

**Annotated Bibliography on
Clandestine Methamphetamine Labs
By
Deanna Breslin, Research Associate
Circle Solutions, Inc**

Overview

This document, developed by Circle Solutions, Inc., is a comprehensive publication of clandestine laboratories and methamphetamine (meth) resources. The resources are divided into nine categories: (1) effects of exposure on children; (2) environmental impacts; (3) impact of exposure on users; (4) law enforcement training; (5) legislative responses; (6) manufacturing, use, and trafficking of meth; (7) meth detection; (8) toxins produced by clandestine drug labs; and (9) other resources.

Click on the link below the title of a resource to access it electronically.

This publication is made possible by grant # 2007CKWX0014, awarded by the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS), U.S. Department of Justice. Points of view or opinions in this document are those of the authors and do not reflect the official position or policies of the United States Department of Justice.

Table of Contents

| | |
|--|----|
| Overview..... | i |
| Effects of Exposure on Children..... | 1 |
| Environmental Impacts..... | 3 |
| Impact of Exposure on Users..... | 4 |
| Law Enforcement Training..... | 4 |
| Legislative Responses..... | 5 |
| Manufacturing, Use, and Trafficking of Meth..... | 6 |
| Meth Detection..... | 23 |
| Toxins Produced by Clandestine Drug Labs..... | 24 |
| Other Resources..... | 25 |
| List of Acronyms..... | 27 |

Effects of Exposure on Children

Children at clandestine methamphetamine labs: Helping meth's youngest victims (2003).

Office for Victims of Crime (OVC).

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/bulletins/children/197590.pdf>

This bulletin describes the health and safety risks faced by children who live at or visit clandestine methamphetamine (meth) labs. Measures to use when responding to children's mental and physical health issues when law enforcement officers seize meth labs are provided. And the experiences of several States that use multidisciplinary teams are offered as examples of promising interventions. The importance of collaboration among Federal, State, and local agencies to ensure the care and protection of these children is emphasized.

Children at risk (2002). Johnstown, PA: U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ), National Drug Intelligence Center (NDIC).

<http://149.101.1.32/ndic/pubs1/1466/1466p.pdf>

This information bulletin provides information about the risks, rates, and effects of exposure on children from chemicals used in the production of meth.

Dangers to children living at meth labs (2003). DOJ.

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/bulletins/children/pg5.html>

This document gives an overview of the effects living in clandestine meth labs has on children. The children living in such conditions are exposed to multiple hazards and the ongoing effects of chemical contamination.

Drug endangered children (2007). Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP).

http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/enforce/dr_endangered_child.html

This online resource provides an overview of the prevalence of meth among children, the Federal Government's response to this issue, and the agencies involved in combating the problem.

Drug labs and endangered children. Manning, T. (1999). FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, 68, 10–14.

<http://www.fbi.gov/publications/leb/1999/jul99leb.pdf>

This article provides alarming statistics regarding the number of children exposed to meth and describes a program designed to help such children. Detailed descriptions are provided of the stages of meth production and its process, chemicals required and their processes, and the respective hazards of each chemical and process.

Medical protocols for children found at methamphetamine lab sites (2003). Carver County, Minnesota.

<http://www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/meth/ordinance/carverchild.pdf>

This protocol is intended to be used as a guide for managing the health issues of children found in meth labs.

Methamphetamine jeopardizes children's welfare. Clay, R. A. (2006). *SAMHSA News*.

http://www.samhsa.gov/SAMHSA_News/VolumeXIV_4/article9.htm

This article discusses the negative impact of meth on children, including during prenatal development.

Meth's effects on children (n.d.). Tennessee District Attorneys General Conference.

http://www.methfreetn.org/children_effects.php

This website provides an overview of meth's effects on children and videos of personal testimonies of those affected.

Nebraska CHEM-L protocol: Children exposed to methamphetamine laboratories (2004). Developed by a Medical Working Group of the Child Endangerment Subcommittee of the Precursor Committee of the High Intensity Drug Traffic Area (HIDTA).

<http://www.nebraskadec.org/pdf/chem-l.pdf>

This protocol details the procedures used in Nebraska when children are found in meth labs. It also provides all of the instruments used in the assessment process.

Safety precaution in methamphetamine lab sites for child protection workers (2005).

Minnesota Department of Human Services.

http://www.in.gov/cji/files/Safety_Precautions_Child_Protection_Workers.pdf

This report provides guidance for child protection workers when responding to a case where an active meth lab site is found.

Second chance kids: Providing development focused care for drug-exposed infants. Shah, R. Z. (2000). Targeted Publishing Group, Inc.

http://www.addictionrecov.org/paradigm/P_PR_SP00/cont_shah.htm

This document discusses developmentally appropriate interventions available for drug-exposed infants.

Study spurs move for state meth protocol. Bartoo, C. (2006).

<http://www.mc.vanderbilt.edu/reporter/index.html?ID=4547>

This article presents an interview conducted with a second-year medical student at Vanderbilt University about her research findings on the lack of consensus among Tennessee doctors about how to treat children exposed to meth.

Wyoming Children's Agenda (2007).

http://www.wykids.org/pdfs/2007_wy_childrena_agenda.pdf

This report provides several policy recommendations to increase the number of meth treatment programs and awareness programs in Wyoming.

Environmental Impacts

Clandestine drug lab general cleanup guidance (2006). St. Paul, MN: Minnesota Department of Health, Minnesota Pollution Control Agency.

<http://www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/meth/lab/guidance0106.pdf>

This document provides guidelines for meth lab cleanup procedures, including the requirements for contractors and the content of a solid work plan.

Environmental impact of meth. Rural Crime and Justice Center (2007). Minot, MD: The Learn More Series.

<http://warp6.cs.misu.nodak.edu/rcjc/pdf/LearnMoreSeriesEnvironmentalImpactonMeth6-04-07.pdf>

The bulletin provides a brief overview of the environmental impacts of meth use and best practices for cleaning up meth labs.

Fact sheet: Impact of methamphetamine on the environment (2005). ONDCP.

http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/news/press05/meth_environment_factsheet.html

This fact sheet highlights the environmental damage associated with meth production and describes the costs associated with lab cleanup.

Fact sheet on environmental assessment for the methamphetamine initiative. COPS Fact Sheet (2004). Washington, D.C.: DOJ, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS Office).

<http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/files/ric/Publications/e07042409.pdf>

This fact sheet provides an overview of the National Environmental Policy Act and findings from the 2003 environmental assessment that was conducted for the meth initiative.

