



Mandated Reporter Training: Identifying and Reporting Child Abuse and Maltreatment/Neglect

Mandated Reporters SSL § 413

The following persons and officials are required to report or cause a report to be made in accordance with this title when they have reasonable cause to suspect that a child is an abused or maltreated child where the parent, guardian, custodian or other person legally responsible for such child comes before them in their professional or official capacity and states from personal knowledge, facts, conditions or circumstances which, if correct, would render the child an abused or maltreated child:

Physician	Social Worker	Mental health professional
Registered physician's assistant	Emergency medical technician	Substance abuse counselor
Surgeon	Hospital personnel	Alcoholism counselor
Medical Examiner	engaged in the admission, examination, care or treatment of persons	Provider of Family or Group Family Day Care
Coroner	Christian Science practitioner	Peace officer
Dentist	School official	Police officer
Dental hygienist	Social Services worker	District attorney or assistant district attorney
Osteopath	Any child care worker	Investigator employed in the Office of the District Attorney
Optometrist	Any foster care worker	Any other law enforcement official
Chiropractor	Any day care worker	
Podiatrist	Any employee or volunteer in a residential care facility for children	
Resident		
Intern		
Psychologist		
Registered nurse		

Penalties for Failure to Report SSL § 420

- 1) Any person, official or institution required by this title to report a case of suspected child abuse or maltreatment who willfully fails to do so shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.
- 2) Any person, official or institution required by this title to report a case of suspected child abuse or maltreatment who knowingly and willfully fails to do so shall be civilly liable for the damages proximately caused by such failure.

Immunity from Liability SSL § 419

Any person, official, or institution participating in good faith in the providing of a service pursuant to section four hundred twenty-four of this title, the making of a report, the taking of photographs, or the removal or keeping of a child pursuant to this title, shall have immunity from any liability, civil or criminal, that might otherwise result by reason of such actions. For the purpose of any proceeding, civil or criminal, the good faith of any such person, official or institution required to report cases of child abuse or maltreatment or providing a service pursuant to section four hundred twenty-four of this title shall be presumed, provided such person, official or institution was acting in the discharge of their duties and within the scope of their employment, and that such liability did not result from the willful misconduct or gross negligence of such person, official or institution.



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Child Abuse Family Court Act Section 1012 (e)

An abused child is a child whose parent or other person legally responsible:

- * Inflicts or allows to be inflicted upon a child an injury*

OR

- * Creates or allows to be created a substantial risk of physical injury* to that child

OR

- * Commits or allows to be committed against that child a sexual crime as defined in section 230.25, 230.30, 230.32, 255.25 or 263 of the penal law

*In this context, the term injury means serious or protracted disfigurement, protracted impairment of physical, mental or emotional health, protracted loss or impairment of the function of any bodily organ or death.

Maltreatment/Neglect Family Court Act Section 1012 (f)

- A. Child's **physical, mental, or emotional condition must have been impaired** or placed in imminent danger of impairment

AND

- B. **The subject failed to exercise a minimum degree of care:**

1. In supplying adequate food, clothing, or shelter
2. In supplying adequate education
3. In supplying medical or dental care though financially able to do so OR offered financial or other reasonable means to do so
4. In providing proper supervision or guardianship
5. By inflicting excessive corporal punishment
6. By misuse of drugs or alcohol

AND

- C. There is a causal **connection** between the child's condition and the **subject's failure to exercise a minimum degree of care.**

OR

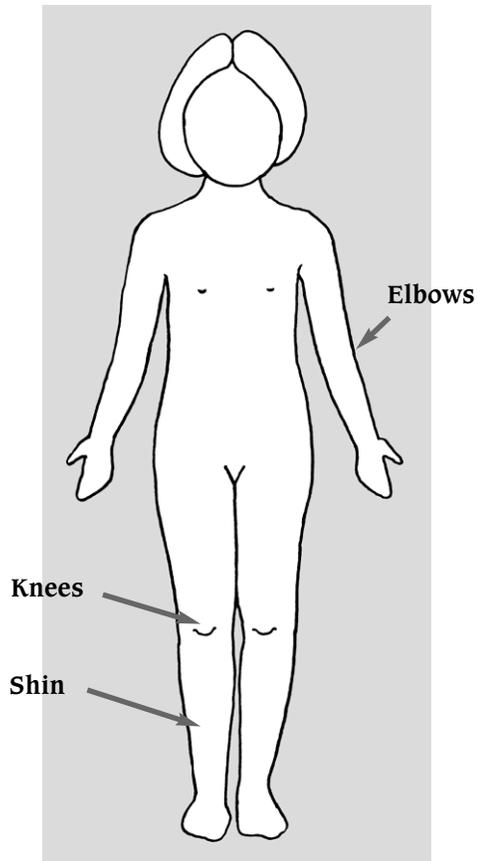
- D. The parent has **abandoned** the child by demonstrating an intent to **forego his/her parental rights.**



