

## ***Idaho State Police Methamphetamine Strategy Executive Summary***

The Idaho State Police (ISP) is committed to applying dedicated resources to combating the manufacture, sale, use and transportation of methamphetamine throughout the state of Idaho.

This agency is uniquely positioned to lead the Governor's methamphetamine initiative, due to its ability to develop and deliver relevant, high quality law enforcement training through the Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) Academy; its ability to identify and seize clandestine drug laboratories, taking into custody the people who operate them; its ability to discover and seize methamphetamine and paraphernalia moving along Idaho's highways; and its ability to analyze substances seized as evidence. Further, the department's involvement with anti-drug public service messages can partner with other agencies and groups to provide an education and prevention impact.

Over the past eight years a small number of task forces, committees and individuals have devoted many hours to research, discussion and planning efforts to address a concerted attempt to deal with substance use and abuse. Some groups discussed substance issues in the context of Idaho's communities, others viewed the topic from a statewide stance. Most recently, then Governor-elect Dirk Kempthorne charged a transition task force to view the issue not only from a statewide viewpoint, but also taking into account all of state government's role in attacking it.

Conquering illicit substance use requires a number of elements, chief among them cooperation between agencies and levels of government. It further requires increased resources: human, equipment and financial resources dedicated to detection and apprehension of the suppliers of these substances. Lastly, it requires a concentrated, ongoing public information and education component. Changes in law may be necessary to facilitate these elements.

The Idaho State Police is singularly able to respond in all areas. Building on existing programs, the agency will implement Governor Kempthorne's methamphetamine initiative on a variety of fronts.

### **Resources from Governor Kempthorne's Methamphetamine Initiative**

During the 1999 legislative session, Governor Kempthorne recommended and the legislature approved increases in funding, personnel and equipment in the Department of Law Enforcement budget dedicated specifically to fighting methamphetamine in Idaho.

Initial personnel resources for investigation and forensic analysis (3 investigators and 2 of the 3 criminalists) were concentrated in north Idaho, in the department's Coeur d'Alene offices. This placement is based on the phenomenal increase in methamphetamine activity in recent years in that area. The concentration of additional resources will have a substantial impact on the detection and apprehension of those involved in illicit drug activities, and will be a model for placement of future resources in other areas of the state. Assignment of two of the three criminalists from this FY2000 decision unit to the laboratory in Coeur d'Alene will serve both to handle increased workloads and to reduce any backlog of drug case work. Agents and criminalists were hired by July 1, 1999, and immediately began the course of training to help them become effective in their law enforcement activities.

One of the criminalists was immediately effective; the second will transfer to the Coeur d'Alene laboratory in March, 2000. During the month of July, 1999, 117 cases were received in the Coeur d'Alene laboratory. The ending backlog was 46 cases. Ninety three of the 117 cases were assigned to the new position. The average case turnaround was 29 days. (Turnaround time is calculated on calendar days. There is no allowance for weekends, days off, or time spent testifying in court.) Turnaround times dropped over the next two months. In October, 1999, 88 cases were received with an ending backlog of 21. Forty three of the 88 cases were assigned to the new position. The average turnaround time was 9 days. In short, case turnaround time dropped from nearly a month to just over one week, with one trained criminalist in place.

The addition of three seasoned detectives to the region one detective office likewise had a dramatic effect.

Almost forty per cent of the state's methamphetamine production activity seized in 1998 was in Idaho's five northern counties.

In that year, that region seized thirty nine of Idaho's ninety eight meth labs.

In 1999, ninety two of Idaho's one hundred seventy one labs, or fifty four per cent were seized in the five northern counties.

The Idaho State Police does not believe the increase in numbers is due to a rocketing increase in meth production — rather it is a direct result of the concentration of education, partnership with citizens and local law enforcement and direct enforcement efforts from this agency in that geographic area.

As we provide more education to citizens and civic groups, they are becoming more involved in reporting suspected methamphetamine activity. Local law enforcement agencies are increasingly responsive and involved as they receive more training and information.