Guidelines for law enforcement for the cleanup of clandestine drug laboratories – 2005 edition (2005). Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA).

<http://www.usdoj.gov/dea/resources/redbook.pdf>

These guidelines provide direction and recommendations to State and local agencies that want to: (a) participate in the DEA Clandestine Drug Laboratory Cleanup Program; or (b) want to establish their own clandestine drug laboratory cleanup program. While the guidelines summarize applicable laws, regulations, and DEA procedures, they do not prescribe all applicable Federal, State, and local requirements.

Methamphetamine initiative final environmental assessment (2003). Washington, D.C.: DOJ, COPS Office.

<http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/files/ric/Publications/e05031969.pdf>

This report assesses the impact on the environment of grant policies under the COPS Methamphetamine Initiative. The information encompasses funding for the dismantling of clandestine meth labs and the associated cleanup of hazardous materials.

Impact of Exposure on Users

Methamphetamine: Toxic. Addictive. Devastating (2002). National Institutes of Health (NIH): U.S. Department of Health & Human Services (DHHS).

<http://teacher.scholastic.com/scholasticnews/indepth/headsup/support/metamphetamine.pdf>

This booklet is designed to provide a brief overview of meth and its effects on the brain and immune system for students.

Meth abuse at work continues to grow. Armour, S. (2005). *USA Today*.

http://www.usatoday.com/money/workplace/2005-07-14-meth-usat_x.htm

This article describes a true story about one man's use of meth and his ability to overcome the addiction.

Meth use and oral health (meth mouth). American Dental Association.

<http://www.ada.org/public/topics/methmouth.asp>

This article provides details about tooth decay caused by meth use.

The brain's response to meth. National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA; 2000). Rockville, MD: National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information.

<http://teens.drugabuse.gov/mom/pdf/english/methamphetamine.pdf>

This brochure is designed to provide information about the long-lasting damage meth causes in the brain. Scientists are uncertain whether or not brain damage is permanent; however, studies have found dopamine neuron damage in long-time meth users 3 years after they quit.

Law Enforcement Training

Arizona drug endangered children (DEC) multidisciplinary/integrated protocol (2003). Office of the Arizona Attorney General.

http://www.azag.gov/DEC/docs/DEC_protocol.pdf

This report provides an overview of the Arizona DEC Program, DEC officer training, and copies of each of its protocols, including onsite investigations and the impact exposure has on children.

Center for task force training program (2002). DOJ: Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA).
<http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/bja/192177.pdf>

This program brief provides an overview of the specialized training workshops and seminars conducted by Center for task force training (CenTF) for law enforcement personnel.

Center for task force training (CenTF) program (1999). DOJ: BJA.
<http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/bja/fs000252.pdf>

This fact sheet provides an overview of the narcotics and meth investigation workshops conducted by CenTF for law enforcement personnel.

Developing a strategy for a multiagency response to clandestine drug laboratories. BJA Fact Sheet (1998). Washington, D.C.: DOJ, BJA.
<http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles/klan.pdf>

This monograph is designed to help law enforcement officials plan, organize, and manage comprehensive clandestine laboratory enforcement programs. It is also intended to complement existing training and operational manuals by allowing State and local law enforcement officials to address the strategic planning process that allows operational tasks to take place.

Methamphetamine initiative. COPS Fact Sheet (2007). Washington, D.C.: DOJ, COPS Office.
<http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/mime/open.pdf?Item=1356>

This fact sheet describes the COPS initiative to combat meth through enforcement, training, and lab cleanup nationwide.

Legislative Responses

Idaho meth project launches statewide meth prevention campaign (2008). Reuters.
<http://www.reuters.com/article/pressRelease/idUS216412+07-Jan-2008+BW20080107>

This article is an appeal to the Iowa legislature to appropriate \$1 million dollars to the Idaho Meth Project. An overview of the increasing meth problem in Iowa is also provided.

Methamphetamine information (2003). National Alliance for Model State Drug Laws.
<http://www.natlalliance.org/publications.asp>

The National Alliance website provides information about meth State legislative analysis and trafficking.

The rising methamphetamine crisis: An examination of state responses. Eng, M. L. (1999). *Policy and Practice*, 2, 1-12.

http://www.popcenter.org/problems/meth_labs/PDFs/Eng_1999.pdf

This issue of the National Criminal Justice Association's *Policy and Practice* gives an overview of State and Federal responses to the meth problem and highlights prevention strategies used in Wyoming, Iowa, California, and Eastern States.

Manufacturing, Use, and Trafficking of Meth

An evaluation of prescription drug monitoring programs. Simeone, R., Holland, L. (2006). BJA-Sponsored.

<http://www.simeoneassociates.com/simeone3.pdf>

This article discusses findings from the study of Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs (PDMPs) on the supply and abuse of prescription drugs. Measures of supply were developed using information in the Automation of Reports and Consolidated Orders System, and measures of abuse were developed using information from the Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Both data sets record information about meth.

An evaluation of the COPS office methamphetamine initiative (2003). Washington, D.C.: DOJ, COPS Office.

http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/files/ric/Publications/meth_initiative.pdf

This COPS-funded evaluation was conducted on COPS' first six methamphetamine grants located in Dallas, Little Rock, Minneapolis, Oklahoma City, Phoenix, and Salt Lake City. The evaluation focuses on the histories of the meth problems in these cities and the implementation of each grant. Insight into the ways each agency responded to their meth problems is also provided.

Annual report on methamphetamine use among arrestees, 1998 (1999). National Institute of Justice (NIJ).

<http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/175660.pdf>

This research report reviews meth use among arrestees from 1990 to 1998. It also provides an overview of the variations of meth use by age, sex, and race.

Arrestee drug abuse monitoring: Annual report, 2000 (2003). DOJ: NIJ.

<http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/193013.pdf>

This report reviews the findings from the Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) Redesign. Findings include drug test results for meth by age and location.

"Availability and effectiveness of programs to treat victims of the methamphetamine epidemic" (2006). ONDCP.
http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/news/testimony06/062806/magnitude_problem.html

This article provides estimates of meth use in different regions of the United States and the consequences of using meth.

Clandestine Drug Labs. Hargreaves, G. (2000). *The FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin*, 69, 1–6.
http://www.popcenter.org/problems/meth_labs/PDFs/Hargreaves_2000.pdf

This article compares encountering a meth lab to pursuing an armed suspect. It also reviews the typical behavior of meth users and the chemicals found in meth labs.