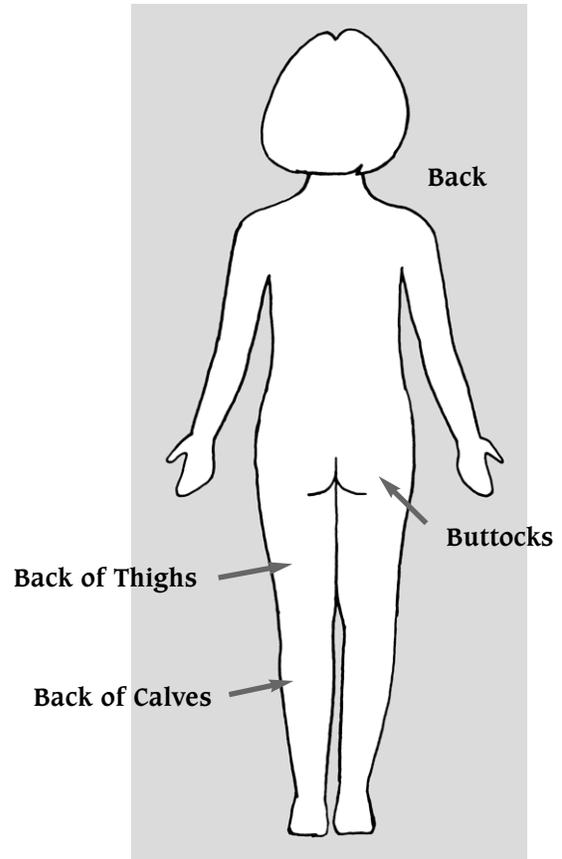
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Normal and Suspicious Bruising Areas

Normal Bruising Areas



Suspicious Bruising Areas





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Physical Abuse

Child's Physical Indicators

Unexplained bruises and welts

- On face, lips, mouth
- On torso, back, buttocks, thighs
- In various stages of healing
- Clustered, forming regular patterns, reflecting shape of article used to inflict (electric cord, belt buckle)
- On several different surface areas
- Regularly appear after absence, weekend, or vacation

Unexplained fractures

- To skull, nose, facial structure
- In various stages of healing
- Multiple or spiral fractures
- Swollen or tender limbs

Unexplained burns

- Cigar, cigarette burns, especially on soles, palms, back, and buttocks
- Immersion burns (sock-like, glove-like, doughnut-shaped on buttocks or genitalia)
- Patterned like electric burner, iron, etc.
- Rope burns on arms, legs, neck, or torso

Unexplained lacerations or abrasions

- To mouth, lips, gums, eyes
- To external genitalia
- On backs of arms, legs, or torso
- Human bite marks
- Frequent injuries that are “accidental” or unexplained

Child's Behavioral Indicators

- Wary of adult contact
- Apprehensive when other children cry
- Behavioral extremes: aggressiveness, withdrawal, changes in behavior
- Frightened of parents
- Afraid to go home
- Reports injury by parents
- Wears long-sleeved or similar clothing to hide injuries
- Seeks affection from any adult

Parent's Behavioral Indicators

- Seems unconcerned about child
- Takes an unusual amount of time to obtain medical care for the child
- Offers an inadequate or inappropriate explanation for the child's injury
- Gives different explanations for the same injury
- Misuses alcohol or other drugs
- Disciplines the child too harshly considering the child's age or what he/she did wrong
- Sees the child as bad, evil, etc.
- Has a history of abuse as a child
- Attempts to conceal the child's injury
- Takes the child to a different doctor or hospital for each injury
- Has poor impulse control



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Maltreatment/Neglect

Child's Physical Indicators

- Consistent hunger, poor hygiene, inappropriate dress
- Consistent lack of supervision, especially in dangerous activities or long periods
- Unattended physical problems or medical or dental needs
- Abandonment

Child's Behavioral Indicators

- Begging or stealing food
- Extended stays in school (early arrival and late departure)
- Attendance at school infrequent
- Constant fatigue, falling asleep in class
- Alcohol and drug abuse
- States there is no caretaker

Parent's Behavioral Indicators

- Misuses alcohol or other drugs
- Has disorganized, upsetting home life
- Is apathetic, feels nothing will change
- Is isolated from friends, relatives, neighbors
- Has long-term chronic illness
- Cannot be found
- Has history of neglect as a child
- Exposes child to unsafe living conditions
- Evidences limited intellectual capacity

Emotional Maltreatment

Child's Physical Indicators

- Conduct disorders (fighting in school, anti-social, destructive, etc.)
- Habit disorders (rocking, biting, sucking fingers, etc.)
- Neurotic disorders (speech disorders, sleep problems, inhibition of play)
- Psychoneurotic reactions (phobias, hysterical reactions, compulsion, hypochondria)
- Lags in physical development
- Failure to thrive

