

NATIONAL LEADERSHIP FORUM ON ICE – COMPENDIUM OF JURISDICTIONAL ACHIEVEMENTS

OVERARCHING STRATEGIES

NATIONAL

The Ministerial Council on Drug Strategy (MCDS) has agreed to the development of a **National Amphetamine-Type Stimulants Strategy**, which will be developed by the Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing on behalf of MCDS. The Strategy will provide a national framework for addressing issues associated with amphetamine-type stimulants, including methamphetamines such as Ice. Funding will be provided from the National Psychostimulants Initiative (see below).

AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT

The Australian Government is supporting a **National Psychostimulants Initiative (NPI)**, which aims to identify and disseminate good practice models and approaches for the treatment of psychostimulant use. In addition to supporting broad strategic projects such as the National Amphetamine-Type Stimulants Strategy (see above), the NPI also funds initiatives to improve treatment outcomes for psychostimulant users. Examples of the latter are provided below under “Treatment and Other Support Responses”.

INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL TRENDS, PREVALENCE AND IMPACTS

NATIONAL

National research comprises work of national research centres such as the National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre (NDARC). The Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing has funded a conjoint psychostimulant position at NDARC to undertake research in a number of areas including methamphetamine. The research undertaken by NDARC includes establishing a multi-site methamphetamine cohort study to examine, among other things, factors predictive of abstinence, psychiatric morbidity, criminal involvement and contact with the health and criminal justice system.

The National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund (NDLERF) promotes quality evidence-based practice in drug law enforcement to prevent and reduce the harmful effects of licit and illicit drug use in Australian society. NDLERF aims to facilitate the research, evaluation and review of drug law enforcement as it relates to licit and illicit drug markets; assess the impact that the policies and practices of the law enforcement sector and other stakeholders have on each other and on law enforcement and drug harm reduction outcomes; and enhance the role of law enforcement personnel in the research, development, piloting and evaluation of innovative licit and illicit drug law enforcement practices including community based approaches.

NDLERF is comprised of representatives from law enforcement agencies from all States and Territories, the Australian Federal Police, the Australian Customs Service, the Australian Government Attorney-General's Department, the Australian Government Department of Health

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and Ageing, and a health agency from one of the States or Territories (currently Northern Territory).

The Australian Government funds the ***Illicit Drug Reporting System***, which is a national survey of heroin, methamphetamine, cocaine and cannabis markets in Australia. Coordinated by the National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, the survey is intended to serve as a strategic warning system, identifying emerging trends of local and national concern in illicit drug markets.

On a triennial basis, the Australian Government funds the ***National Drug Strategy Household Survey (NDSHS)***. This report provides findings and analysis on the prevalence of drug use, drug-related behaviours and incidents, and support for drug-related policy and legislation.

The ***Australian Secondary Schools Alcohol and Drug (ASSAD) survey*** is the largest and most reliable national source of prevalence and drug-related behaviour information about the use of alcohol, tobacco and over-the-counter and illicit substances among young people.

NEW ZEALAND

Methamphetamine Action Plan - In 2003, New Zealand developed an action plan for methamphetamine which identified current and proposed actions to address the growing problem of methamphetamine in New Zealand based on the three pillars of the National Drug Policy: demand reduction, supply control, and problem limitation.

National Drug Policy Discretionary Grant Fund - The National Drug Policy Discretionary Grant Fund (NDPDGF), established in 2004, provides government ministers involved with drug policy with access to a pool of funding for new initiatives or projects that fill gaps in drug policy work. The NDPDGF funds:

- High-quality cross-departmental projects that support the advancement of the National Drug Policy
- Projects that fill a gap which would otherwise remain unfilled due to not meeting a particular agency's funding criteria
- Projects that allow for forward planning and fast response by government agencies to changes in current and emerging drug trends.

NZ ADAM - New Zealand Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (NZ-ADAM) is a program, equivalent to the Australian DUMA program, which seeks to measure drug and alcohol use among people who have recently been apprehended by police. It enables the monitoring of drug trends in New Zealand and to assess the impact of illicit drug use on different types of criminal behaviour.

IDMS - The Illicit Drug Monitoring System (IDMS) is comparable to the Australian IDRS and provides timely information on trends in illicit drug use and related harm. The expanded knowledge creates a stronger platform for agencies to put in place effective responses to emerging illicit drug issues. The goals of the IDMS are: to serve as a strategic early warning system, identify emerging trends of local and national concern in illicit drug markets, and provide data in a timely manner.

National Drug Use Surveys - Regular drug use surveys have been conducted since 1990. The Ministry of Health is developing a new Alcohol and Drug survey module in 2007 in order to maintain trend data over time.

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National Drug Intelligence Bureau - The National Drug Intelligence Bureau (NDIB) was established in 1972 to record, disseminate and analyse all information relating to the illicit drug traffic obtained through various sources within New Zealand and overseas. Specifically its role includes:

- Being a focal point for international drug enquiries and enforcement
- Monitoring, analysing and developing Intelligence
- Drug reporting responsibilities
- Authoritative advice on drug issues.

NSW

Drug crime trends - the NSW Government's dedicated Drug Budget for 2003/04-2006/07 includes specific funding for the Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research to conduct special research into drug crime trends including those emerging such as ice and methamphetamines.

Illicit Drug Monitoring Group – an expert group established to monitor and advise the NSW Government on emerging drug trends.

Incident Information Management System (IIMS) - This system guides the notification, prioritisation, investigation, analysis, action and feedback of health care incidents. All serious incidents are reported to the NSW Department of Health via a Reportable Incident Brief and are investigated in detail using a Root Cause Analysis.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Designer Drug Early Warning System (D2EWS) - The system monitors the incidence and clinical effects of intoxicating substances at Royal Adelaide Hospital Emergency Departments. The primary objective of the D2EWS is to determine the range of drug use patterns that result in admission to Emergency Departments. The initiative is used to inform operational police of local illicit drug trends and will enable the development and implementation of timely prevention and intervention strategies in line with the changing picture of substance misuse that have potentially fatal consequences. This is a collaborative project between the Royal Adelaide Hospital Emergency Department, the Drug and Alcohol Services of South Australia and Forensic Science South Australia.

Drug Use Monitoring Australia (DUMA) - In 2005, a Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) Amphetamine Bulletin, was disseminated across SAPOL and government. The Bulletin highlighted the prevalence of methamphetamine use amongst detainees in the two South Australian DUMA sites. DUMA information is also used for policy development.

Relationship between substance use and psychiatric disorders– Drug and Alcohol Services South Australia (DASSA) is conducting a literature review to investigate the relationship, prevalence and impact of psychiatric conditions among those with substance use disorders, and substance use disorders amongst those with psychiatric illness.

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VICTORIA

The Department of Human Services has funded the Australian Research Centre in Sex Health and Society, La Trobe University, to **investigate patterns of ice use amongst the gay and lesbian community in Melbourne**. The final report will provide a picture of the scale of harmful use in the gay community, the risk factors in relation to blood borne viruses and an overview of the responses available.

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

ACT Health, in partnership with the Red Cross Save a Mate Program and the Youth Coalition, is participating in **the National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre's Ecstasy and Related Drugs research project**. The project aims to identify and describe factors that facilitate the provision of drug information by peers to young people at nightclubs.

QUEENSLAND

The joint Crime and Misconduct Commission and Queensland Health **Amphetamines in Queensland Research Project** is being replicated. The first research study was undertaken in 2002. The study details findings about amphetamine users and their health problems and will guide the development and delivery of Queensland Health programs.

Queensland Health is also leading **research on the patterns and nature of Injection Related Injuries and Diseases (IRID project)** in order to find ways of reducing the damage and harms caused by people injecting amphetamines.

NORTHERN TERRITORY

The Northern Territory Police facilitated the **Drug Use Monitoring Australia, (DUMA) data collection** conducted by the Australian Institute of Criminology during 2006. The Data will be used to assist in policy development and a possible change in legislation to reschedule amphetamines.

DRUG TRAFFICKING ACROSS NATIONAL AND JURISDICTIONAL BORDERS

AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT

The **Australian Federal Police** (AFP) aims to disrupt transnational syndicates offshore to ensure illicit drugs are seized at the earliest opportunity and with the greatest law enforcement impact. The AFP has an extensive network of out-posted AFP Liaison Officers in 28 countries and collaborates with international partners through a range of mechanisms. This includes the activities of the Law Enforcement Co-operation Program (LECP), which focuses on building partnerships with overseas law enforcement agencies, and the provision of precursor and clandestine laboratory investigative assistance to international police agencies. The AFP has also signed MoUs on Combating Transnational Crime and Enhancing Cooperation with various international law enforcement agencies.

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Customs uses its network of international representatives to progress policy and operational initiatives in relation to ATS and their precursors. Australia has in place bilateral agreements with a number of overseas Customs administrations to enhance the exchange of information related to Customs activities including ATS-related matters. Customs provided illicit drug and explosive precursor detection and handling training to Indonesia Customs in 2005 and other law enforcement agencies in Malaysia and Philippines during 2006.

Customs has delivered a number of domestic training courses to prepare its officers to detect and handle precursor chemicals and equipment imported for use in illicit drug manufacturing.

Project PRISM is an international project aimed at preventing the diversion of chemical precursors used in the manufacture of ATS. The International Narcotics Control Board of the United Nations coordinates the project and Customs is the central national authority for Australia's participation. Customs is also a member of the Project PRISM Task Force, the governing body of the Project. In this capacity, Customs acts as the regional focal point for Oceania.

