



# METH

## Methamphetamine in Indian Country

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Funding provided by

**COPS**

COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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**Fox Valley**  
TECHNICAL COLLEGE  
Criminal Justice Center for Innovation



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## Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)

### About the COPS Office

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The Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS Office) was created through the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994. The COPS Office is the component of the U.S. Department of Justice responsible for advancing the practice of community policing by the nation's state, local, territory, and tribal law enforcement agencies through information and grant resources.

Community policing is a philosophy that promotes organizational strategies which support the systematic use of partnerships and problem-solving techniques, to proactively address the immediate conditions that give rise to public safety issues such as crime, social disorder, and fear of crime.

The COPS Office has also produced and compiled a broad range of information resources that can help law enforcement better address specific crime and operational issues, and help community leaders better understand how to work cooperatively with their law enforcement agency to reduce crime. For resources, publications, training information and tools on categories such as campus and school safety, drugs, gangs, homeland security, technology and more, visit <http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/RIC>.

### Mission

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To advance the practice of community policing as an effective strategy in communities' efforts to improve public safety.

### Funding

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The COPS Office awards grants to state, local, territory, and tribal law enforcement agencies to hire and train community policing professionals, acquire and deploy cutting-edge crime-fighting technologies, and develop and test innovative policing strategies. COPS Office funding also provides training and technical assistance to community members and local government leaders and all levels of law enforcement.

One project funded by the COPS Office is the Tribal Resource Grant Program (TRGP) which provides a variety of options including officer background investigations, law enforcement training, uniforms, department-wide technology, and vehicles for officers. This program's goal is to enhance tribal law enforcement infrastructure and community policing efforts. The COPS Office distributes additional funding through a wide range of programs, both as grants and cooperative agreements. COPS funding helps law enforcement agencies across America meet an ever-increasing range of challenges with community policing. For more information about the COPS Office and current funding opportunities, please visit [www.cops.usdoj.gov](http://www.cops.usdoj.gov).

Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, U.S. Department of Justice  
1100 Vermont Avenue, N.W. | Washington, DC 20530 | Ph: 800.421.6770



# Criminal Justice Center for Innovation Fox Valley Technical College

## Mission Statement

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The Criminal Justice Center for Innovation at Fox Valley Technical College (FVTC) addresses the diverse and evolving needs of criminal justice and community service professionals by developing and providing specialized resources, innovative training and onsite technical assistance.

## Attendance Policy

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Fox Valley Technical College (FVTC) is accredited by The Higher Learning Commission and has the responsibility to accurately report attendance for issuance of Continuing Education Units (CEU). In cases where grant funds are used to provide the training, the Criminal Justice Center for Innovation also has a responsibility to the funding agency to forward attendance records for auditing purposes. Unless there are circumstances beyond the control of an individual that prevent him or her from attending a portion of the training, the student is expected to attend this training in its entirety. Should you need to leave prior to the course conclusion, a handwritten-signed note must be given to the instructor outlining the reason for your absence. A Certificate of Completion will be awarded only to individuals who complete the training.

## Drug Free Workplace

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Fox Valley Technical College (FVTC) recognizes that the misuse and abuse of alcohol and other drugs is becoming increasingly commonplace and in certain instances leads to dependency. It also recognizes that such chemical dependency is a serious illness. Chemical dependency interferes with academic achievement and work performance for both students and employees. FVTC is committed to a drug free environment which includes education, intervention, referral, and treatment.

Fox Valley Technical College is committed to upholding all local, state, and federal laws concerning the use and abuse of alcohol and other drugs and will support all efforts of the campus community to confront violations of these laws. 1989 Wisconsin Act 121 requires that local WTCS District Boards adopt rules relating to possession of drug paraphernalia and subjecting WTCS students to disciplinary action for drug offenses. In addition, the Drug-Free Schools and Community Acts Amendments of 1989 (Public Law 101-226) requires institutions to sign a certification of compliance with the law in order to receive any federal funds. An institution must adopt and implement a program to prevent the illicit use of drugs and the abuse of alcohol by students and employees. Such policy must be distributed annually to each student and employee.



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# Methamphetamine in Indian Country

## About the Program

### Course Overview

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The Methamphetamine (Meth) in Indian Country program is offered to 2008 Tribal Resource Grant Program grantees as an additional component to the Tribal Community Police Problem Solving Teams Training (TTEAMS). The program is designed to create awareness of the increasingly serious issue of meth manufacturing, trafficking, sales and abuse among tribes, villages and reservations across the country. It also creates an awareness of the significant issues meth causes for law enforcement, first responders, treatment providers and the entire community. This program is an excellent way to build an understanding in the community about the importance of supporting law enforcement in addressing this serious issue.

### Target Audience

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ALL community members concerned with the meth problem in Indian Country are encouraged to attend this training program. The training is extremely effective with a cross-section of the community represented at the training including police officers, educators, treatment providers, judges, prosecutors, victim advocates, social services, council members, elders, business people, youth, spiritual leaders, and others.

### Course Length

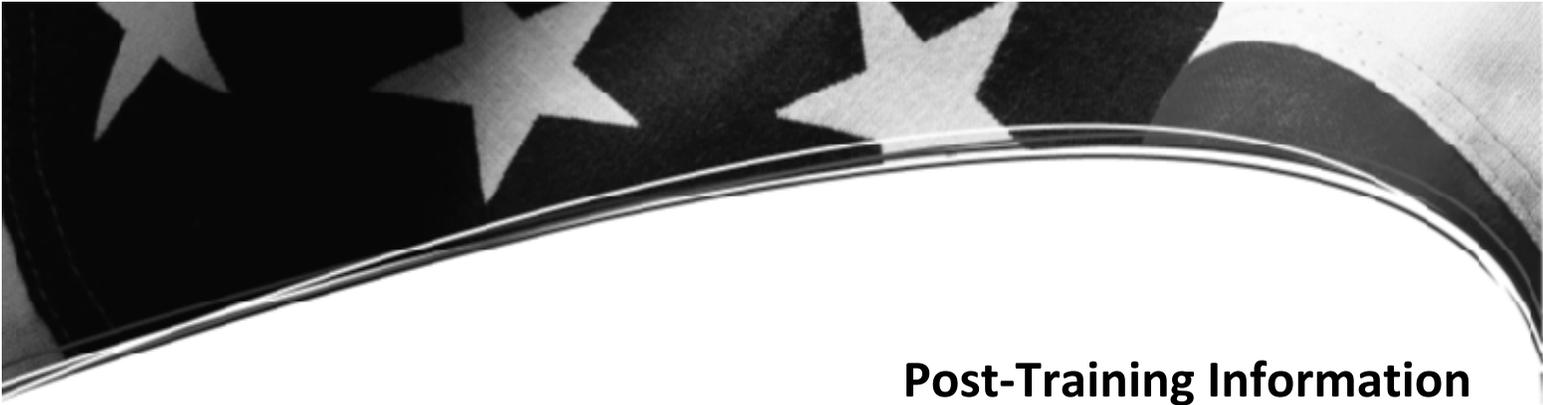
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The training program is held in a two-hour town hall format and is typically scheduled for the first evening of the TTEAMS Training, 6:30 PM-8:30 PM. However, scheduling can be adjusted based on grantee tribe/agencies' needs.

### Training Opportunities

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Information on additional training opportunities for criminal justice and community service professionals or on alcohol and substance abuse related topics is available at: [www.fvtc.edu/cjci](http://www.fvtc.edu/cjci).



## Post-Training Information

### Evaluation of Activities

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Evaluation is a critical component of planning future training events. Fox Valley Technical College relies on your feedback to obtain ideas and recommendations on how to best meet the training needs of your tribe/agency/community. Please complete the overall training evaluation located in the front pocket of your training manual. Throughout the training, please reflect on ways we can improve the training. Your feedback is greatly appreciated.

### Continuing Training Hours

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Participants who complete both days of the Meth in Indian Country are eligible for 2 hours of continuing training hours through Fox Valley Technical College (FVTC). Those interested in receiving training hours must have their signature on the sign-in sheet. If you would like to obtain a certificate of completion, please contact Lynn Chernich at (888) 370-1752 or email [chernich@fvtc.edu](mailto:chernich@fvtc.edu).

### Additional Training & Technical Assistance

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Training and technical assistance (T/TA) relevant to other community policing and specialized topics including community issues identified in TTEAMS may be available. Some suggested topical areas include: native youth gangs, domestic violence, child abuse, elder abuse, drug interdiction, methamphetamine, prescription drug abuse, inhalants, interagency collaboration, restorative justice and more. If your tribe/agency is interested in receiving additional T/TA, please visit [www.fvtc.edu/TRGP](http://www.fvtc.edu/TRGP) to download a Request Form.

If you would like to request T/TA and do not have Internet access, please contact Lynn Chernich at (888) 370-1752 or email [chernich@fvtc.edu](mailto:chernich@fvtc.edu). If you have additional questions, please contact David Rogers at (920) 735-2590 or email [rogers@fvtc.edu](mailto:rogers@fvtc.edu).

## Instructor Biographies

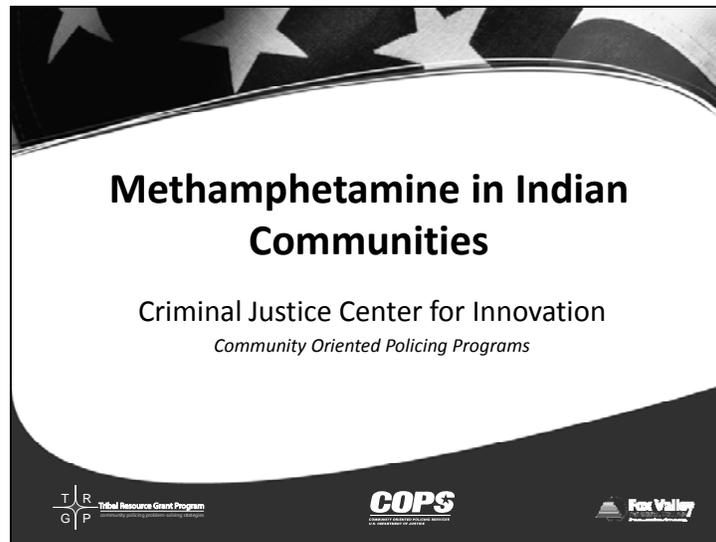


**David Rogers (Nez Perce)** serves as the Tribal Law Enforcement Programs Specialist for Fox Valley Technical College, Criminal Justice Center for Innovation in Neenah, Wisconsin. Dave is currently the Director of the National Indian Youth Police Academy (NIYPA), which has gained international attention for its work with Native youth and is entering its 7th year of operation. Dave's recent projects include the management of the Tribal Probation Academy, as well as the newly awarded Tribal Resource Grant Program (TRGP) and the Comprehensive Approaches to Sex Offender Management (CASOM) grant. Dave is a 34-year criminal justice professional with 16 years of experience in law enforcement serving in positions that included Captain, Under-Sheriff and Chief of Police of both Tribal and Non-Tribal police agencies. He served as Chief of Police for the Makah Nation in Washington and as the first Chief of Enforcement for the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Enforcement. Dave also served nine years as a probation officer and Court Commissioner for the District Courts of Clark County in Vancouver, Washington. During this time he managed the Electronic Home Monitoring program as well as providing field probation services. For four years he was the Program Manager for the Western Community Policing Center providing Community Policing Training for the CIRCLE Project and the TRGP to over 250 tribes in 32 states on behalf of the COPS Office initiatives for Indian Country.



**Gene Fenton (Salish Kootenai)** is an enrolled member of the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Nation and is a direct Descendant of the Oneida Nation in Wisconsin. Gene is currently serving as the Captain of Police for the Isleta Police Department in the State of New Mexico. Captain Fenton is responsible for overseeing Patrol, Criminal Investigations, Drug Investigations, Traffic, and Communications Divisions. Captain Fenton is tasked with the development and implementation of the Sex Offender Registration Program for the Isleta Pueblo in compliance with Public Law 109-248 (Adam Walsh Child Protection Act). He is a United States Army Veteran with over 19 years of Military and Public Safety service. Captain Fenton's primary focus has been in providing and enhancing services in Indian Country. He has served in the States of Washington, Idaho, Montana and New Mexico. Captain Fenton is well qualified in all aspects of criminal investigations with a priority in the safety of communities.

Captain Fenton is an OSHA Certified Clandestine Drug Lab Decontamination Specialist, and a Hazardous Waste Emergency Responder. Captain Fenton's training and service as an Investigator has led him to a focus on community outreach and public awareness. Over the past few years, he has traveled around Indian Country teaching the dangers of methamphetamine and other illicit drugs. He takes pride in his ability to work with the public and be directly involved with community functions whether they are law enforcement related or not. During Gene's service as a Police Lieutenant for the Yakama Indian Nation in the State of Washington, he was the Commander for Sex Offender Enforcement unit pursuant to Public Law 109-248 (Adam Walsh Child Protection Act). He was instrumental in the development of this program which is the second Indian Reservation in the Country to be recognized as substantially implemented by the Department of Justice. He takes pride in acknowledging that the Yakama Nation program is one of only five Indian Nations whose website is connected to the National Sex Offender Registration database. Captain Fenton serves as an Instructor for the Tribal Probation Academy, the Tribal Resource Grant Program, and serves as a Senior Counselor for the National Indian Youth Police Academy.



## Welcome

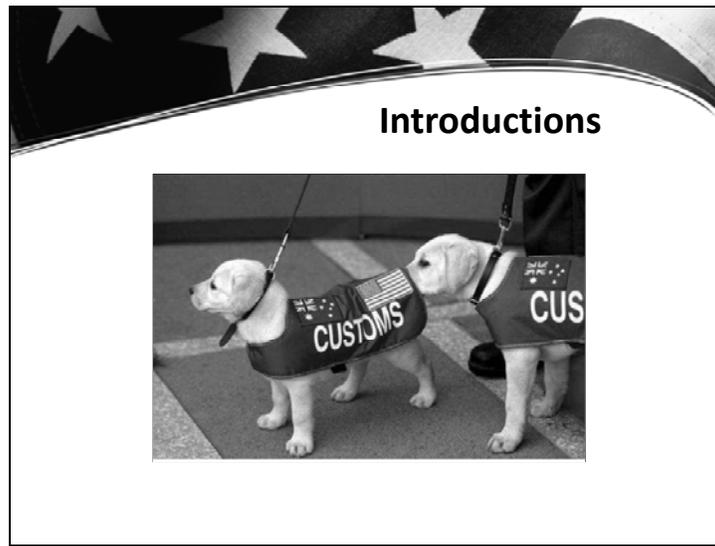
### Opening Prayer

Check with local leadership to determine if an opening prayer is desired and if so who could be asked to lead the prayer.