Child's Behavioral Indicators

- Overly adaptive behavior (inappropriately adult or inappropriately infantile)
- Developmental delays (mental, emotional)
- Extremes of behavior (compliant, passive, aggressive, demanding)
- Suicide attempts or gestures, self-mutilation

Parent's Behavioral Indicators

- Treats children in the family unequally
- Doesn't seem to care much about child's problems
- Blames or belittles child
- Is cold and rejecting
- Inconsistent behavior toward child



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Sexual Abuse

Child's Physical Indicators

- Difficulty in walking or sitting
- Torn, stained, or bloody underclothing
- Pain or itching in genital area
- Pregnancy, especially in early adolescent years
- Bruises or bleeding in external genital, vaginal, or anal areas
- Sexually transmitted disease (especially in pre-adolescent age group), includes venereal oral infections

Child's Behavioral Indicators

- Unwilling to change for or participate in physical education class
- Withdrawal, fantasy, or infantile behavior
- Bizarre, sophisticated, or unusual sexual behavior or knowledge
- Self-injurious behaviors, suicide attempts
- Poor peer relationships
- Aggressive or disruptive behavior, delinquency, running away, or school truancy
- Reports sexual assault by caretaker
- Exaggerated fear of closeness or physical contact

Parent's Behavioral Indicators

- Very protective or jealous of child
- Encourages child to engage in prostitution or sexual acts in the presence of caretaker
- Misuses alcohol or other drugs
- Is geographically isolated and/or lacking in social and emotional contacts outside the family
- Has low self-esteem



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Talking with Children

Do:

- Find a private place.
- Remain calm.
- Be honest, open, and up-front with the child.
- Remain supportive.
- Listen to the child.
- Stress that it's not the child's fault.
- Report the situation immediately.

Don't:

- Overreact.
- Make judgments.
- Make promises.
- Interrogate child or try to investigate. This is especially important in sexual abuse cases.



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Reasonable Cause to Suspect

Certainty or proof is not required before reporting suspected child abuse or neglect. The law purposely requires only “reasonable cause to suspect” that a child is abused or maltreated.

A reasonable cause to suspect means that **based on what you have observed or been told, combined with your training and experience, you feel that harm or imminent danger of harm to the child could be the result of an act or omission by the person legally responsible for the child.** Explanations that are inconsistent with your observations and/or knowledge may be a basis for your reasonable suspicion.

Information for an Oral Report

Mandated Reporter Hotline telephone number 1-800-635-1522
Web page: www.ocfs.ny.us

At the time of the oral report, the Child Protective Services (CPS) specialist will request the following:

- The effect on the child
- The names and addresses of the child and the parents or other person responsible for his/her care
- Location of the child at the time of the report
- The child's age, gender, and race
- The nature and extent of the child's injuries, abuse, or maltreatment, including any information of prior injuries, abuse, or maltreatment to the child or his/her siblings
- The name of the person or persons you suspect is responsible for causing the injury, abuse, or maltreatment/neglect
- Family composition
- Any special needs or medications
- Whether an interpreter is needed
- The source of the report
- The person making the report and where she/he can be reached
- The actions taken by the reporting source, including the taking of photographs or x-rays, removal or keeping of the child, or notifying the medical examiner or coroner
- Any personal issues for CPS workers (weapons, dogs, etc.)
- Any additional information that may be helpful

A reporter is not required to know all of the above information in making a report; therefore, lack of complete information does not prohibit a person from reporting. However, an address is crucial. Persons should report all incidents of suspected child abuse and maltreatment/neglect and provide as much information as possible to the CPS Specialist.

