under the State scheduling scheme.

State	Quest Amph Positives, 2000 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2001 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2002 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2003 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2004 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2005 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2006 (Jan-May)	% Change 2005-2006
SC	0.23%	0.34%	0.33%	0.38%	0.43%	0.54%	0.49%	-9.13%

South Carolina Data Roundup:

Methamphetamine laboratory incidents in South Carolina have generally been on a downward trend since April 2005. However, the new State law, like the Federal CMEA law, is too recent to measure its impact. Workplace drug testing results showed a 9.1% decrease in positive tests for amphetamine, measuring the first five months in 2006, compared to the same period one year earlier.



South Dakota

data not yet available
positive amphetamine workplace tests: +7.7%

Federal Standard: The United States Combat Methamphetamine Act

Effective Dates: 4/8/2006
9/30/2006

Sales locations limited to pharmacies? No
Behind the counter/locked cabinet? Yes
All listed chemicals? Yes
Daily sales limits: 3.6 g
30-day purchase limit: 9 g
Identification/logbook requirement? Yes

South Dakota Law: Less strict than the Federal Standard

Effective Date: July 1st, 2006
Meth lab reduction: n/a

Sales locations limited to pharmacies? No
Behind the counter/locked cabinet? some
All listed chemicals? EPH, PSE
Transaction sales limit: 2 pkg
30-day purchase limit: 9 g
Identification/logbook requirement? Yes

"Listed chemicals" means any product containing ephedrine (EPH), pseudoephedrine (PSE), or phenylpropanolamine (PPA). Items in bold indicate the controlling standard in the state. Items in *italics* indicate that the provision is trumped by a stricter standard.

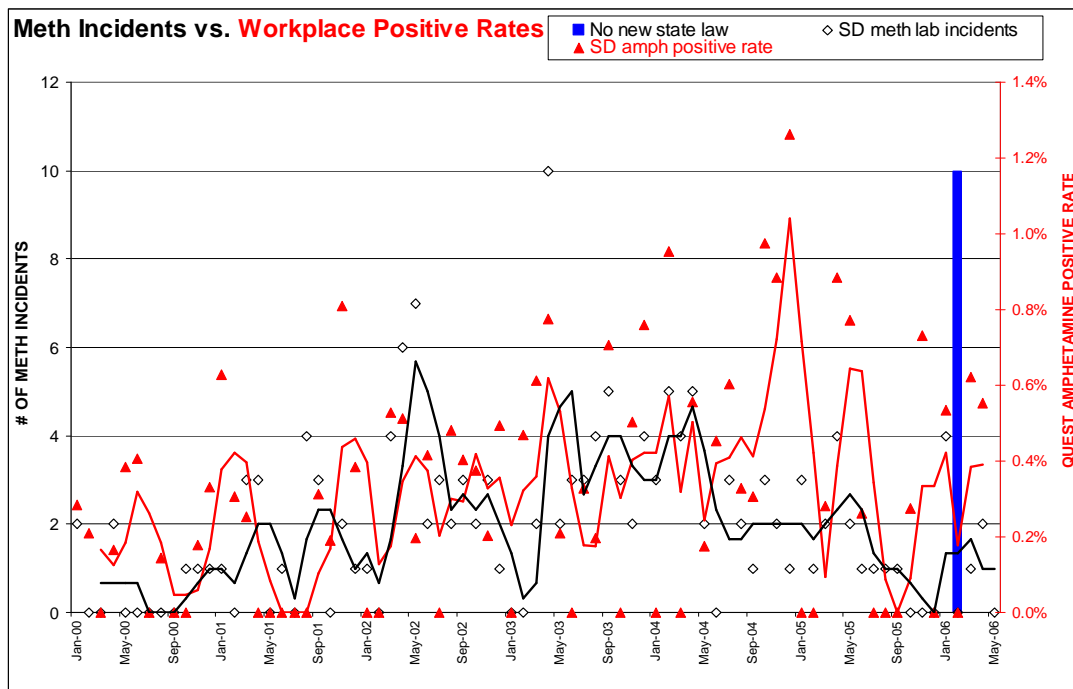
Summary: South Dakota's methamphetamine precursor law, SB 207, went into effect July 1st, 2006. The South Dakota Law is slightly less strict than the CMEA.

South Dakota's law applies to both single-entity and multi-active products containing pseudoephedrine or ephedrine. The law requires these products to be kept behind a store counter, in a locked container, or anywhere in the store if an electronic anti-theft system is used. (This last provision is not allowed under the Federal CMEA, so this option is presumably not being utilized.) The current purchase limits 2 packages daily or 9 grams monthly. South Dakota has an identification and logbook requirement. South Dakota does not limit sales of products containing methamphetamine precursor chemicals like pseudoephedrine to pharmacies, and does not classify products containing those chemicals as Schedule V drugs under the State scheduling scheme.

State	Quest Amph Positives, 2000 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2001 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2002 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2003 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2004 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2005 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2006 (Jan-May)	% Change 2005-2006
SD	0.22%	0.22%	0.26%	0.43%	0.29%	0.50%	0.53%	7.68%

South Dakota Data Roundup:

South Dakota' methamphetamine precursor law went into effect on July 1st, 2006, and the law is too recent to measure its impact. In the last four years, 121 methamphetamine laboratory incidents were reported in South Dakota. Workplace drug testing results showed a 7.7% increase in positive tests for amphetamine, measuring the first five months in 2006, compared to the same period one year earlier.



Tennessee

56% decline in meth lab incidents
positive amphetamine workplace tests: +1%

Federal Standard: The United States Combat Methamphetamine Act

Effective Dates: 4/8/2006
 9/30/2006

Sales locations limited to pharmacies? No
Behind the counter/locked cabinet? Yes
All listed chemicals? Yes
Daily sales limits: 3.6 g
30-day purchase limit: 9 g
Identification/logbook requirement? Yes

Tennessee State Law: Stricter than Federal Standards

Effective Date: March 31, 2005

Meth lab reduction: 56%
Sales locations limited to pharmacies? Yes
Behind the counter/locked cabinet? Yes
All listed chemicals? Yes
Daily sales limits: none
30-day sales limit: 3 pkg/9g
Identification/logbook requirement? Yes

"Listed chemicals" means any product containing ephedrine (EPH), pseudoephedrine (PSE), or phenylpropanolamine (PPA). Items in bold indicate the controlling standard in the state. Items in *italics* indicate that the provision is trumped by a stricter standard.