South Pacific Precursor Control Forum (SPPCF) – was initiated by Australia in 2007. It aims to contribute to preventing the manufacture of ATS and the diversion of precursor chemicals into illicit drug manufacture in the Pacific region. Eight of the ten member countries met at the inaugural forum in Sydney on 28 February – 1 March 2007. They worked to establish Terms of Reference and a draft Work Program for addressing ATS and precursors in the Pacific. The forum considered a range of ATS and precursor awareness-raising, regulatory, legislative, law enforcement and capacity-building issues relevant to the region. Members agreed to examine their existing precursor regulations as well as investigate their capacity for information sharing, forensic capability, technical assistance, public awareness and education. In the long term, it was agreed that the SPPCF should develop a Regional Strategic Plan to respond to ATS and precursor control.

Asian Collaborative Group on Local Precursor Control (ACoG) - was established in 2006. It aims to complement existing law enforcement initiatives in the region by focusing on best practice regulatory, administrative and legislative policies to prevent precursor diversion within national borders. This recognises that for legitimate chemicals to enter the illicit market, diversion needs to take place either within international or domestic trade. Other activities are focused on international trade. The 16 member countries gathered for the second meeting of this Group in Tokyo in February 2007 and adopted a work program and action plan. The UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs adopted a resolution in March 2007 recognising the establishment of ACoG, its value to the region, and the need for other regions to consider adoption of similar mechanisms to deal with local precursor controls.

National Strategy to Prevent the Diversion of Precursor Chemicals into Illicit Drug Manufacture (National Precursor Strategy) – funded and chaired by the Commonwealth Government, the National Precursor Strategy contributes to the supply reduction strategic priority of the *National Illicit Drug Strategy* by stopping legitimately available chemicals being used to make illicit synthetic drugs.

The **National Working Group on the Prevention of the Diversion of Precursor Chemicals (National Precursor Working Group)** was established by the Australian Government to assist in the development and implementation of the National Strategy.

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The law enforcement component of the *Amphetamine-Type Stimulants package* comprises the following measures at total funding of \$37.9 million over four years:

- The Australian Crime Commission's *Response to the Production and Distribution of Amphetamines and Other Synthetic Drugs* measure will improve illicit drugs information and intelligence, and investigate organised crime drug distribution networks and methodologies to assist in mitigating the risk of emerging illicit drug trends at a cost of \$20 million.
- The Australian Crime Commission's *National Illicit Drug Strategy: Enhanced Technical Capability* (Additional Funding) measure will enhance capacity for telecommunication and data interception capacity, which will assist the targeting and disruption of serious and organised criminal groups and individuals involved in the manufacture, importation and distribution of illicit drugs at a cost of \$4.3 million.
- The Australian Federal Police's *Amphetamine-Type Stimulants Enhanced Investigative Capacity* measure will enhance the Australian Federal Police's capacity to pursue amphetamine-type stimulants investigation work by establishing a team with the skills, training, capacity and equipment to be rapidly deployed anywhere in Australia or the Asia Pacific region at short notice to investigate significant amphetamine-type stimulant-related offences, at a cost of \$5.9 million.
- The Australian Federal Police's *Expansion of the International Liaison Officer Network* measure will increase the flow of criminal intelligence and the number of joint operations with foreign police agencies concerning the production and trafficking of amphetamine-type stimulants, at a cost of \$4.5 million.
- Customs' *Expansion of Reference Spectral Libraries, Upgrade of Spectroscopic Detection Fleet, and Installation of Portable Fumehoods at Container Examination Facilities* measure will enhance detection of methamphetamine, other synthetic drugs and their precursors at the Australian border at a cost of \$1.3 million.
- The Australian Institute of Criminology's *Drug Use Monitoring in Australia Expansion* measure will add two new sites to collect data from police detainees in Melbourne and Darwin to further improve the Government's evidence base and understanding of amphetamine-type stimulants markets, offenders' use and treatment needs, at a cost of \$1.9 million.

NEW ZEALAND

Development of a wider *protocol with the Pharmacy Council of New Zealand governing the sale of over the counter pseudoephedrine* bearing medicines is being undertaken with a likely implementation date for late 2007. In addition the New Zealand Police are interested in replicating the Australian Project STOP protocols in terms of further enhancing domestic controls over pseudoephedrine.

The New Zealand Police cooperate with a wide range of international law enforcement agencies in terms of the exchange of information and intelligence on transnational criminal syndicates engaged in the trafficking of methamphetamine and precursor chemicals.

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The New Zealand Police are represented at, and contribute to, a wide range of **key international forums** including the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Heads of National Law Enforcement Agency Meeting (HONLEA), the International Drug Enforcement Conference (IDEC) Far East Working Group, the Transnational Targeting Network (TTN), Australian National Chemical Diversion Congress, the Asian Collaborative Group on Local Precursor Control and the 1st Australasian Amphetamine Conference.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Operations COVER and COPARTNER - SAPOL has been working in partnership with the Australian Federal Police and the Australian Customs Service to disrupt the importation of pseudoephedrine and its use in the manufacture of methamphetamine in South Australia.

TASMANIA

Tasmania Police has established partnerships with transport operators to raise awareness, detect and disrupt the importation of precursors and controlled drugs into Tasmania.

PREVENTION, EDUCATION AND COMMUNITY RESPONSES

AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT

A third phase of Australia's **National Drugs Campaign** will continue to raise community awareness around the harms associated with drug use and will target illicit drug use among young Australians. The third phase will include a focus on amphetamine-type stimulants. The Campaign will build upon the two previous phases of campaign activity, which targeted parents and young people to increase community awareness on the harms caused by illicit drugs.

An additional \$9.2 million will also enhance the third phase of the **National Drugs Campaign to include a focus on methamphetamine**, including its highly potent form Ice. A new television commercial on Ice will be developed to complement existing commercials on cannabis, ecstasy and amphetamines. An updated version of the parents' booklet *Talking with your kids about drugs* will also be distributed to all households and drug prevention resources will be developed for teachers to use in school based drug education.

The Australian Government also actively supports the Alcohol and other Drugs Council of Australia **Drug Action Week**, a national week of activities to raise awareness about alcohol and other drug issues and to promote the achievements of those who work to reduce drug related harm.

Through the **National School Drug Education Strategy (NSDES)** the Australian Government has developed a range of resources and initiatives that assist schools and the broader school community to deliver effective drug education and prevent the harm that substance abuse can cause young people. The Resilience Education and Drug Information (REDI) suite of resources focuses on preventing and reducing drug abuse by helping students to develop the knowledge, skills and attitudes they need to become more resilient young people.

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During 2007 the Australian Government Department of Education Science and Training (DEST) is developing a **website** containing information and strategies to assist young people in their understanding of the dangers of ecstasy and related drugs use, including methamphetamines. The content will be targeted at teachers, to support their delivery of effective drug information; at students to provide credible and accurate information and advice; and at their parents, to provide readily available and easily understood information to assist them to communicate with their teenagers on ERDs related issues. NSDES is funded through the National Illicit Drugs Strategy.

The “**don’t carry drugs anytime, anywhere**” poster issues a stark warning to travellers of the dire consequences of trying to take illegal drugs overseas, with copies of the poster placed at every international airport around Australia

NEW ZEALAND

CAYAD - The Community Action Youth and Drugs (CAYAD) initiative arose in response to major problems associated with drugs and young people. This initiative is a way of assisting communities to develop strategies to address drug issues and in the process become stronger. The main features of CAYAD projects include:

- Community ownership of issues and solutions and commitment to the process to address risk factors and conditions affecting community safety and wellbeing. They promote problem-solving processes that recognise the influence of broader socio-economic factors on public health. Addressing community norms, support systems and structures are essential features of this approach.
- Formative evaluation through partnerships with research organisations to aid project development and accountability
- Skills development of local project workers as resource people for their communities
- Skills mix of team-workers at both local and national advocacy levels
- Project cohesion through the ‘Bro’ factor front-line community role models.

URGE Website - Urge/Whakamanawa is a youth information service created to assist young people ‘*work it out*’ by providing youth-friendly information so as to improve their health and wellbeing. It is a web-based service with information about alcohol, drugs, sex, stress and other topics of interest. The site is designed and written for young people who live in New Zealand, particularly targeting those aged 15-18 years. The site was established to build a bridge between young people and youth services.

Dance Party Guidelines - The Ministry of Health publishes dance party guidelines to help dance party promoters who plan, manage, and operate dance events with the principles of best practice to safeguard the health and safety of people attending the events.

Alcohol Drug Helpline - The alcohol drug helpline offers free confidential information, insight and support on any problem issue or query about drinking or drug talking.

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NSW

“Club Drugs” Campaign - A NSW Health Community Drug Strategies program aimed at young ecstasy users who also engage in poly-drug use of other substances, including ‘ice’. The campaign includes referrals to emergency help, counselling and treatment.

Getting it Together - The program targets vulnerable young people between the ages of 12 and 18 whose drug and or alcohol use is problematic and who are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless. It provides case management for young people and brokerage to purchase additional services, for example, emergency accommodation.

Gateways - Targets secondary students who are at risk of drug use, and aims to maintain their links with schools.

