
**VII. Preventing Methamphetamine Use/Abuse:
Examples of Federal, National, State, and
Community Efforts**

Federal

The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's (SAMHSA's) Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) awarded 27 grants totaling \$8.8 million in 2002 to "prevent the use of ecstasy and other club drugs, methamphetamine, and inhalants. Thirteen of the 27 grant awards will develop prevention infrastructure; 14 of the 27 grant awards will focus on prevention interventions."

www.dhhs.gov/news/press/2002pres/20021025b.html

In 2004, SAMHSA/CSAP awarded two Targeted Capacity Expansion (TCE) grants to the Michigan Department of Community Health and to The Wheel, Inc., of Phoenix, AZ. These grants are intended for methamphetamine and inhalant prevention interventions or infrastructure development.

www.samhsa.gov/grants/2004/awardees2004_CSAP1.aspx

In October 2004, the President's *National Synthetic Drugs Action Plan* was published jointly by the White House Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) and the U.S. Attorney General, with methamphetamine as one of the primary drugs targeted. Prevention is one of four categories of recommendations included in the plan.

www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/publications/national_synth_drugs/

The Congressional Caucus To Fight and Control Methamphetamine was established to raise awareness; advance policies against the manufacture, distribution, and use of methamphetamine; educate others about the dangers of methamphetamine abuse; involve State and community leaders, law enforcement, public health professionals, and advocacy groups in efforts to reduce and prevent methamphetamine use; and build congressional support for anti-methamphetamine measures. The Caucus maintains a Web site offering news, information, and links to other resources at www.house.gov/larsen/meth/.

The ONDCP Methamphetamine Awareness Web site has information on a variety of methamphetamine-related topics (e.g., health, law enforcement).

www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/drugfact/methamphetamine/index.html

ONDCP also partners with the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and the U.S. Department of Justice in sponsoring the Federal government's one-stop Web site on meth-related matters at www.methresources.gov.

A detailed overview of Federal and international efforts to control trafficking in chemicals used to manufacture methamphetamine is provided in the ONDCP fact sheet "Efforts To Control Precursor Chemicals" at www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/publications/international/factsht/precursor.html.

The U.S. Department of Justice's Community-Oriented Policing Services' (COPS) Methamphetamine Initiative funds State and local law enforcement agencies to form partnerships to develop and implement methamphetamine counter-measures. A section of the COPS Web site has details, fact sheets, a manual, an interim evaluation of the program, and other pertinent information at www.cops.usdoj.gov/default.asp?Item=57.

National

The National Association of Counties (NACO) has created the Meth Action Clearinghouse, which distributes a useful fact sheet the group published about sources of funding for various meth-related programs and services. The July 2005 NACO report on methamphetamine is also posted, along with a listing of their national Methamphetamine Action Group, at www.naco.org/Template.cfm?Section=Meth_Action_Clearinghouse.

The Clandestine Laboratory Investigators Association (CLIA) is a nonprofit organization offering training, technical support, legislation assistance, and expert testimony to all law enforcement, prosecutors, and emergency service personnel. The group's Web site includes information on identifying methamphetamine labs with a nine-point checklist of possible "indicators" of a clandestine laboratory at www.clialabs.com/.

Established in 2003, the National Alliance for Drug-Endangered Children encourages and trains communities to create multidisciplinary teams to address the needs of abused children, including children removed from meth lab sites and methamphetamine-using parents/guardians, at www.nationaldec.org/.

The Methamphetamine Treatment Project Cooperative Agreement is funded by SAMHSA/Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT) and jointly implemented by UCLA's Integrated Substance Abuse Programs and the Matrix Institute on Addictions (known for its development of "the Matrix model" methamphetamine treatment protocol). The project's purpose is to develop, implement, and evaluate the adaptation and implementation of the Matrix model in community drug treatment programs. The project's team members have archived their key documents at www.methamphetamine.org/mtcc.htm.

The nonprofit organization Children and Family Futures, Inc., provides an extensive resource list on methamphetamine and its impact on women, children, and families.

Links to public and private resources at national and State levels are included, along with training opportunities and a number of key documents on the topic.

www.cffutures.org/MethamphetamineList.htm

State

Hawaii

Hawaii has been particularly hard-hit by methamphetamine and has convened a Joint House-Senate Task Force on Ice and Drug Abatement. The Task Force's investigations included "listening to over 400 persons" and participating in meetings of community groups seeking to stop the use and spread of methamphetamine in Hawaii. In January 2004, the Task Force issued a 192-page final report—"Hawaii Ice"—that strongly supported stepped-up prevention activities and offered a specific recommendation for increased State spending for prevention.

www.ocjc.state.or.us/PSReview/references/HawaiiIce20040130.pdf

Illinois

Community coalitions are identified as one of the recommended methamphetamine prevention strategies in **Illinois**. The State attorney general's MethNet Web site also supplies information about other ways to prevent methamphetamine problems, including school-based prevention, law enforcement, drug courts, and other approaches. Noting the "unique challenges" LGBT people in Illinois may face in overcoming methamphetamine addiction, the Web site provides a listing of programs in the State with expertise in helping LGBT clients.

