Combat Methamphetamine Epidemic Act
Discuss methamphetamine background and the scope of the problem as related to manufacture and abuse

Identify and discuss the pharmacology of methamphetamine

Discuss the Combat Methamphetamine Epidemic Act

Discuss smurfing and diversion of Small Capacity Production Labs

Discuss methamphetamine manufacture and the dangers associated with methamphetamine production
CMEA Listed Chemicals

The following drugs are covered under the Combat Methamphetamine Epidemic Act as Scheduled Listed Chemical Products

A) Ephedrine

B) Pseudoephedrine

C) Phenylpropanolamine
Foreign vs. Domestic Methamphetamine
The U.S. methamphetamine threat is a two prong problem:

- Methamphetamine manufactured by Mexican Trafficking Organizations (large “Super Labs” in Mexico & the U.S.)
- Small Capacity Production Labs (SCPLs) (based in the U.S.)
United States Meth Lab Incidents

- 2001: 14,986
- 2002: 18,205
- 2003: 21,893
- 2004: 23,820
- 2005: 17,607
- 2006: 9,186
- 2007: 6,861
- 2008: 8,810
- 2009: 12,859
- 2010: 15,219
- 2011: 13,442
- 2012: 12,028
- 2013: 9,353
- 2014: 7,829
- 2015: 8,818

CMEA Introduced in 2001
Hawaii Meth Lab Incidents

- 2004: 10 incidents
- 2005: 12 incidents
- 2006: 3 incidents
- 2007: 1 incident
- 2008: 0 incidents
- 2009: 0 incidents
- 2010: 0 incidents
- 2011: 0 incidents
- 2012: 0 incidents
- 2013: 1 incident
- 2014: 0 incidents
- 2015: 0 incidents
- 2016: 0 incidents
What happened in 2006 & 2007
Combat Methamphetamine Epidemic Act of 2005 (CMEA)
Domestic Meth

Today’s Home-making Methamphetamine

- Easier to make and more potent than ever before
- Common chemicals purchased over the counter
- Takes as little as one package of precursor
- Today’s meth made in as little as 15 minutes
  - earlier methods took 20+ hours
- Today’s labs are the most dangerous with regards to fires and explosions
- Accounts for 98% of all reported clandestine labs
Why do we have the CMEA?
What is the purpose of the CMEA?

To limit the domestic manufacture of methamphetamine by placing restrictions on the sale of Pseudoephedrine, ephedrine and phenylpropanolamine at retail outlets.
You must keep a logbook which contains a written or electronic list of sales of drug products containing ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, and phenylpropanolamine.

- **You** must write or enter in the logbook the name of the drug product and the quantity sold.
- **Your customer** must write or enter in the logbook their name and address, and the date and time of the sale.
- **Your customer** must also sign the logbook (signature).
- **Records Keeping** 2 years
Identification and Verification

- Your customer must show you a photo identification issued by a State or the federal government.
- Alternate Forms of Identification are allowed by 8 CFR 274a.2(b)(1)(v)(A) and 274a.2(b)(1)(v)(B)
- Self Certify on DEA Website and Train Employees.
- Registration Unit: 800-882-9539
You cannot sell Scheduled Listed Chemical Products containing ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, or phenylpropanolamine to customers unless they present appropriate identification.

You must verify that your customer’s name on the photo identification matches the name your customer wrote in the logbook.

You must verify that the date and time of the sale that your customer wrote in the logbook are correct.
When is my customer NOT required to sign the logbook?

- If your customer buys a single package containing not more than 60 milligrams of pseudoephedrine* (one 60 mg tablet or two 30 mg tablets)
  - Your customer does not have to sign the logbook.
  - Your customer does not have to show identification.

* Note: does not apply to ephedrine or phenylpropanolamine
Who can see the logbook information?

You must keep the logbook secure.

You may share information in the logbook:
  - To comply with the law; and
  - For a product recall.

Logbook information may only be shown to local, state and federal law enforcement.

Information in the logbook may be copied, inspected only, or turned over entirely.

Ask your supervisor for further information about sharing information.
How do I store these drug products?

You must store drug products containing ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, and phenylpropanolamine either behind the counter or in a locked cabinet.

You must give the drug product directly to the customer who signed the logbook.
How much of these drug products can I sell to each customer per day?

You cannot sell more than **3.6 grams per day to each customer** of Scheduled Listed Chemical Products containing ephedrine, pseudoephedrine or phenylpropanolamine.
How much of these drug products can my customer buy in a 30-day period?

- Your customer cannot buy more than **9 grams** **in a 30-day period** of Scheduled Listed Chemical Products containing ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, or phenylpropanolamine.

**Does not apply to products dispensed pursuant to a valid prescription**
CMEA Self-Certification
Meth’s Effects
Methamphetamine Facts
Physical / Emotional Effects

- Weight loss
- Sweating
- Body Odor
- Bad Teeth
- Open Sores
- Irritability
- Aggressive Behavior
- Paranoid Delusions
- Panic

- Delusions
- Hallucinations
- Increased alertness
- Sense of well-being
- Prolonged depression
- Excessive excitation and talking
**One Pot Meth Production**

- Combine
  - PSE tablets – whole or ground up
  - Solvent – ether, camp fuel
  - Lithium (Batteries)
  - Sodium Hydroxide
  - Ammonium Nitrate (cold packs)
  - Water

- **Burp, Wait, Repeat**
  - Filter off liquid
  - Use HCl generator to crash out Meth
AVAILABILITY OF MANUFACTURING MATERIALS!!!!!!!
Time To Gather
A smurf is someone who buys small quantities of ingredients (e.g., PSE, ice packs, lithium, matches, iodine), from several different locations, in order to manufacture, or more likely, assist in the manufacture of methamphetamine.