Introduce FVTC and the CJCI offering a description of the work that CJCI does in Indian Country and the overall capabilities of FVTC  
(see instructor recourses)

Introduce the COPS Office and the TRGP grant providing a brief history of the grant and the current goals and missions of the grant  
(see instructor resources)

Introduce the instructors



### Introductions

Choose an introductory exercise for people, based on how familiar they already are with one another. Since this is a meth awareness training it is probably not appropriate to get into too much of an introductory activity. Keep it simple unless you have an opening that speaks directly to this issue or how people may be feeling.

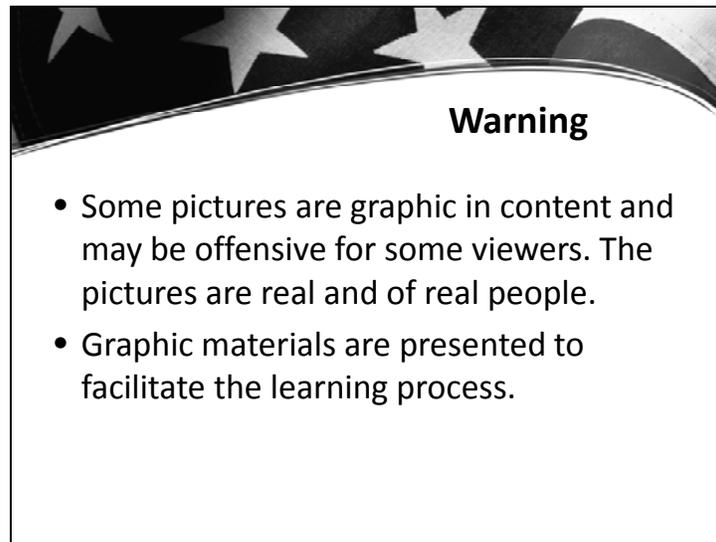
Ideas for activities:

Simple Intro with Name, location, job and one fun fact about themselves

I am a(noun or verb)... (what categories do they create for themselves)

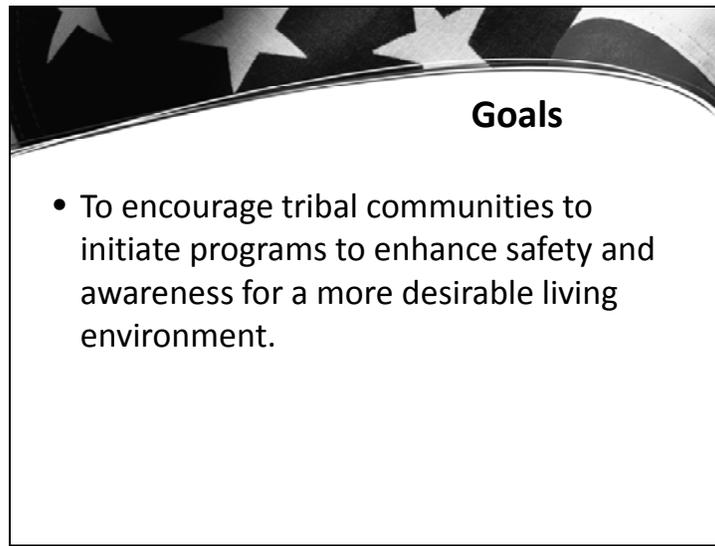
See Thiagi.com for your own preferences

## INSTRUCTOR RESOURCES



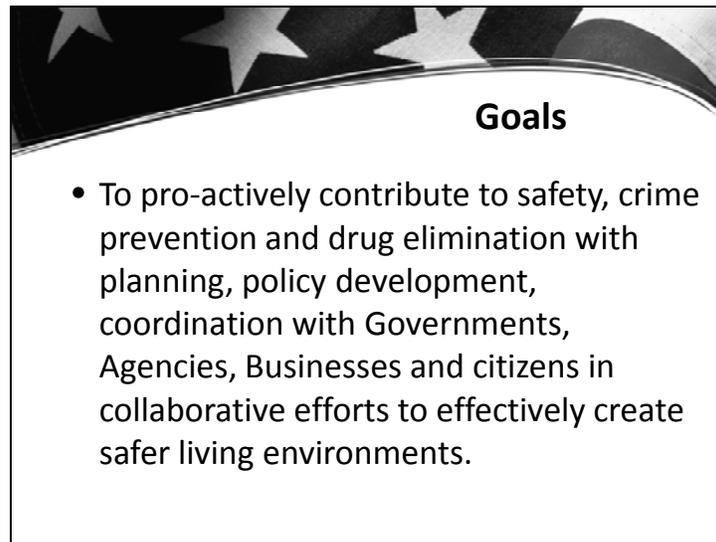
#### WARNING

Provide a warning that some of the photos used in this training are graphic. Offer to provide an advanced warning to the audience before a graphic photo is shown. Determine if the audience would want this or not. Remember that law enforcement and emergency services are used to seeing these kinds of scenes but most community members, especially the elders, are not.



## GOALS

Inform the audience that while meth is certainly not the only issue a community faces, the intent of the training is to provide enough information that should the community choose to create programs to deal with this, or any other issue, in order to create a safer environment then we encourage them to do so.

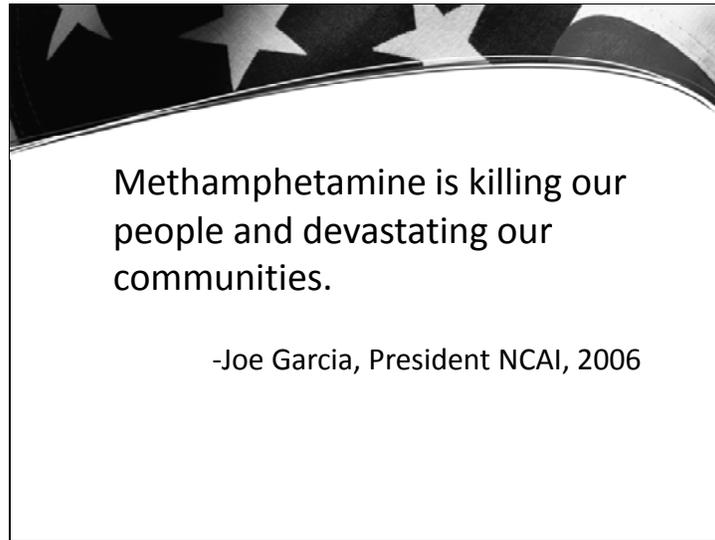


## GOALS

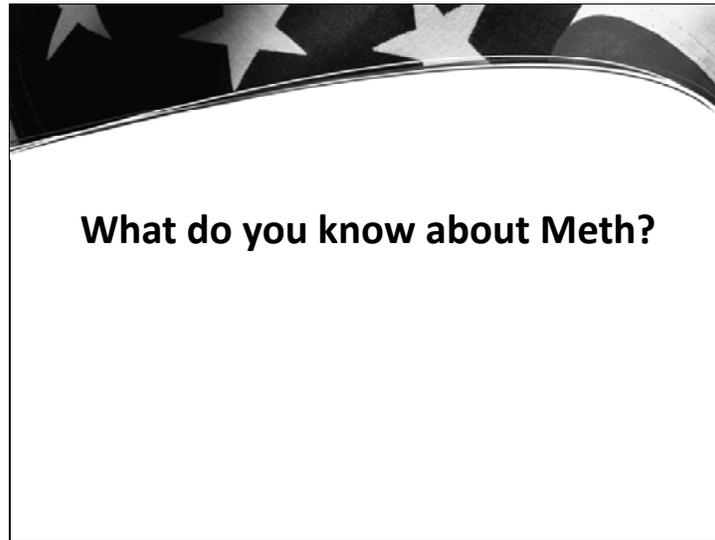
Also we want the audience to know that it takes a TEAM, a collaboration of agencies, people, organizations, government entities to make these kinds of efforts succeed. No one can do it alone.



Introduce the topic



Read the quote from Joe Garcia and ask the audience to comment on this quote and what it means to them. If someone in the audience is attending because of a specific issue with Meth this may be a point where they may vent. In as controlled of a way as possible, allow the venting to occur but cautiously end it if it goes on too long or an argument begins to take place.

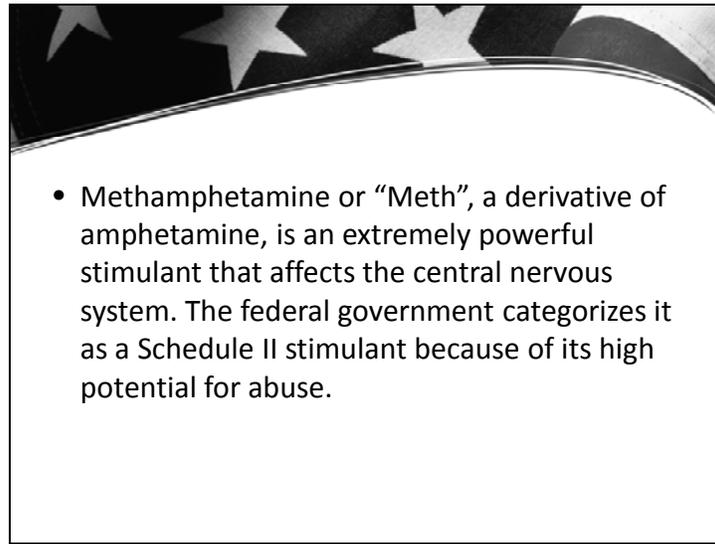


### **What Do You Know About Meth?**

Invite community members to share what they know about the meth issue. Let them express freely. You should pre-advance let law enforcement know that they will not be asked to participate in this component as some may know significant info that would draw away from the next steps of the training.

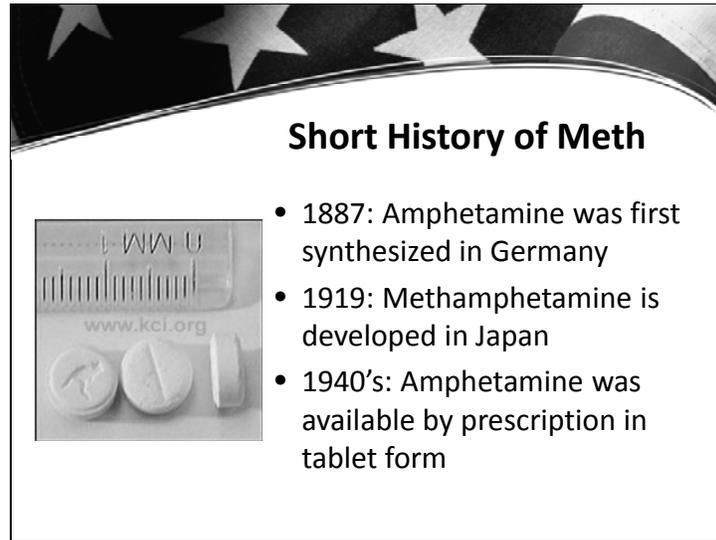
It is important for Law Enforcement to hear what their community thinks of this particular issue.

Chart as many responses as you can.



Begin the definition of meth.

Should have a HANDOUT that shows where meth is in the drug schedule.

A slide titled "Short History of Meth" with a background of stars and stripes. It features a list of three bullet points and an image of pills. The image shows a blister pack with the text "WWW U" and "www.kci.org" on it, and three individual pills below it.

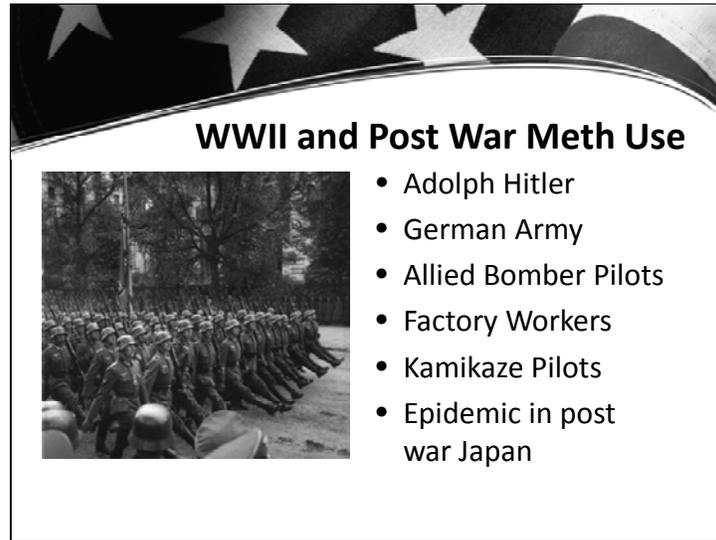
### Short History of Meth

- 1887: Amphetamine was first synthesized in Germany
- 1919: Methamphetamine is developed in Japan
- 1940's: Amphetamine was available by prescription in tablet form

### Short History of Meth

Explain that Meth is not a NEW or RECENT drug. Explain a brief history of the development of the drug.

The photo shows another form of the drug in the pill, oral ingestion, state.



**WWII and Post War Meth Use**

- Adolph Hitler
- German Army
- Allied Bomber Pilots
- Factory Workers
- Kamikaze Pilots
- Epidemic in post war Japan



### Short History of Meth - Continued

The German military tested the drug in an effort to get soldiers to fight for longer periods of time with less sleep and less food in a more aggressive manner. The test results were not good.

