

## COLLABORATION IN RURAL COMMUNITIES

An Open and Interactive Discussion  
on Practical Lessons

Facilitator: Kim Dalferes

- *Background and overview*
- *Challenges in rural communities*
- *Panel discussion*
- *Resource sharing and planning*

## Rural Law Enforcement Methamphetamine Initiative

- Arizona
- Colorado
- Idaho
- Kansas
- Nevada
- New Mexico
- Oklahoma



## Challenges in Rural Communities

- **Poverty and Income**
  - *Higher rate of poverty in nonmetro (16.2%) versus metro areas (12.6%) – 2008*
  - *Higher rates of poverty in the South (metro and nonmetro)*
  - *Nonmetro population rates drop for first time since WWII*
- **Substance abuse**
  - *Illicit drug use is higher in urban areas, but the rate is increasing in some nonmetropolitan areas*
  - *Cigarette and smokeless tobacco use is higher in nonmetropolitan areas*

## Challenges in Rural Communities

### □ Access to resources

- *Rural areas have more facilities, but fewer beds, fewer detoxification and transitional housing options, or intensive outpatient care.*
- *Rural areas accept wide range of 3<sup>rd</sup> party payers and greater proportion of discounted or free care*

### □ Geography

- *Estimated 90% of the United States is nonurban*
- *55.7 million acres are Native American (2.3% of the US)*

## Challenges in Rural Communities

### □ Culture and customs

- *Local customs and history can override common practice*
- *Characteristics of a group may not apply to the local neighborhoods*

## Challenges in Rural Communities

### □ Law enforcement and public safety

- *More than 94% of the over 12,500 local police agencies across the country serve populations of 50,000 or fewer and the majority of these agencies are considered rural by the USDOJ's definition.*
- *90 percent of all law enforcement agencies in the United States have fewer than 50 sworn officers.*

## Panel Discussion - Introduction

Nicola Erb

Colorado

Loretta Severin

Kansas

Gary Carson

New Mexico

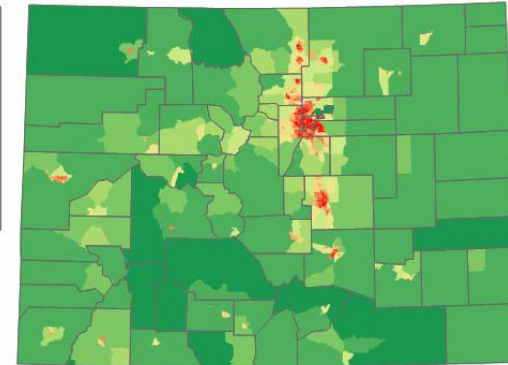
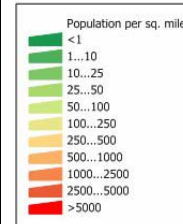
## Panel Discussion - Colorado

- Personal Experience of Working with Metro vs. Rural Areas



- What is it About Rural Communities that are Reported as the Strengths?

## Colorado Rural Mapping



Source: U. S. Census Bureau  
Census 2000 Summary File 1  
population by census tract.

## Rural Community Selection Strategies

- Combination of Quantitative Data from Various Sources
  - ▣ CO Department of Behavioral Health
  - ▣ CO Bureau of Investigations
  - ▣ CO Parole
  - ▣ HIDTA Data
- Qualitative Data from State Action Team Sources
  - ▣ County Sheriffs of CO
  - ▣ CO Association of Chiefs of Police
  - ▣ Problem Solving Courts
  - ▣ Others

## Demographics

- 5,029,196 population
- RLEMI Focus on Eastern Plains
- Some of the Highest Poverty Percentages
- Disproportionate Methamphetamine Use in Rural Areas



## Treatment Admission Data

Region	Colorado Population	Marijuana	Cocaine	Methamphetamine	Heroin	Other Opioids
Northeast	13%	17%	7%	22%	5%	11%
Denver/Boulder	56%	46%	54%	35%	66%	45%
SouthCentral	14%	16%	14%	21%	18%	20%
SouthEast	6%	14%	21%	7%	9%	18%
SouthWest	4%	3%	1%	4%	0%	2%
NorthWest	7%	4%	3%	11%	2%	4%

## January-June 2010



Methamphetamine Rise Breaks 10 year trend.