Clandestine methamphetamine labs, 2nd edition. Scott, M. S., & Dedel, K. (2006). Washington, D.C.: DOJ, COPS Office.
<http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/files/ric/Publications/e07063402.pdf>

This problem-oriented guide for police addresses clandestine meth labs. Although a variety of illicit drugs are manufactured in clandestine drug lab, meth accounts for 80 to 90 percent of total drug production. Accordingly, the problems associated with clandestine drug labs are closely tied with meth abuse. This guide provides law enforcement with tools to analyze and develop responses to address this problem in their local communities.

Combating methamphetamine laboratories and abuse: Strategies for success (2002). Washington, D.C.: DOJ, COPS Office.
<http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/mime/open.pdf?Item=776>

This report evaluates COPS' first six methamphetamine grants located in Dallas, Little Rock, Minneapolis, Oklahoma City, Phoenix, and Salt Lake City. This publication summarizes the findings of the national evaluation and provides suggestions about ways agencies can better address their own meth issues.

Cracking down on crack: The combat methamphetamine epidemic act of 2005 and its effects on Texas law regulating sales of certain nonprescription medicines. (2006). Texas Senate Research Center: Research Spotlight.
<http://www.senate.state.tx.us/SRC/pdf/SL-MethEpidemic-web.pdf>

This document discusses Texas laws regarding the selling of chemicals commonly found in meth labs.

Design for a HIDTA/OCDETF Performance Monitoring and Management System: Technical Report (January 2003). Washington, DC: ONDCP.

<http://www.docstoc.com/docs/415746/Design-for-a-HIDTA-OCDETF-Performance-Monitoring-and-Management-System-Technical-Report-2003---January-2003>

This report outlines the work of the HIDTA and Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) programs to design a system that will clearly identify the link between law enforcement efforts and their impact on drug traffickers and drug-trafficking systems.

Drug courts: An effective strategy for communities facing methamphetamine. Huddleston, C. (2005). Washington, D.C.: DOJ, BJA.

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/pdf/MethDrugCourts.pdf>

This report discusses the role of drug courts in the fight against meth addiction and trafficking.

Drug data summary. Spiess, M., (2003). ONDCP: Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse.

http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/pdf/drug_datasum.pdf

This fact sheet reviews drug use among high school seniors according to whether they have "ever used," used in the "past year," and "past month" use. It also provides information on the purity of meth from 1994 to 2001.

Drugs in the heartland: Methamphetamine use in rural Nebraska. Herz, D. C. (2000). Research in Brief.

<http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/180986.pdf>

This research brief discusses the expansion of meth from the West Coast to the Midwest. Findings indicate substance abuse is more widespread in the city of Omaha than in rural communities; however, there were few rural-urban differences in meth use.

Drugs of abuse (2005). DOJ: DEA.

<http://www.justice.gov/dea/pubs/abuse/doa-p.pdf>

This report provides an in-depth look into the interactions meth has with other drugs, its uses, and side effects.

Drug use and dependence, state and federal prisoners, 2004. Bureau of Justice Statistics (2006). DOJ: Office of Justice programs.

<http://ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/dudsfp04.pdf>

This report presents data from the 2004 Survey of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities on prisoners' levels of prior drug use and dependence, paying close attention to meth use.

Drug use forecasting: Annual report on adult and juvenile arrestees (1996). DOJ: NIJ.
<http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles/165691.pdf>

This report is about the first comprehensive study, completed in 1997, that provided a cross-site analysis of meth, their habits, and their buying practices.

Drug use trends. Lloyd, J. (2002). ONDCP: Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse.
<http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/publications/factsht/druguse/drugusetrends.pdf>

This fact sheet provides an overview of emergency department data for meth episodes, which were higher in 1994 and 1997 before decreasing 14 percent in 2001.

Epidemiologic trends in drug abuse: Advance report. Community Epidemiology Work Group (January 2006). DHHS: NIH, NIDA.
<http://www.drugabuse.gov/PDF/CEWG/AdvReport106.pdf>

This report synthesizes the findings from the 59th semi-annual meeting of the Community Epidemiology Work Group. It provides an overview of drug abuse patterns, paying particular attention to meth.

Epidemiologic trends in drug abuse: Advance report. Community Epidemiology Work Group (June 2006). DHHS: NIH, NIDA.
<http://www.drugabuse.gov/PDF/CEWG/AdvReport606.pdf>

This report used data from the Methamphetamine Abuse Indicator, which found that meth has replaced crack as the drug of choice in some areas of Texas. It also revealed a decrease in meth clandestine incidents (e.g., labs, dumpsites, and chemical/glass/equipment).

Estimating drug use prevalence among arrestees using ADAM data: An application of a logistic regression synthetic estimation procedure. Brecht, M-L., Anglin, M. D., Lu, T-H. (2003). NIJ-Sponsored.
<http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/198829.pdf>

This document is a research report of the percentages of positive urinalysis in 2000 ADAM Calibration data for any illicit drug (e.g., meth, cocaine, and opiates) by sex, age, and offense category. However, this method did not perform well for meth prevalence.

Exploring the drugs-crime connection within the electronic dance music and hip-hop nightclub scenes. Anderson, T. L., Kavanaugh, P.R., Bachman, R., Harrison, L. D. (2007). NIJ-Sponsored.
<http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/219381.pdf>

This report discusses the uncovering of illegal drug use, including meth, at nightclubs playing electronic dance music and hip-hop. Respondents reported the sale of meth taking place at nightclub events.

“Facing the methamphetamine program in America” (2003). ONDCP.
http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/news/testimony03/071803/prod_traff.html

This article discusses the importation of meth, which is produced domestically.

Fact sheet: Department of justice efforts to combat methamphetamine use (2006). DOJ.
http://www.usdoj.gov/opa/pr/2006/November/06_opa_800.html

This fact sheet provides an overview of what is being done to combat meth by the DOJ and other entities (e.g., DEA and BJA).

Factors associated with relapse among clients in Australian substance disorder treatment facilities. Hammerbacher, M., Lyvers, M. (2005). Bond University.
http://epublications.bond.edu.au/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1002&context=hss_pubs

This study used self-report questionnaires to explore factors contributing to drug relapse. Findings indicated that meth users and participants in the drug court program had the fewest relapses.

Federal, state and local officials and leaders join together in over 100 events across the country to mark national methamphetamine awareness day (2006). DOJ.
http://www.usdoj.gov/opa/pr/2006/November/06_opa_795.html

This press release lists the events for National Methamphetamine Awareness Day, which are led by Federal law enforcement including the DEA, senior DOJ officials, and United States Attorneys.