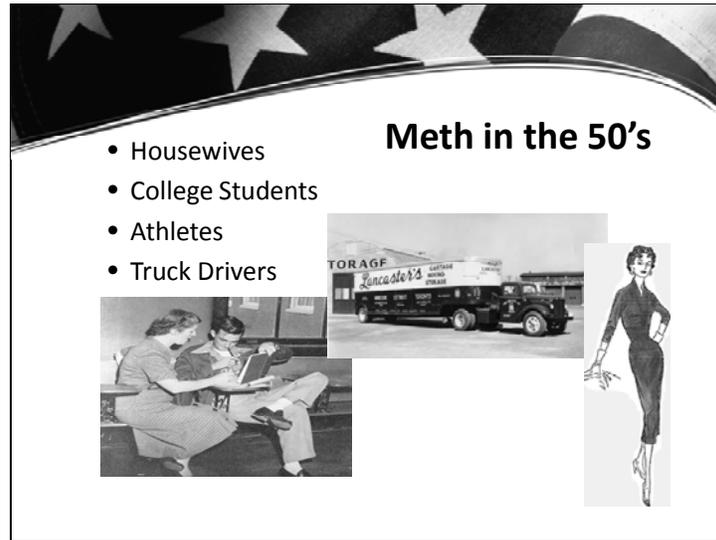
It is reported that Adolph Hitler used the drug in an effort to stay awake for long periods of time in order to manage the war. He often stressed his staff and generals by keeping them awake into the early morning hours.

The British and U.S. tried the drug as a way to keep the pilots of long distance bombers awake during their lengthy and tedious flights that were going further into target areas.

It was used in several war industries as a way to keep factory workers awake, energized and working longer hours to meet the production needs.

Kamikaze pilots were given meth in order to keep them awake and functional until they reached their targets which were often at the end of their planes' fuel ranges. No reports of addiction problems for these subjects.

After WWII Japan had such a supply of Meth that it was made available to the general public and created a massive epidemic in the country that required extensive government intervention to eliminate the supply.



### Short History of Meth - Continued

1950's

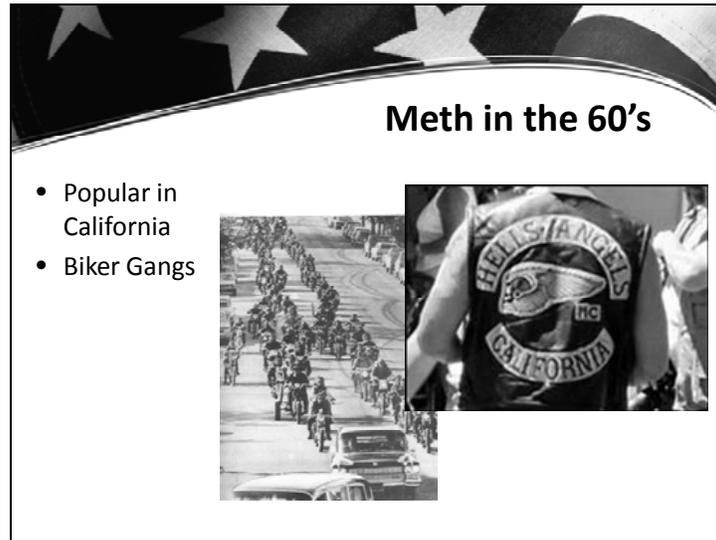
Meth was readily available and not controlled.

Many housewives used meth to lose weight and better fit the image that was being promoted by the advertising of the time about perfect body image.

College students used meth to stay awake for long periods of time in order to cram for exams and study.

Athletes used meth to gain energy, aggressiveness and that feeling of invincibility.

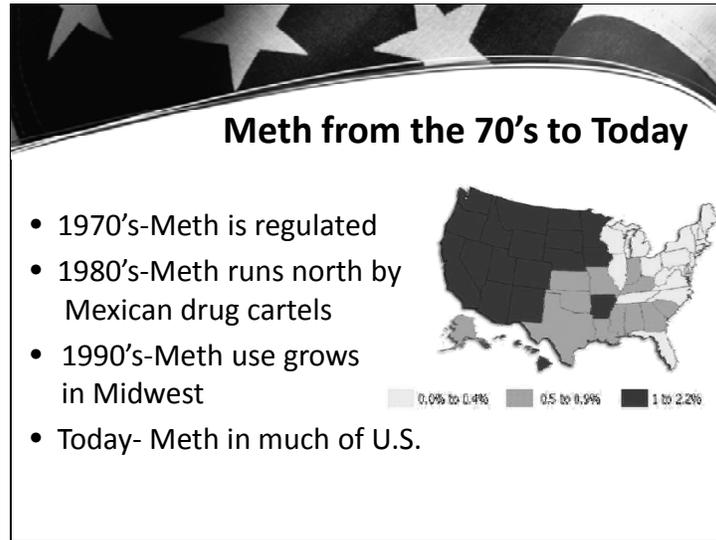
Truck Drivers used meth to stay awake for long periods of time so they could drive huge distances without sleep or stopping for meals. Because of the abuse of meth and other stimulants during this time, the USDOT created many of the current laws that limit the number of hours a truck driver can operate within a day.



### Short History of Meth - Continued

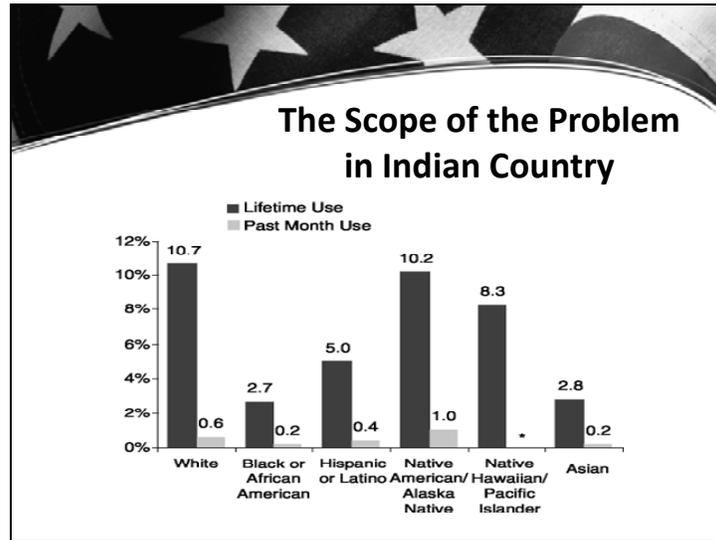
Federal limits of meth had been established so the first criminal elements became involved in the manufacture and distribution of meth.

It was first popular in California and then spread to the rest of the west coast. It was primarily distributed by biker gangs, essentially Hells Angels, who controlled the drug's distribution and for a period of time, the manufacture of the product.



### Short History of Meth - Continued

The spread of meth was like a cancer, beginning in Californian and spreading across the west coast, south west, great plains, the south and then the mid-west. Today meth is found in every part of the United States.



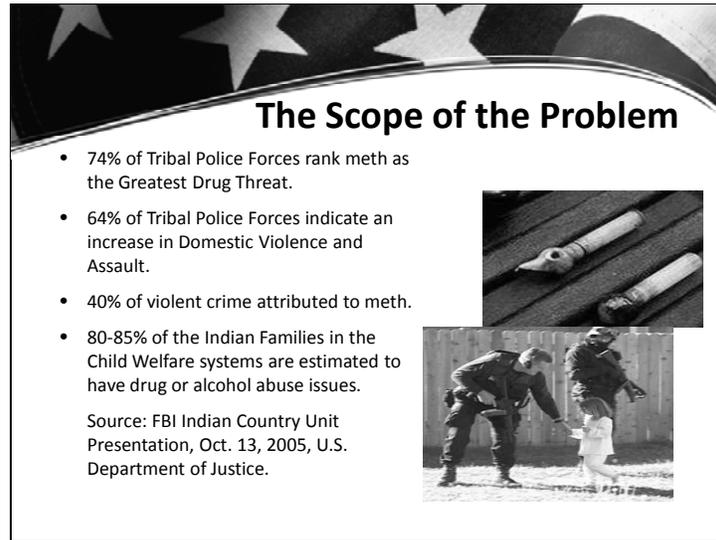
Discuss the fact that Native Americans, per capita, are almost the largest consumers of meth.

Ask the audience why they think this is.

### The Scope of the Problem

- 74% of Tribal Police Forces rank meth as the Greatest Drug Threat.
- 64% of Tribal Police Forces indicate an increase in Domestic Violence and Assault.
- 40% of violent crime attributed to meth.
- 80-85% of the Indian Families in the Child Welfare systems are estimated to have drug or alcohol abuse issues.

Source: FBI Indian Country Unit Presentation, Oct. 13, 2005, U.S. Department of Justice.



## Meth in Indian Country

Meth is more than just a drug issue between a dealer and a user.

Meth is so powerful and the users lose so much control of their lives in terms of self control and the never ending pursuit of the next high that other crimes such as DV, assaults, child abuse, child neglect, theft, burglaries all increase proportionately with the number of meth users in the community. This stretches law enforcement, victim, health, social services to the limits.

**The Scope of the Problem**

Nationally Native Americans have the highest rates of methamphetamine abuse  
Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA

One tribe recently testified in front of the Senate Indian Affairs Committee that 30% of their tribal employees recently tested positive for meth use and because of testing limitations this number is believed to be an underestimate of use  
Vigil, Donna, Director, Division of Health Programs, White Mountain Apache Tribe, May 17, 2006



By Pat Shannahan, The Arizona Republic  
It is the memory of a young man, David Justin Jackson Dudley, beaten to death at a January 2005 methamphetamine and booze party on the reservation. The entryway is a photographic shrine to the 20-year-old, who wanted to be an X-ray technician.

## Meth in Indian Country

Indian Country is far from immune from this threat, in fact it has become a central point in many areas for transportation and distribution of meth.

Indian reservations have been targeted for meth running, stashes and using youth for mules. Hispanic drug dealers have married Native women in order to establish themselves in tribal communities and to hide behind the complexities of jurisdiction and limited law enforcement resources.

**The Scope of the Problem**

- Neah Bay, has been devastated by illicit drugs. About six in ten homes owned by the Makah Tribe are contaminated with meth residues.

Source: Seattle Post Intelligencer 08202007



Scope of the Problems

Relate this story about the impact of meth on the Makah Indian Reservation

### The Scope of the Problem

- The California Indian Legal Services estimates nearly **every single** case they work with in which an Indian child is taken from their home, one or both of the parents is using methamphetamine, or the baby itself was born exposed to methamphetamine.

Source: California Indian Legal Services



Scope of the Problems

Discuss the statement by the California Indian Legal Services

### The Scope of the Problem

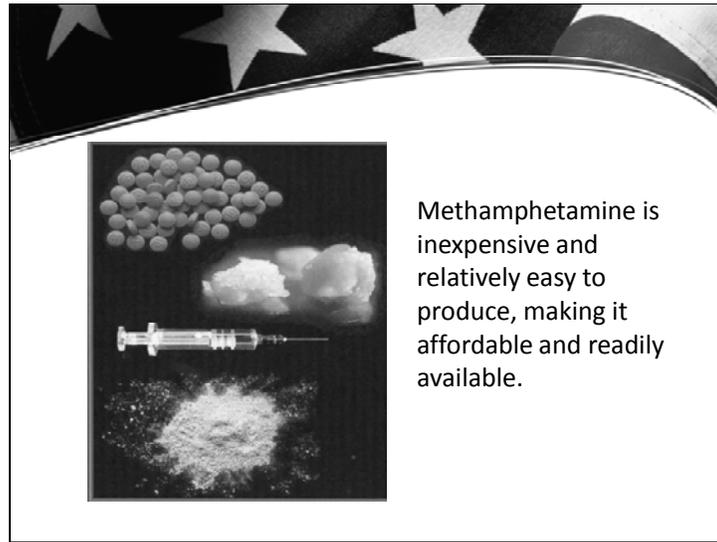
- The Umatilla Tribe in Oregon had to endure incredible expense in hiring a special company to extract a hotel room from their Casino Hotel that had been used as a meth lab.



#### Scope of the Problem

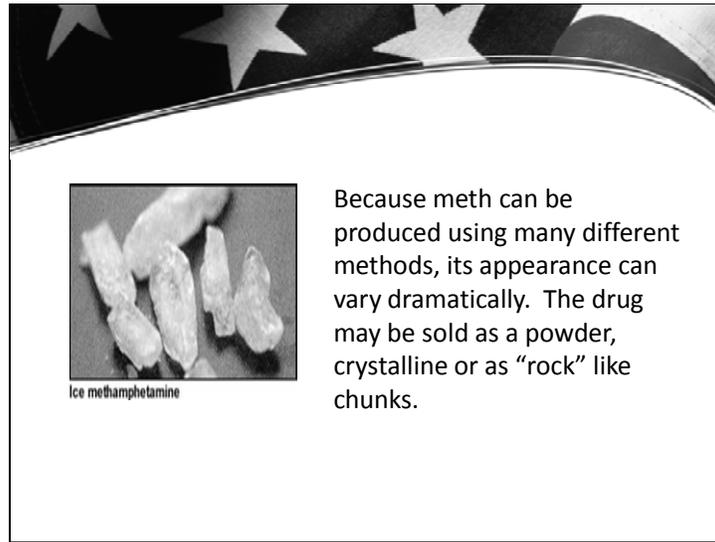
Discuss the impact of meth labs using tribal business and enterprise locations for illicit activity.

Relate any personal stories that you may have concerning meth activities in tribal communities.



Methamphetamine is inexpensive and relatively easy to produce, making it affordable and readily available.

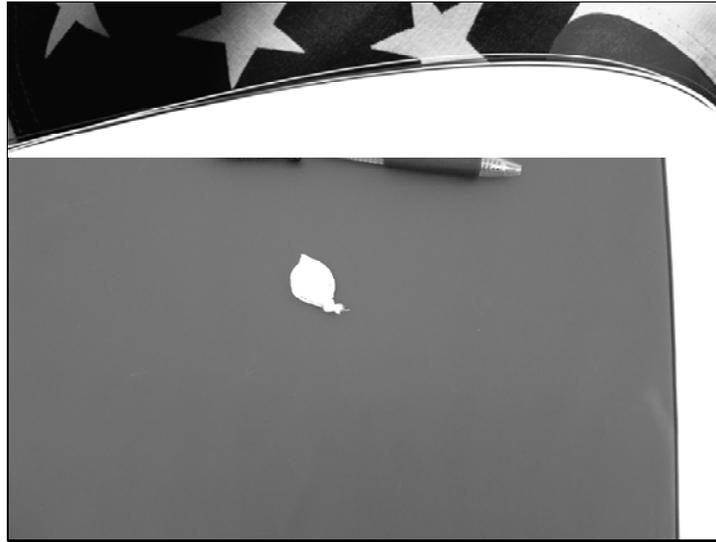
Begin the description of meth, why it is so easily accessible to users.