In November 2005, **Illinois** began adopting legislation to tighten sales of medications used in the illegal manufacture of methamphetamine. The measure requires that buyers present a legal ID and sign a logbook. Neighboring States such as **Iowa** and **Missouri** had adopted similar legislation, prompting their residents to travel to Illinois to purchase large quantities of drugs containing pseudoephedrine. (As noted in the Overview/Discussion in this resource kit, by the end of 2005, more than three dozen States had passed laws restricting access to over-the-counter cold remedies containing methamphetamine precursor drugs.)

www.illinoisattorneygeneral.gov/methnet/index.html

Indiana

The Meth-Free **Indiana** Coalition was established in 2005 to promote and support implementation of the State's tough new anti-methamphetamine legislation. The group has launched a campaign targeting retailers in the State to make them and their customers aware of new legal restrictions on retail sales of products containing ephedrine and pseudoephedrine. The group also served as a sponsor and promoter of a December 2005 Midwestern Governors Association Regional Meth Summit, held in the Indiana State capitol, Indianapolis. The coalition consists of 20 agencies and 12 outside entities, hosts monthly meetings, and has delivered more than 5,000 kits about methamphetamine abuse to Indiana stores and businesses.

www.in.gov/cji/methfreeindiana/index.html

Iowa

In 1999, **Iowa's** Department of Public Health received a SAMHSA/CSAT TCE grant and began the Adult Methamphetamine Treatment Project that October. The project promoted a targeted case management approach for methamphetamine treatment and urged treatment providers to learn and use methamphetamine-specific approaches. Project success is reflected in the September 2004 Iowa Outcomes Monitoring System Year Six Report, published by the Iowa Consortium for Substance Abuse Research and Evaluation. The report found that "clients whose primary substance at admission was methamphetamine had the highest abstinence rate of 65.5 percent [6 months after completing treatment]."

www.idph.state.ia.us/bhpl/common/pdf/substance_abuse/sa_oms_report.pdf

As do some other States, **Iowa** also promotes the "Life or Meth: What's the Cost?" education program and makes the Internet version of the program available at the Iowa Governor's Office of Drug Control Policy Web site, along with other methamphetamine countermeasures, at www.state.ia.us/government/odcp/.

In May 2005, **Iowa** joined a growing list of States legislating control of retail sale of over-the-counter cold remedies containing ephedrine or pseudoephedrine with the passage of the Iowa Pseudoephedrine Control Act, one of the Nation's strongest such laws.

www.state.ia.us/government/odcp/information_trends/pseudo%20what%20you%20need%20to%20know.html

In 2003, **Iowa's** Department of Public Health received a SAMHSA/CSAP Prevention of Methamphetamine Abuse grant, with a project period of November 2003 to October 2006. This project focuses on providing evidence-based prevention programming, with a meth-specific component for youth ages 6 to 19 parents, and communities to reduce methamphetamine abuse. The grant recipients partner with community coalitions to provide community education and collaboration of their efforts. A resource guide for implementing evidence-based programs in schools is being developed as a cross-site project. The guide, entitled "Program Implementation Readiness: A Guide for Agency-School Planning and Communication," is available through the Iowa Department of Public Health. The target audience for the guide is prevention staff members and includes materials and checklists on personal assessment, relationship-building and ongoing communication with school personnel, program selection, communication plan development, and sustainability.

As in a number of other States implementing similar laws as part of a coordinated strategy to eliminate and discourage illegal methamphetamine labs, **Iowa** soon saw substantial decreases in the number of such operations in the State, by as much as 80 percent according to one estimate.

www.in.gov/cji/methfreeindiana/pdfs/Iowa_Meth_Fact_Sheet.pdf

Kansas

The **Kansas** Methamphetamine Prevention Project promotes and provides prevention approaches aimed at reducing both the supply of and the demand for methamphetamine in communities. Project partners include the State's Addiction and Prevention Services agency, along with many other Kansas groups with an interest in methamphetamine prevention measures. A Web site offers detailed statistics about methamphetamine use, production, and trafficking in Kansas; links to prevention strategy resources; and other helpful information.

www.ksmethpreventionproject.org/kmppstatistics.htm

Michigan

The work of **Michigan's** Methamphetamine Prevention and Treatment Community, under the auspices of the State's Department of Community Health, is described at www.michigan.gov/mdch/0,1607,7-132-2946_5112_24327_24330-68813--,00.html. In 2004, Michigan used funding provided by a 3-year CSAP Methamphetamine Prevention Grant to establish the State's Meth Prevention Project. The Project is guided by the Michigan Methamphetamine Task Force, made up of State Police, environmental groups, public health and social services agencies, and other interests. The project will implement recommendations the Task Force included in a 2003 report on methamphetamine problems in Michigan.