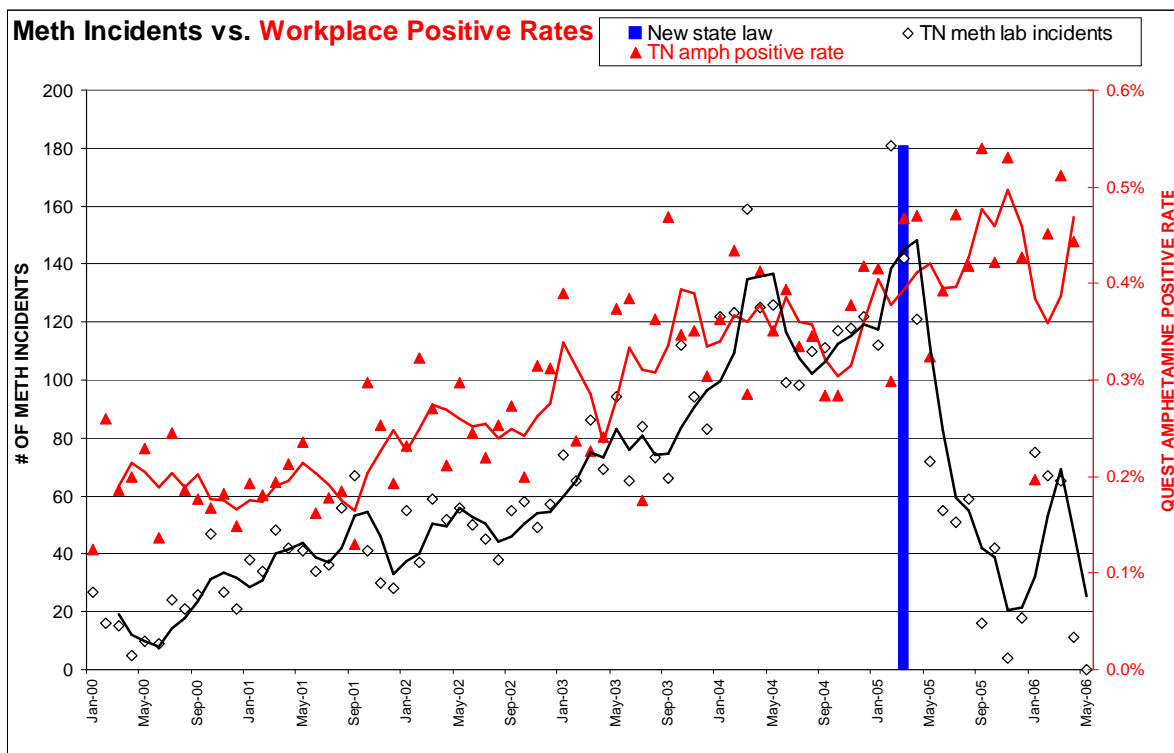
Summary: Tennessee's methamphetamine precursor law went into effect March 31st 2005, and on April 29, 2005. The Tennessee law is stricter than the CMEA.

Tennessee's law applies to any product (both single entity and multi-active) containing pseudoephedrine, ephedrine, or phenylpropanolamine, and limits sales of those products to pharmacies (as of March 31, 2005). The law also requires that these products be kept behind pharmacy counters or in a locked container within view of and 25 feet of the counter, that the purchaser show identification and sign a logbook, and limits sales of the products to three packages or nine grams per transaction.

State	Quest Amph Positives, 2000 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2001 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2002 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2003 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2004 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2005 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2006 (Jan-May)	% Change 2005-2006
TN	0.20%	0.20%	0.27%	0.29%	0.37%	0.40%	0.40%	0.98%

Tennessee Data Roundup:

In Tennessee, methamphetamine laboratory incident seizures declined by 56% after the State's methamphetamine precursor control law went into effect, with the State reporting 645 seizures from March 31st, 2005 to April 30th, 2006, compared to 1461 over the same time period one year earlier. Workplace drug testing results showed a 1% increase in positive tests for amphetamine, measuring the first five months in 2006, compared to the same period one year earlier.



Texas

62% decline in meth lab incidents
positive amphetamine workplace tests: -14.8%

Federal Standard: The United States Combat Methamphetamine Act

Effective Dates: 4/8/2006
 9/30/2006

Sales locations limited to pharmacies? **No**
 Behind the counter/locked cabinet? **Yes**
 All listed chemicals? **Yes**
 Daily sales limits: **3.6 g**
 30-day purchase limit: **9 g**
 Identification/logbook requirement? **Yes**

Texas State Law: Similar to the Federal Standard

Effective Date: September 1, 2005

Meth lab reduction: 62%

Sales locations limited to pharmacies? **No**
 Behind the counter/locked cabinet? **Yes**
 All listed chemicals? **EPH, PSE**
Transaction sales limit: 2 pkg/6 g
30-day purchase limit: None
 Identification/logbook requirement? **Yes**

"Listed chemicals" means any product containing ephedrine (EPH), pseudoephedrine (PSE), or phenylpropanolamine (PPA). Items in *bold* indicate the controlling standard in the state. Items in *italics* indicate that the provision is trumped by a stricter standard.