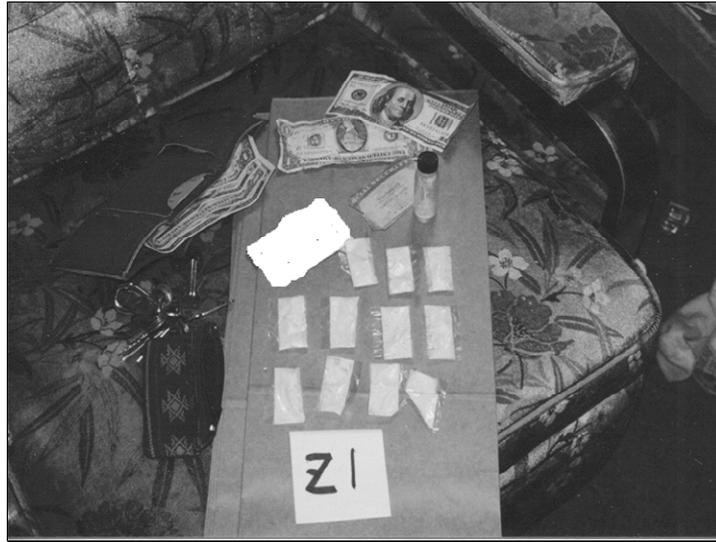
Point out that the drug, because of the various ways it is made had no “set” appearance and can be difficult to identify.



Bricks of meth



Small bundle of meth found in the bra of a woman during a traffic stop in a search incident to arrest



Baggies of meth, cash, and a vile for personal use discovered in a search warrant served on a seller.



Baggies were found on the bottom of a McDonald's bag of food with the hope of concealing scent of the drug. K-9 located drugs and subject arrested. Case built on a confidential source. Notice the field test kit showing a blue "positive"



Plastic box with bricks of meth directly from Mexico. Notice size of brick on left, obviously from a super lab.



Baggies of meth and the positive blue field test. Meth located wrapped in a diaper in a diaper bag during a traffic stop on info from a confidential informant.



Same as above, but note how many times the drug is wrapped in an effort to conceal the scent.



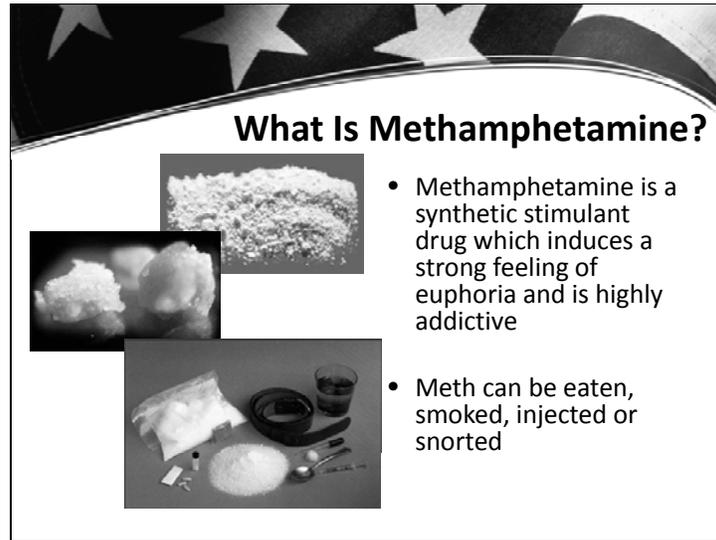
Let the audience know that meth is known by different names by dealers, users and by other citizens.



Go through the names



Go through the names



**What Is Methamphetamine?**

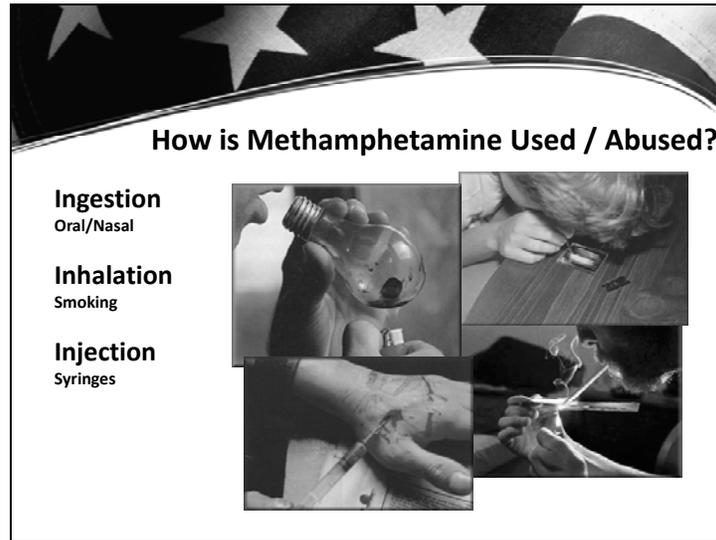
- Methamphetamine is a synthetic stimulant drug which induces a strong feeling of euphoria and is highly addictive
- Meth can be eaten, smoked, injected or snorted

### What is Methamphetamine?

Provide an initial and basic description of what Meth is and how it is used. Details will come out in more detail during the program.

Emphasis that this is not a natural element, it is manmade.

You can also indicate that these photos show what meth can look like but is also has several other appearances.



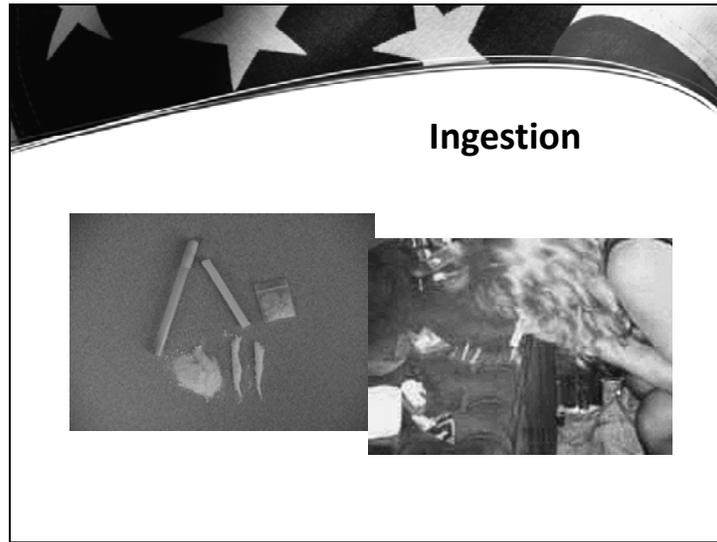
### How is Meth Used?

Explain how meth is used/abused through oral or nasal ingestion, inhalation through smoking in a variety of ways and injection.

It is a drug that can gain entry into the human system in many different ways. Explain a few of the injection sites most popular with users.

If you have a personal experience story in dealing with users share with the class.

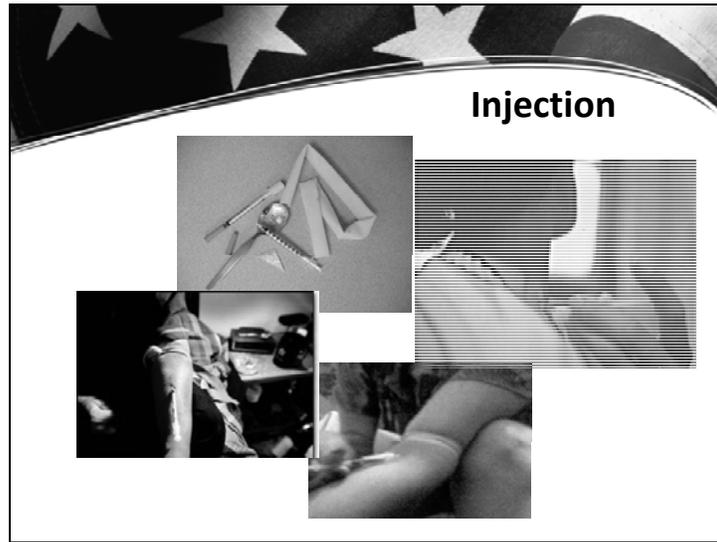
*Photo Credit: Lower right hand photo by the Fresno Bee*



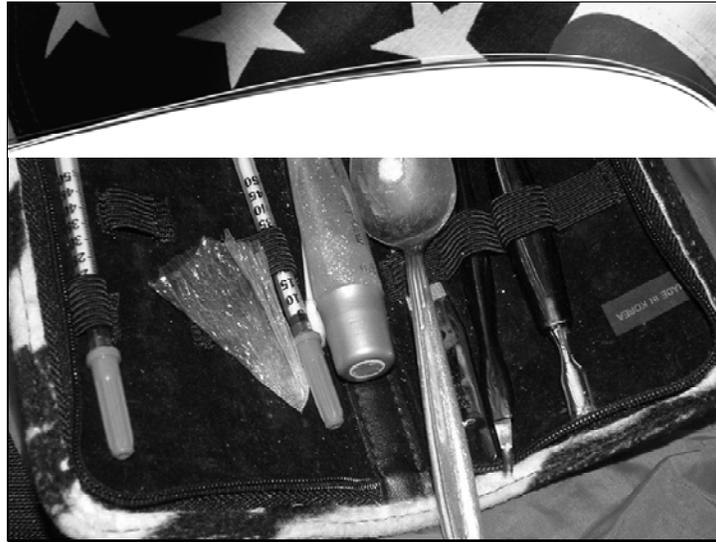
Ingestion (snorting) meth and paraphernalia



Inhalation (smoking) meth and paraphernalia



Injection and paraphernalia



Needle kit found in a backpack of a probationer coming in to report to her P.O.. She was acting nervous and had hit rock bottom



Other found items along with the needle kit, handgun, paraphernalia. Her intent was to kill her PO because she knew she was going to be found dirty. She had just taken a hit of Meth. Gene Fenton searched pack and uncovered the intent.

**Where Does Drug Paraphernalia Come From?**

- Head shops
- Vendors from carnivals, festivals and pow-wows
- Homemade
- Internet



Discuss where paraphernalia comes from and any ideas on how to reduce access to it. Point out that those in charge of pow-wows or carnivals that take place in tribal communities could be controlled by tribal law.

Schools should be made aware of paraphernalia and how to prohibit it from school grounds.



### Changing Suppliers

As it became obvious to meth users and other, it was fairly simple to make. Local labs sprung up across the nation. Meth was cheap to make and this created a major flow of cash in criminal hands. It was easy to make so large production labs down to small mom & pop labs were located in every conceivable location.

Law enforcement learned that meth labs were easy to spot and locate because of the excessive odors, garbage, and restructuring of meth lab buildings with vents, blacked out windows, etc.) Task forces were formed and meth labs were brought down almost as fast as they went up.

Meth cooks began using other locations such as motor homes, boats, motel rooms in an effort to be mobile and harder to locate but law enforcement changed their strategies and were able to locate mobile labs. The community was brought into play and with some public education, they were also able to contribute to the location of meth labs by their own observations and reporting to law enforcement.

The Arellano Felix cartel emerged in the 1980s as a drug trafficking powerhouse across the U.S. border from San Diego, but has been weakened in recent years as leaders were killed or captured.

New leader and new cartels were created and the primary source of meth into the US is now Mexico

**What you may not know.**

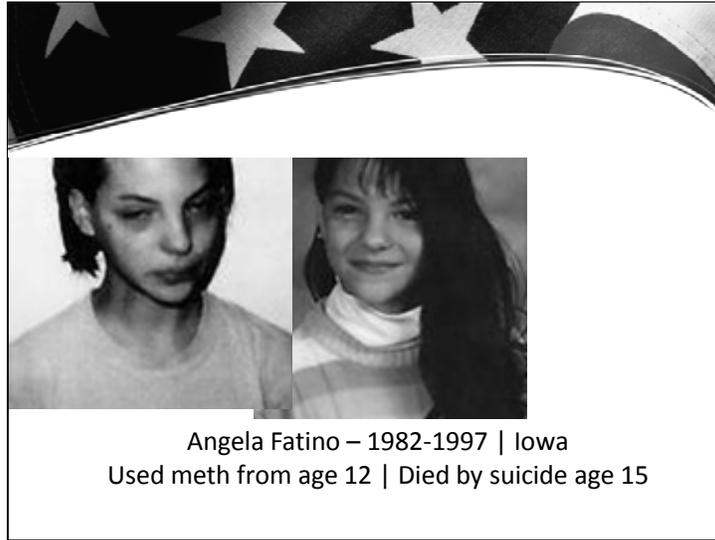
The physical toll on the human body from meth addiction is obvious, devastating and often fatal.

Pictures are of damage caused by addict picking at “meth bugs” and of a severe case of “meth mouth”.



**What you may not know - additional**

Another picture of “meth bug” picking damage and an even worse case of “meth mouth”

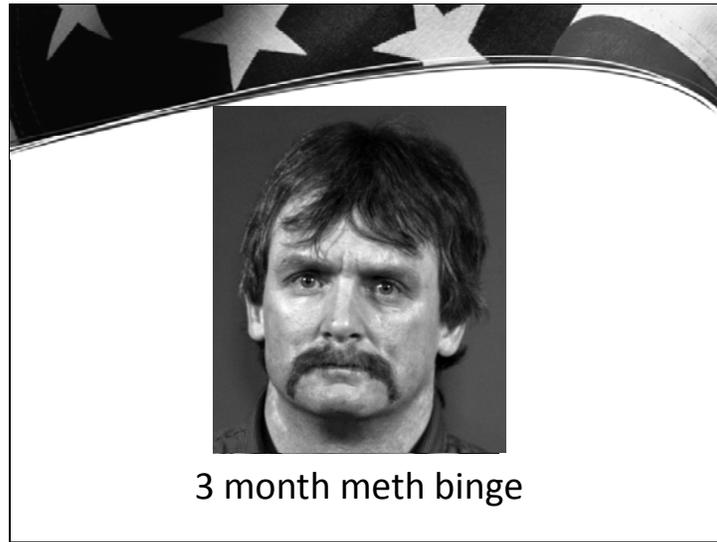


### **The Physical Impact of Meth**

The physical devastation of a young girl prior to meth use followed by a year of meth use including loss of hair, lifeless appearance, dead eyes.