Additionally, aside from the labs themselves, ranging from small once-ounce productions to large commercial operations yielding multiple pound quantities, their operators have been involved extensively in stolen property disposal, fraud, theft and check writing schemes.

The department will continue to track the success of this philosophy of concentrating efforts in defined areas, generating future reports for review. It is anticipated this approach will provide both the model for future programs and the solid basis for future budget requests.

### Regional Narcotics Training

While the ISP is prepared to maximize its resources devoted to conquering methamphetamine in Idaho, attention must be paid to preparing all levels of law enforcement statewide to address the presence of methamphetamine in their communities. The POST Academy received funds in the fiscal year 2000 budget earmarked for regional narcotics training with a methamphetamine emphasis.

A tentative initial 264 hours curriculum includes the following offerings:

- 3– 24 hour Meth Interdiction & Concealment courses
- 3 – 8 hour Drugs that Impair Driving classes
- 1- 80 hour Basic Narcotic Investigation class
- 1 – 40 Clan Lab Certification class
- 6 – 8 hour Clan Lab Re-Certification classes
- 4 – 4 hour Basic Academy Clan Lab Safety classes

This intensive interdiction training focuses on identifying methamphetamine, other drugs and contraband for patrol officers; methamphetamine drug lab safety; methamphetamine lab certification designed for entry or “take down” teams; drug recognition for patrol, to include recognition of individuals under the influence of controlled substances, and methods of predicting the substance(s) involved; and basic to advanced level drug and methamphetamine education to include clan lab certification statewide.

These new offerings will enhance the well-regarded, continuing programs such as :Desert Snow” and other drug schools totaling 354 hours of drug-specific training delivered to city, county and state officers in 1999.

## **Current Enforcement Partnership Activities**

### **The Idaho Criminal Enforcement Program**

An important and well known fact about methamphetamine is that it is a mobile drug. The means to produce it, the drug itself and the proceeds from methamphetamine sales are constantly in motion over the nation's highways. Highway interdiction is an effective law enforcement tool in reducing the supply of contraband.

The Department of Law Enforcement historically separated the drug law enforcement activities of the Criminal Investigation Bureau and the highway emphasis patrol activities of the Idaho State Police. The reorganized Idaho State Police department is now committed to combining these law enforcement resources into a focused highway criminal enforcement program.

ISP personnel consulted with other states possessing successful programs, to find common elements that will yield the best design for Idaho. This information gathering was followed by program development, officer and management selection and training, equipment procurement and placement of the teams. The first team became operational in the Treasure Valley in October, 1999.

In just over two months the I.C.E. team made one hundred ninety three contacts. Those contacts yielded twenty five felony arrests and eighty six citations. More than two hundred grams of meth were seized in these contacts, as well as thirty thousand dollars, three vehicles and four weapons.

Further, the I.C.E team encountered and arrested ten persons wanted on previous felony warrants.

These partnership actions provide an enhanced level of public safety on Idaho's roadways not previously available. The I.C.E. team connects patrol activity to the full range of investigative resources for identifying and dealing with drugs, contraband and criminals in motion.

### **Partnerships with Criminal Justice Agencies**

In October, 1999, the ISP began a series of meetings around the state with local law enforcement, prosecutors and corrections leaders. The meetings were the kickoff for the Combined Agency Methamphetamine Partnership (C.A.M.P.) initiative introduced by Governor Dirk Kempthorne and the Idaho State Police. The meetings provided an opportunity for the Idaho State Police to share with the state's criminal justice leaders their plan for attacking methamphetamine in Idaho. Additionally, the ISP sought suggestions for enhancing future partnership actions between agencies. A list of recommendations and proposed actions was generated from the meetings.

In addition to activities identified for the Idaho State Police and the Peace Officer Standards and

Training Academy (P.O.S.T.) to undertake, there were a number of excellent suggestions for partnerships among law enforcement, corrections, school districts, health districts, prosecutors, community groups and businesses. The meetings concluded in November, 1999.