“Fighting methamphetamine in the heartland: How can the federal government assist state and local efforts?” (2004). ONDCP.
<http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/news/testimony04/020604/scope.html>

This article provides an overview of the threat of meth nationally.

Final summary report: GPAC ad hoc committee on methamphetamine findings and recommendations (2005). GPAC Ad Hoc Committee on Methamphetamine.
http://www.adp.ca.gov/meth/pdf/GPAC_-_Adhoc_Methamphetamine_Findings_and_Recommendations.pdf

This report includes the findings and recommendations of the Meth Ad Hoc Committee, which is a subset of California's Governor Prevention Advisory Council (GPAC).

***Gamma-vinyl GABA in the treatment of methamphetamine addiction.* Schmidt, S. K. (2005). *Journal of Addictions Nursing*, 16(1-2), 83.**

[http://www.hawaii.edu/hivandaids/Gamma-Vinyl GABA in the Treatment of Methamphetamine Addiction.pdf](http://www.hawaii.edu/hivandaids/Gamma-Vinyl_GABA_in_the_Treatment_of_Methamphetamine_Addiction.pdf)

This article discusses a new form of meth treatment called Gamma Vinyl GABA, or GVG, which increases levels of GABA, an inhibitory neurotransmitter.

Geographic differences in substance abuse treatment admissions for methamphetamine/amphetamine and marijuana: 2005 (2008). *The DASIS Report*, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA).

<http://download.ncadi.samhsa.gov/prevline/pdfs/DASISRPT08-0117.pdf>

This report explores the geographic differences of treatment admissions for meth users, which increased from 1995 and 2005 in the Pacific and Mountain States.

***Hispanic teens and drugs: A special report* (2007). ONDCP.**

http://www.mediacampaign.org/hispnc_yth/HispanicTeens_and_Drugs.pdf

This special report features reflects on the increasing use of meth and other drugs among Hispanic teens.

***Idaho meth project launches statewide meth prevention campaign.* (2008). Reuters.**

<http://www.reuters.com/article/pressRelease/idUS216412+07-Jan-2008+BW20080107>

This article is an appeal to the Iowa legislature to appropriate \$1 million dollars to the Idaho Meth Project. An overview of the increasing meth problem in Idaho is also provided.

***Illicit drugs: Price elasticity of demand and supply.* Rhodes, W., Johnston, P., Han, S., McMullen, Q., & Hozik, L. (2001). NIJ-Sponsored.**

<http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/191856.pdf>

This report provides an overview of the supply and demand for meth in the United States, its price, projected future use, and number of meth-related arrests.

In-sites magazine: Now entering a weed and seed community (2002). *Weed & Seed In-Sites Magazine*, 10, 1-28. DOJ: Executive Office for Weed and Seed.

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ccdo/pub/pdf/LT000447.pdf>

This issue of the magazine is dedicated to Weed and Seed's efforts to influence law enforcement's approach to meth and provides suggestions on how to combat meth production.

Iowa's drug control strategy 2008 (2007).
http://www.iowa.gov/odcp/docs/Strategy_08.pdf

Iowa's annual report about its drug control strategy discusses its strategies to reduce drug abuse and drug use among adults and youth, and Iowa's drug enforcement programs.

Lethal secret. McCampbell, M. S. & Phillips, S. (2004). Fire Chief.
http://firechief.com/tactics/firefighting_lethal_secret/index.html

This article provides an in-depth look into meth production and its hazardous effects. Training topics and precautions for emergency personnel responding to a clandestine meth lab are provided.

Long-term effects of universal preventive interventions on methamphetamine use among adolescents. Spoth, R. L., Clair, S., Shin, C., & Redmond, C. (2006). Archives of Pediatrics & Adolescent Medicine, 160(9), 876-882.
<http://archpedi.ama-assn.org/cgi/reprint/160/9/876>

This article examines the long-term effects of meth interventions among adolescents. Results indicate that universal interventions have the potential to influence adolescent meth use.

Marijuana and methamphetamine trafficking on federal lands threat assessment (2005).
NDIC.
<http://www.usdoj.gov/ndic/pubs10/10402/meth.htm>

This assessment provides an overview of meth production and marijuana cultivation on public Federal lands.

Meth and meth labs: The impact on sheriffs. McCampbell, M. S. (2006). Sherriff, 16-20.
<http://www.highbeam.com/doc/1P3-974297501.html>

This article provides an overview of the meth problem in America and describes specific treatments that sheriffs and communities face as a consequence. Specific recommendations that will help sheriffs combat these threats are provided.

Meth = death. National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center (2006). NIJ.
<http://www.nlectc.org/techbeat/winter2006/Meth=Death.pdf>

This publication provides an overview of an interactive CD-ROM titled *Meth = Death*, which is intended for police, fire and rescue squads, and educators, among others.

Meth impact: Montana statistics (2008). Missoula, Montana.
http://www.montanameth.org/documents/Fact_Sheet_Meth%20Impact.pdf

This fact sheet provides statistics on the accessibility, treatment, and crime related to meth use in Montana.

***Meth matters: Report on methamphetamine users in five western cities.* Pennell, S., Ellett, J., Rienick, C., Grimes, J., (1999). DOJ: NIJ.**
<http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/176331.pdf>

This report provides data from the ADAM program on meth use and its consequences among arrestees in Los Angeles, Phoenix, Portland, San Diego, and San Jose.

***Meth production down in state, but use is not.* Devault, J. L. (2007).**
<http://www.goupstate.com/article/20070707/NEWS/707070324/-1/BUSINESS>

This article provides an overview of the meth situation in South Carolina.

***Methamphetamine.* NIDA (2007). InfoFacts. DHHS.**
<http://www.drugabuse.gov/pdf/infofacts/Methamphetamine06.pdf>

This resource provides an overview of the use and health hazards of meth, and an overview of the findings from Monitoring the Future, the community epidemiology work group, and the national survey on drug use and health.

Methamphetamine. Drug Facts (2008). ONDCP.
<http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/drugfact/methamphetamine/index.html>

This online resource provides an overview of meth and data about meth in the United States with links to resource materials.

Methamphetamine abuse and addiction (2006). NIDA Research Report Series, 06-4210.
<http://www.drugabuse.gov/PDF/RRMetham.pdf>

This report provides an overview of scientific findings on meth, its damaging effects, and prevention and treatment efforts.

