

# IDAHO DRE

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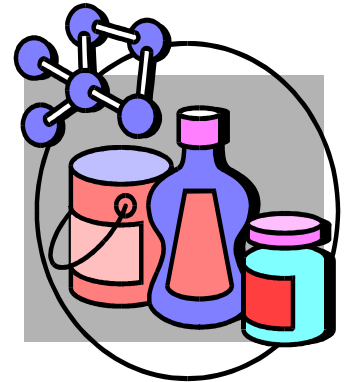
January, 1999

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## WELCOME TO THE IDAHO DRE NEWSLETTER



The Idaho DEC program has been in existence since 1996. What started with just a few line officers and forward thinking administrators has resulted in over 60 officers in ##### agencies statewide. The Idaho Department of Idaho Law Enforcement and POST Academy are committed to ensuring the continued existence and strengthening of the program. The departments responsibility to the DEC program is:

- 1 To provide statewide coordination
- 2 Certification and recertification of state and local officers
- 3 Training
- 4 Program communication

The Idaho DRE newsletter is being published in an effort to keep the DREs and administrators up-to-date with DRE issues.

This is your newsletter. POST will bring you the latests and pertinent information from in the field to assist you in doing your job. Local, state, and national training opportunities will also be posted. We welcome articles from the field. If you have an interesting case study or other information that you would like to communicate statewide, please send them to POST.

**Name this Newsletter and WIN!!!**

- The first Idaho DRE newsletter needs a name of its own. If you come up with the best name you could
- win a VALUABLE PRIZE!! (REALLY) Fax or email your suggestions to POST attn Vicki at 208-884-
- 7295 / [vyanzuk@dle.state.id.us.org](mailto:vyanzuk@dle.state.id.us.org)

## B-Phenethylamine In Suspected Methamphetamine Samples

By Jerry Massetti, CA State Dept of Justice, Fresno Laboratory

A small number of samples suspected to contain methamphetamine continue to show the presence of B-phenethylamine (synonyms: PEA, 2-phenylethylamine, 2-PEA, B-phenylethylamine, benzeneethanamine, 1-amino-2-phenylethane, 8aininoethylbenzene). In the previous issue of this journal it was reported that 6-phenethylamine was detected in a series of samples, by at least six California crime laboratories, between May 18 and July 2, 1998. The presence of B-phenethylamine in suspected methamphetamine samples represented a new development in routinely encountered casework submitted to these laboratories.

Since then, a few samples containing 0-phenethylamine have been reported by additional forensic laboratories in California and beyond. These shown in the table.

The number of submissions of suspected methamphetamine samples that contained B-phenethylamine received by CA DOJ, Fresno Laboratory have diminished. Only two cases were received in August. None were received in September. In contrast, between May 18 and July 1, one or two samples were received each week.

All indications suggest that commercially prepared B-phenethylamine simply is being used to cut quantities of suspected methamphetamine or amphetamine. In other cases, it is simply mixed with chemically odorous dimethyl sulfone to simulate a sample of methamphetamine. Some samples contained methamphetamine and/or amphetamine, while others did not contain any other "active" ingredient other than phenethylamine. In most of the cases where methamphetamine was present, it was as a minor component. Dimethylsuffone was detected in many of the samples. Caffeine was also detected in some samples.

There is no evidence to indicate that the 3-phenethylamine detected in these samples is a product of clandestine manufacture.

**Acknowledgments:** M. Banta, J. Faulkner, W. Ihm, O. Mejia, L. Melgoza, L. von Beroldingen

(The preceding observations and opinions are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect those of any of the mentioned agencies.)