Angela starting using meth before much was known about the drug in Iowa.

There was meth in her system when she committed suicide by handgun at age 15



### **The Physical Impact of Meth**

After 3 months of a meth binge

*Photo Credit: Faces of Meth, Multnomah County Sheriff's Dept  
Portland, OR*



**The Physical Impact of Meth**

After 3.5 years of meth use

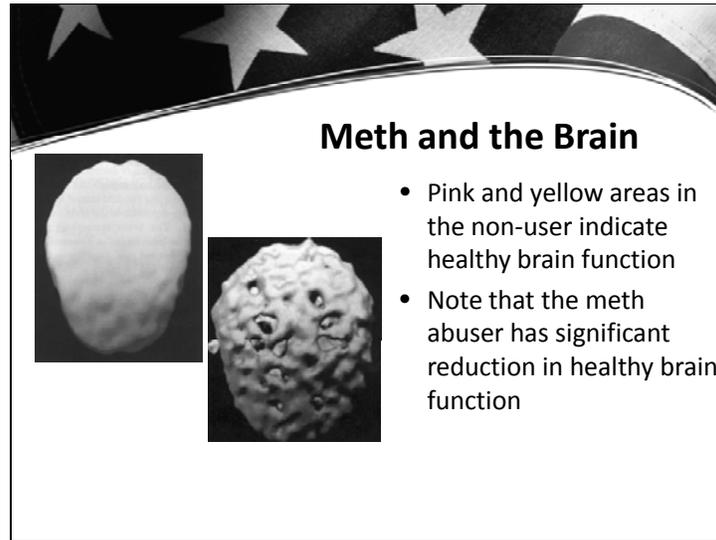
*Photo Credit: Faces of Meth, Multnomah County Sheriff's Dept  
Portland, OR*



Bad case of meth bug injuries



More meth bug injuries



### **Meth and the Brain**

Scans of a healthy human brain compared to one of a meth user. Note the distinct differences and physical damage to the brain caused by meth which obviously is going to impact a person's behavior and control.

*Photo Credit: KCI The Anti-Meth Site*



**BREAK**



### What is a Meth Lab?

- Commonly called a Clan Lab
  - Clandestine Laboratory
- Clan Lab defined by the DEA as an illicit operation consisting of a sufficient combination of apparatus and chemicals that either has been or could be used in the manufacture or synthesis of controlled substances.



List the common chemicals used in making meth and point out how common and accessible these items are.

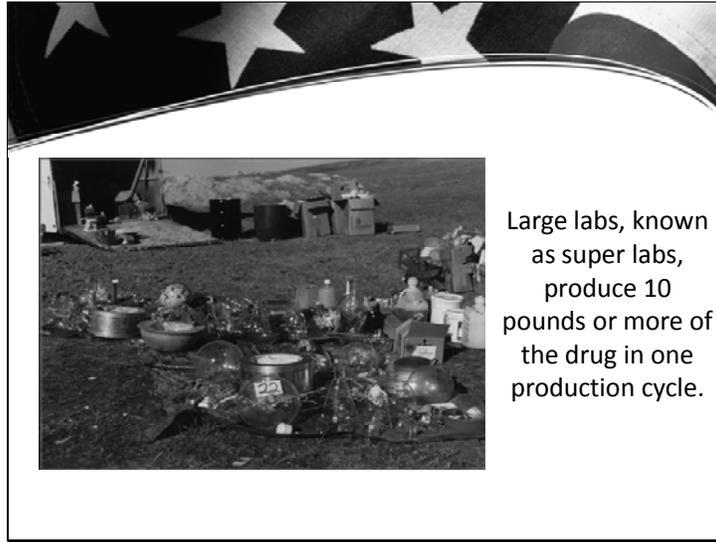


List the common equipment used to make meth. Pointing out how common these items are and easily accessible.

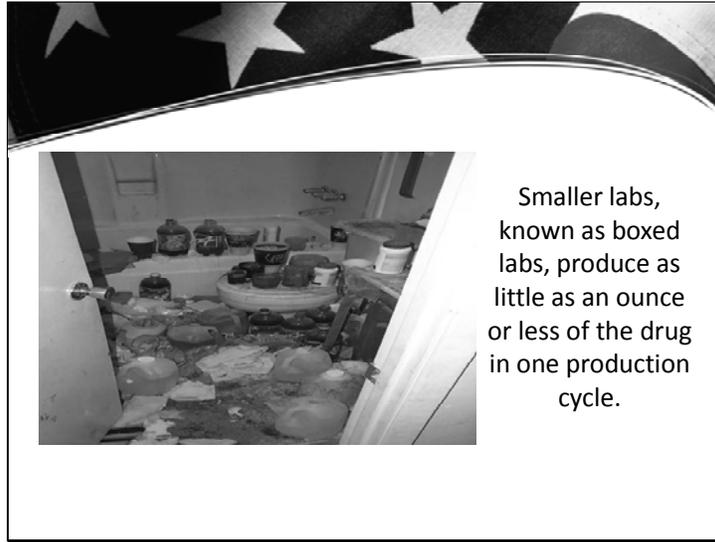




Meth labs are many sized and located in just about any conceivable place



Describe super labs



Describe common locations of small labs



Bathrooms, kitchens, closets, garages, basements, any where



Even the trunk of vehicles



Motel/Hotel Rooms



Larger more sophisticated lab



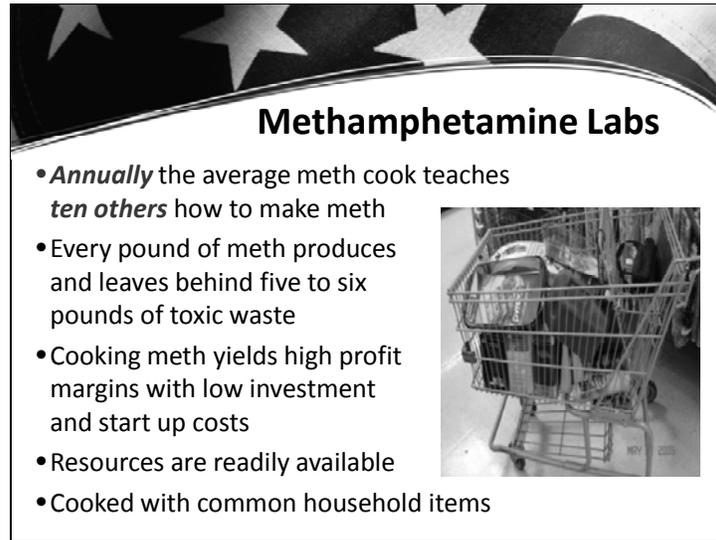
Small lab in the back of a camper



### One Pot Cook

Takes place in a single container like this Gatorade bottle. By combining all ingredients into one container from the beginning of the process, cooks are now able to reduce the amount of time needed for the overall process. If everything is in the correct proportions the Meth can be ready within one or two hours, allowing for drying time.

This is as small as it gets



### Methamphetamine Labs

- **Annually** the average meth cook teaches *ten others* how to make meth
- Every pound of meth produces and leaves behind five to six pounds of toxic waste
- Cooking meth yields high profit margins with low investment and start up costs
- Resources are readily available
- Cooked with common household items

### Meth Labs

Prior to more restrictive laws governing the ingredients used for cooking meth, supplies were readily and easily available. The cooking process was simple. Instructions for cooking meth could easily be found on the internet or learned firsthand from meth cooks.



#### Labs can be identified by a variety of signs:

The unusual odors that come from a lab

Windows that have been blacked out by plastic

Lots of vehicle and foot traffic to the location at unusual hours and for very short periods of time.

Excessive garbage that contains the precursors to meth production.

Unusual quantities of clear glass containers in and around the location.

Air vents appearing at locations on a structure that are not "normal".

Fences, guard dogs, warning signs, no trespass signs



### **Meth Lab Clean-up**

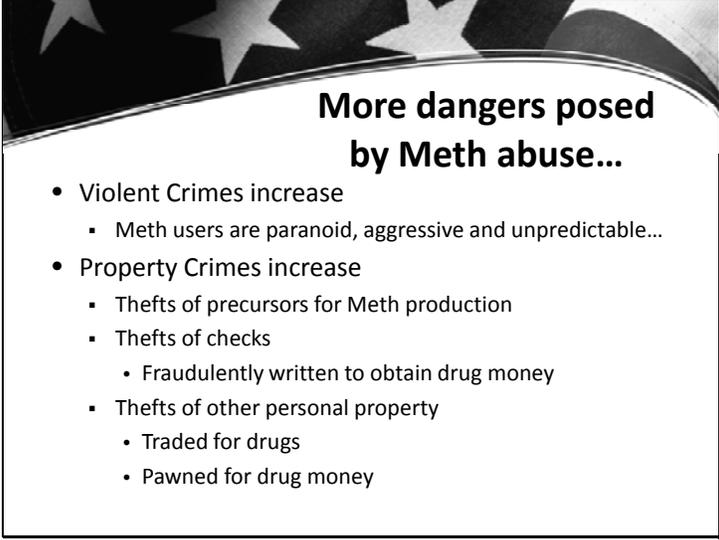
Once a lab is discovered the next problem is the clean up. Often decontamination is not possible and complete destruction of the location is necessary. More information about this will come later in the program.



**Living room of a house also used as a meth lab**



**Old trailer in a back woods area used for meth production.**

A graphic featuring a dark background with white stars at the top, resembling the American flag. Below the stars is a white banner with a black border containing text and a bulleted list.

**More dangers posed  
by Meth abuse...**

- Violent Crimes increase
  - Meth users are paranoid, aggressive and unpredictable...
- Property Crimes increase
  - Thefts of precursors for Meth production
  - Thefts of checks
    - Fraudulently written to obtain drug money
  - Thefts of other personal property
    - Traded for drugs
    - Pawned for drug money

### **More Dangers of Meth**

Other dangers include the unpredictable behavior of a meth user which is often paranoid, aggressive and violent. Meth addicts become isolationist and often see everyone as threats and reacts to them accordingly.

Meth users will do whatever it takes to obtain their next fix. Theft, fraud, burglary, extortion, robbery, prostitution, etc are all ways to obtain quick cash for the next fix. Because of the confused thinking that meth addicts exhibit, their crimes are often poorly thought out and in many cases are opportunistic in nature.

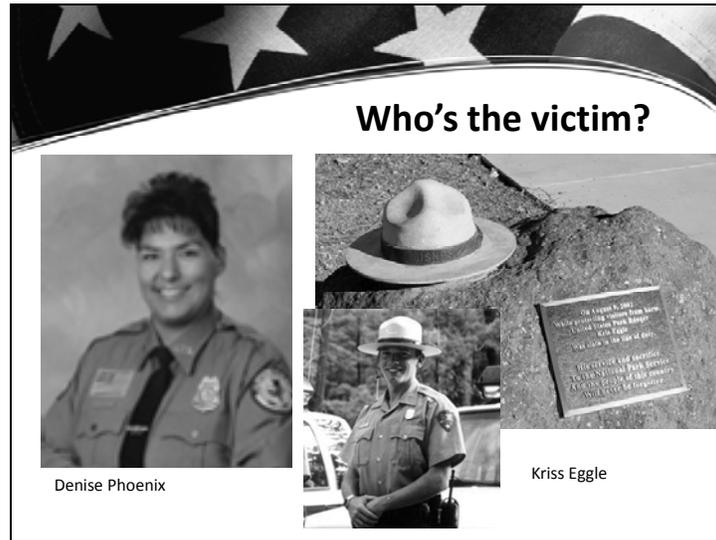


**Who's the Victim**

What about the children?  
The emergency responders?

Who caused THEM to be in this situation?!

**Show DEC Clip**

**Closer to home.**

Investigator Denise Phoenix succumbed to severe internal organ injuries received when she came in contact with dangerous chemicals while conducting a methamphetamine investigation in Montana. The following day she began to suffer skin and lung ailments and her health continued to decline.

She had been flown to Denver, Colorado, to undergo a double lung transplant when she passed away.

NPS Ranger Kris Eggle was shot and killed in the line of duty at Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, on August 9, 2002 while pursuing members of a drug cartel hit squad who fled into the United States after committing a string of murders in Mexico. He was 28 years old.

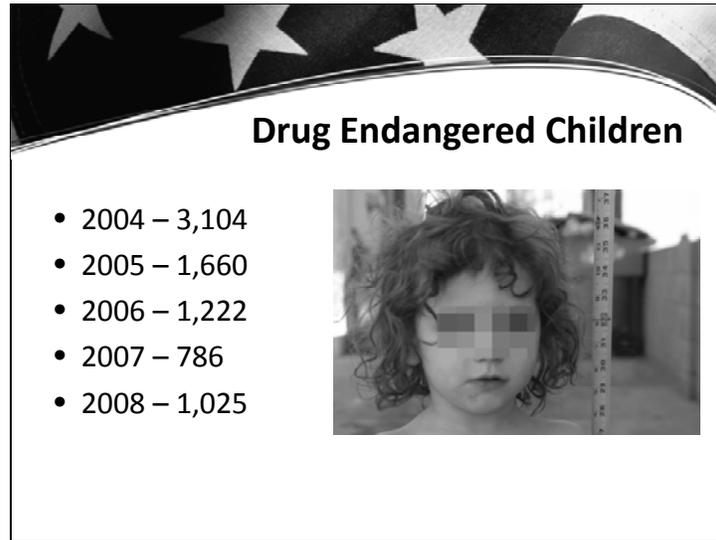


### **Who takes care of the victims?**

Who ends up with the children from meth houses? Grandparents? Other relatives? CPS? Foster Care? Who will help them recover from the memories that they have up to this time in their lives and the loss of the parents. Very few meth addicted parents recover to the point of having their children returned.



DEC – Show Video



Total number of known children injured, killed and affected by drug labs in the United States according to the El Paso's Intelligence Center's (EPIC) National Clandestine Laboratory Seizure System.