***Methamphetamine abuse: Challenges for law enforcement and communities.* Hunt, D. E. (2006). *National Institute of Justice Journal*, 254, 24-27.**
<http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/jr000254.pdf>

This article provides a brief history of meth, characteristics of meth, and the dangers meth labs pose to law enforcement.

Methamphetamine addiction: Cause for concern-hope for the future (2007). NIDA.
<http://www.nida.nih.gov/pdf/tib/meth.pdf>

This brief form gives an overview of meth use among 8th, 10th, and 12th graders, as well as the threat of meth on dopamine production in the brain. It also discusses diseases meth users are prone to contract.

Methamphetamine and related crime: The impacts of methamphetamine abuse (2006).
Northwest HIDTA.

<http://mfiles.org/publications/Methandrelatedcrime.pdf>

This assessment outlines the methamphetamine threat and public impact meth is having in Washington State. An overview is given of the national meth production shift in the United States from 2000 to 2004.

Methamphetamine: An update on an emerging problem (2000). *National Institute of Justice Journal*, 8-9.

<http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/jr000245c.pdf>

This publication provides an overview on what the Methamphetamine Interagency Task Force's mandate and provides recommendations for law enforcement.

Methamphetamine: Final report. Reedt, L., Steer, J., Henegan, S., Kitchens, C., & Becker, G. C. (1999). **United States Sentencing Commission.**

<http://www.csdp.org/research/methreport.pdf>

This is the final report of the Methamphetamine Policy Team regarding implementation of the Methamphetamine Trafficking Penalty Enhancement Act of 1998.

Methamphetamine in Illinois: Examination of an emerging drug (2003). *Research Bulletin: Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority.*

<http://www.icjia.state.il.us/public/pdf/bulletins/meth.pdf>

This bulletin provides an overview of how to use key indicators to measure, monitor, and evaluate the extent and nature of meth abuse.

Methamphetamine in Montana: A follow-up report on trends and progress. **Montana DOJ (2008).**

http://www.montanameth.org/documents/MT_AG_Report_Final.pdf

This report provides a summary of the key indicators of meth including its trends, usage, and associated crime in Montana.

Methamphetamine interagency task force: Final report (2000). **ONDCP, NIJ.**

<http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/180155.pdf>

This report provides findings from a collaborative effort by Federal and non-Federal experts in law enforcement, education, prevention, and treatment. Also provided are the principles that guided the Task Force, recommendations from the Task Force, and needs for further research.

***Methamphetamine labs: Reviewing Kansas' enforcement efforts.* Murdie, L., Shelley, J., Hoops, L. (2001). Kansas City: Kansas Legislative Division of Post-Audit.**
http://www.kci.org/meth_info/legislative_report.pdf

This performance audit report contains the findings, conclusions, and recommendations for strengthening Kansas' enforcement efforts against meth manufacturing and use.

***Methamphetamine-related identity theft (2007).* DOJ: NDIC.**
<http://www.usdoj.gov/ndic/pubs22/22972/22972p.pdf>

This intelligence bulletin documents the relationship between the trafficking and distribution of meth and crime of identity theft.

***Methamphetamine treatment: A practitioner's reference (2007).* California Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs: UCLA Integrated Substance Abuse Programs.**
<http://www.adp.ca.gov/meth/pdf/MethTreatmentGuide.pdf>

This is California's first comprehensive report of meth's background and treatment strategies for practitioners. This report also provides clinical data and treatment options provided by the foremost medical authorities in the field of meth addiction.

***Methamphetamine use (2007).* National Survey on Drug Use and Health, SAMHSA.**
<http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/2k7/meth/meth.pdf>

This report describes meth use and the increased likelihood of use in the West as compared to the Midwest.

***Methamphetamine use among arrestees: Findings from the drug use forecasting (DUF) program.* Feucht, T. E. & Kyle, G. M. (1996). Research in Brief: NIJ.**
<http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles/meth.pdf>

This research brief discusses meth arrestee trends from 23 major cities across the country. Results indicate that the highest rates of meth use are in Western and Southwestern cities.

***Methamphetamine use: Lessons learned.* Hunt, D., Kuck, S., & Truitt, L. (2006). DOJ.**
www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/209730.pdf

This report provides a comprehensive overview of meth, including an analysis of multiple datasets, conversations with law enforcement and government personnel, and information about meth trafficking and treatment.

***Monitoring the future: Overview of key findings (2006).* Bethesda, MD: NIDA.**
<http://www.monitoringthefuture.org/pubs/monographs/overview2006.pdf>

This report is the advance summary of the key findings of the Monitoring the Future survey. It contains a short section about each of the major classes of drugs under study. The review of meth and ice begins on page 25.

Monitoring the future volume I: Secondary school student (2007). Bethesda, MD: NIDA.
http://www.monitoringthefuture.org/pubs/monographs/vol1_2006.pdf

This monograph presents the results of the 32nd survey of drug use and related attitudes and beliefs among American high school graduates, and the 16th such survey of secondary school samples of 8th and 10th grade students.

Monitoring the future volume II: College students & adults Ages 19-45 (2007). Bethesda, MD: NIDA.
http://www.monitoringthefuture.org/pubs/monographs/vol2_2006.pdf

This monograph presents the results of the 27th survey of drug use and related attitudes and beliefs among American college students, followed by a series of panel studies through middle adulthood (currently through age 45).

Montana meth project (2008). Missoula, Montana.
http://www.montanameth.org/documents/MMP_Fact_Sheet.pdf

This fact sheet provides an overview of the Montana Meth Project strategic approach and impact.

Montana meth: Use & attitudes survey 2008. GfK Roper Public Affairs & Media (2008). New York: NY.
<http://www.montanameth.org/documents/MMP%202008%20Report%20final.pdf>

This report provides findings from a study of 2,334 12 to 17 year olds living in Montana in order to measure the prevalence of risk behaviors.

National drug control strategy. ONDCP (2008). Washington D.C.: ONDCP.
http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2008/03/national_drug_control_strategy_2008.pdf

This report discusses the White House's efforts to reduce illicit drug use (meth included) and shares findings from the Monitoring the Future survey of youth drug use.

National drug control strategy: The high intensity drug trafficking area program. ONDCP (2001). Washington D.C.: ONDCP.
<http://www.ncjrs.gov/ondcppubs/publications/enforce/hidta2001/hidta2001.pdf>

This report provides an overview of the HIDTA Program, which tracks meth labs and conducts research to determine the origin and track the flow of meth.