Following the C.A.M.P. meetings, ISP staff analyzed the suggestions and recommendations of those in attendance. All criminal justice leaders invited to the meetings, whether or not they actually attended, received the list of recommendations with a cover letter from Director Strickfaden. The suggestions for actions within the jurisdiction of other agencies or organizations were forwarded to them in letters from Director Strickfaden. As the ISP implements its expanded plan, continued communication and enhanced partnerships will form a solid foundation for methamphetamine eradication activities. (*See Appendix*)

### Law Enforcement/Correction partnerships

In November, 1999, representatives of the Idaho State Police, Department of Correction and Office of Governor Kempthorne attended a federal Department of Justice-sponsored “*Law Enforcement/Corrections Partnership*” conference. The conference goal was to identify and implement partnership actions to enhance both agencies’ abilities to address a specific problem. The state of Idaho team identified production, transportation, sale and use of methamphetamine as the partnership issue to work through the conference processes. Potential partnership areas identified were:

- C Exchanging instructors for appropriate training sessions. Law enforcement instructors will teach in the Correction Academy, and probation and parole instructors will teach in certain specific ISP in-service courses.
- C Implementing a ride along program, in which ISP detectives will ride along with probation and parole officers. This partnership will assist probation and parole officers by providing a commissioned law enforcement officer’s participation in their activities, and will benefit the Idaho State Police by providing legal, supervision-based access to offenders.
- C Sharing an information data base.
- C Working cases jointly. Increased communication will allow ISP detectives to partner with supervising officers to more effectively work drug cases.
- C Reaching agreement to use certain probationers and parolees as confidential informants. A majority of methamphetamine cases have origins in reports from confidential informants. In fact, informants are considered the “bread and butter” of drug enforcement, without whom drug enforcement is extremely limited.

Idaho State Police detectives carefully investigate each lead accepted, and work with informants under strict guidelines. Informants do not act as law enforcement officers or even “free agents” representing the department. They are not permitted to participate in or initiate illegal activities while under supervision. Their actions are monitored and regulated by a case officer. If the ISP

and the DOC can reach an agreement under which certain supervised offenders can operate as confidential informants, Idaho's efforts to combat methamphetamine will be greatly enhanced.

Both agencies will pursue negotiating these partnerships throughout the year 2000.

#### *Continue Educating the Judiciary Regarding Methamphetamine*

The Administrator of the Supreme Court has been contacted regarding opportunities for ISP to present discussion of methamphetamine issues and desired Criminal Rule changes to the judiciary. A number of potential dates have been offered, including regular attendance at quarterly judicial administrative conferences.

It is intended that these contacts will lead to improved relationships and ongoing communication. Governor Kempthorne has expressed interest in facilitating an initial meeting between the judiciary and the Idaho State Police.

#### *Public Education and Community Awareness Campaign*

Drug enforcement experts agree that a strong public information and community awareness campaign, coupled with highly visible role models impacts drug use trends among young people.

The ISP's goal is to create such an awareness of the widespread destruction caused by methamphetamine, including the victimization of non-users through exposure to long term environmental hazards, that Idaho's citizens will aggressively demonstrate a zero tolerance for methamphetamine production, sale, transportation and use.

Initial contacts and discussion have occurred among various local, state and federal agencies, community groups, businesses and media managers, but strong leadership is required to move this strategy forward.

The Idaho State Police will provide that leadership by bringing appropriate groups together to design a viable information and awareness program for delivery throughout the state.

Approximately \$308,000 of a 3 year, \$1,265,000 grant proposal will be dedicated to the business and community education effort. The three year plan includes development and airing of multi-cultural public service announcements; development and printing of methamphetamine awareness brochures, pamphlets, store signs and Governor Certificates for participating businesses; development of a “*Turn in a Meth Dealer*” interactive web site; and overtime monies for detectives and criminalists for case work and public awareness lectures.

Additionally, aside from the grant-funded efforts, the Idaho State Police is assembling a Speakers Bureau with a Power Point presentation designed specifically to inform large corporations of meth fighting actions they can take in the workplace. The presentation includes use statistics in Idaho, numbers of court cases, and information regarding the common household products used in manufacturing methamphetamine. The presentation makes a plea to corporate Idaho to be aware of, and report large purchases of these precursor items; to become partners to law enforcement in Governor Kempthorne’s methamphetamine initiative.

