

# MONTANA METHAMPHETAMINE SUMMIT

## Recommendation Survey Results Overall Rankings

Topic Ref. #		Overall	
		Rank	Ave.
C9	Establish a statewide campaign to educate the general public about the impact of meth use on children and communities.	1	4.22
TC2	Review samples of established protocols of other states for clean-up standards for meth labs and establish Montana standards.	2	4.17
TC1	Designate a lead agency for environmental clean up issues related to clandestine drug labs.	3	4.11
MB8	Regulate the sale of psuedoephedrine throughout the state of Montana.	4	4.09
MB5	Survey other states for meth-related policies and procedures, and review and select what is appropriate for Montana.	5	3.98
TC3	Launch a statewide public education campaign on the environmental consequences (property damage and environmental impact) of meth manufacturing.	5	3.98
C2	Research Drug Endangered Children (DEC) program in other states and implement if deemed appropriate.	7	3.97
C1	Governor's Office to establish an order convening all state agencies, in partnership with the legislative, judicial, and other branches of government to address the implementation of meth-related comprehensive plan.	8	3.96
TC19	Create correct, good, outcome data on treatment methods in comparison to incarceration.	8	3.96
TC6	Educate the public about gateway drugs such as alcohol, marijuana, and cigarettes.	8	3.96
P1	Target at-risk parents by working with WIC, Head Start, and other home health visiting providers to provide comprehensive prevention and early intervention services.	11	3.94
MB1	Develop a statewide comprehensive strategic plan to tackle the meth issue.	11	3.94

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MB9	Enforce restrictions on the sale of psuedoephedrine through the training of retailers, as well as establish compliance checks and accountability.	13	3.93
MB4	Survey other states for legislation to identify standards, choose what to adopt, and develop legislation.	13	3.93
LC5	Increase awareness of accurate meth stats and communicate them through media and schools.	13	3.93
TC7	Promote media literacy in schools to equip youth to resist pro-substance use by youth.	13	3.93
LC7	Increase training of treatment providers on best practices.	17	3.92
C10	Expand the family court model statewide as a tool to respond to drug-endangered children and meth-affected families.	17	3.92
LC16	Develop a clear philosophy that combines the right balance of treatment and incarceration so that punishment matches the crime and treatment matches the need.	18	3.91
MB6	Increase education on meth through Extension service, DEA Drug Demand Reduction, trade associations, Ag groups, etc....	18	3.91
TC18	Identify laws that create barriers for access to treatment.	21	3.88
LC15	Provide training and education to rural areas/farmers/community watch on the risks of meth and opportunities to be a part of the solution.	22	3.86
C3	Create DEC protocol through a statewide task force involving CPS, DOJ, prosecutors and Law Enforcement including local and statewide protocols.	23	3.85
LC11	Increase education and training for all judges, especially on meth-related issues.	24	3.80
C4	Set up cross-jurisdiction, cross-agency training agenda to train agencies involved in implementing a DEC model and establish appropriate protocols statewide.	24	3.80
TC15	Analyze treatment solutions regarding capacity and access.	26	3.74
TC12	Develop a positive/hopeful community media campaign.	26	3.74
TC5	Develop a model of standardized care for treatment of meth users: identify national associations and state organizations for assistance in delivering information and training on best practices for diagnosis and treatment of meth addiction.	28	3.72

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P12	Provide incentives to limit access to chemicals such as anhydrous ammonia and pseudoephedrine (OK law).	29	3.71
YE2	Standardize license procedures for all residential/non-residential therapeutic or behavioral treatment programs.	29	3.71
LC18	Locate Criminal Justice Information Network terminals on reservations so that tribes can access criminal records.	31	3.69
C11	Explore the feasibility of using drug court criteria (making progress) for exceptions in serving meth impacted kids.	32	3.68
TC17	Configure existing resources to support the reintegration of people in treatment: opportunities for education, housing, employment, child care, etc....	32	3.68
LC10	Implement better training of Law Enforcement by prosecutors in criminal law to improve the quality of investigations, case management, and expert witness testimony.	32	3.68
MB7	Develop a campaign to educate and motivate the public, address apathy through education, establish a shock value of the problem, and encourage ongoing education and community awareness to generate commitment.	32	3.68
LC17	Strengthen victim rights information laws from “may” to “shall” be informed.	36	3.65
C7	Pursue joint ventures by integrating law enforcement with CPS.	36	3.65
LC8	Increase training for county attorneys to better prosecute meth-related cases.	36	3.65
P8	Involve youth in program planning across sectors.	36	3.65
TC4	Establish a Drug Czar or Drug Council to provide direction and leadership at the executive level, establish an interagency coordination mechanism, develop MOU’s where needed, provide cross-training, develop new protocols and procedures, develop accountability mechanism.	40	3.64
MB3	Educate key stakeholders, choose leaders, commit to teamwork and support, and define roles and responsibilities.	41	3.62
TC13	Identify, expand, or create successful treatment mentoring programs.	42	3.61
LC1	Coordinate local, state, and federal efforts through a drug czar or central entity to take the lead and reduce duplication of services.	42	3.61