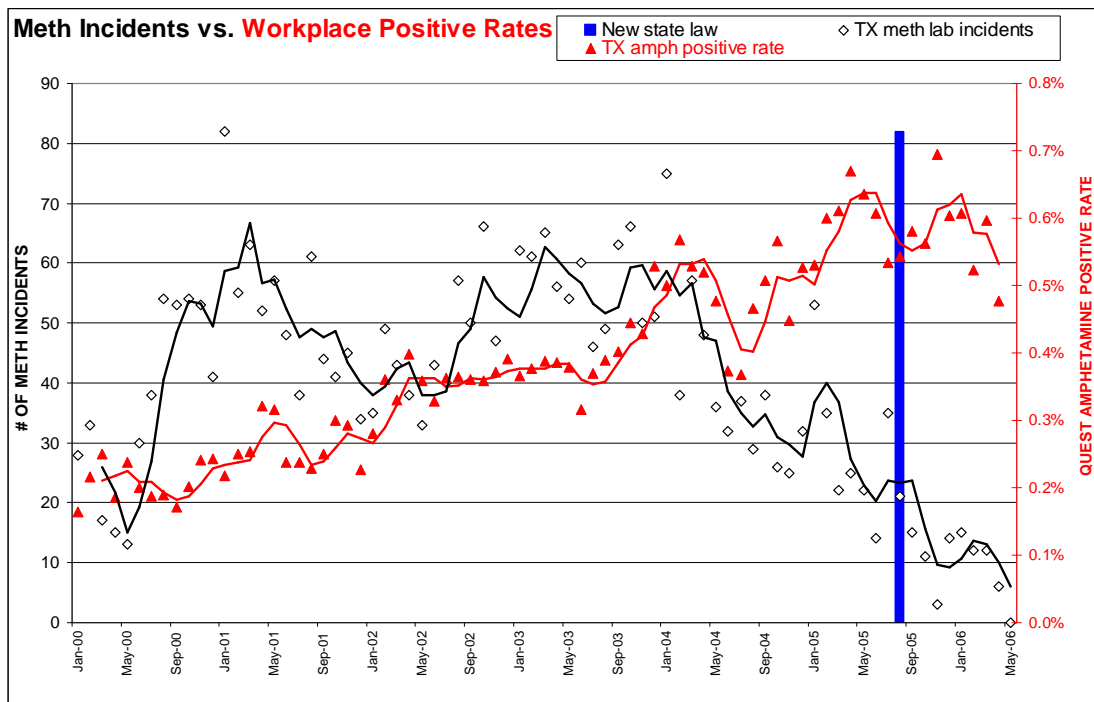
Summary: Texas' methamphetamine precursor law went into effect August 1st 2005. The Texas law is stricter in some respects than the CMEA, but less strict in others.

Texas' law applies to products containing pseudoephedrine or ephedrine. It does not expressly put a sales or purchase limit on these products, but instead indicates that authorized sellers must take "reasonable steps" to ensure that sales do not exceed 2 packages or 6 grams. (This is trumped in Texas by the Federal CMEA, which has a 3.6 gram purchase limit). Sales are limited to either pharmacies or any business authorized to sell the products by the Department of State Health Services, and products must be placed behind the counter or within 30 feet of the counter and within the direct line of sight of the employee monitoring the counter. Texas law contains an identification and logbook requirement.

State	Quest Amph Positives, 2000 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2001 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2002 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2003 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2004 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2005 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2006 (Jan-May)	% Change 2005-2006
TX	0.21%	0.28%	0.35%	0.38%	0.51%	0.61%	0.52%	-14.79%

Texas Data Roundup:

In Texas, methamphetamine laboratory incident seizures declined by 62% after the State's methamphetamine precursor control law went into effect, with the State reporting 109 seizures from August 1st, 2005 to April 30th, 2006, compared to 285 over the same time period one year earlier. Workplace drug testing results showed a 14.8% decrease in positive tests for amphetamine, measuring the first five months in 2006, compared to the same period one year earlier.



Utah

no state law

positive amphetamine workplace tests: -2.4%

Federal Standard: The United States Combat Methamphetamine Act		Utah State Law: No state law, only CMEA applies	
Effective Dates: 4/8/2006 9/30/2006		Effective Date: May 1, 2000	
Sales locations limited to pharmacies? No		Sales locations limited to pharmacies? No	
Behind the counter/locked cabinet? Yes		<i>Behind the counter/locked cabinet?</i> No	
All listed chemicals? Yes		<i>All listed chemicals?</i> No	
Daily sales limits: 3.6 g		<i>Daily sales limits:</i> 12 g	
30-day purchase limit: 9 g		<i>30-day purchase limit:</i> 12 g	
Identification/logbook requirement? Yes		<i>Identification/logbook requirement?</i> No	

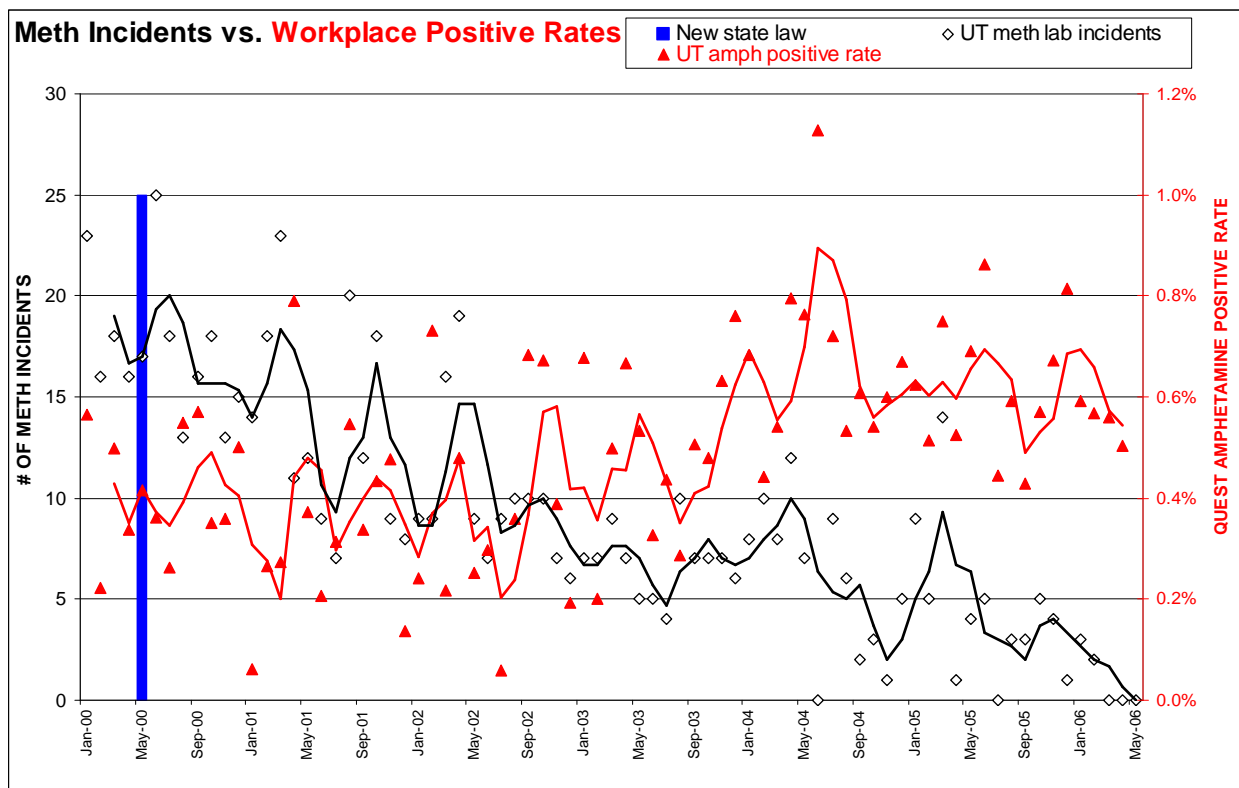
"Listed chemicals" means any product containing ephedrine (EPH), pseudoephedrine (PSE), or phenylpropanolamine (PPA). Items in bold indicate the controlling standard in the state. Items in *italics* indicate that the provision is trumped by a stricter standard.