### **Internal Initiative Actions**

#### **Planning for Law Enforcement Needs**

In February, 1999, the Idaho State Police embarked on a long term planning process to include agency personnel growth; service expansion; increase in law enforcement programs; and facilities needs. The plan encompasses not only Idaho State Police activities, but also those of the Peace Officer Standards and Training Academy.

Results from this planning process, information from the concentration of methamphetamine initiative resources in north Idaho, and results from the pilot highway criminal enforcement program will be immediately visible in the department’s strategic plan and the fiscal year 2001 budget request, reflecting an increased mission of methamphetamine eradication.

#### **The Department as a Drug Free Workplace**

The Idaho State Police maintains a written policy identifying the agency as a drug free workplace. It provides for pre-employment “substance screening” and for-cause drug testing. The pre-employment substance screening typically consists of an in depth background investigation and polygraph examination for the majority of department employees. There is no uniform requirement for mandatory pre-employment drug testing for all employees.

A policy subcommittee is revising this policy to require pre-employment drug testing for all employees. Further, a random drug test element will be incorporated, requiring the testing of 25% of the department’s employees annually.

## ***Long Term Methamphetamine Strategy Goals***

The above strategies reflect initial plans and activities tied to increased resources and policy direction. They can typically be achieved in the short term and have identified completion dates. Beyond their primary implementation, however, they are also ongoing, growth oriented goals. Success in these strategies will necessarily lead to continued budget requests for increases in staff and other resources.

The following activities will continue over the long term.

### **Internal Actions**

- C Continue development, testing and implementation of “CrimNet” case management system, to include availability of information to, and communication with, local law enforcement agencies.
- C Continue development of focused, case-specific assistance to local law enforcement in dealing with drug issues in their communities. (This is the Idaho Law Enforcement Action Partnership, ILEAP). Assistance will include problem-solving facilitation, establishing training needs for successful case development and, when appropriate, the application of Idaho State Police resources.
- C Continue development of Idaho criminal enforcement teams, combining the resources of the uniformed patrol and the investigative functions.
- C Continue long term planning for resource requests in future budget proposals.
- C Continue development of the Department as a model drug free workplace. Policy will cover employee drug education; pre-employment, random and for cause drug testing; and employee assistance for substance related performance deficiencies. Any use of illegal drugs and inappropriate use or abuse of other substances will not be tolerated.

### **External Partnership Actions**

- C Identify those police agencies with which the Department can partner to deliver training, equipment and other necessary resources to assist in state wide methamphetamine eradication.
- C Continue regularly scheduled regional meetings with local law enforcement and other criminal justice entities to share information and ideas, cement positive working relationships, and solicit input and ideas for the state wide methamphetamine initiative.



- C Continue partnership with the POST Academy to develop and deliver an aggressive program of enhanced training in methamphetamine recognition for law enforcement officers, drug lab officer safety, basic drug officer academy, interview techniques and other methamphetamine related law enforcement topics.
- C Create and maintain training and offender supervision partnerships, and formal agreements with the Department of Correction for strictly controlled use of probationers and parolees as confidential informants.
- C Continue to bring appropriate agencies together to assign responsibility in methamphetamine laboratory clean up. Some government entity must be tasked with the responsibility to certify that property used for methamphetamine production is, indeed, safe for habitation following the lab seizure.
- C Continue to educate the judicial branch regarding methamphetamine and the need for crucial change in Idaho Criminal Rule 5.1. Resources would best be used, and the people of Idaho best served, by the acceptance of field drug test evidence and officer testimony at the preliminary hearing stage of a case, rather than the current requirement of testimony from a forensic laboratory criminalist. Additionally, the acceptance of testimony affidavits from laboratory technicians rather than personal testimony would permit criminalists to concentrate their time productively in the forensic laboratories, rather than divide it among laboratory work, travel and court time.
- C Assume a lead role to partner with federal, state and local agencies, news media, “Enough is Enough”, Parents And Youth Against Drug Abuse (PAYADA), Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD), and other community groups and businesses to saturate Idaho’s communities with the message that methamphetamine production, sale and use is absolutely intolerable.