Secondary school resources – A “Frequently Asked Questions: Marijuana, Ecstasy and Amphetamine” information pamphlet is distributed to secondary school students to inform them of the harm caused by these drugs. It is also included in the End of Year Celebration Kit distributed annually to Year 12 students. A new magazine for students leaving school and TAFE includes information on the health and legal consequences of risk-taking behaviour, particularly relating to drugs and alcohol with information on amphetamines and ecstasy.

Red Cross ‘Save a mate’ – program aims to support young people and promote health and wellbeing through education on key health issues, in particular those related to alcohol, other drug use and mental health.

Family Drug Support (FDS) - provides support for families and friends of users. FDS provides a national 24-hour, seven-day telephone helpline, website and a number of electronic and print resources for family and carers of people with problematic drug use.

The Stepping Stones course – is a 27-hour program that guides families through the process of dealing with drugs and developing resilience, and is also available through FDS.

Drug Info @ Your Local Library (formerly Di@yll) - is a partnership with the State Library of NSW to provide the community with access to a range of reliable Alcohol and Other Drug (AOD) resources and referral points.

Community Drug Action Teams (CDATs)- are the main vehicle for the community mobilisation strategy at a local level. CDATs are a coalition of government, non-government, community representatives and local agencies who work together to take action towards reducing the harmful effect of drugs and alcohol in their local community. A number of CDATs have begun planning and implementing ‘ice’ specific initiatives.

NSW Drug and Alcohol Workforce Development Council - The state plan for Alcohol and Other Drug (AOD) workforce development, *Drug and Alcohol Issues: An Agenda for Workforce Development in NSW*, was launched in November 2005. Goal 1 of the plan: *Grow the Capacity of the Workforce to Prevent and Minimise Drug and Alcohol Problems* specifically targets development of the workforce in preventing and minimising harm from amphetamine use. Under *Strategy 2.1: Enable the development of priority skills for the workforce* the plan includes the

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following Objective: *Facilitate learning of specialist skills for treating the increasing use of particular drugs e.g. amphetamines.*

Train-the-trainer program - for frontline workers aims to better equip them in the treatment of psychostimulants including methamphetamines. Participants of this training have been able to form a network within which further training can be implemented at a local level on an as-needed basis.

A Families and Carers Training Resource - for frontline drug and alcohol workers who work with families affected by drug issues. The Kit contains practical and relevant information for workers who are not drug and alcohol specialists. A culturally appropriate resource is currently under development for Aboriginal families and carers.

Funding has been provided to the **AIDS Council of NSW (ACON) and the National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre (NDARC)** to conduct joint research on the gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgender (GLBT) communities' use of drugs and safe sex practices. ACON published a health information brochure on crystal methamphetamine in late 2005.

Caseworker Development Course and **Regional Training Course** programs are operated by the Department of Community Services to train DoCS staff to identify the short and long-term consequences of drug use and assess risk of harm in developing realistic case plans.

VICTORIA

Victorian Amphetamine Strategy - a Victorian Amphetamine Taskforce has been established, chaired by the Minister for Mental Health to provide expert advice and develop a long term strategy to tackle ice and amphetamines in Victoria. This strategy is being developed in consultation with the broader community and the alcohol and drug sector and will provide the framework for a comprehensive and coordinated statewide response to the problem of amphetamine use.

Vivaid - provides illicit drug overdose prevention and education for clients and workers. (*Department of Human Services provides funding*)

RaveSafe - a peer education initiative that targets drug users who attend rave parties. RaveSafe attends a minimum of 12 raves/parties annually, distributing health promotion resources to thousands of partygoers each year. (*DHS provides funding*)

A **Code of Practice** between Government and promoters/operators of dance parties has been developed to minimise harm and increase safety for patrons. The Code has been widely distributed to promoters/operators of dance parties and to licensed venues. The Victorian Government will review the Code of Practice and consider a more detailed response to reduce harms in relation to the use of methamphetamines in these venues.

Victorian Government Workforce Development Strategy - Turning Point has also undertaken a training needs analysis for workers in the alcohol and other drug services field. Nine statewide professional development training courses on amphetamines were delivered to workers in the alcohol and other drug services field, nine 'party drug' training courses were delivered to this field in 2004-05, and a further six training courses were delivered in 2005-06.

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In December 2006 the Transport Accident Commission launched a **public education campaign** to inform motorists that all booze buses will soon be testing for drugs. This included TV, radio and internet advertising as well as outdoor signage and cricket sponsorship.

Community Education Campaign - The Victorian Government has committed \$1 million to a state-wide public awareness campaign to discourage young people from using amphetamines and cannabis. The campaign will aim to raise awareness of the risks associated with use of methamphetamines, particularly ice.

Information for Parents: \$100,000 has been allocated to provide parents of every teenager in Victoria with an information brochure outlining the risks of ice and where to get help from Victorian services.

QUEENSLAND

The **'Ice-Breaker' Strategy** includes the establishment of a Taskforce comprised of intergovernmental representatives to oversee a range of initiatives to reduce harms related to amphetamine-type substance use, including:

- Development of a statewide education campaign targeting young people about the dangers of ice to prevent and mitigate addiction;
- Statewide assessment of public and non-government drug treatment facilities and other interventions currently available, identification of service gaps and the development of recommendations to improve responses for people with problems with ATS use and dependence;
- Legislative amendments to ensure the prohibition of retail sale, supply and display of 'ice pipes';
- Pseudoephedrine education and enforcement initiative that aims to reduce the prescription and distribution of precursors by general practitioners and pharmacists.

The **Amphetamine Peer Outreach Education Project** will provide education to amphetamine injectors across South East Queensland, via peer networks. This will provide targeted education and information, referral to treatment and other health services and encourage amphetamine users to access Needle and Syringe Programs.

The **Ravesafe Initiative** provides peer education and harm reduction strategies for young people experiencing drug-related problems at rave parties, dance parties, licensed venues, concerts, and social events.

'Putting the Brakes on Speed' - A community awareness project marketed in Real Estate, Hotel/Motel Accommodation, Pharmacists and the Chemical and Scientific Industry utilising posters, brochures and other marketing materials.

Awareness presentations are made to the general community and key stakeholders together with disseminating material developed through "Putting the Brakes on Speed".

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The Ravesafe Peer Helper Program is being delivered in partnership with Community Solutions. It provides information, including drug education, and support through a peer helper program which promotes safe environments at nightclubs, dance music/rave venues located in Brisbane, Sunshine Coast and the Gold Coast.

Queensland led the development of new **National Amphetamine Education Resources** that are being rolled out across Queensland to key health workers from Government and non-government agencies. These resources have now been funded by the Commonwealth for use in all other States.

Queensland Health also led the development of a comprehensive package of **amphetamine information resources** for frontline workers in the police, emergency services, corrections and health sectors to assist generalist workers who come into contact with individuals affected by amphetamines. Queensland Health is presently disseminating the health care resource (*Psychostimulant Information for Health Care Workers*).

As part of the COAG funded *Queensland Illicit Drug Diversion Initiative*, Queensland's illicit drug diversion workforce (including Court Diversion treatment staff), are being **trained in the referral and management of patients with methamphetamine toxicity**.

TASMANIA

An Interagency Working Group on Drugs has finalised a **Tasmanian Psychostimulants Action Plan** to coordinate efforts to:

- Reduce the supply and availability of illicit drugs and precursors;
- Work with the dance party industry to develop guidelines for safer environments;
- Build resilience in young people;
- Develop information resources for young people, the community, police and health professionals; and
- Provide timely and appropriate intervention and linking of people to health services.

Tasmania Police is hosting the **National Chemical Diversion Conference** to be held in Hobart in September 2007.

Tasmania Police has developed brochures for the community to provide guidance and information about the risks associated with clan labs, how to identify a clan lab in operation and how to report suspicious behaviour or criminal activity.

The Tasmania Police Chemical Diversion Desk is responsible for coordinating information received about suspicious equipment/precursor purchases and raising awareness of this issue within the community.

Tasmania Police conducts regular visits to community pharmacies to provide face to face contact, to enable checks of pharmacy records relating to the sale of pseudoephedrine medicines and to provide security advice where appropriate.

Tasmania Police uses the media to convey to the public the potential for prosecution and of the health issues associated with the use of all illicit drugs including ATS.

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SOUTH AUSTRALIA

The Impact of Alcohol and Other Drugs in the Workplace – DASSA has developed Guidelines for addressing alcohol and other drug related harm in the workplace. The final report is publicly available from the SafeWork SA website. The final report and recommendations arising from the research, have been submitted to the SafeWork SA Advisory Committee for consideration.

The ***Clean Needle Program*** undertakes a number of activities related to amphetamine type substances. ATS related training, including the *Psychostimulants and Managing Challenging Behaviour workshop*, a *Clean Needle Program licensing workshop*, which includes a component on ATS and related issues (psychosis, trends etc) the distribution of *ATS education resources* through Clean Needle Program outlets.

Guidelines for Safer Dance Parties – Guidelines have been developed in collaboration with a range of key stakeholders. These Guidelines aim to reduce the harm arising from the use of ecstasy and related drug use among young people involved in the dance party scene. The Guidelines assist key stakeholders including promoters, police and emergency services in the safe management of dance party events where illicit drugs including methamphetamines are used. The guidelines continue to be promoted to dance event promoters including the ***Dance Party Community Stakeholders Forum***. This Forum facilitates collaboration around issues within the dance party scene among Government, non-government and industry stakeholders.