*Reprinted from Journal of the Clandestine Laboratory Investigating Chemist Association, Volume 8 Number 4 - October 1998.*

Know people making a difference in the Idaho DRE program? Nominate them on the enclosed forms and return them to the address listed at the bottom. The awards will be given out the annual DRE Training Conference held in Minneapolis, Mn, June 27-29, 1999

Month	Location	Comments
July	Omaha, Nebraska	5 Ounces
August	Oregon State Patrol	35 grams in 3 samples
	Sacramento District Attorney's Laboratory	2 samples, methamphetamine mixture
September	CA DOJ, Freedom	6.5 grams in 9 baggies
	CA DOJ, Riverside	Samples very smelly
	Los Angeles Sheriff's Office	Several Submissions, garlic odors

# Recertification

**By Sgt. Dean Matlock**

According to IACP standards, a DRE has to meet certain recertification requirements every two years. This means the first class of DREs in Idaho time has come! All of the DREs reading this that have just said something to the effect of, "This doesn't pertain to me. My certification isn't up for another year and half" better pay attention and read the requirements. While recertification is not nearly as exacting as the original certification, it still isn't something that should be put off until the month of expiration.

In order to be recertified, the following steps have to be completed:

- 1 Complete a minimum of four (4) acceptable evaluations, **one (1) of which shall be witnessed by a certified DRE Instructor.**
- 2 Complete a minimum of eight (8) hours of IACP training during the two-year period. (One eight hour block or two four hour blocks)
- 3 Present an updated resume and rolling log to the agency coordinator or his designee for review.

The time has come for the following officers to complete the DRE recertification process:

**Ada County Sheriff's Office DREs need to present proof of meeting the recertification requirements to Mike Rossi.**

Brenda Glenn- Ada Co Sheriff's Office (expiration 020199)

Mike Rossi- Ada Co Sheriff's Office (expiration 020199)

**Boise P.D. DREs need to present proof of meeting the recertification requirements to Sgt. Bill Bones.**

Alan Cavener-Boise Police Dept (expiration 020199)

Todd Ducharme- Boise Police Dept (expiration 020199)

William Bones- Boise Police Dept (expiration 020199)

Gary Casey- Boise Police Dept (expiration 020199)

Buddy Jacob- Boise Police Dept (expiration 020199)

Lou Laskarris- Boise Police Dept (expiration 020199)

Harold Petty- Boise Police Dept (expiration 020199)

Robert Toffelmier- Boise Police Dept (expiration 020199)

Kris Ware- Boise Police Dept (expiration 020199)

**Idaho State Police DREs need to present proof of meeting the recertification requirements to Sgt. Dean Matlock.**

Jose Banda Jr.- Idaho State Police (expiration 020199)

James Eavenson- Idaho State Police (expiration 020199)

Tim B. Johnson- Idaho State Police (expiration 020199)

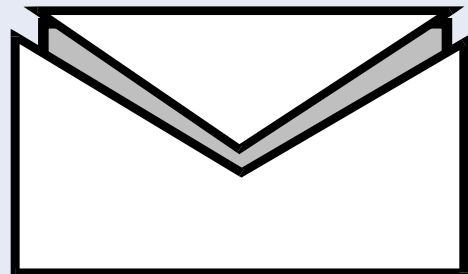
Dean Matlock- Idaho State Police (expiration 020199)

Kevin White- Idaho State Police (expiration 020199)

Please take care of this as soon as possible so the forms can be sent to the IACP to keep everyone's certification current.

## WHERE DO I MAIL IT?

All DRE field evaluations are now being forwarded directly to POST. The information is compiled and placed into a national database. Please forward all information to POST attn VICKI. If you like, you can mail or fax to: POB 700 Meridian, Id 83680 / 208-884-7295.



# Combating Underage Drinking

The problem of underage drinking continues to plague our Nation's young people. The pervasiveness of this problem places not only America's youth, but all of our citizens, at risk on a daily basis. To facilitate comprehensive and coordinated enforcement and alcohol use prevention programs at the State level, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) is administering the new Combating Underage Drinking program.