National drug threat assessment 2008 (2007). NDIC.
<http://www.justice.gov/ndic/pubs25/25921/25921p.pdf>

The 2008 National Drug Threat Assessment provides an overview and predictive outlook of the threat to the United States from the illicit trafficking and use of meth and other dangerous drugs.

National drug threat assessment 2007 (2006). NDIC.
<http://www.justice.gov/ndic/pubs21/21137/21137p.pdf>

The 2007 National Drug Threat Assessment provides an overview and predictive outlook of the threat to the United States from the illicit trafficking and use of meth and other dangerous drugs.

National drug threat assessment 2006 (2006). NDIC.
<http://www.usdoj.gov/ndic/pubs11/18862/18862p.pdf>

The 2006 National Drug Threat Assessment provides an overview and predictive outlook of the threat to the United States from the illicit trafficking and use of meth and other dangerous drugs.

National forensic laboratory information system (NFLIS): Year 2006 annual report (2007). DOJ: DEA.
http://www.deadiversion.usdoj.gov/nflis/2006_annual_rpt.pdf

This report provides the findings from the analysis of an estimated 1.9 million drug items found in the United States in 2006. Meth was the third most frequently identified drug (208,262 items) following cocaine and cannabis/THC. Regionally, meth use increased significantly in the Northeast and South between 2001 and 2006.

National forensic laboratory information system (NFLIS): Midyear report (2007). DOJ: DEA.
http://www.deadiversion.usdoj.gov/nflis/2007_midyear.pdf

This report discusses multiple drugs, paying particular attention to drug combinations with meth.

National methamphetamine awareness day, 2006. Bush, G. W. (2006). Washington, DC: The White House.
<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2006/11/20061128.html>

This is a proclamation by President George W. Bush that November 30, 2006, is National Methamphetamine Awareness Day.

National methamphetamine threat assessment 2008 (2007). DOJ: NDIC.
<http://www.usdoj.gov/ndic/pubs26/26594/26594p.pdf>

This methamphetamine threat assessment is a national-level strategic assessment of meth trafficking in the United States. It addresses trends in meth production, transportation, distribution, and abuse. It also discusses the increasing availability of Mexican ice meth in domestic drug markets and apparent meth shortages in some western markets.

National synthetic drugs action plan: The federal government response to the production, trafficking, and abuse of synthetic drugs and diverted pharmaceutical products (2004).
Washington, D. C.: ONDCP.

http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/publications/national_synth_drugs/national_synth_drugs.pdf

This action plan conveys the threat of synthetic drugs, including meth. It also outlines specific steps the Federal Government will take to capitalize on recent successes.

New approaches and techniques for examining and evaluating multi-jurisdictional drug task forces in Illinois. Olson, D.E., Albertson, S., Brees, J., Cobb, A., Feliciano, L., Juergens, R., Ramker, G. F., Bauer, R. (2002). Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority.

<http://www.icjia.state.il.us/public/pdf/ResearchReports/NewApproaches.pdf>

This study used data reports from each task force in Illinois, which included the number of arrests made involving meth. It was found that the volume of arrest activity from the multi-jurisdictional drug task forces plays a significant role in making arrests for violations of the Controlled Substances Act (e.g., meth) than those involving cannabis.

New Jersey drug threat assessment update 2004 (2004). DOJ: NDIC.

<http://www.usdoj.gov/ndic/pubs6/6380/6380p.pdf>

This report is a brief update to the full version of the New Jersey Drug Threat Assessment. It highlights that meth production and abuse pose a low threat to New Jersey with only one meth drug-related emergency in Newark during 2002 and none in 2001.

Major Wyoming meth investigation takedown: 38 defendants charged with drug, weapons, and immigration offenses (2007). DEA.

<http://www.dea.gov/pubs/states/newsrel/denver092607.html>

This article provides the results from an investigation of interconnected meth trafficking groups operating in southwestern and central Wyoming.

Northwest HIDTA annual report CY 2005. Rodriguez, D. (2005). Seattle, WA: HIDTA.

<http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/hidta/rpts05/northwest.pdf>

This report reviews the work of HIDTA initiatives to reduce the demand for illegal drugs by breaking down clandestine meth labs, producing public education materials, and promoting community coalitions and support programs.

Office of Justice Programs Annual Report, Fiscal Year 2000 (2001). DOJ, Office of Justice Programs (OJP).

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/annualreport/fy00pdf.pdf>

This report provides an overview of the work conducted by OJP in 2000, which includes writing the *Methamphetamine Interagency Task Force Final Report* and improving technology designed to assist law enforcement.

***“Operation don’t meth around”*: Public awareness and community partnership to address the problem of manufacturing methamphetamine. Broken Arrow Police Department (2002). Submission for the Herman Goldstein Award for Excellence in Problem-Oriented Policing. <http://popcenter.org/library/awards/goldstein/2002/02-03.pdf>**

This report describes operation "Don't Meth Around," which was created by the Broken Arrow Police Department in Broken Arrow, Oklahoma. They describe their local situation in detail, including their police response procedures to address the meth issue.

***Patterns of club drug use in the U.S., 2004.* Carlisle, J. (2004). The Gulf Coast Addiction Technology Transfer Center: Austin, TX. <http://www.utexas.edu/research/cswr/gcattc/Trends/ClubDrug-2004-web.pdf>**

This report provides detailed information, including statistics on the history of each drug commonly used in clubs and how they are commonly combined.

***Precursor and essential chemicals in illicit drug production: Approaches to enforcement.* Sevick, J. (1993). Washington, D.C.: DOJ: NIJ. http://www.popcenter.org/problems/meth_labs/PDFs/Sevick_1993.pdf**

This report provides a description of international efforts to control chemical sales and distribution of meth, among other drugs.

***Pulse check: Trends in drug abuse January-June 2002 reporting period (2002).* ONDCP. http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/publications/drugfact/pulsechk/nov02/pulse_nov02.pdf**

This special topics issue of *Pulse Check* focuses on synthetic opioids and reports on the availability, cost, location, and target age group of meth.

***Pulse check: Trends in drug abuse November 2001 (2002).* <http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/publications/drugfact/pulsechk/fall2001/methamp.html>**

This article provides reports from major U.S. cities on their perception of the meth epidemic. It also provides information about meth’s availability, purity levels, and distribution, and characteristics of meth users.