Illicit Drug Seizures Media Policy – SAPOL has developed this policy to utilise media opportunities following the discovery of clandestine drug laboratories or significant drug seizures to reinforce to the public the dangers of:

- Psychostimulants and other illicit drugs
- The inherent hazards of clandestine drug manufacture processes.

The policy focuses on identifying the number of street deals rather than the dollar value of the seizure.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Development of a Code of Practice between Government and promoters/operators of dance parties and licensed venues to promote safety for patrons and to minimise harm.

The Drug Aware amphetamine prevention education program aims to prevent and/or delay the uptake of amphetamine use and increase access to support services at an early stage.

The ***Night Venues and Entertainment Events Program (NVEEP)*** includes a drug user education program, staff risk management training, policy development, policy implementation and enforcement to reduce the risk factors among the high-risk group of people who attend night venues.

The ***Amphetamine Education Strategy*** complements the NVEEP and aims to prevent and delay uptake and reduce the harms associated with ATS use. The ***Summer Campaign*** is targeted to minimising and linking users to services.

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The WA **School Drug Education Project** is a partnership program providing teacher training and curriculum materials for years K to 12 supported by regional networks of teachers and community agencies. The *In Touch* School Drug Counselling Program supports early intervention by teachers and school psychologists. These programs include attention to ATS including dexamphetamine.

The **Drug Overdose Prevention Program (DROPP)** aims to encourage and support drug users, agency staff, mainstream health workers and the wider community to enhance strategies to prevent and respond effectively to accidental drug overdoses and other drug-related harm, including toxicity related to amphetamine use.

Local Drug Action Groups Inc. is a not for profit, community network of 60 Local Drug Action Groups currently operating throughout Western Australia including remote Aboriginal communities. They work in partnership with the Government of Western Australia to undertake a range of activities to prevent and reduce drug related harm in their local communities. Emphasis is on local and practical action and grass roots community development.

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

An education program targeting street-level users and young adults generally associated with the dance party scene commenced in August 2001. The aim of the package is to educate target groups regarding the associated risks involved with ecstasy use risks relating to incidents of drug facilitated sexual assault.

The campaign consists of posters, pamphlets, cards and stickers. To date the package has been distributed throughout the ACT to schools, businesses, social and welfare groups and universities, and to all police jurisdictions within Australia. A module for the AFP drug education resource 'Making the Difference' has been prepared for use by Community Policing members.

Education packages were also developed specifically for new recruits and response members. A more detailed package was developed for the Sexual Assault and Investigation Courses.

NORTHERN TERRITORY

Northern Territory Police are pursuing **media and marketing opportunities** in local papers and community papers to raise awareness within the community of the dangers and risks posed by psychostimulants.

The Northern Territory Police are implementing the **School Based Policing program**, which places officers in secondary schools across the NT, with links to the primary schools within their respective regions. The School Based Officers work with education staff to deliver drug education materials. The curriculum "7 Core Themes" contains targeted information based on the requests of school principals or as the need arises for responses to new emerging issues such as amphetamines.

TREATMENT AND OTHER SUPPORT RESPONSES

NATIONAL LEADERSHIP FORUM ON ICE – COMPENDIUM OF JURISDICTIONAL ACHIEVEMENTS

NATIONAL ACTION

National Clinical Guidelines for the management of drug use during pregnancy, birth and the early development years of the newborn have been developed under the auspices of the Ministerial Council on Drug Strategy to support health workers care for newborn babies and pregnant women with a drug or alcohol problem.

AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT

Guidelines for the Management of Acute Behavioural Disturbances. Under the National Psychostimulants Initiative, the Australian Government has funded the development and dissemination the following national guidelines:

- ***A brief cognitive behavioural intervention for regular amphetamine users – A treatment guide***, was launched in November 2003.
- ***Guidelines for General Practitioners*** for the management of patients with psychostimulant use problems (released nationally in 2004).
- ***Guidelines for Police*** for the management of acute behavioural disturbances (released nationally in 2004).
- ***Guidelines for Ambulance Services*** for the management of patients with psychostimulant toxicity (released in September 2006).
- ***Guidelines for Emergency Departments*** for the management of patients with psychostimulant toxicity (released in September 2006).

New funding of \$79.5 million over four years will be provided through the ***Non-Government Organisation Treatment Grants Program*** for providers to maintain and expand current services. It will also help to deliver more tailored services for people to assist them with their drug addiction. For example, there will be more flexible family therapies and detoxification arrangements for people and their families who are trying to fight drug addiction. This will also allow parents with drug addiction and their children to receive services in one setting. The initiative will also meet the particular needs of young people in drug and alcohol treatment by providing additional treatment and residential places for them.

The Australian Government will commit \$22.9 million over two years in new funding to be delivered through the ***Amphetamine-Type Stimulants Treatment Grants Program***. This funding will enable non-government drug and alcohol treatment services to better equip their facilities to provide treatment to users of Ice and other amphetamine-type stimulants.

NEW ZEALAND

Needle Exchange Programme - New Zealand's national NSEP was established in 1987. The purpose of the NSEP is to enable Injecting Drug Users (IDUs) to use a new needle and syringe every time they inject and therefore reduce transmission of blood borne viruses amongst IDUs and in the general population. The program is delivered through approximately 13 peer-based dedicated needle exchanges and 180 pharmacies around New Zealand.

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Mental Health and the drug and alcohol treatment plans - Te Tāhuhu – Improving Mental Health 2005–2015: The second New Zealand Mental Health and Addiction Plan, published by the Ministry of Health aims to improve addiction services and the management of addiction and co-existing mental health problems.

Drugs in Prisons - The Ministries of Health and Justice are jointly leading a review of the interface between mental health/alcohol and other drug (AOD) services and the criminal justice system. The New Zealand Police and the Department of Corrections are contributing to this work. The review is examining issues for the general offender population, as well as for Māori, Pacific peoples, women, and youth. The objective of the review is to develop proposals to improve the way in which the mental health and AOD treatment needs of people within the criminal justice system are met.

Treatment services - New Zealand has 21 District Health Boards charged with meeting the health needs of their populations including the provision of emergency services and treatment for drug dependency.

NSW

The NSW ***Amphetamines, Ecstasy and Cocaine: A Prevention and Treatment Plan*** was released in November 2005 to guide the health sector's response to the abuse of these types of drugs. It covers action for education, early intervention, treatment approaches, research, monitoring and evaluation, special populations, and partnerships to tackle the problems associated with the consumption of these drugs, especially by young people.

New ***Clinical Guidelines for Assessment and Management of Psychostimulant Users*** were also released.

The NSW Stimulant Treatment Program (STP) - trial commenced operation on 30 November 2006. Two sites have been selected for the initial stages of the trial. The program provides a range of services to stimulant users within a stepped care framework. Patients are provided with comprehensive assessment followed by a range of psychosocial and pharmacological treatment interventions. Access to the program is through referral from other services and self-presentation. There will be a direct link between Psychiatric Emergency Care Centres (PECC) and the STP.

Psychiatric Emergency Care Centres - Psychiatric Emergency Care Centres operate a 24-hour brief admission service within the emergency departments at Liverpool, Nepean, St George and St Vincent's Hospitals. Interim Psychiatric Emergency Care Centres have also been established within the emergency departments at Blacktown, Hornsby, Wyong, Campbelltown and Wollongong Hospitals.

The Langton Centre - in South East Sydney has developed an outpatient amphetamine treatment program that engages combination therapy including CBT, narrative therapy, pharmacological interventions and assertive follow-up. This program has been tailored to suit client needs and to deliver a service that addresses all of a patient's needs in the one location. This style of therapy was used in the multi-agency mirtazapine trial between NSW and WA.

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NSW Mental Health Emergency Care (MHEC) program - The MHEC program aims to provide for people presenting to hospital emergency departments with acute mental illness or disorder and at risk of behavioural disturbance and/or substance abuse comorbidity. The Centres are functionally integrated into the mainstream emergency departments service. They provide an opportunity for mental health triage, assessment and behavioural management within the emergency departments for up to 48 hours.

A Medical Restraint Device Trial - has recently commenced in 21 locations around NSW in response to the need for a device to transport patients who are a physical risk to themselves or others often through intoxication by substances such as methamphetamine.

NSW Patient Safety and Clinical Quality Program - A statewide incident management system for Area Health Services was introduced by NSW Health in 2004.

Nepean Drug and Alcohol Service - commenced operations in Western Sydney in July 2005. This new service provides health and welfare support to young people between 12 to 20 years who have a substance abuse problem including methamphetamine use.

Compulsory Drug Treatment Correctional Centre - The Centre, the first in Australia, provides a new rigorous judicial supervision and treatment option. The program allows courts to send entrenched drug offenders to a correctional facility focused on drug treatment and rehabilitation.

Magistrates Early Referral Into Treatment program (MERIT) - MERIT is a court based, pre-plea diversion program under which arrested defendants, with illicit drug use problems including methamphetamine use, may be bailed to undertake treatment and rehabilitation.

SMART Recovery, the Drug and Alcohol Addictions Program and associated Relapse Prevention Program, and the Criminal Conduct and Substance Abuse Treatment Program
The NSW Department of Corrective Services has a range of CBT based programs addressing drug use and offending behaviour with all suitable for treatment of methamphetamine users.