Summary: Other than a 12-gram limit on the possession of pseudoephedrine or ephedrine enacted in 2000, Utah did not implement any methamphetamine precursor controls before the Combat Meth Act took effect September 30th 2006. In other words, the CMEA is the controlling standard in Utah. It also means that the State does not limit sales of products containing methamphetamine precursors like pseudoephedrine to pharmacies, and does not classify these products as Schedule V drugs under the State's scheduling scheme.

State	Quest Amph Positives, 2000 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2001 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2002 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2003 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2004 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2005 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2006 (Jan-May)	% Change 2005-2006
UT	0.41%	0.35%	0.36%	0.51%	0.66%	0.62%	0.60%	-2.43%

Utah Data Roundup:

Utah did not implement any state-level methamphetamine precursor control legislation, and it is premature to measure the impact of the CMEA in Utah. There was a 10% increase in amphetamine workplace positives from 2005 to 2006. Workplace drug testing results showed a 2.4% decrease in positive tests for amphetamine, measuring the first five months in 2006, compared to the same period one year earlier.



Vermont

data not yet available/historically low lab numbers
positive amphetamine workplace tests: -79.5%

Federal Standard: The United States Combat Methamphetamine Act		Vermont State Law: Similar to the Federal Standards	
Effective Dates: 4/8/2006 9/30/2006		Effective Date: September 30, 2006	
Sales locations limited to pharmacies?	No	Sales locations limited to pharmacies?	No
Behind the counter/locked cabinet?	Yes	Behind the counter/locked cabinet?	Yes
All listed chemicals?	Yes	All listed chemicals?	Yes
Daily sales limits:	3.6 g	Daily sales limits:	3.6 g
30-day purchase limit:	9 g	30-day purchase limit:	<i>none</i>
Identification/logbook requirement?	Yes	Identification/logbook requirement?	Yes

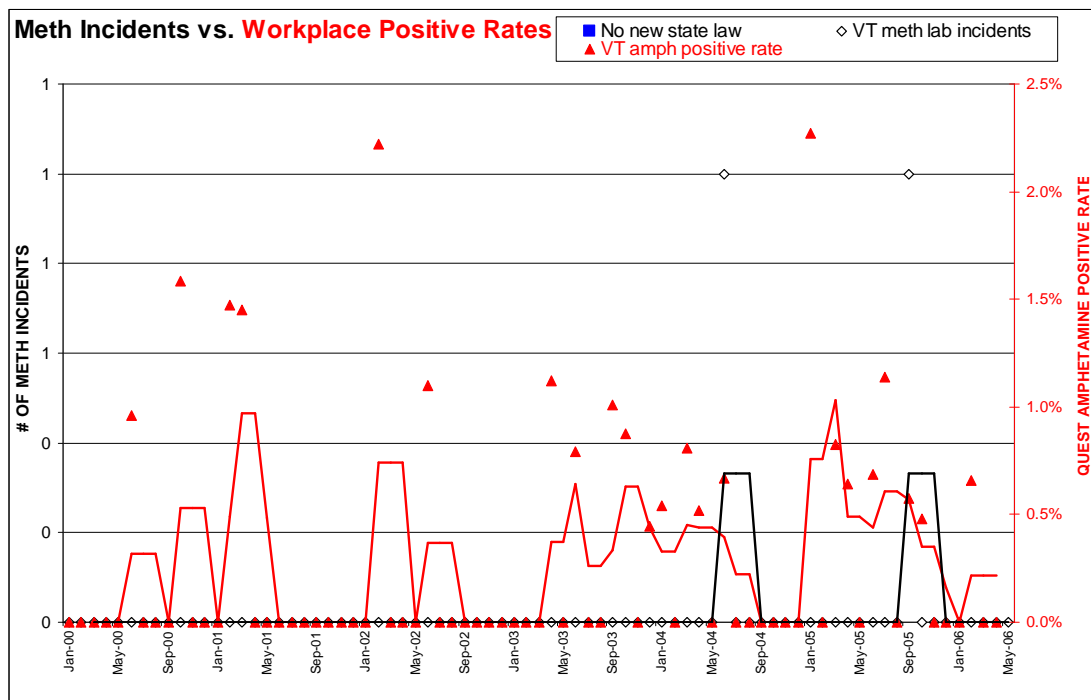
"Listed chemicals" means any product containing ephedrine (EPH), pseudoephedrine (PSE), or phenylpropanolamine (PPA). Items in bold indicate the controlling standard in the state. Items in *italics* indicate that the provision is trumped by a stricter standard.

Summary: Vermont's methamphetamine precursor law went into effect September 30th 2006 – the same day as the Federal CMEA. The Vermont Law is fairly similar to the CMEA, putting a daily sales limit of 3.6 grams on products containing pseudoephedrine, ephedrine, or phenylpropanolamine, and requiring that these products be kept behind store counters or in a locked case or cabinet. Although there is not an explicit identification and logbook requirement in the State law, the Federal CMEA contains one, and the State law directs the Department of Health to develop a brochure explaining, among other things, the importance of retailers keeping a logbook of purchases. Vermont does not limit sales of products containing methamphetamine precursor chemicals like pseudoephedrine to pharmacies, and does not classify products containing those chemicals as Schedule V drugs under the State scheduling scheme.

State	Quest Amph Positives, 2000 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2001 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2002 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2003 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2004 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2005 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2006 (Jan-May)	% Change 2005-2006
VT	0.00%	0.51%	0.30%	0.20%	0.40%	0.63%	0.13%	-79.51%

Vermont Data Roundup:

Vermont's methamphetamine precursor control law went into effect on September 30th, 2006, so it is premature to measure the impact of the State's law. Additionally, the State has historically enjoyed low levels of methamphetamine laboratory incidents, with only two incidents reported to the DEA over the last four years. Workplace drug testing results showed a 79.5% decrease in positive tests for amphetamine, measuring the first five months in 2006, compared to the same period one year earlier.