Recent national statistics help to define the problem:

- The Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) reported that approximately 9.5 million drinkers in 1996 were youth ages 12 to 20. Of this number, 4.4 million were binge drinkers, including 1.9 million heavy drinkers.
- Survey results reported in a recent ONDCP fact sheet showed that almost 45 percent of students in grades 6 to 8 had used alcohol within the previous year. That number rose to 71 percent for grades 9 to 12.
- According to a new report released in January 1998 by the National Institutes of Health, young people who began drinking before age 15 are four times more likely to develop alcohol addiction than those who began drinking at age 21.
- Statistics from the Addiction Technology Transfer Center at the University of Missouri at Kansas City indicate that alcohol has been a factor in 50 to 65 percent of all suicides among youth.

According to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), statistics show that although persons ages 15 to 20 in 1995 comprised 7.1 percent of licensed drivers, they accounted for 14.9 percent of all driver fatalities.

Motor vehicle fatalities are the number 1 killer of teenagers and other young adults, as reported in the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Vital Statistics Mortality Data, 1994. According to NHTSA, more than 35 percent of such fatalities involving persons ages 15 to 20 are alcohol related. In 1996, 2,315 youth died in alcohol-related crashes.

## OJJDP's Congressional Charge

Congress has called upon OJJDP to address the growing problem of underage drinking. Through the Appropriations Act for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998, and for other purposes (Pub. L. No.

105-119, November 26, 1997), funds were appropriated to OJJDP to support and enhance efforts by States, in cooperation with local jurisdictions, to prohibit the sale of alcoholic beverages to—or the consumption of alcoholic beverages by—minors. For purposes of this initiative, minors are defined as individuals under 21 years of age.

## Funding

Congress appropriated \$25 million to initiate the Combating Underage Drinking program. These funds will be disbursed through assistance awards of \$360,000 to each State and the District of Columbia; discretionary funds in the amount of \$5 million; and training and technical assistance funds of \$1,640,000.

## State Grant Funds

Governors and the mayor of the District of Columbia are each being asked to designate an agency to serve as the point of contact and to apply for, receive, and administer the targeted grant funds. Each State and the District of Columbia will, in applying for the \$360,000, detail a comprehensive approach to addressing the underage drinking problem and describe how the Federal funds will be used to contribute to the implementation of that comprehensive approach. States will be encouraged to link with ongoing public and private efforts (including those of foundations and national organizations). For example, within a given State, support under this program could be provided to a taskforce of State and local law enforcement and prosecutorial agencies that is already in place and that targets establishments suspected of a pattern of violations of State laws, links with private efforts to inform both establishments and minors of the consequences of illegal alcohol sales and purchases, and seeks the prosecution of those who illegally sell and purchase alcoholic beverages. These funds, however, cannot be used to supplant existing programs and activities.

## Discretionary Funds

States, territories, the District of Columbia, and Native American/Alaskan Native communities will be eligible to apply for the \$5 million in discretionary funds through a separate application process. Units of local government, which will be encouraged to form partnerships with local organizations and agencies, will be eligible to apply for discretionary funds, provided that the State administering

agency certifies that the project will contribute to the implementation of the State's comprehensive approach to the enforcement of its laws on underage alcohol purchase, possession, and use.

Funds will be used to support innovative programs and activities that target:

- The enforcement of State laws that prohibit the sale of alcoholic beverages to minors.
- The prevention of the purchase and consumption of alcoholic beverages by minors. Applicants may be required to include an evaluation component.

### **Training and Technical Assistance**

A total of \$1,640,000 will be made available through a separate application process to support training and technical assistance activities.

### **Combating Underage Drinking: A Compendium of Resources**

OJJDP will continue to share information on funding opportunities and resources available for related activities through a variety of mediums accessible through its Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse (JJC). To assist States in deciding on how they will use the funds available to target underage drinking, OJJDP is compiling and will distribute to States a compendium of resources related to combating underage drinking. The Compendium will include:

An overview section that describes the extent of the problem of underage drinking and that highlights national statistics on its impact, prevalence, trends, relationship to driving, and other information.

- A resource section that includes contact information for Federal, State, and local agencies and national and private organizations and a brief description of the nature and scope of current initiatives, programs, strategies, and related materials that address the problem of underage drinking.
- A selected annotated bibliography highlighting books and journal articles, including complete bibliographic and availability information (e.g., the National Criminal Justice Reference Service Library).