Point out that the numbers diminished from 2004 to 2007 but that was because law enforcement has learned how to locate and take down meth labs so the number of DEC reduced. The concern is the increase from 2007 and 2008. Why are the numbers increasing now?



### Drug Endangered Children

- A child located in a meth lab
- A child, who by no choice of their own, is exposed to illegal activity such as meth sales and use
- A child who is put in harm's way due to the use of meth by parents or caretakers
- Children playing in an area where toxic waste from a meth lab has been dumped

A definition of who a Drug Endangered Child is

**Drug Endangered Children**

Children who live in or visit meth labs face a variety of health and safety risks including: inhalation, absorption, or ingestion of toxic chemicals, drugs, or contaminated foods that may result in nausea, chest pain, eye and tissue irritation, chemical burns, respiratory problems, and death.



Discuss the risks children face from meth labs, especially located in homes.



### Drug Endangered Children

As well as:

- dermatological, dental and liver problems
- hazardous lifestyle (presence of booby traps, firearms, code violations, poor ventilation)
- risk of fires and explosions



Additional risks to children in meth lab homes



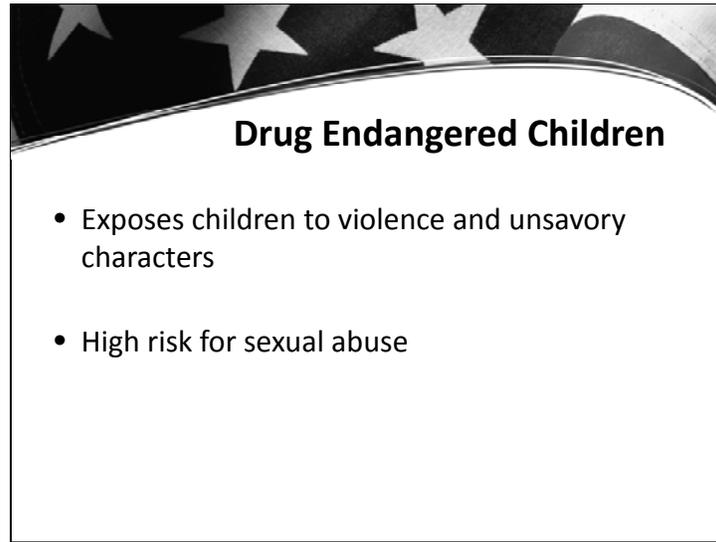
Where there is meth there are guns....a serious risk to children in these homes.



### Drug Endangered Children

- Children are neglected for extended periods due to parents sleeping for long periods of time
- Inconsistent, paranoid behavior by parent
- Parent is irritable, has a short fuse, often resulting in hostile communications, over discipline and physical abuse

Because of what meth does to the user, it makes parents essentially dysfunctional as their priorities are focused on how to obtain the drug. Children become very low on the priority. The parents' behavior becomes so paranoid that DV and assaults are common. Often the children can be the victim of assault or over disciplined and abused.



It is inherent, that meth users associate with other meth users, dealers, and these can be very dangerous individuals. Since meth greatly increases the sex drive of the users, children often become the target of sexual abuse by the parent and other in the residence.

### Drug Endangered Children

- Mental health problems and issues
- Unhealthy and often filthy living conditions
- Domestic violence
- Developmental delays
- Poor supervision
- Chaotic home environment



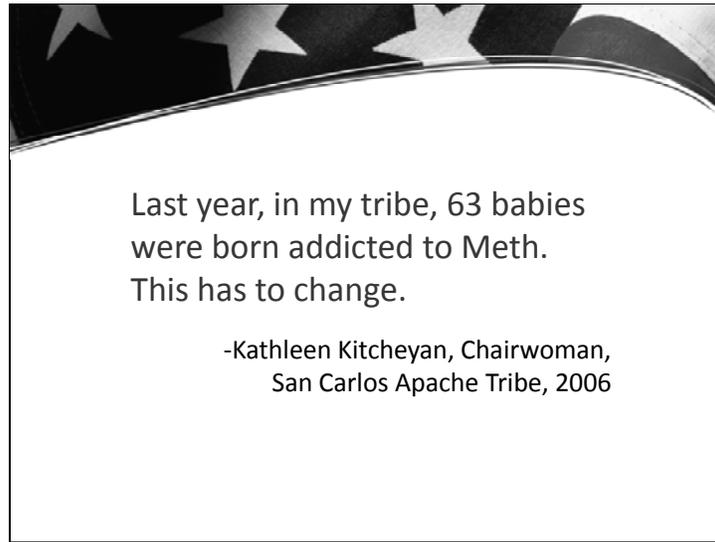
Because of the irrational behavior of the parents and the types of individuals associating with the parents the children can suffer from mental health issues and problems as a result being abused and witnessing the assaultive and volatile action.

The parent's become totally negligent in their care of their residence and cleanliness becomes non-existent causing the children to live in extremely unhealthy conditions, especially for infants/toddlers who crawl on the floor.

Lack of supervision causes serious risk to children getting into dangerous materials or allowing them to run wild in the community.

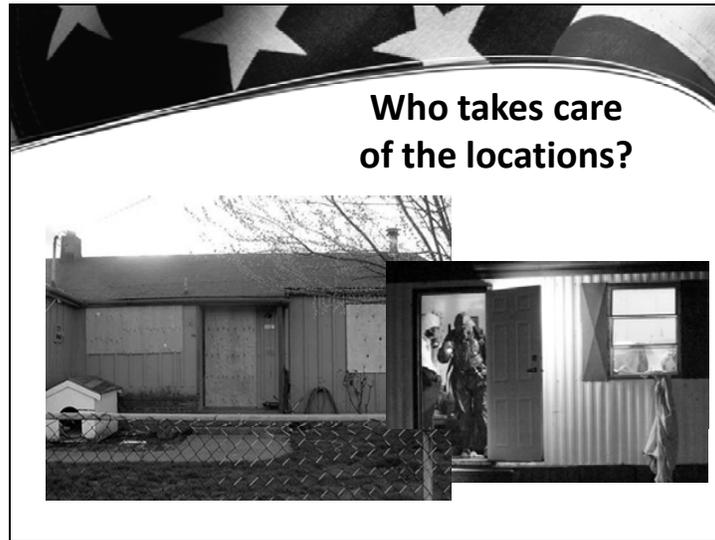


A bathroom sink that along with expected bathroom items includes numerous used syringes and blood. Notice the toothbrush lying on the sink exposed to hazardous materials.



Discuss this issue and see if the audience has any opinion or insight into this issue.





### Who takes care of the Locations?

Once a meth lab has been discovered who is responsible for the location? The cost of decontamination, rebuilding or demolition?

Is the landlord or property owner then a victim?

What if it is Tribal property?

What if the location belongs to an elderly person whose relative had a lab in the basement?

Who takes care of them?



The chemicals used to produce meth are extremely hazardous



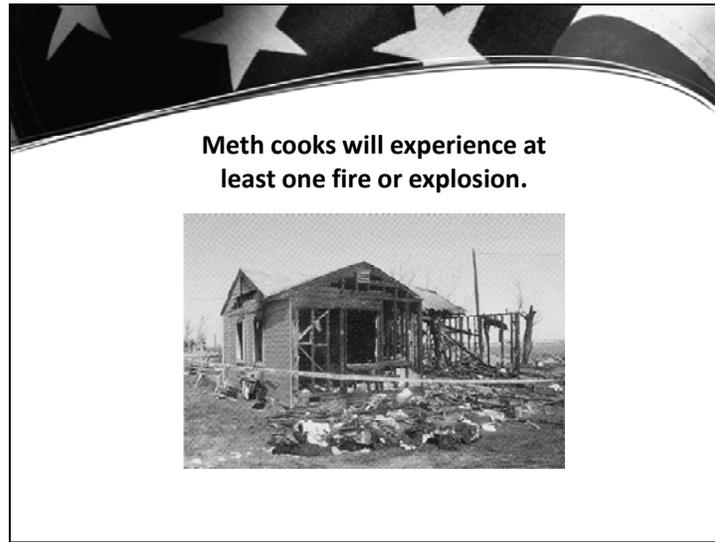
Explosions and fires are a common occurrence in meth labs, creating a serious threat to community safety. Labs are a threat to all first responders and can detonate at any time or may even be booby trapped.



Discuss the risks to first responders and the changes that have taken place over time with first responder attendance.



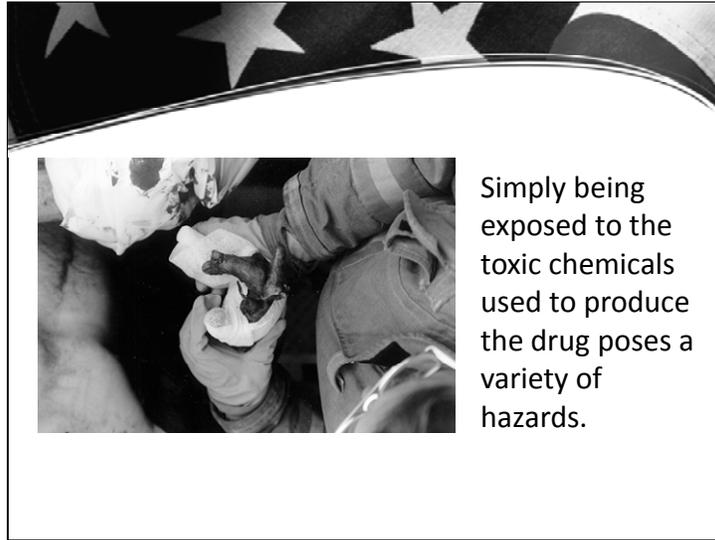
Discuss toxic fumes and the impact they have on the residents as well as people who enter the area.



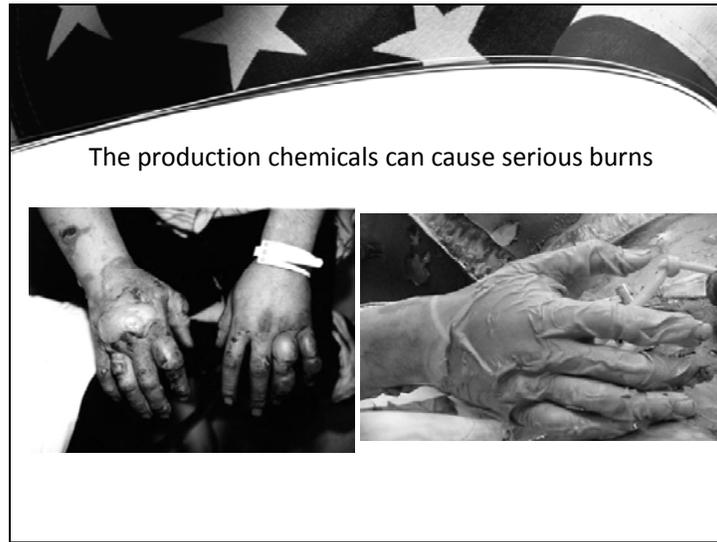
Historically meth cooks experience at least one fire or explosion in their careers.



Chemical spills and splashed can cause serious and often deadly injuries



Another injury



Chemical burns



Death and grave injury caused by explosion and fire.

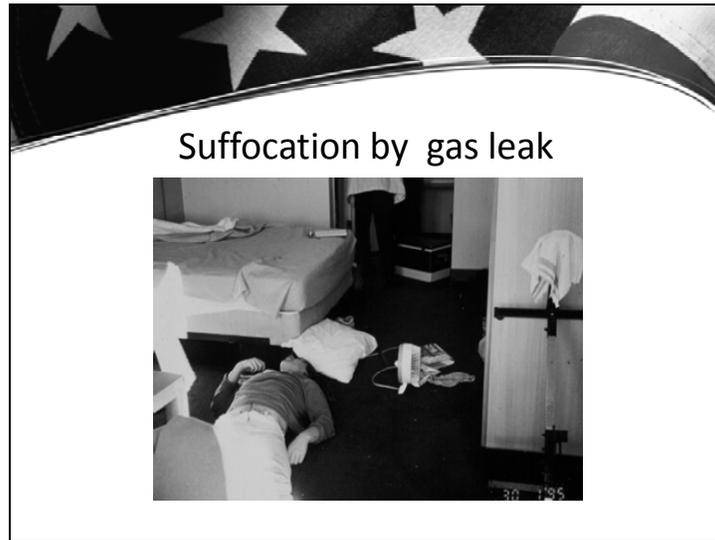
Meth labs produce deadly poisonous gases:

- Phosphine Gas*
- Hydrogen Chloride*
- Anhydrous Ammonia*

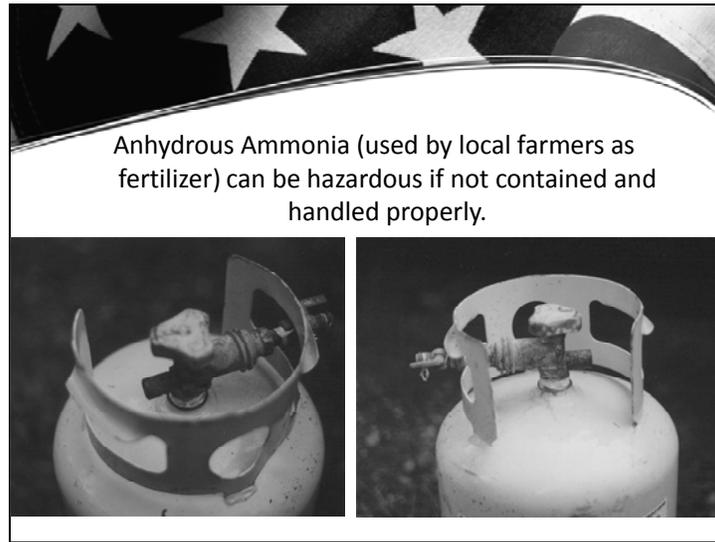
Exposure to any of these toxins in or near labs poses a great health risk or death.



Anhydrous Ammonia is a main chemical that poses great risk.



Suffocation from fumes and gas leaks can cause unconsciousness quickly and can result in death if no one is available to move the victim. This case of a meth lab in a motel room.