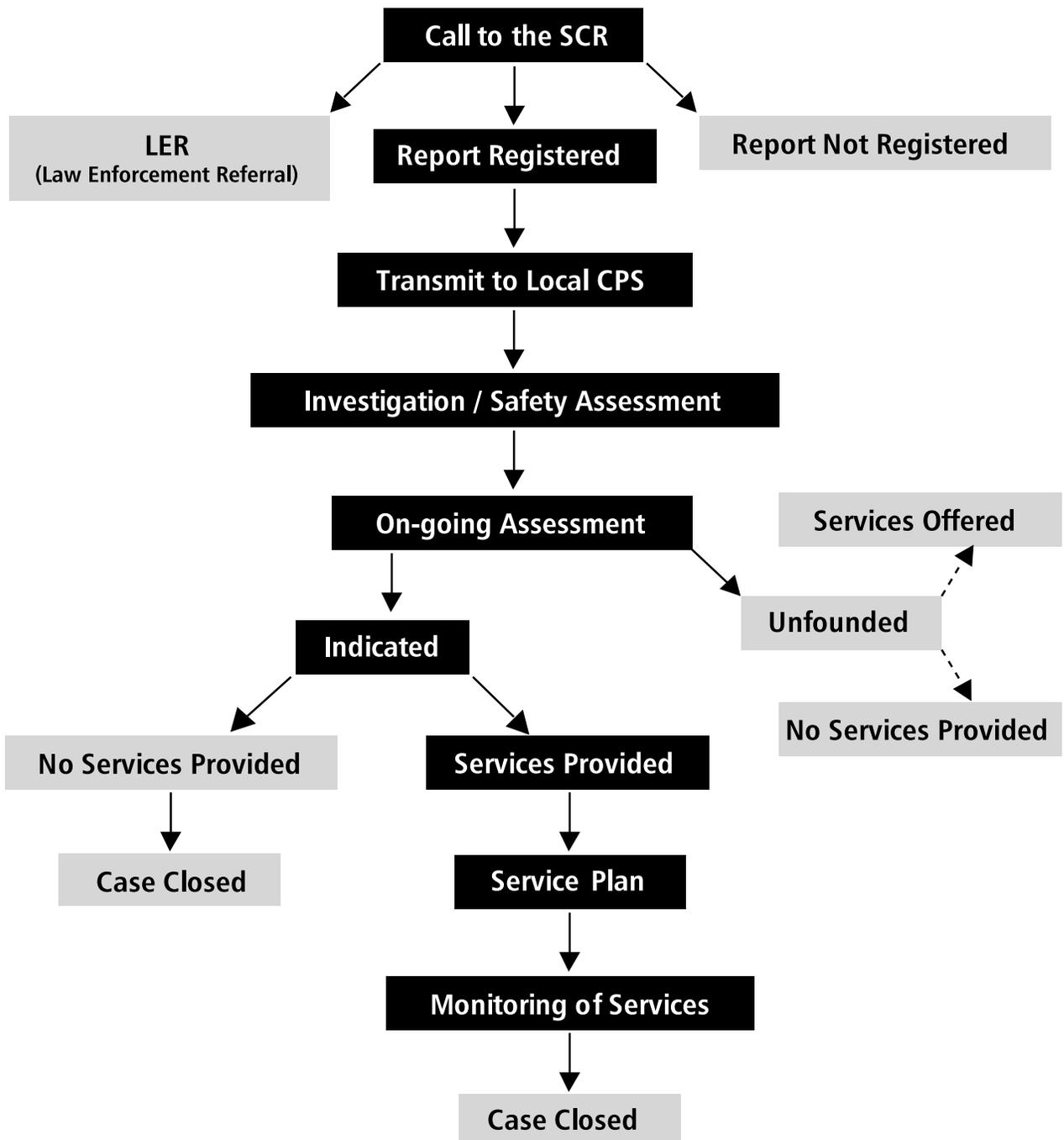
Form LDSS-2221-A must be submitted within 48 hours to the appropriate local Child Protective Services office.

To obtain a downloaded copy of the 2221-A go to www.ocfs.state.ny.us.



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New York State Child Protective Services System





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Making the Call

Reporting Center Phone Numbers

State Central Register for Child Abuse and Maltreatment

Mandated Reporter Telephone Number 1-800-635-1522

Use this number when reporting suspicions within your professional capacity.

Non-Mandated Telephone Number 1-800-342-3720

Use this number when reporting suspicions outside your professional capacity.

People in Monroe County may call a local reporting number: 1-585-461-5690

People in Onondaga County may call a local reporting number: 1-315-422-9701

NYS Support & Resources

**New York State Office of
Children and Family Services**
<http://www.ocfs.state.ny.us/main/>

Prevent Child Abuse New York Helpline
www.preventchildabuseny.org
(800) 342-7472 — 24 hrs.
English and Spanish

New York State Domestic Violence Hotline
1-800-942-6906 English
1-800-942-6908 Spanish
www.opdv.stc

METHAMPHETAMINE

LAWS OF NEW YORK, 2005
CHAPTER 394

EXPLANATION--Matter in **italics** is new; matter in brackets [-] is old law to be omitted

AN ACT to amend the penal law, in relation to grand larceny in the fourth degree, criminal possession of stolen property in the fourth degree, criminal possession of methamphetamine manufacturing material, criminal possession of precursors of methamphetamine, unlawful manufacture of methamphetamine and unlawful disposal of methamphetamine laboratory material; to amend the criminal procedure law, in relation to methamphetamine offenses; to amend the social services law, the executive law, the general municipal law, the mental hygiene law and the public health law, in relation to the provision of information on unlawful methamphetamine laboratories; and to amend the civil practice law and rules, in relation to joint liability

Became a law August 2, 2005, with the approval of the Governor. Passed on message of necessity pursuant to Article III, section 14 of the Constitution by a majority vote, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section 155.30 of the penal law is amended by adding a new subdivision 11 to read as follows:

11. The property consists of anhydrous ammonia or liquified ammonia gas and the actor intends to use, or knows another person intends to use, such anhydrous ammonia or liquified ammonia gas to manufacture methamphetamine.