- Statewide:
  - Alcohol (43%)
  - Marijuana (23%)
  - Methamphetamine (14%)
  - Cocaine (8%)
  - Heroin (6%)
  - Other Opioids (5%)
  - All else (1%)

## Summary of Drug Trends in Denver and Colorado

- • Where does it come from?
  - Predominantly Mexico
- • Where is it?
  - Mostly Denver, esp. heroin, meth more distributed
- • Most treatment admissions?
  - Alcohol, marijuana, meth, cocaine
- • Most ED reports?
  - Alcohol, marijuana, cocaine, narcotic analgesics 2010 CEWG

## Drug Endangered Children Colorado

- What have the Colorado Rural Regions Reported as Appreciating about National Core DEC Training?
- What are the "Next Steps" that the Rural Areas have Proposed to Take?



## Drug Endangered Children Colorado



- The Current State of Colorado Rural Areas
- Increased Collaboration
- Addition of “Next Step” Programs
  - DEC/SYS
  - Circle of Parents in Recovery Prevention Program
  - 1800 CHILDREN
  - Keep Tied to CODEC

## Panel Discussion - Kansas

- 2.85 million residents
- 90% of counties are characterized as rural
- 36% of Kansas live in a rural county
- 15,238 residents were admitted to a state funded treatment facility in FY10. Meth admissions are highest in the rural regions.

## Panel Discussion - Kansas

- In FY10, **11,421** children under the age of 18 lived in homes with adults who were admitted to treatment.
- In FY10 parental substance abuse was the leading removal reason for children placed in out of home placement, accounting for **(19%)** of the state’s 3,444 removals. <sup>1</sup>
- Estimates indicate that more than **62,000** Kansas children live in homes where alcohol or other drugs are abused <sup>2</sup> and that more than **4,500** Kansas infants are born prenatally exposed to substances every year. <sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Kansas Social and Rehabilitation Services, Children and Family Services Data Unit; 2010 <sup>2</sup>Offices of Applied Studies, 2003; and 2009 State Population Estimates, U.S. Bureau of the Census <sup>3</sup>Freier, M.C.; Griffith, D.R.; and Chasnoff, I.J. In utero drug exposure: Developmental follow-up and maternal-infant interaction. *Seminars in Perinatology* 15(4):310-316, 1991.; and 2008 Kansas Live Birth Data

## Panel Discussion - Kansas

- Kansas Alliance for Drug Endangered Children (KADEC) formed in 2003. KADEC is Board of Directors comprised of local, state and federal representation.
- More than 40% of Kansas counties have DEC Alliances in place.

## Panel Discussion - Kansas

- Offer technical assistance locally.
- Don't underestimate the value of relationships.
- Utilize statewide networks to establish relationships at the local level.
- Don't presume to know the limitations, strengths or quirks of a rural community.
- Utilize town hall meetings to ensure that local voices are heard.

## Panel Discussion - Kansas

- Explore alternative ways to train professionals in rural communities.
- Look beyond the obvious. Invite partners from a variety of community agencies to be a part of DEC efforts.
- Local champions and local stories can be a catalyst for implementation.
- Be flexible. Expect adaptation.

## Panel Discussion – New Mexico

- MNM shares approximately 180 miles of border with Mexico
- Santa Teresa, Columbus and Antelope Wells (Three POE's)
- 2010 – 53.70 kgs of meth seized at the NM/West Texas Border
- Population: 1.928 million
- Square Miles: 121,356

## Panel Discussion - New Mexico

- Overdose rate was 63% more common among residents of the Southeast Region.
- Approximately 160,000 New Mexican are estimated to have substance abuse dependence problems.
- An estimated 33,000 New Mexicans age 12 or older, overcome drug addiction.
- Meth overdose rates increased from 1.1% in 2008 to 1.7% in 2009. (All rates are per 100,000 people).