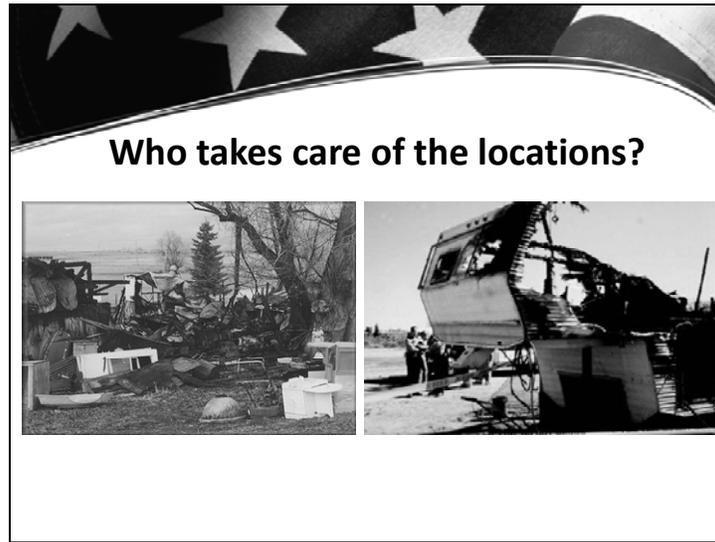
Meth cooks often use storage containers that are old, unsafe or not designed for what the cook is using the container for. Because of this the risk increases significantly from container failure. This is especially true when using old propane tanks for anhydrous ammonia.



Unfortunate result of a meth lab death as a result of a valve failure on a propane tank.



First responders must wear appropriate hazmat equipment to work in and around a meth lab. Unfortunately this wasn't always the case and officer have been injured and killed entering these areas.



**Who takes care of the Locations?**

Meth production had inherent risks of explosions and fires. This endangers neighbors and their property as well. If this happens, who is responsible for the damages for the neighborhood?

**Who decides?**

- Clean?
- Salvage or Dispose?
- Neutralize?
  - Soap & Water
- “Bake-out” Odors?
  - Ozone Generator
  - (Not very effective)
- Demolish?



**Who decides what to do with a contaminated location?**

Even those who are in control of the decisions are victims. They are seemingly left with no right answers.

**Clean Up**

- Toxic to breathe
- Severe chemical burns
- Explosive and flammable
- Volatile chemicals can react violently



### **Understanding the Needs , the Cost and the Responsibility**

The cleanup of a meth lab is a major operation and very expensive. It is imperative that tribal communities have access to appropriate meth lab cleanup equipment and expertise. Belonging to a meth task force or having a relationship with nearby agencies can contribute to this need.

Tribes that currently have no access to this resource must seek it out immediately. Ignoring abandoned meth dump sites or meth lab structures will pose a continual threat to anyone who enters the area.

**What are the Community Costs?**

- Tax \$ to clean up lab sites
- Property values decrease
- Robberies, vandalism, thefts increase
- Tax \$ spent investigating child neglect and abuse



### Community Costs of Meth

Costs for clean up range from \$5,000 to \$50,000 depending on the size of the site and whether it is inside, outside or both.

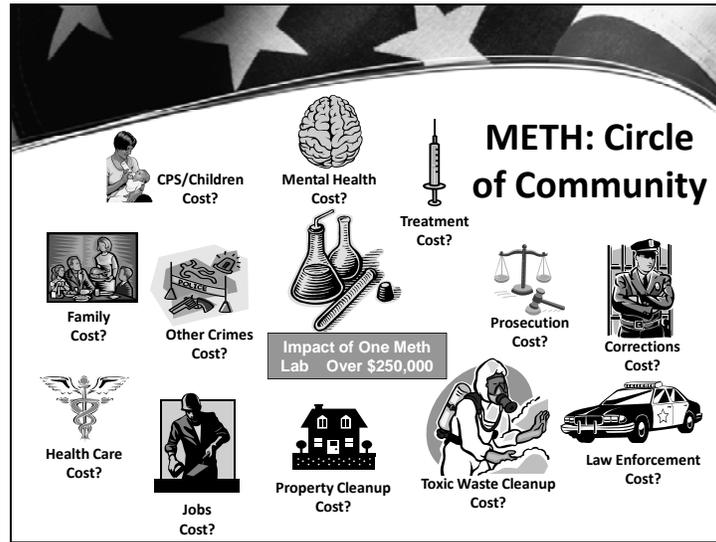
Many jurisdictions have charged the property owner for the costs. Private companies have formed to provide these services for the fee.

If no one can pay then the local government must absorb the costs as the property must be decontaminated and cannot be left as is.

The identification of a meth house or lab in any neighborhood will automatically affect property values to the negative.

Property and violent crimes increase with the vicinity of any meth house.

Law enforcement spends significant amounts of money investigating child and sex abuse as result of addicted parents.

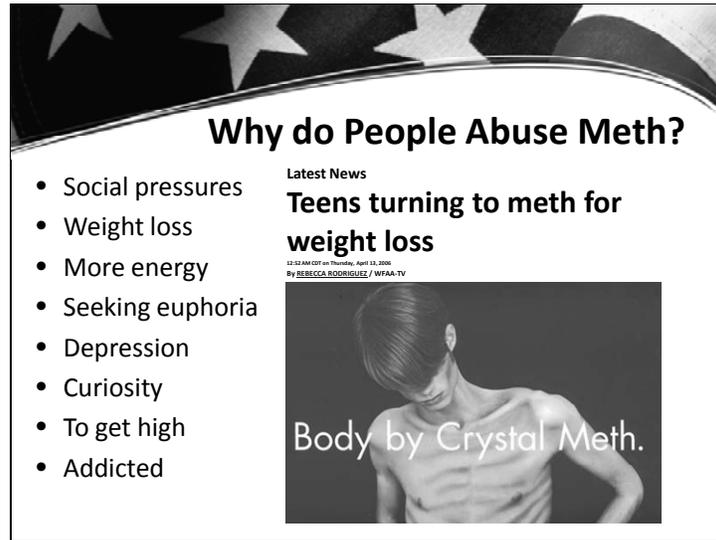


### Meth Circle of Community - Financial

Who is the Circle of Community for meth issues?

Who is left out?

This Circle is primarily one that shows the heavy costs to a community associated with meth labs.



**Why do People Abuse Meth?**

- Social pressures
- Weight loss
- More energy
- Seeking euphoria
- Depression
- Curiosity
- To get high
- Addicted

Latest News  
**Teens turning to meth for weight loss**  
12:22 AM EDT on Thursday, April 11, 2013  
By REBECCA RODRIGUEZ / WFAA-TV



Body by Crystal Meth.

### What motivates people to use Meth in the first place?

The **chemical rush** is equivalent to **600 times** (estimated) the normal amount of dopamine and norepinephrine released into the body **naturally** when we feel good.

The **rush** is immediate and intense; and depending on the dose, can last from 2-14 hours.

When the user feels they are starting to come down, they can use again to maintain their high often going on a **"run"** for days or weeks at a time.

Briefly discuss the other reasons listed here with the class.



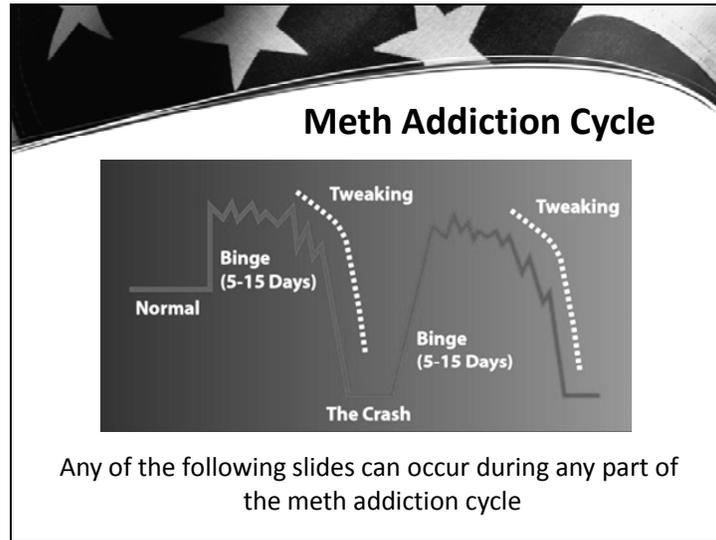
### Physical Effects

- Meth is a central nervous system STIMULANT...
- Effects are very similar to Cocaine, but last much longer... 4 – 12 hours or more...
- User develops a “tolerance” – needs higher dosage to achieve same high...
- Meth has a strong euphoric high, making the user feel more mentally alert and physically capable. It makes them feel “indestructible”...



### The physical effects

Emphasis the desire of the user to obtain that “original” high and that no matter how hard they try they will never reach it but that is the force that is driving them.



### Meth Addiction Cycle

Briefly explain the meth addiction cycle as it will be addressed one element at a time next.

**Binge**

- The individual will use meth every 2-3 hours
- For 3-15 days, the abuser maintains the high for as long as possible

**BINGE:**

When the user needs to use again and continue using to maintain their high or to keep from coming down. **Each new Rush diminishes in intensity until the user no longer gets high from using.**

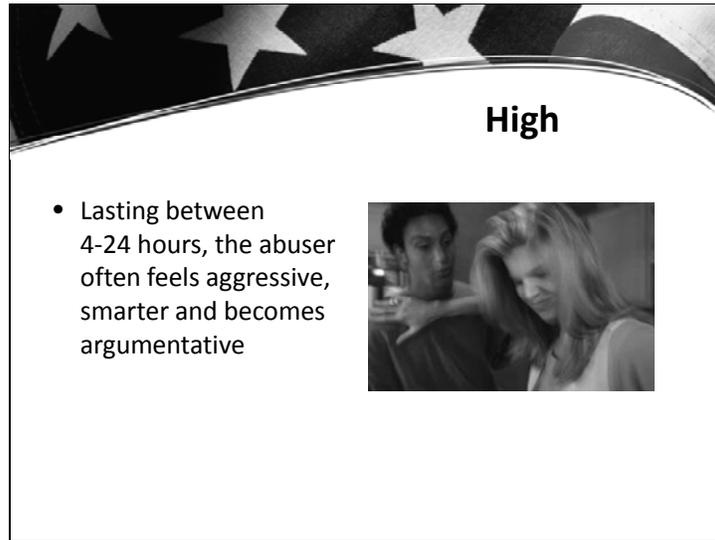
During the final stages of a Binge the user becomes mentally and physically hyperactive to try to maintain the high as long as possible. They also become ever more delusional, paranoid, and sketched out and are prone to increasing bouts of violent behavior. A binge can last from a night to several weeks.

**Rush**

- Lasting 5-30 minutes, the abuser's heartbeat races and metabolism, blood pressure and pulse soar
- The abuser has feelings of extreme pleasure caused by increased amounts of dopamine

**RUSH:**

First stage of abuse. Five to 30 minute response to the drug entering the users system, marked by an increase in body metabolism, heart rate, blood pressure, intense feelings of euphoria and well being, pleasure, and confidence.

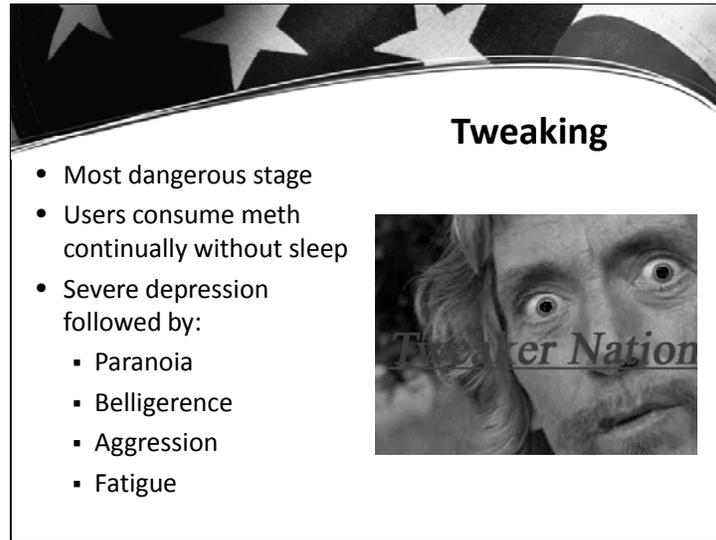


**High**

- Lasting between 4-24 hours, the abuser often feels aggressive, smarter and becomes argumentative

**HIGH:**

User feels aggressively smarter and may become argumentative, user feels “superhuman” may start many different tasks, thinks that they can do things better than when straight.



### Tweaking

- Most dangerous stage
- Users consume meth continually without sleep
- Severe depression followed by:
  - Paranoia
  - Belligerence
  - Aggression
  - Fatigue

**TWEAKING:**

The user is in their most dangerous state. They cannot get high anymore but haven't quite crashed. Nothing they can do will take away the emptiness the binge has created. (The depletion of brain neurotransmitters.)

Some tweakers will take depressants such as alcohol, GHB, or heroin to bring them down and help them crash. Tweakers experience feelings of uncontrolled frustration and may become violent. Tweakers tend to arm themselves and participate in crimes of opportunity.



**Crashing**

- For 1-3 days the user becomes almost lifeless and sleeps. Often never moving from one position.

**CRASH:**

The abuser will generally sleep from one to three days, giving their brain and body a chance to recover a bit. They can quickly lose a lot of weight, and become very malnourished.

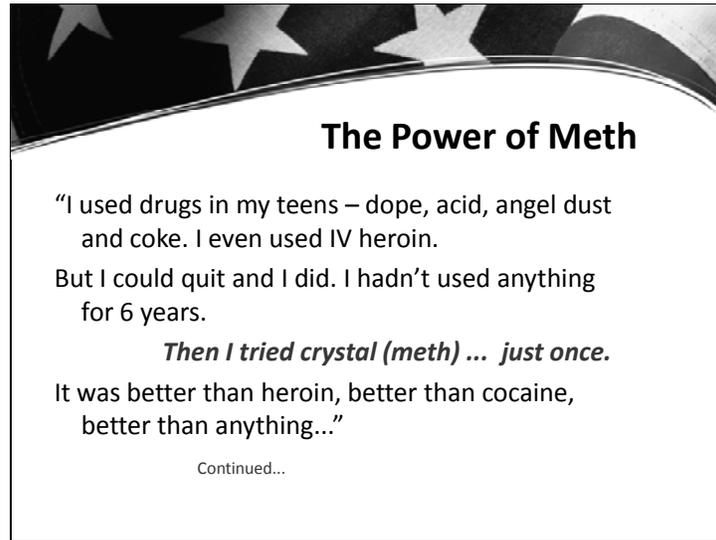
**Withdrawal**

- Many addicts in treatment return to abuse
- No immediate symptoms are evident
- May become depressed, lethargic and suicidal
- Cravings intensify

**WITHDRAWAL:**

Severe physical exhaustion, Intense hunger, Heart palpitations, depression, bruising, muscle aches, etc. The withdrawals can last up to several weeks. This is due to the damage the user's body has been put through from malnutrition, dehydration, sleep deprivation.