Virginia

76% decline in meth lab incidents
positive amphetamine workplace tests: -16.4%

Federal Standard: The United States Combat Methamphetamine Act		Virginia State Law: Similar to Federal Standard	
Effective Dates: 4/8/2006 9/30/2006		Effective Date: August 30, 2006	
Meth lab reduction: 76%			
Sales locations limited to pharmacies?	No	Sales locations limited to pharmacies?	No
Behind the counter/locked cabinet?	Yes	Behind the counter/locked cabinet?	Yes
All listed chemicals?	Yes	All listed chemicals?	Yes
Daily sales limits:	3.6 g	Daily sales limits:	3.6 g
30-day purchase limit:	9 g	30-day purchase limit:	<i>none</i>
Identification/logbook requirement?	Yes	Identification/logbook requirement?	Yes

"Listed chemicals" means any product containing ephedrine (EPH), pseudoephedrine (PSE), or phenylpropanolamine (PPA). Items in *bold* indicate the controlling standard in the state. Items in *italics* indicate that the provision is trumped by a stricter standard.

Summary: Virginia's methamphetamine precursor regulations went into effect October 1st, 2005. These were temporary, and by September 30th 2006, the State adopted provisions similar to the Federal CMEA.

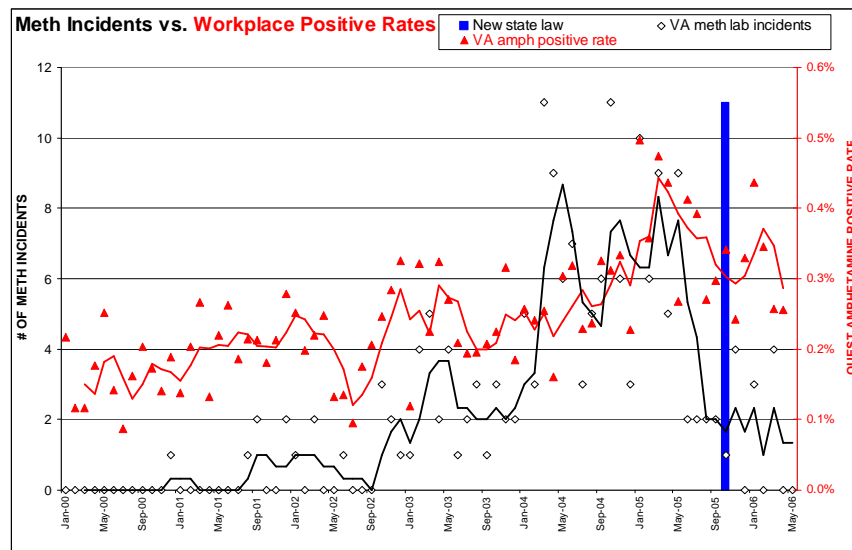
Virginia law does not restrict the sale of products containing pseudoephedrine, ephedrine, or phenylpropanolamine to pharmacies, and does not classify products containing these chemicals as Schedule V drugs. Until June 30th, 2006, products containing only pseudoephedrine, ephedrine, or phenylpropanolamine (single-entity) had to be kept behind a store counter or in a locked container or case; products containing these chemicals in multi-active with other chemicals (multi-active products) had a slightly more lenient standard, allowing video surveillance or anti-theft devices as options. Now, with the Federal CMEA in effect (and Virginia law expressly adopting most of the CMEA), single-entity and multi-active products are treated the same.

Until June 30th, 2006, there was a nine-gram retail transaction limit for these products. Now, Virginia law contains a 3.6 gram retail transaction limit, like the CMEA. Virginia law now also contains an identification and logbook requirement.

State	Quest Amph Positives, 2000 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2001 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2002 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2003 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2004 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2005 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2006 (Jan-May)	% Change 2005-2006
VA	0.17%	0.20%	0.21%	0.26%	0.25%	0.40%	0.34%	-16.43%

Virginia Data Roundup:

In Virginia, methamphetamine laboratory incident seizures declined by 76% after the State's methamphetamine precursor controls went into effect, with the State reporting 12 seizures from October 1st, 2005 to April 30th, 2006, compared to 50 over the same time period one year earlier. Workplace drug testing results showed a 16.4% decrease in positive tests for amphetamine, measuring the first five months in 2006, compared to the same period one year earlier.



Washington

71% decline in meth lab incidents
positive amphetamine workplace tests: -10.2%

Federal Standard: The United States Combat Methamphetamine Act

Washington State Law: Stricter than the Federal Standard

Effective Dates: 4/8/2006
9/30/2006

Effective Date: July 24, 2005
Meth lab reduction: 71%

Sales locations limited to pharmacies? **No**
Behind the counter/locked cabinet? **Yes**
All listed chemicals? **Yes**
Daily sales limits: **3.6 g**
30-day purchase limit: **9 g**
Identification/logbook requirement? **Yes**

Sales locations limited to pharmacies? **Some**
Behind the counter/locked cabinet? **Yes**
All listed chemicals? **Yes**
Daily sales limits: **2 pkg/6 g**
30-day purchase limit: **--**
Identification/logbook requirement? **Yes**

"Listed chemicals" means any product containing ephedrine (EPH), pseudoephedrine (PSE), or phenylpropanolamine (PPA). Items in bold indicate the controlling standard in the state. Items in *italics* indicate that the provision is trumped by a stricter standard.

Summary: [Washington State's' methamphetamine precursor law](#) went into effect in several stages. Most provisions went into effect on July 24th 2005. The sales limits went into effect on January 1, 2006. The Washington law is slightly stricter than the CMEA in several respects.