Twenty years ago, a DUI stop frequently resulted in an opportunity to “sleep it off”, or an escort home with no resulting citation. Today, drunk driving is altogether unacceptable, both socially and legally. The department will move forward to affect a similar change in attitudes and acceptance of drug use, particularly methamphetamine.

## *Summary*

The Idaho State Police is in a unique position to implement major portions of Governor Kempthorne's methamphetamine initiative. Some actions such as internal law enforcement program development and deployment of department resources, can be taken unilaterally. Others require coordination with other entities, in either a cooperative or leadership role. Still others are matters of influencing judicial and agency decision making.

In all areas the Idaho State Police is prepared to dedicate the necessary time, personnel and equipment to successfully carry out its role in the statewide campaign to attack the presence of methamphetamine in Idaho. The department continues to share the vision of the office of Governor Kempthorne to effectively address Idaho's methamphetamine problem. With continued support of the Governor and dedication to the task, the Idaho State Police will be successful in this program.

# *Appendix*

## INPUT FROM STATEWIDE C.A.M.P. MEETINGS

### Criminal justice training recommendations:

1. Increase judicial awareness of methamphetamine problem - *Governor Kempthorne has expressed interest in facilitating this.*
1. Prosecutors to provide search and seizure and law update training to law enforcement officers on a quarterly basis - *See January 3, 2000 letter to Bill Thompson, President of the Idaho Prosecuting Attorneys Association.*
1. “Top Gun” training to assist in the partnership of law enforcement with prosecutors. Find money to allow prosecutors to attend - *this is an issue for P.O.S.T.*
1. Prosecutor Training (IPAA):
  - conspiracy
  - forfeiture
  - use minimum mandatory sentencing
  - money laundering (check law)
  - Grand Juries - *See January 3, 2000 letter to Bill Thompson, President of the Idaho Prosecuting Attorneys Association.*
6. Limit training sessions to 2-3 days to avoid stressing resources of smaller agencies - *Will recommend to P.O.S.T.*
7. Define “clan lab” for common recognition - *included in ISP meth strategy under Regional Narcotics Training section.*
8. Expand training on labs to Probation and Parole staff - *included in ISP meth strategy under Regional Narcotics Training section. .*
9. Train school boards/teachers - *See January 3, 2000 letter to Dr. Marilyn Howard, Superintendent of Public Instruction.*
10. Local training - *included in ISP meth strategy under Regional Narcotics Training section.*  
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11. DEQ assistance with lab training - *included in ISP meth strategy under Regional Narcotics Training section.*
12. Provide more extensive training for prosecutors, and pay that goes with experience - *See January 3, 2000 letter to Bill Thompson, President of the Idaho Prosecuting Attorneys Association. Prosecutor pay is not an issue ISP can address.*
13. Training for Probation and Parole officers at POST - *included in ISP meth strategy under Regional Narcotics Training section.*

*Criminal justice cooperation recommendation:*

1. Free and open exchange of information between law enforcement agencies on subjects under investigation; cease interagency rivalry; talk to each other - *C.A.M.P. meetings, follow up, CrimNet capability.*
2. Parole and Probation has a need to know if they have probationers using illicit drugs: notification to DOC when a probationer has been stopped or dealt with by law enforcement; - *included in meth strategy Law Enforcement/Corrections Partnerships section and “Internal Actions” section.*
3. A “persons of interest: file (wide electronic access) - *Included in meth strategy Internal Actions section.*
4. Involvement of all appropriate state agencies (Health and Welfare, DEQ, DOC, etc.) in the methamphetamine strategy. Improve mechanism for exchange of information among state agencies - *Included in meth strategy External Actions section.*
5. Develop standard for clean up of lab site (What is clean?) DEQ has regulations on soil content for houses - *Included in meth strategy External Actions section.*
6. Gain support of Courts - appropriate sentences - *Governor Kempthorne has expressed interest in approaching the judiciary on this topic.*
7. Discourage plea bargaining in trafficking cases - *See January 3, 2000 letter to Bill Thompson, President of the Idaho Prosecuting Attorneys Association.*
8. Use of selected probationers and parolees as confidential informants - *included in meth strategy Law Enforcement/Corrections Partnerships section and External Actions section.*
9. Increase methamphetamine priority in DARE (SRO) - *Will recommend to P.O.S.T. as training issue.*