## Panel Discussion - New Mexico

### Meth in NM High Schools

Year	2007	2009
U.S. Average (all grades)	4.4%	4.1%
NM Average (all grades)	7.7%	6.3%
NM 9 <sup>th</sup> grade	7.5%	6.0%
NM 10 <sup>th</sup> grade	7.6%	5.8%
NM 11 <sup>th</sup> grade	8.3%	5.5%
NM 12 <sup>th</sup> grade	7.1%	7.6%

## Panel Discussion - New Mexico

### Treatment in New Mexico

Year	05	06	07	08	09	2010
Number of clients admitted to drug treatment (mostly meth)	703	910	1,018	846	708	n/a

## Panel Discussion - New Mexico

### Meth death rate per 100,000 by Public Health Region 2006-2008

NW	1.4	SE 2.9
SW	1.1	
NE	0.5	
Bern	1.7	

## Panel Discussion – New Mexico

### Enforcement Efforts

- NMDPS Criminal Enforcement Unit – Created in 2005
- 13 certified K9 handlers
- 23 pounds of methamphetamine
- 323 pounds of crystal methamphetamine
- 6.1 millions of currency seized
- 14 weapons

## Panel Discussion – New Mexico

- **DEC Alliances**
- New Mexico State DEC Alliance
- Valencia County DEC Alliance
- San Juan County DEC Alliance
- Artesia DEC Alliance
- Valencia, San Juan and Artesia each have strong community coalitions to address drug and crime problems.

## Panel Discussion – Q&A

**QUESTIONS??**

## Resources – Page 1

Bureau of Justice Assistance, US Department of Justice	<a href="http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/">http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/</a>
Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Office, US Dept of Justice	<a href="http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/">http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/</a>
CJ's National Center for Rural Law Enforcement	<a href="http://www.cjle.edu/ncrle.html">http://www.cjle.edu/ncrle.html</a>
Methpedia	<a href="http://www.methpedia.org">www.methpedia.org</a>
MethResources.gov	<a href="http://www.Methresources.gov">tp://www.Methresources.gov</a>
National Alliance for Drug Endangered Children	<a href="http://www.nationaldec.org/">http://www.nationaldec.org/</a>
National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges	<a href="http://www.ncjfcj.org">www.ncjfcj.org</a>
Strategic Applications International	<a href="http://sai-dc.com/">http://sai-dc.com/</a>

## Resources – Page 2

The National Indian Child Welfare Association (NICWA)	<a href="http://www.nicwa.org">http://www.nicwa.org</a>
The National Indian Country Meth Initiative (NCAI)	<a href="http://www.ncai.org/meth">http://www.ncai.org/meth</a>
The National Meth Center	<a href="http://www.nationalmethcenter.org">http://www.nationalmethcenter.org</a>
National Rural Institute on Alcohol and Drug Abuse	<a href="http://www.uwstout.edu/profed/nri/index.cfm">http://www.uwstout.edu/profed/nri/index.cfm</a>
National Training and Technical Assistance Center (NTTAC)	<a href="http://www.bjatrainina.org">www.bjatrainina.org</a>
Office of National Drug Control Policy	<a href="http://www.whitehouse.gov/ondcp/">http://www.whitehouse.gov/ondcp/</a>



Rural Law Enforcement Technology Center (RULETC)	<a href="http://www.justice.eku.edu/jscen/ter/programsruletc.php">http://www.justice.eku.edu/jscen/ter/programsruletc.php</a>
Rural Law Enforcement Technology Institute	<a href="http://www.rleti.org/">http://www.rleti.org/</a>
Rural Meth Debrief: Newsletter	<a href="http://methpedia.org/rlemi-newsletters.php">http://methpedia.org/rlemi-newsletters.php</a>
The Tribal Law and Policy Institute (TLPI)	<a href="http://www.tribal-institute.org/lists/tlpi.htm">http://www.tribal-institute.org/lists/tlpi.htm</a>
The UCLA Integrated Substance Abuse Programs (ISAP)	<a href="http://www.uclaisap.org">http://www.uclaisap.org</a>
The University of Tennessee Law Enforcement Innovation Center (LEIC)	<a href="http://leic.tennessee.edu">http://leic.tennessee.edu</a>



*Putting Ideas into Practice*

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