***Pushing back against meth: A progress report on the fight against methamphetamine in the United States (2006).* ONDCP. http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/publications/pdf/pushingback_against_meth.pdf**

This report surveys the effects of anti-meth action in all 50 States and the District of Columbia. It also compares State laws to the Federal standard, which was enacted in 2006 as part of the Combat Methamphetamine Epidemic Act of 2005.

Report: Meth use on the decline in twin cities (2008).
<http://wcco.com/local/meth.use.decline.2.640167.html>

This article summarizes findings from a report based on two surveys administered to secondary and college students in Minnesota.

Responding to methamphetamine: Washington state's promising example (2002). National Crime Prevention Council: DEA.
<http://www.ncpc.org/cms/cms-upload/ncpc/File/RespondtoMeth.pdf>

This booklet highlights the impressive work done in Washington State to combat meth. It was written to enable policy makers and community groups to take a proactive stance against meth.

Results from the 2006 national survey on drug use and health: National findings (2007). Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.
<http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/nsduh/2k6nsduh/2k6results.pdf>

This report presents information from the 2006 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), an annual survey of the civilian population in the United States over age 12.

Smoked methamphetamine/amphetamines: 1992-2002. (2005). The DASIS report. Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA.
<http://oas.samhsa.gov/2k4/methSmoked/methSmoked.pdf>

This report compares data from 1992 and 2002 on meth/amphetamine treatment admissions.

State of Indiana: Profile of drug indicators (2004). ONDCP: Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse.
http://www.hawaii.edu/hivandaids/Indiana_Profile_of_Drug_Indicators_2004.pdf

This profile of drug indicators was compiled by ONDCP Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse staff using the most recent data available from public sources. Due to differences in data collection and reporting methods, this information is not intended to be used to rank or compare States or jurisdictions.

Strategic approaches to clandestine drug laboratory enforcement: Fact sheet (1999). Washington, D.C.: DOJ, BJA.
<http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/bja/fs000247.pdf>

This fact sheet discusses the dangers of meth production and clandestine labs. It also describes strategic approaches for law enforcement to use when faced with the presence of clandestine labs in their community. This information is based on the work of five State and local agencies that were funded by BJA to develop and implement demonstration clandestine lab enforcement programs.

Drug abuse warning network, 2005: National estimates of drug-related emergency department visits (2007). DHHS: SAMHSA.

<http://dawninfo.samhsa.gov/files/DAWN2k5ED.htm>

This publication presents national data from the 2005 Drug Abuse Warning Network on drug-related visits to hospital emergency departments.

Taking action against methamphetamine: Next steps and new tools in the administration's efforts (2005). ONDCP.

http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/news/press05/meth_factsheet.html

This fact sheet provides an overview of the Bush administration's strategy to combat meth production, trafficking, and use. Key elements of the strategy include prevention and treatment, law enforcement, educating communities, and managing the consequences of meth.

The Governor's task force on methamphetamine abuse (2004). The Governor's Task Force on Methamphetamine Abuse.

http://kci.org/meth_info/methreport.pdf

This report includes the recommendations of the Tennessee Governor's Task Force on meth, which are intended to serve as the basis for a comprehensive strategy to address the meth epidemic.

The Illinois meth project use & attitudes survey 2007: Springfield, Decatur, and Champaign Regions. Gfk Roper Public Affairs & Media (2008). New York: NY.

http://www.illinoismethproject.org/documents/Illinois_Meth_Project_Meth_Survey.pdf

This report presents results of a survey administered by the Illinois Meth Project among teens, which measured their behaviors and attitudes toward meth.

The methamphetamine menace. Sanchez, D. Harrison, B. (2004). *Briefing Papers on the Important Issues of the Day*, 12(1). Washington, D.C.: National Conference of State Legislatures.

<http://www.ncsl.org/programs/cj/meth.pdf>

This briefing provides an overview of State level action to combat the precursors of meth, ways to protect children, and the importance of lab cleanup laws.

The national methamphetamine drug conference proceedings (1997). ONDCP.

<http://www.ncjrs.gov/ondcppubs/publications/drugfact/methconf/contents.html>

The ONDCP National Methamphetamine Drug Conference was held May 28–30, 1997, in Omaha, Nebraska. The proceedings from this conference provide information for refining the national meth strategy by assessing trends and soliciting recommendations from experts on methods to reduce the meth threat.

The nature, time course and severity of methamphetamine withdrawal. McGregor, C., Srisurapanont, M., Jittiwutikarn, J. (2005). *Addiction*, 100(9), 1320-1329.
<http://www.csam-asam.org/pdf/misc/MethamphetamineWithdrawalMcGregor.pdf>

This article documents the history of meth withdrawal 3 weeks after abstaining from drug use.

The price of illicit drugs: 1981 through the second quarter of 2000 (2001). Washington, D.C.:ONDCP, Office of Programs, Budget, Research and Evaluations.
http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/publications/pdf/price_illicit.pdf

This report discusses the trends in the price and purity of meth and other illicit drugs from 1981–2000.

Threat assessment 2006. Rodriguez, D. (2006). Northwest HIDTA.
<http://mfiles.org/publications/NWHIDTA2006threatassessment.pdf>

This threat assessment discusses drug-related threats in Washington State and provides key decision makers with information that will allow them to use counter-drug resources.

Toxicity, methamphetamine. Derlet, R., & Albertson, T. (2006). Emedicine.
<http://www.emedicine.com/emerg/topic859.htm>

This article provides an in-depth look at the side effects meth use has on the central nervous system.

Trace detection of narcotics using a preconcentrator/ion mobility spectrometer system. Parmeter, J. E., Eiceman, G. A. (2001). NIJ.
<http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/187111.pdf>

This scientific study used a sophisticated technique to take a set of 10 measurements to estimate the preconcentrator collection efficiency for meth based on flash desorption (removal) and "drop on screen" (or direct deposition).

Treatment episode data set (TEDS): Highlights – 2005. Henderson, L. (2006). DHHS: SAMHSA.
<http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/teds2k5/tedshi2k5.pdf>

This report provides findings regarding TEDS admissions in 2005. Between 1995 and 2005, meth abuse increased from 4 to 9 percent.

What America's users spend on illegal drugs, 1988-2000. Rhodes, W., Layne, M., Bruen, A., Johnston, P., & Becchetti, L. (2001). ONDCP.
http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/publications/pdf/american_users_spend_2002.pdf

This report details how much money Americans spent on illegal drugs and legal drugs that are used illegally from 1998–1999. It also provides estimated spending for 2000.