### **OJJDP-Related Initiatives**

OJJDP is also participating in two related initiatives:

- Teen Court. OJJDP, jointly with NHTSA and the

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, supports teen courts by holding training conferences nationally and provides training and technical assistance funds to selected sites. Many teen court programs handle alcohol-related offenses.

- The Juvenile DUI (Driving Under the Influence) Enforcement Program. OJJDP and NHTSA jointly funded a Police Executive Research Forum program designed to unify the various elements of juvenile DUI enforcement in a single, comprehensive framework. Strategies for Success: Combating Juvenile DUI, a four-part guide describing the program, will be published this year.

### **For Further Information**

Please contact JJC via telephone, fax, mail, or computer for up-to-the-minute program information or consult OJJDP's Web site, [www.ncjrs.org/ojjhome.htm](http://www.ncjrs.org/ojjhome.htm), and click on the sections on "New Initiatives" and "Grants and Funding" to access the Compendium and notices of funding availability. Also, subscribe to JUVJUST, OJJDP's electronic mailing list, for information from the Office of the Administrator. You can subscribe via e-mail to [listproc@ncjrs.org](mailto:listproc@ncjrs.org). Leave the subject line blank and type subscribe juvjust [your name].

Phone: 800-638-8736 (Monday-Friday, 8:30 a.m.-7:00 p.m.)

Fax-on-Demand: 800-638-8736, select option 1

Fax: 301-519-5212

Mail: JJC, P.O. Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20849-6000

E-Mail: [askncjrs@ncjrs.org](mailto:askncjrs@ncjrs.org) Home Page: [www.ncjrs.org/ojjhome.htm](http://www.ncjrs.org/ojjhome.htm) FS-9875

Idaho Contact:

Brent D. Reinke, Director

Department of Juvenile Corrections

400 North 10th Street, 2nd Floor

Boise, Id 83720-0285

Telephone: 208-334-5100

Fax: 208-334-5120

## Vice President Gore Announces \$71 Million in Incentive Grants to Deter Drunk Driving

Vice President Gore today announced incentive grants totaling more than \$71 million for states to help deter drinking and driving. The grants will be awarded under provisions of the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21), which President Clinton signed into law June 9 and which authorized more than \$700 million in federal grants to states over the next six years to combat drunk driving.

“Safety is President Clinton’s highest transportation priority, and these grants are an important step toward preventing alcohol-related traffic crashes,” Vice President Gore said. “The states receiving these funds are already working hard to combat drunk driving, and these grants will help even more.”

The grants are authorized by two different sections of TEA-21. About \$49 million will be awarded under the new “Section 163” program. This section authorizes \$500 million in federal grants to states over six years as an incentive to enact and enforce laws that make it a drunk driving offense per se to operate a motor vehicle with a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of .08 or greater. This supports the President’s effort to make .08 BAC the national standard for drunk driving.

“A strong message and tough state laws are bringing about an important change in society’s attitude toward drunk driving, but we must continue our efforts to reduce the number of these crashes and the tragedies associated with them,” said U.S. Transportation Secretary Rodney E. Slater.

Another \$22 million in federal incentive grants will be awarded under “Section 410.” This program, which encourages states to enact and enforce other programs that deter drunk driving, was expanded by TEA-21. It authorizes \$219.5 million, the highest level Section 410 has ever received, to states over six years.

Fifteen states will be awarded incentive grants under the “Section 163” program because they have enacted and are enforcing .08 BAC per se laws. These states already have .08 BAC laws. Thirty-eight states and the District of Columbia will be awarded incentive grants under Section 410 to adopt other programs to deter drinking and driving. These 38 states include the 15 states receiving .08 BAC grants.

