



Fact Sheet

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2025 COPS Anti-Methamphetamine Program

The **COPS Anti-Methamphetamine Program (CAMP)** is a competitive grant program designed to advance public safety by providing funds directly to state law enforcement agencies in states with high seizures of precursor chemicals, finished methamphetamine, laboratories, and laboratory dump seizures for the purpose of locating or investigating illicit activities, such as precursor diversion, laboratories, or methamphetamine traffickers. In FY 2025, the COPS Office received 14 eligible applications requesting more than \$24.5 million, and ultimately awarded \$14,689,157 in CAMP funds to 9 state law enforcement agencies.

Background

The use of methamphetamine, a central nervous system stimulant often referred to by its street names such as crank, speed, ice, or crystal, has been a persistent problem for law enforcement agencies across the United States in recent years. Methamphetamine is cheap and addictive and was traditionally developed in clandestine laboratories that were often located in remote areas. Methamphetamine use spreads quickly, most noticeably in rural areas, largely because of the simple preparation methods used and manufacturers' easy access to the necessary precursor chemicals. Methamphetamine remains the most frequently manufactured drug seized in clandestine laboratories in the U.S.¹

In more recent years, changing trends in methamphetamine production and distribution have created new obstacles for law enforcement and public health agencies. While law enforcement efforts and precursor chemical sale restrictions have been successful in decreasing the domestic production of methamphetamine, foreign drug traffickers have capitalized on this decreased availability by quickly expanding their avenues of methamphetamine distribution as users have sought out new, reliable supplies.²

1. *National Drug Threat Assessment 2020* (Washington, DC: Drug Enforcement Administration, 2021), https://www.dea.gov/sites/default/files/2021-02/DIR-008-21%202020%20National%20Drug%20Threat%20Assessment_WEB.pdf.

2. *National Drug Threat Assessment 2011* (Johnstown, PA: National Drug Intelligence Center, 2011), <http://www.justice.gov/archive/ndic/pubs44/44849/44849p.pdf>.

As the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration notes, "Methamphetamine price and purity data, as well as law enforcement reporting, all indicate methamphetamine continues to be readily available throughout the United States. Seizures along with drug poisoning deaths involving methamphetamine continue to rise—purity and potency remain high while prices remain relatively low."³

Since its launch in 2014, more than \$121 million has been awarded to state law enforcement agencies under CAMP.

Funding Provisions

Provisions include the following:

- Each award must be at least \$1 million; in addition, each award is three years (36 months) in duration with no local match.
- Eligible applicants were limited to state law enforcement agencies authorized by law to engage in or to supervise antimethamphetamine investigative activities.
- CAMP funding cannot be used for cleanup, treatment programs, or prosecution of methamphetamine-related activities.

Additional consideration was provided to applicants that cooperate with federal law enforcement to address illegal immigration.

3. *National Drug Threat Assessment 2020*, 4 (see note 1).

See the Application Review Information on page 16 of the original NOFO (<https://cops.usdoj.gov/pdf/2025ProgramDocs/CAMP/nofo.pdf>) for detailed information on the application review and award selection process.

State and local governmental entities must comply with 8 U.S.C. § 1373, which provides that state and local government entities may not prohibit, or in any way restrict, any government entity or official from sending to, receiving from, maintaining, or exchanging information regarding citizenship or immigration status, lawful or unlawful, of any individual with components of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security or any other federal, state, or local government entity. This includes any prohibitions or restrictions imposed or established by a state or local government entity or official.

Contact the COPS Office

For more information about COPS Office programs and resources, please call the COPS Office Response Center at 800-421-6770 or visit the COPS Office website at <https://cops.usdoj.gov>.

Additional Resources

The following resources discuss various efforts to address the problem of methamphetamine:

Drug Endangered Children Guide for Law Enforcement

It is estimated that more than 9 million children live in homes where a parent or other adult uses illegal drugs. This exposure leaves them vulnerable to abuse and neglect. Identifying and responding to these drug endangered children needs to be a central part of law enforcement's mission to serve and protect. This document offers law enforcement professionals practical information on how to develop an effective collaborative response to this complicated issue.

<https://portal.cops.usdoj.gov/resourcecenter?item=cops-p258>

Rank and File: Reflections on Emerging Issues in Law Enforcement

40 rank-and-file officers from departments across the country met for a roundtable discussion exploring a range of issues from the viewpoint of those who work on the ground. This document captures the group discussion for ways in which officers, law enforcement leaders, and communities can work together to reduce crime—in particular illegal immigration, drug trafficking, and violent crime.

<https://portal.cops.usdoj.gov/resourcecenter?item=cops-w0868>

Strategic Efforts to Address Methamphetamine in Indian Country

Methamphetamine use in Indian country is an increasing problem and is involved in about 40 percent of the violent crime on reservations. Strategic Applications International (SAI) brought the Tribal Meth grantees together for a four-day summit in Arizona called "Breaking the Meth Cycle." Attendees focused on prevention, law enforcement, and treatment for meth use. This BOLO discusses the dilemma of limited criminal jurisdiction, as well as the persistent problem of methamphetamine use in Indian country, which has led to a critical increase in violence and crime.

<https://portal.cops.usdoj.gov/resourcecenter?item=cops-p349>