§ 2. Section 165.45 of the penal law is amended by adding a new subdivision 7 to read as follows:

7. The property consists of anhydrous ammonia or liquified ammonia gas and the actor intends to use, or knows another person intends to use, such anhydrous ammonia or liquified ammonia gas to manufacture methamphetamine.

§ 3. Section 220.00 of the penal law is amended by adding a new subdivision 16 to read as follows:

16. For the purposes of sections 220.70, 220.71, 220.72, 220.73,

220.74, 220.75 and 220.76 of this article:

(a) "Precursor" means ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, or any salt, isomer or salt of an isomer of such substances.

(b) "Chemical reagent" means a chemical reagent that can be used in the manufacture, production or preparation of methamphetamine.

(c) "Solvent" means a solvent that can be used in the manufacture, production or preparation of methamphetamine.

(d) "Laboratory equipment" means any items, components or materials that can be used in the manufacture, preparation or production of methamphetamine.

(e) "Hazardous or dangerous material" means any substance, or combination of substances, that results from or is used in the manufacture, preparation or production of methamphetamine which, because of its quantity, concentration, or physical or chemical characteristics, poses a substantial risk to human health or safety, or a substantial danger to the environment.

§ 4. The penal law is amended by adding seven new sections 220.70, 220.71, 220.72, 220.73, 220.74, 220.75 and 220.76 to read as follows:

§ 220.70 Criminal possession of methamphetamine manufacturing material in the second degree.

A person is guilty of criminal possession of methamphetamine manufacturing material in the second degree when he or she possesses a precursor, a chemical reagent or a solvent with the intent to use or knowing another intends to use such precursor, chemical reagent, or solvent to unlawfully produce, prepare or manufacture methamphetamine.

Criminal possession of methamphetamine manufacturing material in the second degree is a class A misdemeanor.

§ 220.71 Criminal possession of methamphetamine manufacturing material in the first degree.

A person is guilty of criminal possession of methamphetamine manufacturing material in the first degree when he or she commits the offense of criminal possession of methamphetamine manufacturing material in the second degree, as defined in section 220.70 of this article, and has previously been convicted within the preceding five years of criminal possession of methamphetamine manufacturing material in the second degree, as defined in section 220.70 of this article, or a violation of this section.

Criminal possession of methamphetamine manufacturing material in the first degree is a class E felony.

§ 220.72 Criminal possession of precursors of methamphetamine.

A person is guilty of criminal possession of precursors of methamphetamine when he or she possesses at the same time a precursor and a solvent or chemical reagent, with intent to use or knowing that another intends to use each such precursor, solvent or chemical reagent to unlawfully manufacture methamphetamine.

Criminal possession of precursors of methamphetamine is a class E felony.

§ 220.73 Unlawful manufacture of methamphetamine in the third degree.

A person is guilty of unlawful manufacture of methamphetamine in the third degree when he or she possesses at the same time and location, with intent to use, or knowing that another intends to use each such product to unlawfully manufacture, prepare or produce methamphetamine:

1. Two or more items of laboratory equipment and two or more precursors, chemical reagents or solvents in any combination; or

2. One item of laboratory equipment and three or more precursors, chemical reagents or solvents in any combination; or

3. A precursor:

(a) mixed together with a chemical reagent or solvent; or

(b) with two or more chemical reagents and/or solvents mixed together.

Unlawful manufacture of methamphetamine in the third degree is a class D felony.

§ 220.74 Unlawful manufacture of methamphetamine in the second degree.

A person is guilty of unlawful manufacture of methamphetamine in the second degree when he or she:

1. Commits the offense of unlawful manufacture of methamphetamine in the third degree as defined in section 220.73 of this article in the presence of another person under the age of sixteen, provided, however, that the actor is at least five years older than such other person under the age of sixteen; or

2. Commits the crime of unlawful manufacture of methamphetamine in the third degree as defined in section 220.73 of this article and has previously been convicted within the preceding five years of the offense of criminal possession of precursors of methamphetamine as defined in section 220.72 of this article, criminal possession of methamphetamine manufacturing material in the first degree as defined in section 220.71 of this article, unlawful disposal of methamphetamine laboratory material as defined in section 220.76 of this article, unlawful manufacture of methamphetamine in the third degree as defined in section 220.73 of this article, unlawful manufacture of methamphetamine in the second degree as defined in this section, or unlawful manufacture of methamphetamine in the first degree as defined in section 220.75 of this article.

Unlawful manufacture of methamphetamine in the second degree is a class C felony.

§ 220.75 Unlawful manufacture of methamphetamine in the first degree.