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LC14	Find incentives to encourage farmers to lock up anhydrous ammonia.	44	3.57
P14	Celebrate and recognize community service.	44	3.57
TC14	Conduct community focus groups to define and frame problems.	46	3.56
P7	Increase input from youth through youth facilitated focus groups, forums, or summits.	47	3.54
LC6	Create outreach into hard to reach communities.	48	3.52
LC3	Sponsor the development of community advisory councils for law enforcement to engage key community partners with law enforcement to address meth.	48	3.52
LC4	Develop youth councils as a way to engage youth.	48	3.52
TC10	Require all certified and licensed professionals in Montana to obtain the minimum standards of continuing education.	51	3.50
P13	Encourage individuals to be active role models for families and communities.	52	3.49
LC12	Provide state of the art leadership training for criminal justice professionals.	52	3.49
YE3	Compile statistical data to send to the state licensing board to ensure the safety of residents and effectiveness of treatment.	54	3.48
LC13	Establish mobile units-regional hubs for cleanup response in rural areas.	55	3.47
YE1	Expand family drug courts to include employer involvement as an effective intervention strategy with meth-involved families.	56	3.46
C8	Allocate funding to first-line responders to clandestine drug labs including the fire department, law enforcement, and CPS.	56	3.46
P4	Develop a family support network involving neighbors, school, churches, etc...	56	3.46
P9	Team with labor, business, and industry to develop alternatives, programs, trainers, and apprenticeships.	59	3.45
LC2	Engage community resources through a proactive approach using community policing.	60	3.44

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P3	Create a well-integrated mentoring program throughout the state of Montana.	62	3.43
P2	Provide meaningful incentives for parent participation in prevention services such as food, babysitter, toys, and clothes.	62	3.43
YE6	Develop a long-term, sustained state of the art educational program –OJJDP.	63	3.40
LC9	Increase pre-trial supervision through additional probation officers, other supervision alternatives such as private sector, and electronic monitoring.	64	3.38
TC9	Develop a uniform form for all agencies to use for intake and case management and disseminate it to all providers working with the family or individual.	65	3.37
P5	Develop an accurate understanding of the motivation for use of meth through focus groups and/or interviews with youth, adults, and users.	65	3.37
C6	Define what a case is and define a manageable case load in statute and increase funding as case loads increase.	67	3.36
P11	Develop a Recognition Program for employers who encourage family involvement.	68	3.34
C5	Co-locate agency liaisons such as a Child Protective Services (CPS) worker at drug task force or law enforcement with CPS.	69	3.32
TC8	Create one primary case manager to coordinate services to families or individuals.	70	3.31
YE5	Make the judicial system responsible for enforcing parental financial liability statutes currently in effect in Montana law.	71	3.27
P6	Develop a useable tool for community assessment statewide to address the lack of regionally specific research.	72	3.25
TC11	Decentralize the Montana chemical dependent center into three facility-based programs located in the planning regions.	73	3.24
TC16	Create a methamphetamine use prevention foundation that will generate revenue for treatment.	73	3.24
YE4	Hold parents financially accountable for enabling or contributing to crimes committed by their children.	75	3.21
P10	Provide incentive programs for employers to encourage or promote more family involvement by employees.	76	3.19

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MB2	Establish monthly meetings to create a general understanding of issues and of each group's role or piece of the puzzle to respond to the problem.	77	3.07
LC19	Expand detention facilities: find other kinds of secure facilities or incarceration options, and place detention facilities away from neighborhoods.	78	2.75