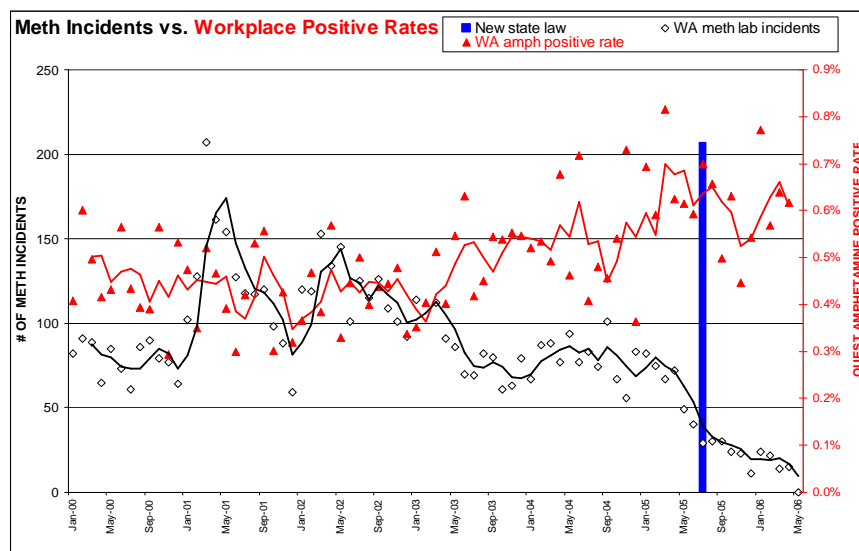
Washington's law limits sales of any product containing pseudoephedrine, ephedrine or phenylpropanolamine to pharmacies or stores registered with the Washington State Department of Health. The law limits sales of these products to 3 grams or less within a single transaction or 24-hour period – slightly stricter than the federal 3.6 gram limit for single transactions. There is no monthly limit on purchases under the state law, although the Federal law limits it to 9 grams. There is an identification and logbook requirement.

Washington law does not restrict the sale of products containing pseudoephedrine or ephedrine to pharmacies, although it comes somewhat close by requiring that retailers register with the Department of Health in order to sell these products. Washington does not classify these products as Schedule V controlled substances.

State	Quest Amph Positives, 2000 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2001 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2002 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2003 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2004 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2005 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2006 (Jan-May)	% Change 2005-2006
WA	0.47%	0.44%	0.42%	0.46%	0.53%	0.66%	0.60%	-10.23%

Washington Data Roundup:

In Washington, methamphetamine laboratory incident seizures declined by 71% after the State's methamphetamine precursor control law went into effect, with the State reporting 193 seizures from July 24th, 2005 to April 30th, 2006, compared to 677 over the same time period one year earlier. Workplace drug testing results showed a 10.2% decrease in positive tests for amphetamine, measuring the first five months in 2006, compared to the same period one year earlier.



Washington, D.C.

**No District law/historically low lab numbers
positive amphetamine workplace tests: +115.24%**

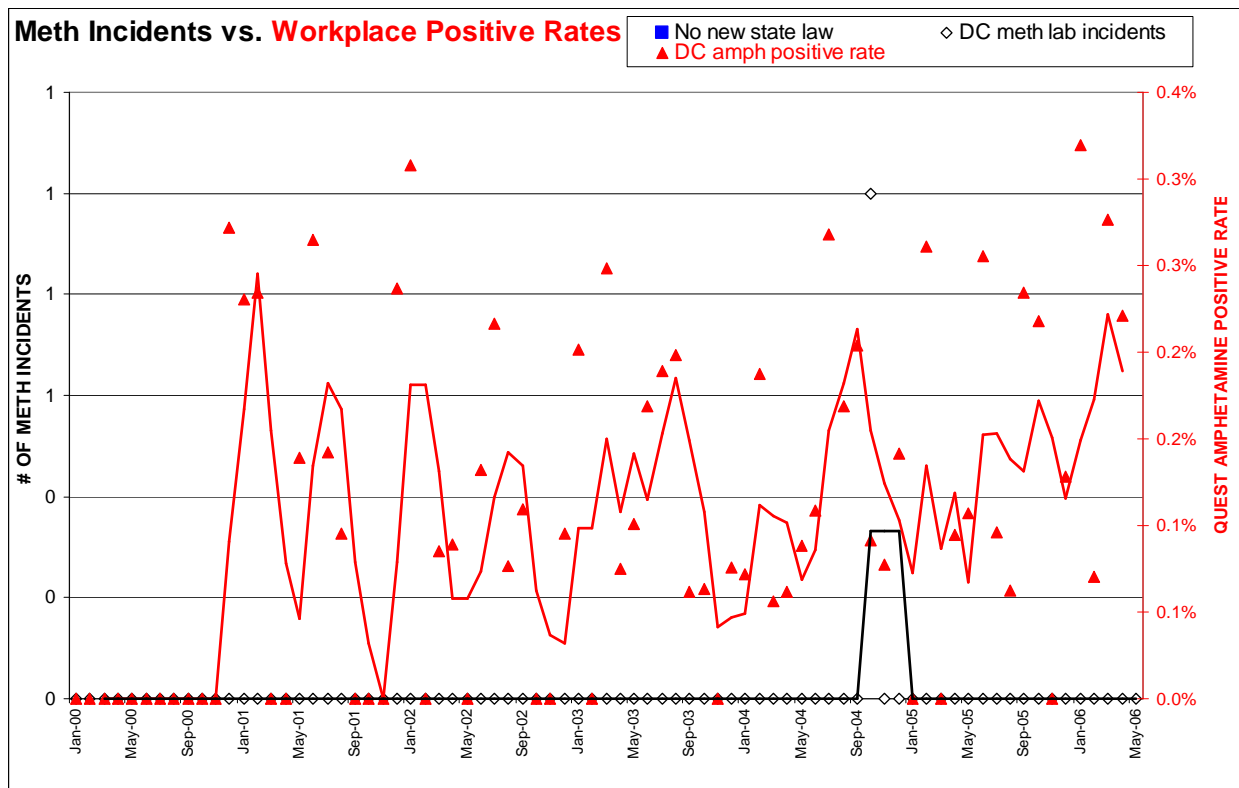
Federal Standard: The United States Combat Methamphetamine Act		Washington DC State Law: No Law in Place, CMEA Controls	
Effective Dates: 4/8/2006 9/30/2006		Effective Date: None	
Sales locations limited to pharmacies?	No	<i>Sales locations limited to pharmacies?</i>	No
Behind the counter/locked cabinet?	Yes	<i>Behind the counter/locked cabinet?</i>	No
All listed chemicals?	Yes	<i>All listed chemicals?</i>	No
Daily sales limits:	3.6 g	<i>Daily sales limits:</i>	None
30-day purchase limit:	9 g	<i>30-day purchase limit:</i>	None
Identification/logbook requirement?	Yes	<i>Identification/logbook requirement?</i>	No
<small>"Listed chemicals" means any product containing ephedrine (EPH), pseudoephedrine (PSE), or phenylpropanolamine (PPA). Items in bold indicate the controlling standard in the state. Items in <i>italics</i> indicate that the provision is trumped by a stricter standard.</small>			

Summary: Washington, D.C., which has enjoyed low numbers of methamphetamine laboratory incidents, did not implement any methamphetamine precursor controls before the Combat Meth Act took effect September 30th 2006. In other words, the CMEA is the controlling standard in the District of Columbia. It also means that the District does not limit sales of products containing methamphetamine precursors like pseudoephedrine to pharmacies, and does not classify these products as Schedule V drugs under the State's scheduling scheme.