The Task Force and the **Michigan** Department of Community Health engaged the Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation (PIRE) to evaluate the project, and PIRE's first report was published in March 2005. The PIRE evaluation report includes a logic model for methamphetamine prevention in four Michigan regions, which may be of interest to others contemplating statewide methamphetamine prevention projects.

www.michigan.gov/documents/PIRE_Baseline_Data_Report_122741_7.4-11-05.doc

Montana

As stated on its homepage at www.montanameth.org, "The Montana Meth Project is the only prevention-focused organization in **Montana** using a research methodology approach to reduce the prevalence and frequency of meth use in the State." The group's goal is to reduce the prevalence of first-time meth use in the State; they focus on public service messaging, public policy, and community action. Since its inception early in 2005, the project has formed an advisory council, launched and twice refreshed a statewide advertising campaign, and conducted three Meth Use and Attitudes Surveys.

www.montanameth.org/

New York

In August 2005, **New York** Governor Pataki signed tough new anti-meth lab legislation in acknowledgment that methamphetamine abuse had emerged as a serious threat to the State's health and safety. As part of its educational mission, the State's Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services began developing the Methamphetamine Electronic Clearinghouse within its Web site to accumulate and archive materials supportive of the new laws and of comprehensive prevention efforts targeting methamphetamine use.

www.oasas.state.ny.us/meth/index.htm

Ohio

The **Ohio** Methamphetamine Advisory Committee was established through the collaboration and leadership of the Ohio Department of Alcohol and Drug Addiction Services and the Ohio Attorney General's Office. Four subcommittees gather and promote information about meth lab site cleanup, development of a strategic State plan on methamphetamine, recommendations for tamper-proof locks on anhydrous ammonia tanks, and children endangered by exposure to methamphetamine production.

Focusing on preventing methamphetamine use in the State, the **Ohio** Resource Network for Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities has compiled methamphetamine prevention resources at www.ebasedprevention.org. In addition, the Drug-Free Action Alliance has formed the Ohio Coalition Against Methamphetamine, which offers reproducible methamphetamine materials at www.ohioparents.org/programs/meth.php.

An **Ohio** Policy Academy is being planned for the summer of 2006. An expert panel will provide information useful in implementing and strengthening support for the State's recent legislation to combat methamphetamine production and distribution. This bill, A.B. 53, was developed with the help of the Ohio Methamphetamine Advisory Committee.

Oklahoma

Oklahoma's 2004 Trooper Nik Green Act (so named in memory of a State trooper killed by a methamphetamine addict) imposed strict restrictions on the sale of products containing ephedrine or pseudoephedrine and called for new court procedures and monitoring for methamphetamine arrestees. The Oklahoma legislation was credited for sharp declines in illicit drug labs in the State and became the model for similar laws in other States.

www.oksenate.gov/publications/legislative_briefs/legis_brief_2004/meth_labs.html

Oregon

With SAMHSA/CSAP support, the **Oregon** Partnership Methamphetamine Awareness Project is designed to "reduce, prevent, and delay teen methamphetamine use in targeted communities." Student participation is a key element, with students producing a methamphetamine documentary film, public service announcements, and a Web log (blog) on the topic. The project is part of the Oregon Partnership's YouthLink program and maintains its own Web site at www.methawarenessproject.org/.

South Dakota

Under the **South Dakota** Methamphetamine Task Force, 13 communities were working together by the start of 2005 to develop local strategies to stop the use of methamphetamine in the State. The Task Force's nine goals were supported by a series of State legislative actions, beginning with measures to control access to pseudoephedrine and to provide better protection for children involved with methamphetamine-using adults.

www.state.sd.us/governor/Main/documents/STATE%20OF%20THE%20STATE%20SP%20EECH%202005.pdf

Tennessee

In **Tennessee**, the district attorney's Anti-Meth Task Force maintains a list of partners that include multiple State agencies, State and local anti-drug coalitions, and such powerful private-sector partners as Tennessee's Outdoor Advertising Association. Through its Web site, concerned citizens can join the task force, obtain free brochures and other meth information, and post personal stories about the drug. A statewide anti-meth campaign for television was due to launch at the end of 2005 as the task force began planning for a spring 2006 meth forum at Eastern Tennessee State University. Also at the end of 2005, Tennessee inaugurated an online State registry of known methamphetamine offenders, modeled on similar sex-offender registries.

www.methfreetn.org/