Mental Health Act Review - A review of the Mental Health Act 1990 has been taking place in NSW. A key issue under consideration is the impact on police resources of transporting persons affected by illicit drugs such as ice to hospital and guarding them while they await medical assessment and care.

VICTORIA

Primary Health Services have been established in five 'hotspot' municipalities to address the unmet health needs of injecting drug users. The five hot spots are City of Greater Dandenong, the City of Maribyrnong, the City of Melbourne, the City of Port Phillip and the City of Yarra. An evaluation of the Primary Health Services conducted by Turning Point Alcohol and Drug Centre found the services to have been effective in improving the health and wellbeing of injecting drug users and to provide pathways into drug treatment. The government has extended the funding of primary health services for a further four years.

Needle and Syringe Program (NSP) - DHS has made funds available over two years for an after-hours needle and syringe program. Following discussions, a proposal has been submitted by the Salvation Army's Health Information Exchange (HIE) Primary NSP in St Kilda for a 12-month pilot project, extending opening hours to 24-hours. HIE is Victoria's busiest NSP,

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providing condoms, sterile injecting equipment and safe disposal options for used equipment, as well as information and education around safer injecting practices and referral to other health and welfare services, including Access Health targeting injecting drug users.

A **Mobile Overdose Response Service** operates across Melbourne linking overdose survivors with treatment, and providing crisis support and early intervention for users whose behaviour indicates the use of methamphetamines. In addition, mobile drug safety workers have been appointed at 11 sites across Melbourne and rural Victoria to provide education on drug safety in areas of high drug use. Workers are trained in resuscitation and refer drug users to treatment.

The Melbourne Metropolitan Ambulance Services' Guidelines for Clinical Practice address the management of patients who have taken methamphetamines.

Custodial Health and Alcohol & Drug Nurses Project (CHAD Nurses Project) - DHS and Victoria Police have jointly developed an alcohol and drug treatment support service for prisoners in police cells across Victoria. CHAD nurses provide a timely and accessible health service to people held in police custody by undertaking health assessments of detainees within one working day of incarceration. Detainees with a demonstrable drug problem and who may be experiencing drug withdrawal are offered drug treatment or substitute pharmacotherapy services while they are in detention. CHAD nurses also refer detainees to alcohol and drug services within the community upon release or in prison if sentenced.

Victoria Police has a **Drug Diversion Program**, to divert adult and juvenile offenders detected by police for the use and/or possession of small quantities of illicit drug (other than cannabis) into assessment and treatment programs. Once a person is deemed eligible, the police officer will contact the Drug Diversion Appointment Line to make an appointment for the person to attend assessment and treatment. The person will receive a Drug Diversion Caution Notice with all of the details required to attend the assessment appointment.

Clinical Treatment Guidelines Turning Point Drug and Alcohol Centre has developed - Treatment Guidelines for Methamphetamines- Working with Clients as part of the Clinical Treatment Guidelines series. The Guidelines will provide a range of useful information for working with methamphetamine users, including practical tools and strategies, information sheets and work sheets. The Guidelines were released in March 2007.

Training for Drug and Alcohol Workers - \$100,000 has been allocated to train alcohol and drug workers in the use of the Clinical Guidelines for the Treatment of Methamphetamine Users.

Family Drug Help- \$30,000 has been allocated to train staff and volunteers of the family Drug Helpline and the Drug Information Line in the latest up to date information about ice.

In collaboration with Queensland, NSW and South Australia, The Department of Human Services (VIC) has developed an **amphetamine education resource** to redress a lack of resources around amphetamine use. The resource includes topic-specific information cards to assist frontline workers conducting brief interventions with clients, a recovery guide for amphetamine users, and a manual for NSP workers and other healthcare professionals.

QUEENSLAND

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Ice Breaker Strategy – Statewide assessment of public and non-government drug treatment facilities and other interventions currently available, identification of service gaps and the development of recommendations to improve responses for people with problems with ATS use and dependence.

Dissemination of a CD-ROM - “**Managing Psychostimulant Users**” with appropriate mental health training for police.

Queensland Health’s statewide network of Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Services deliver comprehensive drug treatment, including screening, comprehensive assessment, detoxification, early and brief intervention, and counselling, which includes treatment for amphetamine use and withdrawal. In the last 12 months these services provided over 1,600 episodes of care for people with amphetamines as the principal drug of concern.

A range of services are funded to provide **residential treatment and rehabilitation** services for people with substance use problems of moderate-high complexity, including amphetamine use and dependence

13 new dual diagnosis positions have been funded by Queensland Health’s Mental Health Services to increase the capacity of both mental health and alcohol and drug services to respond to people with dual diagnosis, including amphetamine users who experience psychosis, depression, anxiety and other mental health disorders.

The COAG funded **Queensland Illicit Drug Diversion Initiative** improves the health of clients and reduces their involvement in crime by providing brief (2 hour) through to intensive (6 months) treatment interventions. Amphetamines were a drug of concern for about 14% of *Illicit Court Diversion Program* clients with more than 750 clients in the past 3 years.

Queensland Health’s Drug Court program provides comprehensive treatment and rehabilitation for offenders who are dependent on illicit drugs including amphetamines.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Guidelines for the medical management of patients with methamphetamine-induced psychosis - Prepared to aid emergency, general, medical and psychiatric staff in the treatment of patients with methamphetamine-induced psychosis in emergency settings. The package of resources includes a complete set of guidelines and an abbreviated version for quick reference.

Management of Methamphetamine Psychosis – This research report presents the findings of the Acute Care and the Assertive Community Care Trials, which are part of the Methamphetamine Research Program currently being undertaken by Drug and Alcohol Services South Australia. The trials investigated treatment options for methamphetamine-induced psychosis, and explored the characteristics of individuals presenting with the condition to acute care facilities.

SAPOL General Order relating to Prisoners includes a section titled Prisoners affected by stimulants. This section incorporates the National Drug Strategy’s (NDS) *Guidelines for Police Services*.

NATIONAL LEADERSHIP FORUM ON ICE – COMPENDIUM OF JURISDICTIONAL ACHIEVEMENTS

The **SAPOL Psychostimulant Working Group** comprises members from within SAPOL policy, training and operational areas to oversee the appropriate dissemination of national psychostimulant resources within SAPOL and ensure that the information is integrated into relevant training programs and SAPOL General Orders.

The Adelaide City Watch House Community Nursing Service is a joint initiative between SAPOL and DASSA. Nurses employed by DASSA are located within the Adelaide City Watch House to provide a number of interventions to detainees and to support police.

The Clean Needle Program is an important public health initiative aimed at reducing the spread of blood borne viruses, including Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C and HIV. The program aims to increase access to sterile injecting equipment, education about safer injecting and referrals to primary health care amongst injecting drug users (IDU). The program has developed an outreach project targeting priority populations including young, Aboriginal, homeless and/or sex worker IDU.

Hospitality First Responders Training course - Training developed in partnership with the SA Ambulance Service to assist staff, and the management of hotels, clubs and other licensed venues to appropriately manage the first response to a medical emergency. This includes medical emergencies due to alcohol intoxication, illicit drug use, collapse and trauma that may occur in licensed venues.

Drug and Alcohol Services SA has been conducting **Treatment Trials** for users of amphetamines. This is a five-year project consisting of several phases and involves the development of innovative treatment options for amphetamine users being trialled in specialist drug services. The trials will further enhance and expand treatment options for amphetamine users. An important outcome of this project has been to raise the profile of amphetamine treatment in specialist services and in the community, as well as provide more options for clients and additional staff to administer this treatment.

Manuals for treatment are being developed and will be disseminated, together with training. DASSA's Clinical Advisory Service will also provide advice to practitioners on the treatment of clients on an ongoing basis, using and building on the expertise gained through the project.

Alcohol, Substance & Smoking Involvement Screening Test (ASSIST) questionnaire - The DASSA World Health Organization (WHO) Collaborating Centre for Research in the Treatment of Drug and Alcohol Problems has played a major role in developing the Alcohol, Substance & Smoking Involvement Screening Test (ASSIST) questionnaire. This instrument is a simple method of screening for hazardous or harmful use of alcohol, tobacco and illicit drugs in primary care settings.

Police Drug Diversion Initiative (PDDI) – The PDDI diverts juvenile and adult offenders detected for simple possession offences relating to possession of illicit drugs and or related equipment (excluding cannabis related offences for adults) into drug assessment and treatment services.

Save a Mate - South Australia Police contribute to the Australian Red Cross, South Australia, Save-a-Mate program, by providing advice and participating on the Reference

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Group. The program aims to reduce incidents of harm and fatalities associated with the use of alcohol and other drugs by young people aged between 12-25 years.

TASMANIA

The Tasmania Illicit Drug Diversion Initiative enables Tasmania Police officers to use their discretion to divert minor ATS offenders to health providers for education, counselling or appropriate treatment.

The resource *Psychostimulants – management of Acute Behavioural Disturbances Guidelines for Police Services* has been distributed to all Tasmania Police officers to complement training.

Tasmania Police Manual sets out clear procedures covering detention and care of drug affected offenders.

NORTHERN TERRITORY

NT Police Custody Manual extensively covers care and wellbeing of intoxicated offenders regarding both alcohol and other drugs.

Research is being undertaken with Western Laboratories to examine previous years urine drug screen results to allow the correlation of relationships between various drugs and a decrease or increase in drug use whilst on treatment programs.