State	Quest Amph Positives, 2000 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2001 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2002 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2003 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2004 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2005 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2006 (Jan-May)	% Change 2005-2006
DC	0.00%	0.11%	0.08%	0.13%	0.09%	0.09%	0.20%	115.24%

Washington D.C. Data Roundup:

The District of Columbia did not implement methamphetamine precursor control legislation prior to the effective date of the CMEA. Since January of 2000, Washington has reported just one methamphetamine laboratory incident seizure to the DEA. Workplace drug testing results showed a 115.2% increase in positive tests for amphetamine, measuring the first five months in 2006, compared to the same period one year earlier.



West Virginia

**54% decline in meth lab incidents
positive amphetamine workplace tests: -34.8%**

Federal Standard: The United States Combat Methamphetamine Act

Effective Dates: 4/8/2006
9/30/2006

Sales locations limited to pharmacies? No
Behind the counter/locked cabinet? Yes
All listed chemicals? Yes
Daily sales limits: 3.6 g
30-day purchase limit: 9 g
Identification/logbook requirement? Yes

West Virginia State Law: Different from the Federal Standard

Effective Date: August 5, 2005

Meth lab reduction: 54%
Sales locations limited to pharmacies? Some
Behind the counter/locked cabinet? Yes
All listed chemicals? single-entity only
Daily sales limits: --
30-day purchase limit: 3 pkg/9 g
Identification/logbook requirement? Yes

"Listed chemicals" means any product containing ephedrine (EPH), pseudoephedrine (PSE), or phenylpropanolamine (PPA). Items in bold indicate the controlling standard in the state. Items in *italics* indicate that the provision is trumped by a stricter standard.

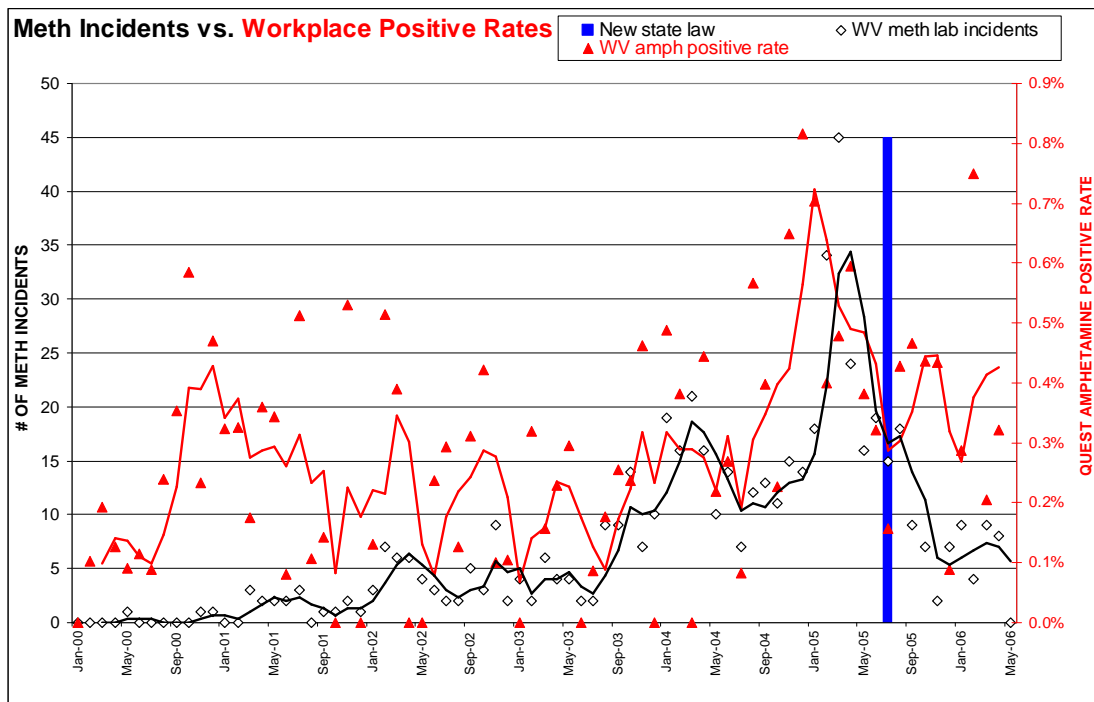
Summary: [West Virginia's methamphetamine precursor law](#) went into effect July 8th, 2005. The West Virginia law is stricter than the CMEA in that it limits sales of products containing pseudoephedrine, ephedrine or phenylpropanolamine to pharmacies, but less strict in that it does not apply to multi-active products (products that contain these chemicals in addition to other active ingredients).

West Virginia's law classifies products containing only pseudoephedrine or ephedrine as Schedule V controlled substances. This limits the sale of these products to pharmacies, and requires placement of these products behind pharmacy counters. There is a 9 gram limit on monthly purchases and a requirement that the purchaser show identification and sign a logbook, as with the Federal CMEA standard.

State	Quest Amph Positives, 2000 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2001 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2002 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2003 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2004 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2005 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2006 (Jan-May)	% Change 2005-2006
WV	0.11%	0.30%	0.20%	0.21%	0.29%	0.50%	0.33%	-34.82%

West Virginia Data Roundup:

In West Virginia, methamphetamine laboratory incident seizures declined by 54% after the State's methamphetamine precursor control law went into effect, with the State reporting 88 seizures from July 8th, 2005 to April 30th, 2006, compared to 193 over the same time period one year earlier. Workplace drug testing results showed a 34.8% decrease in positive tests for amphetamine, measuring the first five months in 2006, compared to the same period one year earlier.



Wisconsin

26% decline in meth lab incidents
positive amphetamine workplace tests: +31.1%

Federal Standard: The United States Combat Methamphetamine Act		Wisconsin State Law: Stricter than the Federal Standard	
Effective Dates: 4/8/2006 9/30/2006		Effective Date: June 22, 2005	
<i>Sales locations limited to pharmacies?</i>		No	Yes
Behind the counter/locked cabinet?		Yes	Yes
All listed chemicals?		Yes	PSE
Daily sales limits:		3.6 g	4 oz/48 hrs
30-day purchase limit:		9 g	7.5 g
Identification/logbook requirement?		Yes	Yes

"Listed chemicals" means any product containing ephedrine (EPH), pseudoephedrine (PSE), or phenylpropanolamine (PPA). Items in bold indicate the controlling standard in the state. Items in *italics* indicate that the provision is trumped by a stricter standard.