A person is guilty of unlawful manufacture of methamphetamine in the first degree when such person commits the crime of unlawful manufacture of methamphetamine in the second degree, as defined in subdivision one of section 220.74 of this article, after having previously been convicted within the preceding five years of unlawful manufacture of methamphetamine in the third degree, as defined in section 220.73, unlawful manufacture of methamphetamine in the second degree, as defined in section 220.74 of this article, or unlawful manufacture of methamphetamine in the first degree, as defined in this section.

Unlawful manufacturer of methamphetamine in the first degree is a class B felony.

§ 220.76 Unlawful disposal of methamphetamine laboratory material.

A person is guilty of unlawful disposal of methamphetamine laboratory material when, knowing that such actions are in furtherance of a methamphetamine operation, he or she knowingly disposes of, or possesses with intent to dispose of, hazardous or dangerous material under circumstances that create a substantial risk to human health or safety or a substantial danger to the environment.

Unlawful disposal of methamphetamine laboratory material is a class E felony.

§ 5. Section 70.25 of the penal law is amended by adding a new subdivision 2-g to read as follows:

2-g. Whenever a person is convicted of unlawful manufacture of methamphetamine in the third degree as defined in section 220.73 of this chapter, unlawful manufacture of methamphetamine in the second degree as defined in section 220.74 of this chapter, or unlawful manufacture of methamphetamine in the

first degree as defined in section 220.75 of this chapter, or any attempt to commit any of such offenses, and such person is also convicted, with respect to such unlawful methamphetamine laboratory, of unlawful disposal of methamphetamine laboratory material as defined in section 220.76 of this chapter, the sentences must run concurrently.

§ 6. Paragraph (c) of subdivision 8 of section 700.05 of the criminal procedure law, as amended by chapter 154 of the laws of 1990, is amended to read as follows:

(c) Criminal possession of a controlled substance in the seventh degree as defined in section 220.03 of the penal law, [~~criminal possession of a controlled substance in the sixth degree as defined in section 220.05 of the penal law,~~] criminal possession of a controlled substance in the fifth degree as defined in section 220.06 of the penal law, criminal possession of a controlled substance in the fourth degree as defined in section 220.09 of the penal law, criminal possession of a controlled substance in the third degree as defined in section 220.16 of the penal law, criminal possession of a controlled substance in the second degree as defined in section 220.18 of the penal law, criminal possession of a controlled substance in the first degree as defined in section 220.21 of the penal law, criminal sale of a controlled substance in the fifth degree as defined in section 220.31 of the penal law, criminal sale of a controlled substance in the fourth degree as defined in section 220.34 of the penal law, criminal sale of a controlled substance in the third degree as defined in section 220.39 of the penal law, criminal sale of a controlled substance in the second degree as defined in section 220.41 of the penal law, criminal sale of a controlled substance in the first degree as defined in section 220.43 of the penal law, criminally possessing a hypodermic instrument as defined in section 220.45 of the penal law, **criminal possession of methamphetamine manufacturing material in the second degree as defined in section 220.70 of the penal law, criminal possession of methamphetamine manufacturing material in the first degree as defined in section 220.71 of the penal law, criminal possession of precursors of methamphetamine as defined in section 220.72 of the penal law, unlawful manufacture of methamphetamine in the third degree as defined in section 220.73 of the penal law, unlawful manufacture of methamphetamine in the second degree as defined in section 220.74 of the penal law, unlawful manufacture of methamphetamine in the first degree as defined in section 220.75 of the penal law, unlawful disposal of methamphetamine laboratory material as defined in section 220.76 of the penal law,** criminal possession of marihuana in the first degree as defined in section 221.30 of the penal law, criminal sale of marihuana in the first degree as defined in section 221.55 of the penal law, promoting gambling in the second degree as defined in section 225.05 of the penal law, promoting gambling in the first degree as defined in section 225.10 of the penal law, possession of gambling records in the second degree as defined in section 225.15 of the penal law, possession of gambling records in the first degree as defined in section 225.20 of the penal law, and possession of a gambling device as defined in section 225.30 of the penal law;

§ 7. Section 413 of the social services law is amended by adding a new subdivision 4 to read as follows:

4. Any person, institution, school, facility, agency, organization, partnership or corporation, which employs persons who are mandated to report suspected incidents of child abuse or maltreatment pursuant to subdivision one of this section and whose employees, in the normal course of their employment, travel to locations where children reside, shall provide, consistent with section four hundred twenty-one of this title, all such current and new employees with information on recognizing the signs of an unlawful methamphetamine laboratory. Pursuant to section 19.27 of the mental hygiene law, the office of alcoholism and substance abuse services shall make available to such employers information on recognizing the signs of unlawful methamphetamine laboratories.