Increased liaison with Mental Health Services has resulted in a number of shared case management episodes with co-morbid clients.

Within specialist clinical services, violence and aggressive acts toward staff and other clients has resulted in substantial **upgrades to building design and security** including the installation of a duress alarm system designed to allow an immediate response to violent and unacceptable behaviour.

Alcohol and other Drugs Services (ADS) moved to a case management system in 2004. This allows closer supervision of clients with a focus of changing drug use behaviours. ADS case managers work in conjunction with the ADS clinical team to devise ways of increasing clients motivation to cease extraneous drug use.

The **Northern Territory Illicit Drug Diversion Initiative** commenced in 2002 and consists of two separate programs:

- The Northern Territory Illicit Drug Pre Court Diversion Program (NTIDPCDP), administered through the Northern Territory Police, allows Police to divert first time drug offenders in possession of non-trafficable quantity of drugs to education and treatment, to expiate the offence in lieu of court proceedings; and

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- The Court Referral Evaluation and Drug Intervention Treatment program, Northern Territory (CREDIT NT) is administered through the NT Department of Justice and provides a system of diverting substance users arrested for drug related offences, into treatment programs.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

The resource ***Psychostimulants – management of Acute Behavioural Disturbances Guidelines for Police Services*** distributed to police officers within WA Police along with a training package.

A statewide network of ***Community Drug Service Teams*** provides treatment services including outpatient residential (detoxification and rehabilitation) to amphetamine users and their families. All services are skilled to deal with amphetamines. A neuropsychology assessment service is based at the Drug and Alcohol Office's Next Step East Perth Centre.

In Western Australia Next Step in research partnership with the Langton Centre NDS, have been ***testing the efficacy of mirtazapine*** in the treatment of amphetamine withdrawal and narrative therapy as an adjunctive treatment in placebo and active groups.

In Western Australia ***treatment services*** are offered through:

- A statewide network of ***Community Drug Service Teams*** that provide counselling and treatment services to amphetamine users and their families. They also support local communities in implementing prevention campaigns.
- A comprehensive range of ***non-government organisations*** including specialist youth, women's and family services offering outpatient and residential counselling and programs.
- The ***Drug and Alcohol Office Next Step Drug and Alcohol Services***, which comprise a specialist clinic providing outpatient services, a residential detoxification centre, which includes dedicated beds for Aboriginal patients and clinics throughout the metropolitan area.

A neuropsychology assessment service is based at ***Next Step's East Perth Centre***.

Clinical Guidelines for the Management of Acute Amphetamine Related Problems have been produced for the management of acute amphetamine-related problems in health settings. This was a joint initiative between the Drug and Alcohol Office and Office of Mental Health. Training for use of the guidelines is being rolled out statewide.

The State Dual Diagnosis Planning Group is an expert planning and advisory group of key senior and consumer and carer representatives from the mental health and alcohol and drug sectors in Western Australia.

The role of the group is to facilitate the development, implementation and evaluation of effective and appropriate service delivery for people with alcohol and drug and mental illness comorbidities. Current projects include:

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- Development of formal and robust linkages between local alcohol and drug and mental health by establishing formal memoranda of understanding between key agencies, and
- Capacity building through joint practice development initiatives.

The WA Diversion Program (WADP) consists of a number of early intervention police and court diversion strategies that provide offenders with drug related problems access to drug treatment in government and non-government agencies. The WADP is funded through the Council of Australian Governments' Illicit Drug Diversion Initiative. An increased emphasis on diversion initiatives will see services increased especially in regional areas.

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

Practical Guide: Persons In Custody, clearly outlines the responsibility of police when taking a person into custody when under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol. A specific guideline for dealing with people under the influence of psychostimulants is currently being developed.

ACT Diversion strategies provide a graded response to illicit drug offences and demonstrate a partnership approach between health, police and non-government agencies. Opportunities for diversion exist at community, pre-court, pre-sentencing and post-sentencing stages.

The ACT Policing Early Intervention and Diversion Program focuses on the diversion of minor drug offenders prior to involvement in the judicial system through referral to a variety of education and treatment options. The ACT model involves police referral to the Assessment and Coordination Team, a new team formed by the Alcohol and Drug Program, ACT Community Care. The Assessment and Coordination Team is responsible for assessing offenders and recommending appropriate diversions to education and treatment services.

The ACT Government funds ten non-government agencies and operates a government service which provide **assessment, treatment planning, withdrawal, rehabilitation, counselling and support services** for people seeking assistance with harmful licit and illicit substance issues.

The Amphetamines Education Resources (AER) have been disseminated to alcohol and drug agencies. Alcohol and drug and mental health workers have undertaken the train the trainer program to equip key staff members with necessary information and skills on the use of the AER when working with amphetamine users.

TARGETING DOMESTIC SUPPLY

NATIONAL ACTION

National Strategy to Prevent the Diversion of Precursor Chemicals into Illicit Drug Manufacture (National Precursor Strategy) – is an Australian Government initiative that contributes to the supply reduction strategic priority of the *National Illicit Drug Strategy* by addressing diversion of chemicals used to make illicit synthetic drugs. Its focus includes:

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- Enhancing intelligence and information sharing among law enforcement and regulatory agencies
- Enhancing law enforcement, forensic and judicial responses through training
- National regulatory approaches to control access to chemicals and equipment
- Raising awareness of the problem of precursor diversion.

National Precursor Working Group - was established in 2002. This Working Group brings together 45 members from Australian Government, State and Territory law enforcement agencies, forensic and health services, and the pharmaceutical and chemicals industry. The Working Group informs the implementation of the National Precursor Strategy. Initiatives the group is assisting with include:

- **National Clandestine Laboratory Database** will assist authorities in cross-border investigation of drug manufacture and supply issues. The Database will store and integrate information on seized clandestine laboratories and precursor chemicals from police and forensic agencies in each state and territory. It will be integrated with the ACC's Australian Criminal Intelligence Database (ACID) and provide significant intelligence analysis tools for all jurisdictions.
- The **rescheduling of pseudoephedrine** diminishes the opportunity for illegitimate access to large quantities of drugs containing this precursor. Pseudoephedrine-containing cold and flu medications are now stored out of public reach, and can only be sold by a pharmacist. Medications containing higher concentrations of pseudoephedrine or larger pack sizes (liquid formulations containing more than 800mg of pseudoephedrine, and all combination or single ingredient products, such as capsules and tablets, containing more than 720mg) are scheduled to S4 prescription only.
- **Project STOP** - is a centralised pharmacy database system, which provides pharmacists with an enhanced ability to identify suspicious requests for pseudoephedrine-containing medications. It allows pharmacists to assess frequency of requests made for such medications using the identification provided by the customer. The system has been implemented in Queensland, and will be rolled out nationally in 2007. It provides law enforcement with data on suspicious sales activity with a view to identifying 'pseudo runners'. The national rollout is being funded by the Australian Government and implemented by the National Pharmacy Guild of Australia.
- Developing a **national regulatory model** to prevent the diversion of precursor chemicals and equipment. The model will provide a consistent approach to the regulation of chemicals and equipment.
- The Working Group has taken forward **awareness raising initiatives** with key industry sectors including the community pharmacy sector, the plastics and chemical industries and the self-medicating industry. Using a range of educational materials, workers and the public are being educated about ATS, precursor diversion, pseudoephedrine rescheduling and what they can do to assist authorities in preventing diversion of legitimate chemicals and equipment.

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- Development of a module for the ***National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme (NICNAS)*** database to track the movement of key industrial chemicals at risk of diversion. Knowledge of these legitimate industry movements helps to better understand particular points of vulnerability in the supply chain, and also assists in identifying instances of diversion.
- ***National framework for the remediation of clandestine laboratory sites (National Remediation Framework)*** – will articulate the generic essentials of remediation practice in Australia. This will be based on six core processes. Remediation Action Plans will implement the Framework by prescribing the detailed processes and procedures for remediation in each jurisdiction. This will ensure appropriate national arrangements and standards are in place to manage the environmental and human health risks associated with sites used to manufacture illicit drugs.
- ***National Chemical Diversion Congress*** – brings together approximately 200 representatives from a broad range of sectors including national and international law enforcement agencies, forensic services, industry, judiciary and public prosecutors from each jurisdiction, to foster united proactive measures to combat the diversion of precursor chemicals into the production of illegal drugs. This diversity facilitates a deeper understanding of the complexities involved in preventing chemical diversion and the specific challenges faced by different sectors in addressing this problem. The Congress is conducted as a jointly managed and sponsored activity involving the Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department, Australian Crime Commission, and the host State or Territory. The host State or Territory takes primary carriage of the arrangements for the meeting supported by a steering committee.

PACIA Code of Practice for Supply Diversion into Illicit Drug Manufacture - establishes a common system of practice for Australian scientific suppliers and chemical manufacturers, importers and distributors to prevent the diversion of chemicals and scientific apparatus into illicit drug production. The Code encourages participation between law enforcement, government and industry in the aim of identifying criminals involved in such diversion.

National Guidelines on Clandestine Drug Laboratories - standard protocols on response, safety, training, decontamination and agency roles in respect of clandestine drug laboratory investigations.

AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT

The Law and Justice Legislation Amendment (Serious Drug Offences and Other Measures) Act 2005:

- Combats domestic ATS manufacture by creating new offences targeting dealings in precursor chemicals;
- Introduces new offences to protect children from the illicit drug industry—not only by targeting those who involve children in drug trafficking, but also by targeting those who endanger children by exposing them to ATS manufacturing;
- Significantly increases the penalties for existing federal drug offences, and

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- Enhances national law enforcement capabilities by increasing consistency between federal drug laws and the laws of States and Territories.

ACC actions on Amphetamine-Type Stimulants (ATS) include:

- Amphetamine and other synthetic drugs (*Special Intelligence Operation*);
- Illegal Maritime Importation and movement methodologies (*Special Intelligence Operations*);
- High Risk crime groups (*Special Investigation*);
- Outlaw Motorcycle Gang Intelligence Taskforce;
- Gordian Taskforce;
- Crime in the Transport Sector (*Special Intelligence Operation*)

Training - Training of forensic specialists, and judicial and prosecutor awareness-raising.

NEW ZEALAND

Classification of methamphetamine - In 2003, methamphetamine was classified as a class A drug under the Misuse of Drugs Act (previously it was a class B2). This involves more severe penalties for importing, manufacture, supply or possession of methamphetamine.

Legislative bid to extend paraphernalia controls - It is planned to amend the Misuse of Drugs Act in 2007 to further control methamphetamine paraphernalia.

NSW

Road Transport Legislation Amendment (Drug Testing) Act 2006 introduced random roadside drug testing to allow Police to conduct on-the-spot saliva tests for methamphetamines, ecstasy and cannabis, as well as compulsory drug testing after a fatal accident.

Drug Misuse and Trafficking Amendment Act 2006 - introduced to **ban ice pipes** and establish new **penalties for the endangerment of children** by exposure to illicit drug manufacture and to crack down on the supply, use and manufacture of methamphetamines.

Police Powers Legislation Amendment Act 2006, passed by Parliament in November 2006 gives Police the power to use drug dogs to randomly stop and search any vehicle for drugs to reduce drugs like ice from being transported around NSW and brought in from interstate.

Crimes and Courts Legislation Amendment Act 2006, passed by Parliament on 22 November 2006, introduced a new offence for possession of a tablet press. These can be used to produce tablets containing amphetamine type substances.

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In early 2006, ***pseudoephedrine was rescheduled*** to require that all pseudoephedrine products must be stored behind the counter or away from publicly accessible areas, must be administered by a pharmacist, and purchasers must provide identification. Since April 2006 a prescription is required to buy bulk packs (all pseudoephedrine liquid products containing more than 800mg of pseudoephedrine and all solid dose products containing more than 720 mg of pseudoephedrine).

Crimes Legislation Further Amendment Act 2000 - created new offences of possessing precursors for the manufacture or production of prohibited drugs. The maximum penalty for an offence is a \$220,000 fine or 10 years imprisonment. The Act also made it an offence to supply large amounts of precursor chemicals for cash.

NSW Police Chemical Drugs Intelligence Unit, which commenced in 2006, has been provided with improved technology to quickly analyse drug seizures and track down the source of drugs.

Passive Alert Drug Detection Dogs (PADD) to assist in anti-drug operations in popular night time entertainment precincts and dance events.

VICTORIA

Major Crime Management Model – In 2006, Victoria Police introduced a new major crime management model that equips Victoria Police to meet current and future challenges in dealing with crime. In regards to Amphetamine Type Substance three main areas have responsibility for investigation:

- Dedicated Drug Crime Theme Desk (DDCTD)
- Drug Taskforce (DTF) and
- Clandestine Laboratory Squad (CLS)

The DTF and CLS both conduct targeted and proactive investigations focused on supply reduction associated with organised crime and recidivist offenders. The C.L.S. also provides training for police members in the detection and safety management of clandestine laboratory sites. All investigators attending a clandestine laboratory site must wear protective clothing and abide by strict policy and procedures.

The DCTD in conjunction with the DTF and C.L.S. performs the chemical diversion role and acts in a liaison role with the chemical and pharmaceutical industry to report suspect chemical purchases or potential purchases. Advice is also given regarding security.

Purana Taskforce – The Victoria Police Purana taskforce (also part of the MCMM), initially established to investigate Melbourne's recent spate of gangland killings, now has responsibility for investigating organised crime in general. Much of the current focus for the Purana taskforce is in the area of drug trafficking, with a particular focus on ATS.

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In addition to a number of murder charges being filed, to date the Purana Taskforce has arrested a large number of criminal identities on high level drugs charges. These are expected to cause significant disruption amongst organised criminal networks.

Industry Code of Conduct – In 1996 the then Drug Squad in partnership with the Plastics and Chemicals Industries Association and the Scientific Suppliers Association of Australia developed and published a “Code of Conduct” for Australian chemical manufacturers, importers and distributors. This document was developed in an attempt to prevent the diversion of precursor chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of ATS.

The document includes categories of drugs and materials that have been used in the illicit manufacture of ATS and requires industry stakeholders to sell these chemicals to account customers only and complete an end user declaration. The document also includes a requirement to notify law enforcement agencies of suspicious orders or enquiries. This document is a voluntary code of conduct only and there is nothing binding the industry stakeholders to adhere to it.

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Combating the Illicit Diversion of Pseudoephedrine – A working party consisting of representatives from Victoria Police, Department of Human Services, Pharmacy Board (Victoria), Pharmacy Guild (Victoria) and Pharmaceutical Society (Victoria) has been meeting to work towards addressing the issue of the illegal diversion of pharmaceuticals containing pseudoephedrine.

This working party has targeted the problem by addressing the purchases of pseudoephedrine products for illicit purposes at pharmacies instead of attempting to data capture all purchases of pseudoephedrine products.

The working party has developed two posters: one for display in the rear of the pharmacy which advises the pharmacist and staff of the problem of pseudoephedrine sales and provides contact details to the Drug Task Force and the other for public display advising that, due to the issue of illegal diversion, only one packet of pseudoephedrine based tablets will be sold per customer.

Passive Alert Drug Detection (PADD) Dogs – To aid in the investigation of low level drug use and trafficking, particularly in and around licensed premises and the dance/rave scene, Victoria Police now have use of a team of Passive Alert Drug Detection (PADD) Dogs.

While the PADD dogs are not taken inside venues, they are now used regularly as part of anti-drug operations in the popular night time entertainments precincts, as well as at the larger dance events held regularly in Melbourne. Predominantly, PADD dogs operations target patrons lining up outside nightclubs and dance events.

At the recent New Year's Day "Summadayze" Dance Party, held at the Sidney Myer Music Bowl, the PADD dogs assisted in the detection of three drug traffickers and 32 persons in possession of illicit drugs. The majority of these instances involved ATS.

Drug Impaired Driving – Concern at the contribution of the use of drugs other than alcohol to road trauma in Victoria has been expressed for some time. For the period 2001 to 2004, Amphetamine Type Substances (ATS) have been found to be present in 4.3% of the drivers killed in vehicle collisions on Victorian roads. Recent research carried out by the Victorian Institute of Forensic Medicine has found that a driver that has an ATS present at any level is 2.2 times more likely involved in a collision than a drug free driver. This represents a slightly high risk of harm than a driver that has an alcohol concentration of .05 where the driver is 2 times more likely involved in a collision than an alcohol free driver.

In December 2004, Victoria commenced a trial enforcement program of random drug testing of drivers for the presence of cannabis and methamphetamine. From the time the trial commenced in December 2004 to the end of September 2005, 10,546 drivers were screened for the presence of the two drugs. Of the 10,546 drivers tested, one or both of the two drugs were confirmed to be present in 213 drivers, a rate of 1 positive for every 50 drivers tested. Of the 213 drug positive drivers, methamphetamine was found to be present in 204 drivers. This represents a rate of 1 methamphetamine positive driver for every 51 drivers tested. This compares with the random alcohol testing of driver program positive rate of one driver over the alcohol limit for every 250 drivers tested.

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These results suggest that the level of methamphetamine use within the Victorian community is a significant issue. These results also suggest that community attitudes toward alcohol impaired driving have shifted but community attitudes toward the effect of other substances on ability to drive safely has not yet been adequately addressed.

New legislation – The Victorian Government has introduced new police powers and new laws to crack down on amphetamines dealers and manufacturers.

Project Reduction – A recent survey of offenders processed by police in the inner western Melbourne suburb of Footscray indicated that as many as 60% did not reside in the area and had no legitimate reason for visiting, such as attending a treatment centre, meeting a legal representative or visiting family members. Essentially, the only reason these offenders attend the area is to commit crime and procure illicit drugs.

A new local response, codenamed Project Reduction, entails police making a request to the magistrate's court for offenders who fit specific criteria to have a condition attached to their court order that prohibits them from entering the city of Maribyrnong for a prescribed period of time. Where offenders are detected who don't live in the area, but who have a legitimate reason for being in the area, police will not make the request. Where a request is made, the offender will still have the opportunity to rebut the request at court.

The concept of Project Reduction has been criticised by certain groups in the community, mostly due to a concern that the strategy will lead to offenders simply committing crime in other parts of the city. In lieu of this, offender movement will be thoroughly monitored by crime analysts in order to determine the level of dispersion and displacement. It is hoped that by restricting access to open air drug markets, local police can have a direct impact on the level of drug related criminal activity.