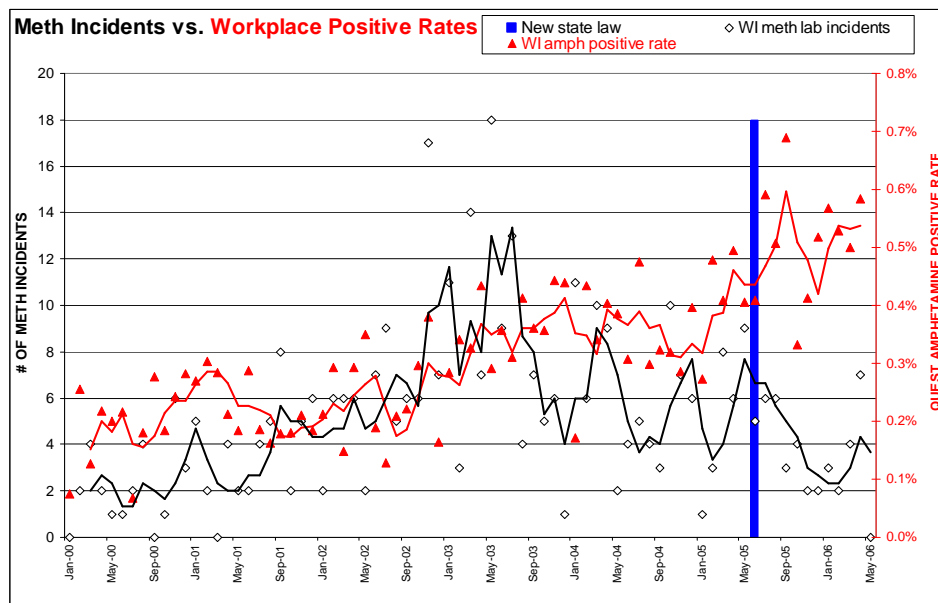
Summary: [Wisconsin's methamphetamine precursor law](#) went into effect in two stages: Most provisions went into effect on June 22nd 2005. The provisions that classify products containing pseudoephedrine as a Schedule V controlled substance under the State's scheduling scheme went into effect on October 1, 2005.

The Wisconsin law is stricter than the CMEA. Other than those products in liquid and gelatin form, any product containing pseudoephedrine may be sold only at pharmacies and by a pharmacist. There is a 7.5 gram 30-day purchase limit, which is moderately stricter than the CMEA 9-gram limit. Purchasers must present photo identification and the pharmacist must record the information. Interestingly, Wisconsin's law does not appear to directly require placement behind a counter or in a locked container, but because the products are classified as a Schedule V controlled substance, the practical effect is to require placement behind pharmacy counters.

State	Quest Amph Positives, 2000 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2001 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2002 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2003 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2004 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2005 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2006 (Jan-May)	% Change 2005-2006
WI	0.18%	0.25%	0.26%	0.33%	0.35%	0.42%	0.55%	31.11%

Wisconsin Data Roundup:

In Wisconsin, methamphetamine laboratory incident seizures declined by 26% after the State's methamphetamine precursor control law went into effect, with the State reporting 39 seizures from June 22nd, 2005 to April 30th, 2006, compared to 53 over the same time period one year earlier. Workplace drug testing results showed a 31.1% increase in positive tests for amphetamine, measuring the first five months in 2006, compared to the same period one year earlier.



Wyoming

data not yet available

positive amphetamine workplace tests: +6.0%

Federal Standard: The United States Combat Methamphetamine Act

Effective Dates: 4/8/2006
9/30/2006

Sales locations limited to pharmacies? **No**
Behind the counter/locked cabinet? **Yes**
All listed chemicals? **Yes**
Daily sales limits: **3.6 g**
30-day purchase limit: **9 g**
Identification/logbook requirement? **Yes**

Wyoming State Law: Less strict than Federal Standard

Effective Date: August 1, 2005
Meth lab reduction: data not yet available

Sales locations limited to pharmacies? **No**
Behind the counter/locked cabinet? **Yes**
All listed chemicals? **Yes**
Transaction limit: **2 pkg**
30-day purchase limit: **--**
Identification/logbook requirement? **No**

"Listed chemicals" means any product containing ephedrine (EPH), pseudoephedrine (PSE), or phenylpropanolamine (PPA). Items in bold indicate the controlling standard in the state. Items in *italics* indicate that the provision is trumped by a stricter standard.

Summary: [Wyoming's methamphetamine precursor law](#) went into effect August 1st 2005. The Wyoming law is less strict than the CMEA, meaning that the CMEA standards are controlling in Wyoming in most respects.

Wyoming's law applies to products containing only pseudoephedrine, ephedrine, or phenylpropanolamine, and limits sales of these products to 6 grams per transaction. This, of course, is trumped by the Federal CMEA's 3.6 gram standard. State law also requires the products be placed in a secure area (behind a counter, in a locked case, or in the direct line of sight of an employee, et cetera). However, this provision also appears less strict than the CMEA, so the CMEA is controlling. Wyoming law does not contain an identification or logbook requirement, although it is required by the CMEA in Wyoming and all other states.

Wyoming does not limit sales of products containing methamphetamine precursor chemicals like pseudoephedrine to pharmacies, and does not classify products containing those chemicals as Schedule V drugs under the State scheduling scheme.

State	Quest Amph Positives, 2000 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2001 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2002 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2003 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2004 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2005 (Jan-May)	Quest Amph Positives, 2006 (Jan-May)	% Change 2005-2006
WY	0.14%	0.09%	0.43%	0.44%	0.43%	0.68%	0.72%	5.98%

Wyoming Data Roundup:

In Wyoming, there were about 111 methamphetamine laboratory incident seizures reported to the DEA over the last four years. Although no laboratory incident seizures have been reported since the law went into effect, it is unclear whether this is due to reporting trends or an actual absence of methamphetamine laboratories. Workplace drug testing results showed a 6% increase in positive tests for amphetamine, measuring the first five months in 2006, compared to the same period one year earlier.