10. Work closer with Department of Corrections-Probation and Parole:  
enforcement of probation;  
misdemeanor level;  
expand home visits - *included in meth strategy Law Enforcement/Corrections Partnerships section and External Actions section.*
11. Get guidelines down so that we are all on the same page:  
state-wide guidelines for asset forfeiture - *See January 3, 2000 letter to Bill Thompson, President of the Idaho Prosecuting Attorneys Association.*
12. Assist some prosecutors with asset forfeiture - *See January 3, 2000 letter to Bill Thompson, President of the Idaho Prosecuting Attorneys Association.*

Electronic recommendations:

1. Use of a statewide database (electronic) by law enforcement agencies to track drug traffickers - *Included in meth strategy Internal Actions section, CrimNet.*
2. Develop a statewide intelligence gathering system - *Included in meth strategy Internal Actions section, CrimNet.*
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3. Statewide/regional intelligence sharing "pointer system" - *Included in meth strategy Internal Actions section, CrimNet.*
4. Multi-agency communication network - *Included in meth strategy Internal Actions section, CrimNet.*
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5. Develop a centralized computer database system to identify drug dealers - *Included in meth strategy Internal Actions section, CrimNet.*
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6. Bring CRIMNET on line - *Included in meth strategy Internal Actions section, CrimNet.*
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Legislative recommendations:

1. Keep experienced prosecutors/develop career track for prosecutors - *See January 3, 2000 letter to Bill Thompson, President of the Idaho Prosecuting Attorneys Association.*
2. Common sentencing guidelines for judges - *Governor Kempthorne has expressed interest in approaching the judiciary on this topic.*

3. Develop initiatives, processes or legislation to take children out of meth environments - *Included in meth strategy External Actions section.*
4. New legislation on civil “child endangerment” - *Included in meth strategy External Actions section.*
5. Legislation to ensure proper clan lab cleanup - *Included in meth strategy External Actions section.*
6. Board of Pharmacy control of items in clan labs - *Included in meth strategy External Actions section.*
7. Impose a fine to “clean up” lab sites (help to landlords) - *Included in meth strategy External Actions section.*

Agency partnership recommendations:

1. Drug tips from teachers - *See January 3, 2000 letter to Dr. Marilyn Howard, Superintendent of Public Instruction.*
2. Children of meth/drug dealers “OK to Tell” type program through schools - *See January 3, 2000 letter to Dr. Marilyn Howard, Superintendent of Public Instruction..*
3. Health and Welfare-troubled families - child endangerment issue - *Included in meth strategy External Actions section.*

Community, business and media partnership recommendations:

*All of the following recommendations, unless otherwise noted, are addressed in the Idaho State Police methamphetamine initiative Public Education and Community Awareness Campaign section.*

1. Educate property owners.
2. Media will be partner if asked (focus on solution).
3. “Pseudoephedrine” formula change by pharmaceutical companies.
4. Anhydrous ammonia company partnerships.
5. Increase clergy awareness.
6. Encourage interstate business cooperation.
7. Expand public service announcements.
8. Encourage community involvement to monitor, mentor and guide children.