The states receiving both grants are Alabama, \$2.7 million under the .08 BAC provision plus \$439,000 for

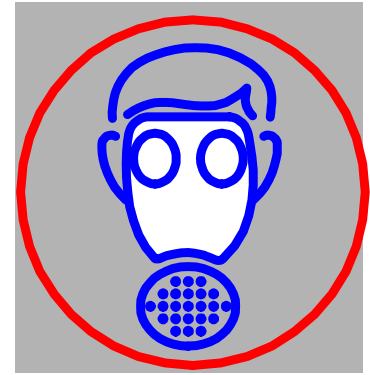
other programs to deter drunk driving- California, \$14.9 million plus \$3.1 million- Florida, \$6.8 million plus \$1.3 million; Hawaii, \$775,000 plus \$163,000; Idaho, \$1 million plus \$196,000; Illinois, \$6.4 million plus \$1.4 million; Kansas, \$2.4 million plus \$336,000; Maine, \$775,000 plus \$127,000; New Hampshire, \$775,000 plus \$182,000; New Mexico, \$1.2 million plus \$254,000; North Carolina, \$3.9 million plus \$635,000; Oregon, \$2 million plus \$460,000; Utah, \$1.2 million plus \$222,000; Vermont, \$775,000 plus \$229,000; and Virginia, \$3.4 million plus \$560,000.

In addition, Alaska will receive \$127,000 under the Section 410 incentive grant program; Arizona, \$350,000; Arkansas, \$294,000; Colorado, \$416,000; Connecticut, \$234,000; District of Columbia, \$145,000- Georgia, \$740,000; Indiana, \$630,000; Iowa, 380,000; Kentucky, 380,000; Maryland, \$566,000; Michigan, 990,000; @esota, \$674,000; Mississippi, \$259,000; Missouri, \$565-,000; Nebraska, \$298,000; Nevada, \$182,000; New Jersey, \$532,000; North Dakota, \$209,000; Pennsylvania, \$1.2 million; Tennessee, \$421,000; Texas, \$1.4 million; Washington, \$663,000-, and Wisconsin, \$683,000.

Funds provided as .08 BAC grants may be used to support a variety of highway safety programs ranging from encouraging seat belt use and special traffic enforcement programs to motorcycle safety education. These grant funds also may be used for highway construction. Funds provided under the “Section 410” provision may be used to support only anti-drunk driving efforts such as providing retailer and alcohol-server training programs, buying videotape equipment for police vehicles to record drunk driving arrests, and supporting sobriety checkpoints.

The annual percentage of alcohol-related traffic fatalities in the United States dropped to an historic low last year. It was the first time since record-keeping began in 1975 that alcohol-related deaths dropped below 40 percent of the total. In 1997, 16,189 traffic fatalities -38.6 percent- were alcohol related out of a total of 41,967, received, to states over six years.

# Upcoming Training



**Meth Interdiction and Concealment PCIN R2256A**

**March 1 -3**

**POST Academy, Meridian**

This class covers the basics of roadside interviews, consent searches, and automobile concealment areas for meth

## **Drugs That Impair**

**2-23-99**

**Bannock Co Sheriff's Office, Pocatello PCIN R3120**

**2-24-99**

**Shilo Inn, Idaho Falls PCIN R3120B**

**3-16-99**

**Shilo Inn, Coeur d'Alene PCIN R1120**

**3-17-99**

**Sacajawea Inn, Lewiston PCIN R1120A**

**4-6-99**

**Canyon Springs Park Hotel, Twin Falls PCIN R2120**

**4-7-99**

**POST Academy, Meridian PCIN R2120A**

This 8 hour class covers the 7 drug categories and how to tell if an individual is under the influence. It will also cover the material necessary for those officers who work in the schools and are involved with non-consensual drug testing.

## **Press Release Kits**

In the near future POST will be releasing a DRE press kit. This kit will provide you with information that can be used with your local media. The kit will include history of national and state DEC programs, requirements of DRE certification, and ongoing training required and DRE statistical information.

## **QUESTIONS OR COMMENTS?**

If you would like to contribute an article or other information or have questions or comments regarding this newsletter, please write to:

Post Academy

Attn: Vicki

POB 700

Meridian Id 83680

# DRE Newsletter

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