It takes a chronic user about two weeks to start feeling energy and the ability to function normally. When the user is unable to continue using the drug they often become depressed and suicidal.



### The Power of Meth

“I used drugs in my teens – dope, acid, angel dust and coke. I even used IV heroin.  
But I could quit and I did. I hadn’t used anything for 6 years.

*Then I tried crystal (meth) ... just once.*

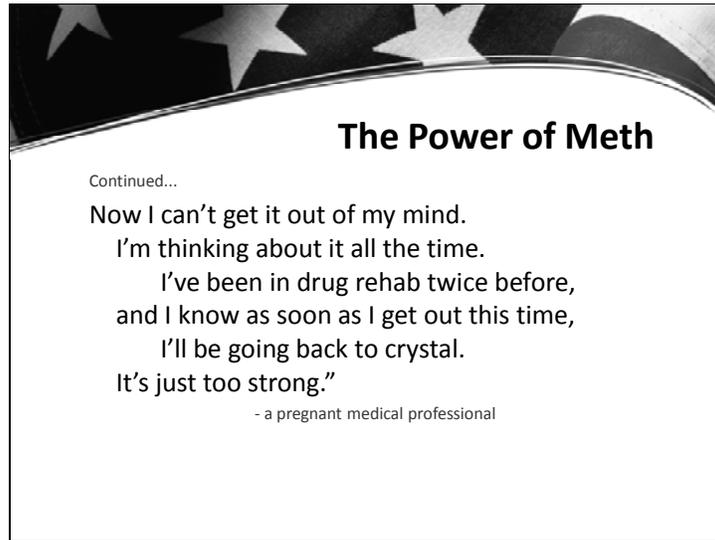
It was better than heroin, better than cocaine, better than anything...”

Continued...

#### Power of Meth

Read this quote from a person who, above most people, knows the danger of using this drug but the power of the drug is such that even this well informed and pregnant person cannot help themselves.

So imagine the power of this drug on less informed people.



**Power of Meth - Continued**

**Underlying Conditions**

**Victims**

- The power of it / demand
- Progression of addiction
- Unwitting Victims
  - Kids / Families
  - Neighbors

**Offenders**

- Opportunist
- Varied strengths of the drug

**Access / Locations**

- Easy access to chemicals
- Simple "cooking" process

### **Underlying Conditions of Meth**

The more we know about the situation, the more the lines begin to blur between who is the offender and who is the victim.



### Underlying Conditions

**Victims**

- Continue to be victimized
- New victims are created
- Interventions are failing

**Offenders**

- Continue to be arrested
- Fail in treatment
- Unable to maintain stability

**Access / Locations**

- Location remains the same
- Locations become worse
- Locations are abandoned for new location

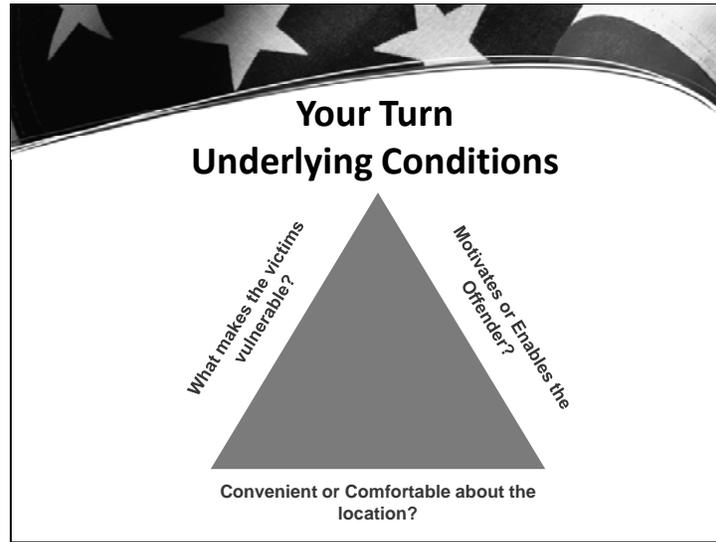


### Underlying Conditions – When things aren't working

Consider what can be done to address a criminal problem.

Even though we are trying initial efforts to address the problem as a team the problems still persists or even gets worse.

Are we digging deep enough into the **underlying** conditions?



### **Underlying Conditions for Your Problem**

Describe the underlying conditions for each of the legs of your crime triangle for the problem selected.

Have a spokesperson from each table report back on their results.



### Strategies

**Victims**  
Education / Awareness  
Treatment & Recovery  
Assistance

**Offenders**  
Arrest  
Enhanced sentences  
Re-Entry Programs  
Treatment & Recovery

**Access / Locations**  
Laws prohibiting materials  
Property clean up laws/condemnation  
Curfews/Security/Access Limits



### Strategies – Adjusting for Change

Do these new strategies change the picture when it comes to each of the legs of the triangle.  
New ideas, new efforts, but always looking for fresh strategies and not resting on early success.

### Evaluating Impact

- Statistics show
  - Reduced # of labs
  - No perceived reduction in use
  - Rates of recidivism
- Treatment – limited
- Public awareness / vigilance
- Pseudoephedrine Law
- Jurisdictional solutions (MOU's, cross deputization, state agreements, etc.)



### Evaluating Impact of Meth Programs

With the collaboration of law enforcement agencies, first responders, victim advocates, children's services, prosecutors, law makers, treatment providers, media, schools and many others, there has been success with the problem of meth.

While some areas are disappointing other areas are showing higher levels of success.

Go through the items on the slide and talk about the successes and the limited results of a major problem.

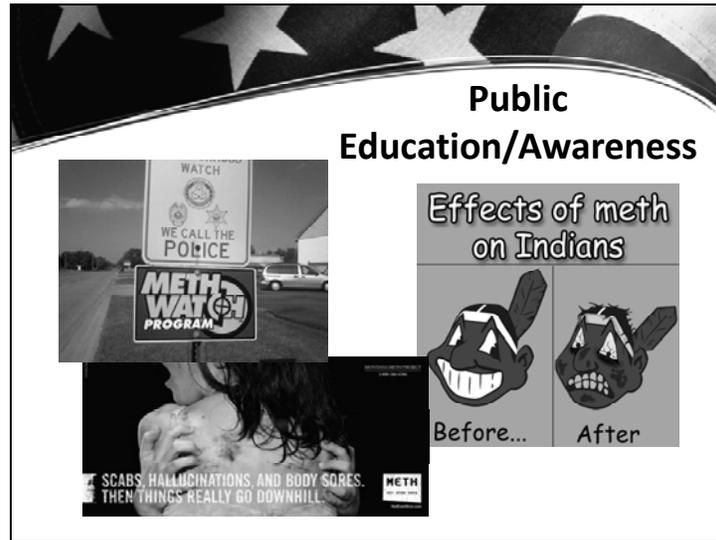
*Photo Credit: Native News Photo, Adam Signs in the Timber*



### One Impact – New Law and New Controls

Meth has not been eliminated, but we are making an impact on it.

New law that limited the access of most of the precursors helped to reduce the meth lab numbers.



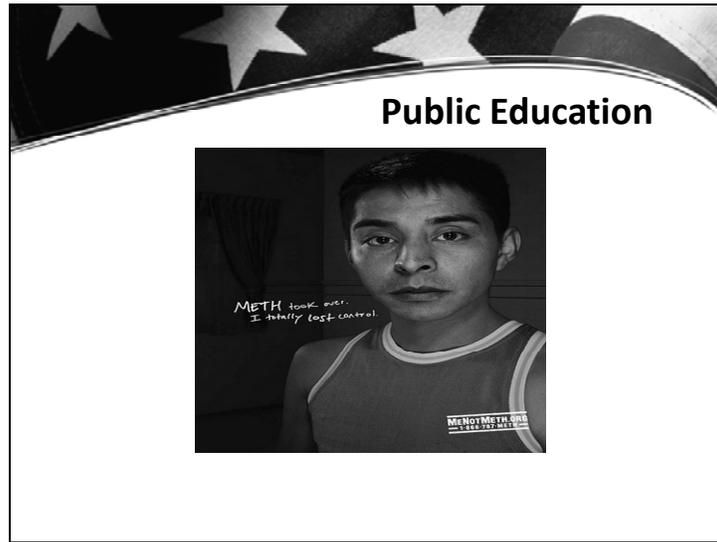
### Public Awareness and Education about Meth

Public Education and Awareness had a significant impact on the meth issue by creating a reduction in new users, especially among junior high and high schools students. Some programs like the Montana Meth Project have been noted for being one of the most successful efforts at reducing the meth program.

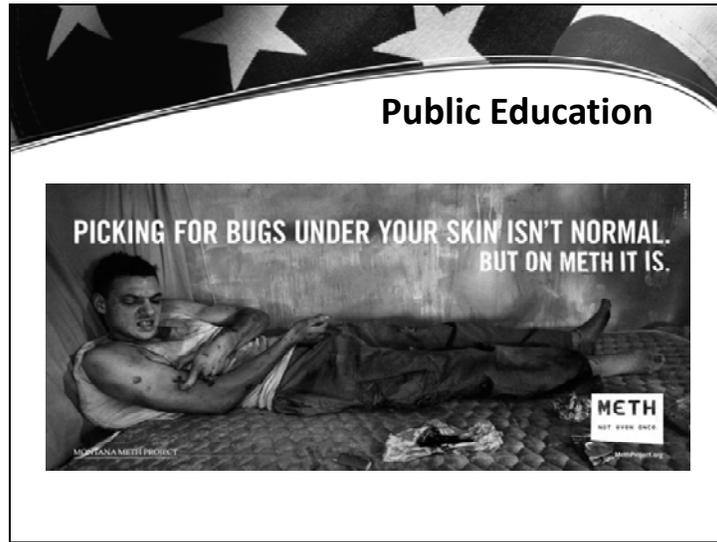
Indian Country has had its own Meth programs developed locally and through national organizations including NCAI.

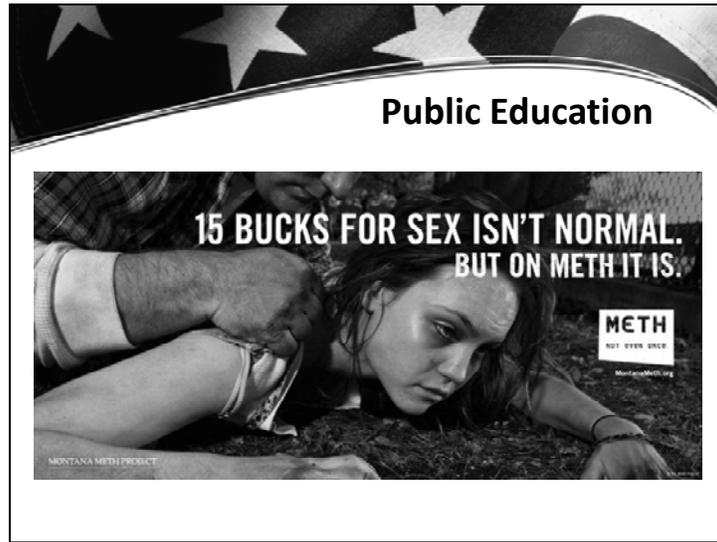
Community Policing has played a significant role in these efforts.

Each small accomplishment is success.



**Additional public awareness and Indian Country campaigns.**





**News**

The Partnership for a Drug-Free America and the National Congress of American Indians unveiled an anti-methamphetamine ad campaign.

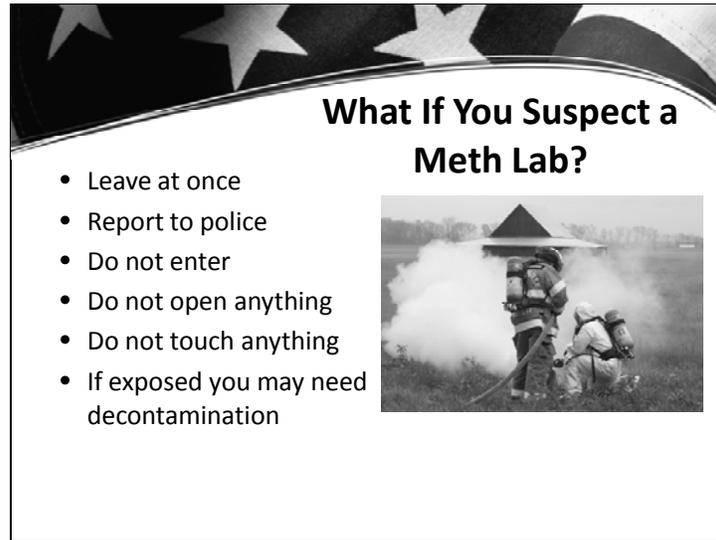


The print and radio ads target Native youth. In one radio spot, a young woman states, "Sometimes it just seems so hard. And some kids try meth just to escape." The ad urges youth to remember the families and traditions.

### **Efforts in Indian Country.**

Can more be done?

Does more need to be done?



**What If You Suspect a Meth Lab?**

- Leave at once
- Report to police
- Do not enter
- Do not open anything
- Do not touch anything
- If exposed you may need decontamination



### **Urgent Part of Public Awareness**

One of the important public awareness campaigns has to do with personal safety of community members who might come into contact with meth labs/houses. There are important steps that must be taken to protect the community member and prevent additional contamination of family members, co-workers, etc.

People such as probation officers, public health officials, school workers, cable and phone installers, are all people who have been endangered by meth contamination.