QUEENSLAND

Ice Breaker Strategy - a taskforce to inform and guide a strategy to tackle the manufacture, dealing and possession of ice in the community; tighter controls to restrict the sale of pseudoephedrine medicines in cooperation with pharmacies; as well as close cooperation with General Practitioners to ensure appropriate prescribing of pseudoephedrine medicines.

The development of a CD-ROM and poster – “Clandestine Drug Laboratory Safety Awareness” based resource that aims to assist police in a first response situation to identify the indicators and risks associated with a clandestine drug laboratory, as well as the necessary steps to follow.

Ongoing awareness-raising in the community through the use of information pamphlets and stationery of the risks associated with clandestine laboratories. This awareness is enhanced through the Project “Putting the Brakes on Speed” which incorporates both a general information brochure on clandestine laboratories together with an industry specific brochure on the diversion of precursor chemicals and scientific apparatus. This is combined with the marketing of the Chemical Diversion Desk and legislative requirements pertaining to precursors and scientific apparatus.

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Legislative amendments made to the Drugs Misuse Act 1986 and Drugs Misuse Regulation 1987 to specifically address precursors and scientific apparatus.

Queensland Police Service enforces the Drugs Misuse Act 1986 by targeting recidivist and high-level synthetic drug and cultivated drug traffickers, distributors and runners of precursor chemicals, and confiscating the assets and wealth derived from illicit drug enterprises.

Passive Alert Drug Detection Dogs (PADD) assist in anti-drug operations in popular night time entertainment precincts and dance events.

TASMANIA

Tasmania Police Drug Investigation Services continues to direct activities towards the investigation and detection of offences involving ATS, including those occurring within nightclubs and licensed premises.

Amendments to Misuse of Drugs Act 2001 have strengthened controls over precursor chemicals and legislative response to ATS manufacture and trafficking.

Public Order Response Teams have been introduced by Tasmania Police, to strengthen the capacity of geographic districts in identifying and responding effectively to antisocial behaviour, prevent crime and offences in public places and support early intervention strategies throughout the State.

Response capability for investigation and location of clandestine laboratories based on the National Guidelines to assist Jurisdictional Responses to Clandestine Drug Laboratories has been reviewed. This includes specialist training to contain, render safe and dismantle hazardous sites as well as provision of general awareness-training to other general duties police.

Random drug driving testing was introduced in Tasmania in December 2005. The testing enables Tasmania Police to conduct an oral fluid test to detect the presence of illicit drugs including ATS. The legislation also provides for confirmatory testing.

Under the provision of the Misuse of Drugs Act 2001, legislation is in place **prohibiting possession and use of smoking devices** for use of controlled substances.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Passive Alert Detection Dogs (PADD) are currently being researched for use to assist in conducting drug searches in public places. Although dogs are used regularly in drug searches as part of criminal investigations the use of PADD is a potentially sensitive issue and appropriate Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) are necessary to compliment any final relevant legislation. Complementary policy and legislation is necessary to ensure that the use of PADD is effective whilst not being offensive to the general community. The issue of specific legislation and SOP's is currently being processed

The Drug Driver Testing Trial - A random drug driving testing trial commenced in South Australia in July 2006 and will run for approximately 12 months. The trial enables police to

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conduct roadside saliva tests to detect the presence of methamphetamine, ecstasy and cannabis (specifically THC).

Ice Pipes – The manufacture, sale and supply of ‘ice’ pipes was banned in South Australia in 2004 after being declared to be dangerous goods under Section 25 (1) (a) of the Trade Standards Act, 1979.

Chemical Diversion Desk – Based in the State Intelligence Branch, its primary responsibility is the monitoring of suspicious chemical and equipment purchases. It is also involved in targeting the manufacture of illicit drugs.

Drug Investigation Branch – The Drug Investigation Branch (DIB) works in partnership with National and State Law Enforcement Agencies to provide an integrated specialist service to investigate Level 2 and Level 3 drug crime that is beyond the ability of other Service's within South Australia Police (SAPOL). DIB is also responsible for running a Clandestine Laboratory course every year within SAPOL. All members of DIB are trained in laboratory response techniques and procedures for dealing with clandestine laboratories.

Operation Mantle – SAPOL conducts Operation Mantle, across six metropolitan local service areas specifically targeting street level dealing, with a focus on methamphetamines.

Working Group on the Security of Pseudoephedrine Products – Comprises representatives from SAPOL, the Australian Medical Association, the South Australian Pharmacy Guild, the Pharmacy Board of South Australia, pharmacy companies, Drug and Alcohol Services SA and local warehouses. It was formed in response to an increase in prescription forgeries and break-ins on pharmacies after the rescheduling of pseudoephedrine and has a responsibility to develop appropriate crime reduction policies.

SAPOL Psychostimulant Working Group – Comprises members from within SAPOL policy, training and operational areas to oversee the appropriate dissemination of national psycho stimulant resources within SAPOL and ensure that the information is integrated into relevant training programs and SAPOL General Orders.

Bank SA Crime Stoppers – An Information brochure “*See something, Hear something, Say something about Amphetamines*” has been developed to alert the community to the dangers of illegal drug production and on how to identify and report suspicious behaviour or activity that may indicate illegal drug activities such as illicit drug manufacture, occurring.

The Controlled Substances (Serious Drug Offences) Amendment Act 2005 – Portions of the Act became operative on 8 December 2005 with the remaining sections yet to be proclaimed. The Act will address offences relating to controlled drugs, controlled precursor substances and controlled plants.

Criminal Law Consolidation Act 1935 (Acts Endangering Life or Creating Risk of Serious Harm), Section 29 – This section contains legislation potentially relating to issues associated with children located at clandestine laboratories. It has been successfully used to prosecute such a case.

Statutes Amendment (Liquor, Gambling and Security Industries Act 2005) – This Act which became operative on 8 December 2005, amended the Security and Investigation Agents Act

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1995 to authorise random alcohol and drug testing of crowd controllers to detect if they are using illicit drugs including methamphetamines.

NORTHERN TERRITORY

Passive Alert Drug Detection Dogs (PADD) to assist in anti-drug operations in popular night time entertainment precincts and clubs.

Information sessions have been delivered to pharmacies to alert pharmacy staff to the issues that arise from the diversion of pseudoephedrine medications into the illicit drug market.

Training is provided to all recruits, Detective Training Programs and other in-service courses on the **detection and appropriate OH&S issues surrounding clandestine laboratories**, with a dedicated Clandestine Laboratory course held for police specialists bi-annually. The NTPFES utilise specially trained members including Police Officers, Fire Officers and chemists to respond and make safe all clandestine laboratories.

NT Police actively target clandestine laboratories and distributors of ATS type substances. In addition, the Drug Enforcement Unit has been working closely with appropriate industry based chemical suppliers to reduce the availability of precursors.

Two specifically targeted strategies are also in place:

- The **Remote Area Drug Strategy** is aimed at reducing the trafficking of illicit drugs into rural and remote area indigenous communities in the Top End of the Territory.
- The Northern Territory has established a **Substance Use Intelligence Desk** in Alice Springs in conjunction with the Commonwealth, South Australia, and Western Australia. The SAID specifically targets the distribution of illicit drugs throughout central Australia and in particular the tri-state area to detect and apprehend offenders using the jurisdictional borders to evade detection.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

The Misuse of Drugs Act (1981) (WA) and the Misuse of Drugs Act Regulations (1982) (WA) were amended in January 2005 to prohibit the diversion of precursor chemicals and equipment for use in the illegal manufacture of methamphetamine.

The use, sale and supply of drug use paraphernalia such as 'ice pipes' has been banned under **Section 23R of the Consumer Affairs Act (1971) (WA)**.

Amphetamine Information and education sessions are conducted for a variety of stakeholders:

- **Regular information sessions** and a CD of the presentation are provided to pharmacists and chemical and plastics companies in WA. Industry personnel are provided with guidance from WA Police Chemical Diversion staff in relation to their obligations under the Misuse of Drugs Act and information regarding drug related trends in WA.

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- **Awareness sessions are provided to Federal Customs staff** to assist their knowledge of the types of chemicals and equipment that can be imported and utilised in the manufacture process.
- **Clandestine drug laboratory awareness training sessions** are conducted for all Western Australia Police recruits and other officers in metropolitan and regional areas of the state and there is a Clandestine Drug Laboratory Safety and Investigation Course held annually.
- **Police train Conservation and Land Management (CALM) staff** concerning clandestine laboratories. Clandestine laboratories have been located in isolated bush locations such as state forests and pose a range of difficulties for a variety of staff responsible for decontaminating the site.
- **A joint awareness strategy between Police and the Real Estate Institute of Western Australia (REIWA)** has been developed and is aimed at educating property owners and managers regarding clan lab operations within rental properties.

The WA Police Organised Crime Division attends all clandestine laboratory investigations, represents Western Australia Police at a number of amphetamine-related working groups such as the National Precursor Working Group, provides support to the National Clan Lab Database project and collaborates with industry groups such as the Pharmacy Guild and suppliers.

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

Legislation commenced in May 2005 which introduced offences for the possession of precursor chemicals, including pseudoephedrine. ACT Policing supports the introduction of Project Stop and is working with ACT Health to address issues that may impede the introduction of the initiative.

Developing Guidelines based on the draft National Guidelines to assist Jurisdictional Responses to Clandestine Drug Laboratories to meet legislative and operational requirements.

ACT Police participated in a major training exercise to identify and dismantle clandestine laboratories in conjunction with Victoria Police.