9. Educate about health risks and environmental hazards (forest/public/septic systems).
10. Broaden “Children at Risk” and community involvement (single parent, no after hours activities before getting into trouble).
11. Local education of business with problem and assistance (speakers bureau).
12. Regional public service announcements during high viewing time.
13. Create a variety of public service announcements - lab smells, identification, educate neighbors.
14. Public service announcements and training on lab awareness.
15. Public service announcements that cover the “human issues”.
16. Hotel/Motel staff training in recognizing meth lab components.
17. Statewide law enforcement/pawn shop communication for identifying and recovering stolen goods - *Not feasible to develop at this time.*
18. Encourage and reward drug free workplaces in community - *Governor Kempthorne has expressed interest in providing a certificate for cooperating businesses.*

Funding recommendations:

1. Find a funding source for local law enforcement to buy protective equipment for use in clan lab seizures - *Federal funding information and sources can be accessed through the Grants and Research Office of the Idaho State Police.*
2. Increase criminalists to reduce turn around time on the processing of drug evidence - *Part of the FY2000 budget.*



3. Provide additional resources for Forensics-State Labs:  
equipment for identification of substances such as iodine and red phosphorus, or make agreement with DEQ to test for these substances;  
field kits/common chemicals. *Included in methamphetamine strategy External Actions section.*

Other recommendations:

1. Judges are reluctant to put people in a “rider” program because of the lack of drug rehabilitation in the DOC facilities. Drug focused “rider” programs should be emphasized with more drug treatment programs in DOC facilities. (Similar to Ada Co. Drug Court) *This is not within the jurisdiction of the Idaho State Police.*
2. Aggressive emphasis on convicted felons with weapons by prosecutors - *See January 3, 2000 letter to Bill Thompson, President of the Idaho Prosecuting Attorneys Association.*
3. Develop standard and proper procedures for working highway interdiction program - *In place with the Idaho Criminal Enforcement Team.*
4. Consider the use of another program name for highway interdiction program due to bad national publicity of other “interdiction” programs and the predisposition of Idaho judges to be against an “interdiction” program - *Done, see above.*
5. Check with Minneapolis, MN, regarding pamphlets, etc. (state takes lead to develop and put out common message) - *Done, and included in methamphetamine initiative Public Education and Community Awareness Campaign section.*
6. Substance abuse:  
drug courts  
drug free workplaces (safer environment)  
employee assistance program - *This is not within the jurisdiction of the Idaho State Police.*
7. “Grass Roots” city/county movements originating in communities may be more successful than state-imposed programs. Always involve the Idaho Cities/Counties Associations - *Included in the methamphetamine initiative Public Education and Community Awareness Campaign section.*
8. Provide back up prosecutors in smaller counties - *See January 3, 2000 letter to Bill Thompson, President of the Idaho Prosecuting Attorneys Association.*

9. Information hotline/central phone line - *Possible future consideration, based on funding source availability.*
10. POST video lending library for educational use by other government agencies - *Recommend to P.O.S.T.*
11. Develop process for real property forfeiture at county level.
12. Civil judgements for lab clean-ups.
13. Drug courts and alternative treatment facilities - *.This is not within the jurisdiction of the Idaho State Police.*

## ACTION ITEMS REQUIRING EXECUTIVE DECISIONS

- C Approval of the Idaho State Police Methamphetamine Initiative (Director and Governor)
- C Increase of judicial awareness of methamphetamine problem and establishment of sentencing guidelines (Governor)
- C Judicial awareness of the need to change Idaho Criminal Rule 5.1 to accept police officer's drug field testing at preliminary and probable cause hearings (Director and Governor)
- C Assist DEQ with legislation to have authority to force clean up of clandestine lab site and certification that site is "clean" (Director and Governor)
- C Legislation to require county assessors offices to record information on property where clandestine lab sites are found. Partnership with DEQ and Health and Welfare recommended. (Director and Governor)
- C Assist Health and Welfare with legislation for "Child Endangerment" when children are found in close proximity to clandestine lab sites and develop processes to take children out of the methamphetamine environment (Director and Governor)
- C Establish procedures for the use of selected probationers and parolees as confidential informants (Director and Governor)
- C Governor's assistance with promotion and certification of businesses that move to curtail the bulk sale of items used in the manufacture of methamphetamine (Governor)
- C Support of Byrne Grant to further methamphetamine strategy (Director)