§ 8. The executive law is amended by adding two new sections 221-c and 221-d to read as follows:

§ 221-c. Statewide repository of data relating to unlawful methamphetamine laboratories. The division of state police shall maintain a statewide repository of data relating to unlawful methamphetamine laboratories, and develop and implement a program to provide for the collection of data and the reporting thereof by law enforcement agencies. Data acquired by law enforcement agencies relating to unlawful methamphetamine laboratories shall be sent to the repository as soon as reasonably practicable. Data in the repository shall be made available to law enforcement agencies for the purpose of assisting them in combating the unlawful manufacture, preparation or production of methamphetamine.

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§ 221-d. Discovery of an unlawful methamphetamine laboratory.

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1. Whenever a law enforcement agency discovers or recognizes the presence of an unlawful methamphetamine laboratory, such agency shall, as soon as reasonably practicable, notify, or cause to be notified, the division of state police regarding the location of such laboratory.

2. Whenever the division of state police receives a report of an unlawful methamphetamine laboratory, or discovers or recognizes the presence of an unlawful methamphetamine laboratory, such division, as soon as reasonably practicable shall notify, or cause to be notified, the department of environmental conservation of such information.

§ 9. The general municipal law is amended by adding a new section 209-dd to read as follows:

§ 209-dd. Discovery of unlawful drug laboratory. All emergency services personnel, as defined in section two hundred nine-cc of this article, shall be provided with information on recognizing the signs of an unlawful methamphetamine laboratory. Pursuant to section 19.27 of

the mental hygiene law, the office of alcoholism and substance abuse services shall make such information on recognizing the signs of unlawful methamphetamine laboratories available to such personnel. Emergency services personnel shall notify or cause to be notified the division of state police regarding the location of any such unlawful methamphetamine laboratory.

§ 10. The mental hygiene law is amended by adding a new section 19.27 to read as follows:

§ 19.27 Methamphetamine awareness and education program.

The office shall serve as the principle source for the statewide dissemination of information on methamphetamines. The office shall establish a methamphetamine awareness and education program that shall include but not be limited to providing information about the dangers of methamphetamine production and use and how to report suspected methamphetamine laboratories. Such information shall be made available to the following individuals and groups: chemical dependence prevention programs; child protective services; social services; schools; community-based organizations; chemical dependence treatment programs; health care providers; emergency services personnel (including police, fire fighters and ambulance personnel); and other entities or individuals deemed appropriate by the office.

§ 11. The public health law is amended by adding a new section 3384 to read as follows:

§ 3384. Information program for retailers. The department shall develop and maintain a program to inform retailers about the methamphetamine problem in New York state.

§ 12. Section 1602 of the civil practice law and rules is amended by adding a new subdivision 13 to read as follows:

13. not apply to any person responsible for the disposal or presence of hazardous or dangerous materials that is the result of the unlawful manufacture of methamphetamine, when such person has been convicted of section 220.73, 220.74, 220.75 or 220.76 of the penal law.

§ 13. This act shall take effect on the sixtieth day after it shall have become a law; provided that sections seven, ten and eleven of this act shall take effect on the first of November next succeeding the date on which it shall have become a law.

The Legislature of the STATE OF NEW YORK **ss:**

Pursuant to the authority vested in us by section 70-b of the Public Officers Law, we hereby jointly certify that this slip copy of this session law was printed under our direction and, in accordance with such section, is entitled to be read into evidence.

Methamphetamine Resources

Report by the Commission of Investigation of the State of New York
<http://www.sic.state.ny.us/Docs/Public%20Reports/pdf/methreportFinal2.PDF>

NYS Office of Alcohol and Substance Abuse Services (OASAS) Meth Clearinghouse
<http://www.oasas.state.ny.us/meth/index.htm>

NYS Department of Health Methamphetamine-Related Literature Index
http://www.nyhealth.gov/diseases/aids/harm_reduction/crystalmeth/

Meth Resources <http://www.methresources.gov/>

Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)
<http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/drugfact/methamphetamine/index.html>

National Alliance for Drug Endangered Children (DEC)
<http://www.nationaldec.org/index.asp>

StopDrugs- California site <http://www.stopdrugs.org/methcrisis.html>

SAMHSA Tips for Teens <http://ncadi.samhsa.gov/govpubs/PHD861/>

Just Think Twice for teens <http://www.justthinktwice.com/index.cfm>

Faces of Meth <http://www.facesofmeth.us/>

**** FIRST AID ****

**Do not become a victim yourself!
Avoid exposure!**

If an injury is suspected, call 911 or local law enforcement for medical assistance.

Chemicals react in many ways. Physical harm may not be immediately visible but may develop later.

- Move victim to a safe area where fresh air is available.
- Remove any contaminated clothing/foot wear.

Anhydrous Ammonia or Caustic Chemicals

Flush eyes or exposed skin with clean water for 15 minutes. Repeat until relief is apparent or reported. Note that when anhydrous ammonia is released from a pressurized cylinder, it can freeze objects or skin on contact. If clothing is frozen to patient, DO NOT remove clothing until you have soaked the clothing with clean water (lukewarm if possible). Immediately remove clothing when thawed and continue to flush exposed areas with clean water.

Lithium or Sodium (silvery-white metals)

Brush off. DO NOT FLUSH WITH WATER. These chemicals will ignite on contact with water.

**** LAW ENFORCEMENT ONLY ****

Secure the site immediately.

Mandated Notification to Upstate NY Regional Intelligence Center (UNYRIC) via NYSPIN File 13c.

For additional information or instructions for reporting, contact UNYRIC (518) 786-2100.

SUPPORT AGENCIES

**New York State Police
Division Headquarters (24 Hours)
(518) 457-6811**

**New York State Department of
Environmental Conservation (24 hours)
Law Enforcement: (800) 457-5680
State Spill Hotline: (800) 457-7362**

**New York State Office of Fire Prevention
& Control Headquarters (24 Hours)
(518) 474-6746**

**U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration
NY Field Division: (212) 337-1810**

**New York State Office of
Children and Family Services
Child Abuse and Maltreatment Register
(24 hours)
(800) 342-3720**

**New York State Office of
Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services
www.oasas.state.ny.us/meth/index.htm**

EMERGENCY

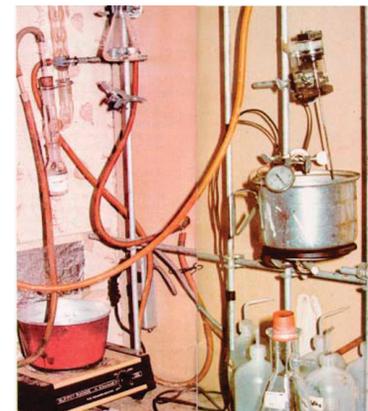
Dial 911 or local law enforcement

Insert local law enforcement phone number above



1/2006

How to Recognize the Signs of a Clandestine Methamphetamine Laboratory



Clandestine laboratories can be extremely dangerous. Immediate emergency response is necessary.

Contact local law enforcement or dial 911 for initial response and evaluation.

Insert local law enforcement phone number above

WHAT IS A CLANDESTINE LABORATORY?

A clandestine laboratory is an unlawful operation consisting of laboratory equipment and chemicals that are used to illegally produce controlled substances such as methamphetamine.

** CAUTION **

Chemicals found in a clandestine laboratory are hazardous and toxic.

Do not breathe vapors.

Avoid contact.

Chemicals found in clandestine laboratories can be hazardous. Exposure to these can damage the respiratory tract, mucous membranes, eyes and skin. Some of the chemicals can produce a fire or explosion.

Immediately leave the scene and contact your local law enforcement agency if you encounter what you believe is a clandestine

laboratory. Inform law enforcement if you believe children are present.



Signs of a Clandestine Laboratory

- A large number of containers of camping fuel, paint thinner, acetone, starting fluid, lye, drain cleaners, sulfuric acid or bottles of muriatic acid (hydrochloric acid).
- Soft silver or gray metallic ribbon or chunk stored in oil or kerosene. The metal may ignite upon contact with water or air.
- A large number of lithium batteries, especially ones that have been stripped.
- A large number of cold tablet containers that list ephedrine or pseudoephedrine as ingredients.
- A large number of match books or striker plates.
- Jars labeled as iodine or containing shiny, metallic, dark purple crystals or orange stained containers.
- Jars containing clear liquid with a white colored solid on the bottom.
- Jars labeled as red phosphorous or containing a fine dark red or purple powder.
- Coffee filters containing a white pasty substance, a dark red sludge, or small amounts of white shiny crystals.
- Glass cookware, funnels, hot plates or frying pans containing a powdery residue.
- Bottles or jars with rubber tubing attached.
- Chemical smells such as ether, ammonia or acetone or a strong smell of urine.
- Propane tanks with fittings that have turned blue from contact with anhydrous ammonia. These may contain anhydrous ammonia and can be VERY DANGEROUS.



PRODUCTS COMMONLY FOUND IN CLANDESTINE LABS

- Muriatic acid
- Battery acid
- Lye
- Drain cleaner
- Charcoal lighter fluid
- Ether starting fluid
- Denatured alcohol
- Dry gas products
- Iodine crystals (7% tincture of iodine)
- Kerosene
- Gasoline
- Mineral spirits
- Lacquer thinner
- Aluminum foil
- Camera batteries
- Cat litter
- Epsom salts, table or rock salt
- Over-the-counter cold medicines containing ephedrine or pseudoephedrine

Because of safety and legal concerns, any materials found at a clandestine laboratory should ONLY be handled by properly trained individuals.

If you encounter what you believe is a clandestine laboratory based on this information, immediately leave the premises and contact your local law enforcement agency.