White house drug czar recognizes effective Montana efforts reducing meth production, use (2006).

http://www.ondcp.gov/news/press06/101606_2.html

This article was issued by the White House National Drug Control Policy Director, John Walters, about the progress made in Montana in pushing back against the use and production of meth.

Wyoming's methamphetamine initiative: The power of informed process (2001). Singh, D. BJA.

<http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/bja/186266.pdf>

This bulletin provides an overview of Wyoming's meth initiative and increase in use from 1993–1998, showing meth has become the most common drug for arrests. It also provides a number of solutions to the problem and strategies for success.

Wyoming methamphetamine treatment initiative (1998). DOJ, National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

<http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/grants/194103.pdf>

This report provides an overview of the meth situation in Wyoming, its impact on the human services system, and the changes made to provide a coordinated response.

Youth drug use declines (2007). ONDCP.

http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/pdf/MTF2007_factsheet_v2.pdf

This fact sheet provides an overview of the work being done to push back against illegal drug use and reports that meth use has plummeted to 64 percent.

Youth risk behavior surveillance—United States, 2005 (2006). Centers for disease control and prevention (CDC).

<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/ss5505a1.htm>

This report combines the results from the national Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance survey, as well as 40 State surveys and 21 local surveys conducted with 9th to 12th grade students from October 2004 to January 2006.

Meth Detection

Drug detection in prison mailrooms (2004). DOJ: NIJ.

<http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/205685.pdf>

This article provides an overview of a lab-based evaluation of several trace detection instruments (i.e., desktop and handheld ion mobility spectrometers (IMS), a chemical reagent spray, and a bulk detection (x-ray) machine). This study was conducted to determine the minimum detection limits of each instrument for meth, marijuana, cocaine, heroin, ecstasy, and LSD.

***The 'hound' can sniff* (2005). National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center: NIJ.**

<http://www.nlectc.org/techbeat/fall2005/Hound.pdf>

This bulletin discusses the effectiveness and efficiency of the Hound™ “drug sniffer” technology, which allows officers to determine whether suspicious substances are illicit. This technology is able to detect meth, cocaine, and heroin.

“Special technologies for law enforcement and corrections.” Falcon, W. (2005). *National Institute of Justice Journal*, 252, 22-27.

<http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/jr000252f.pdf>

This article provides an overview of how to detect minute traces of drugs in or on inmate mail. Dried drops of meth are often covered with a stamp or sticker.

Toxins Produced by Clandestine Drug Labs

***Acute public health consequences of methamphetamine laboratories—16 states, January 2000–June 2004.* Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (2005).**

<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5414a3.htm>

This report provides an overview of meth-associated events reported to the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). It also gives examples for law enforcement to recognize meth labs and properly respond.

Public health consequences among first responders to emergency events associated with illicit methamphetamine laboratories, selected states, 1996-1999. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, 49(45), 1021-1024.

<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/PDF/wk/mm4945.pdf>

This report provides examples of events associated with illicit meth labs that resulted in injuries to first responders in Washington, Oregon, and Iowa. Suggestions of injury prevention methods to protect first responders are provided.

Welcome to meth county. Snell, M. (2001). *Sierra*, 86(1), 50-54.

<http://www.sierraclub.org/sierra/200101/Meth.asp>

This article discusses the dangers meth labs pose to law enforcement officers in Apache County, Arizona. It is written in the voice of officers who are concerned about their personal safety and the transfer of dangerous chemicals into their home environment.

Other Resources

American Indian anti-meth campaign (2008). ONDCP.
<http://www.methresources.gov/nativeamerican/Default.aspx>

This website provides information about the first anti-meth public service campaign targeted towards the American Indian and Native Alaskan populations.

Anti-meth campaign (2007). ONDCP.
<http://www.methresources.gov/antimeth/downloadablePSA.html>

This website provides free meth resources including public service announcements, posters, and fact sheets.

Anti-meth campaign (2006). Kentucky Office of Drug Control Policy.
<http://www.odcp.ky.gov/news/av/meth.htm>

This is a video series created for an anti-meth campaign designed to reduce meth use in Kentucky.

***Meth360®: A multidisciplinary approach to fighting meth. COPS Office (2008).
Community Policing Dispatch e-newsletter, 1(2).***
http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/html/dispatch/february_2008/meth360.html

This article provides an overview of the Partnership for a Drug-Free America's (PDFA) Meth360 project, which the COPS Office funded in 2006.

Meth destroys. (2006). Tennessee District Attorney's General Conference.
<http://www.methfreetn.org/downloads.php>

This website provides informational videos, posters, and brochures about meth.

Montana meth project (2005-2008). Meth Project Foundation, Inc.
http://www.montanameth.org/View_Ads/index.php

This website provides informational videos from the Montana Meth Project messaging campaign.

National protocol for medical evaluation of children found in drug labs (2004). National Alliance for Drug Endangered Children.
<http://www.colodec.org/decpapers/Documents/DECNationalProtocol.pdf>

This document depicts the conceptual framework used at the national level for medical evaluations conducted on children found in clandestine drug labs.

The brain's response to drugs teacher's guide. (2005). NIDA.
<http://teens.drugabuse.gov/mom/teachguide/MOMTeacherGuide.pdf>

This lesson plan for teachers provides an overview of meth and three classroom activities, including a word search.

***Tips for teens: The truth about methamphetamine* (2001). SAMHSA.**
<http://ncadi.samhsa.gov/govpubs/PHD861/>

This brochure is designed to provide teenagers with facts about meth.

ZEROMETH. Alabama's ZEROMETH statewide meth prevention campaign.
www.zerometh.com

This website provides informational videos and advertisements about meth and its devastating effects, as well as treatment options in the State of Alabama.

List of Acronyms

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| BJA | Bureau of Justice Assistance |
| CentTF | Center for Task Force Training |
| CDC | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention |
| DEA | Drug Enforcement Administration |
| DHHS | Department of Health & Human Services |
| DOJ | Department of Justice |
| DUF | Drug Use Forecasting |
| GPAC | Governor Prevention Advisory Council |
| HIDTA | High Intensity Drug Traffic Area |
| NACO | National Association of Countries |
| NCJRS | National Criminal Justice Reference Service |
| NDIC | National Drug Intelligence Center |
| NIJ | National Institute of Justice |
| NIDA | National Institute on Drug Abuse |
| NIH | National Institutes of Health |
| OVC | Office for Victims of Crime |
| COPS Office | Office of Community Oriented Policing Services |
| ONDCP | Office of National Drug Control Policy |
| OCDETF | Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force |
| SAMHSA | Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration |