

Idaho Methamphetamine Problem



A Methamphetamine
& Drug-Awareness
Presentation by
Don Van Cleave,
Idaho State Police

What is the Meth Initiative?

- Started in 1999 by Kempthorne administration
 - Strengthened law enforcement partnerships
 - Officer training provided
 - Increased arrests
 - Labs located and clean-up accomplished
 - Increased public awareness
 - Education of and cooperation from businesses to cut precursor chemical sales



Who are the partners in this effort?



- City, County, State, Federal law enforcement
- US and local prosecutors
- State and federal courts
- Businesses & schools
- Corrections
- Health & Welfare agencies
- Civic Organizations
- DEQ and environmental organizations

Interagency cooperation

An example....

10 Meth organizational investigations in SW Idaho

- Over 300 federal convictions
- 12 murders
- Over 1,000 lbs. of meth
- Over \$150 Million





What is Meth?

Methamphetamine or "meth" is a powerful, tremendously addictive psychomotor stimulant

White, bitter-tasting crystalline powder

- Dissolves in water or alcohol.
- May be snorted, swallowed, or diluted and injected.



Another form - crystal meth, or "ice,"

-chunky crystals that look like ice chunks or rock candy.

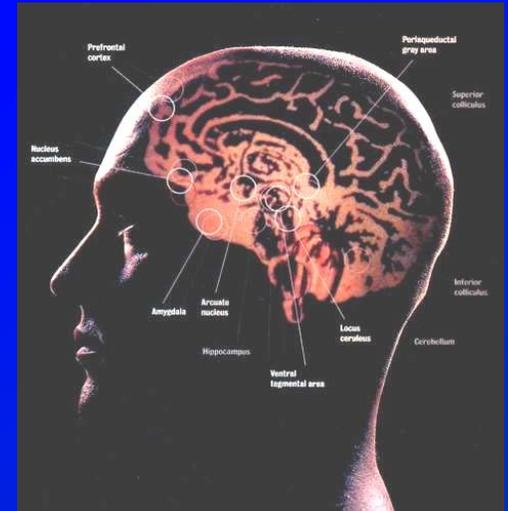
-Smoked in a glass pipe like crack cocaine.



How does meth affect the user?

Immediately after smoking, snorting, or injecting methamphetamine:

- Intense "rush" of excitement and pleasure.
 - Lasts 15-30 minutes.
- Other effects last 6-12 hours.
 - Nervous and agitated.
- As the high wears off - a stage called "tweaking."
 - Delusions
 - Compulsive behavior,
 - Paranoia
 - Tendency to violence.



Many users try to avoid the "crash" at the end of a meth high by continuing to use the drug until they run out of money or collapse. A binge and crash cycle like this is called a "run."

Every High is Followed by a Low

"The High"

- Euphoria/"Rush"
- Confidence
- Arousal/Energy
- Concentration

- Insomnia
- Decreased Appetite
- Anxiety/Paranoia
- Impaired Judgement
- Psychosis
(Hallucinations/Delusions)

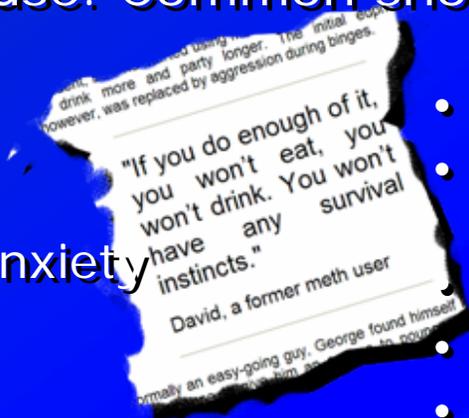
- Depression
- Fatigue
- Excessive Sleepiness
- Decreased Concentration
- Increased Appetite
- Anxiety/Paranoia

"The Crash"

Short-term Effects

Meth causes serious physical and psychological damage with *every* use. Common short-term effects include:

- Brief rush
- Paranoia
- Depression and anxiety
- Irritability
- Sleeplessness
- Increased physical activity
- Unpredictable behavior; violence
- Heavy sweating
- Acne
- Dry mouth and bad breath
- Uncontrollable jaw clenching
- Cracked teeth



- Headache
- Performing repetitive, meaningless tasks
- Dilated pupils
- Loss of appetite and weight loss
- Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea
- Increased breath rate
- Dangerously elevated body temperature
- Sores and skin infections
- Increased blood pressure
- Seizures
- Damaged nerve terminals in the brain



Long-term Effects

Many methamphetamine users begin to use the drug heavily after only a short period of time, so some "long-term" effects actually affect the meth user fairly early. Heavy and/or long-term methamphetamine use can cause the following:

- Tooth decay
- Anxiety, paranoia, and insomnia
- Inability to function socially
- Psychotic behavior and violence
- Auditory hallucinations and delusions
- Homicidal or suicidal thoughts
- Elevated blood pressure
- Lowered resistance to disease
- Strokes
- Heart infections
- Lung disease
- Kidney damage
- Liver damage
- Lead poisoning
- Brain damage - similar to Alzheimer's disease or Parkinson's disease
- Premature delivery - when used during pregnancy
- Babies born to women who use suffer birth defects
- Increased risk of contracting HIV/AIDS, Hepatitis B and C
- Death



DEATH

Withdrawal Syndrome:

Hours

Depressed Mood

Extreme Fatigue

Craving

Anxiety/Paranoia

Psychosis

Days - Week

Excessive sleepiness

Uncaring attitude

Increased Appetite

High level of
de-sensitivity

Boredom

Low Concentration

Anxiety/Paranoia

Months – Years

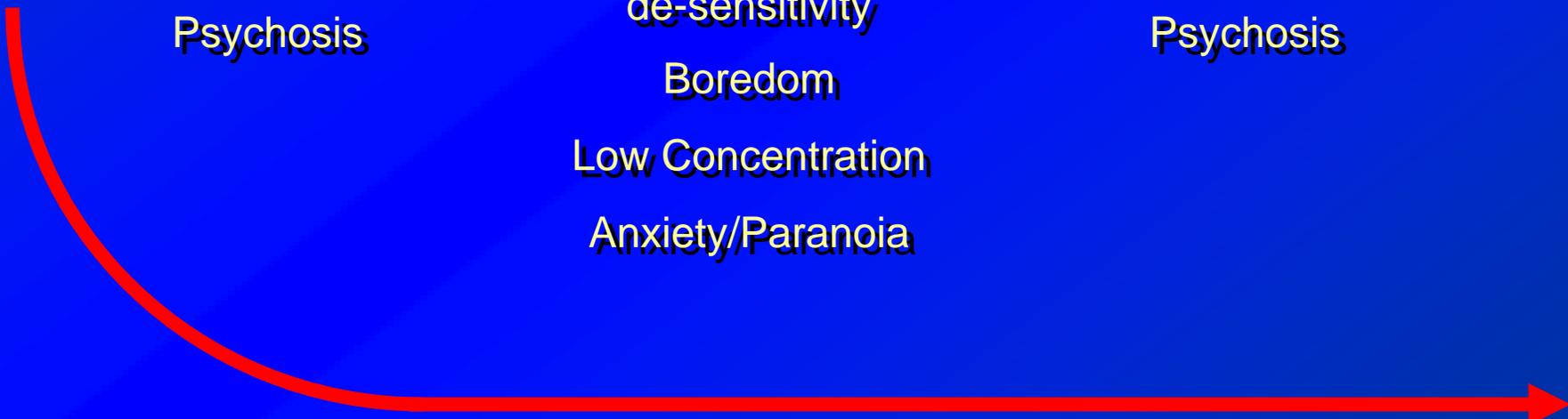
Craving

Craving

Craving

Anxiety/Paranoia

Psychosis



Crystal Meth

Approx. 1 gram crystal meth



The face of meth

Before meth



Booking photo - 1998

After just 2 years of meth use



Booking photo - 2000

*Words can't describe how much damage
Meth can do to your body*

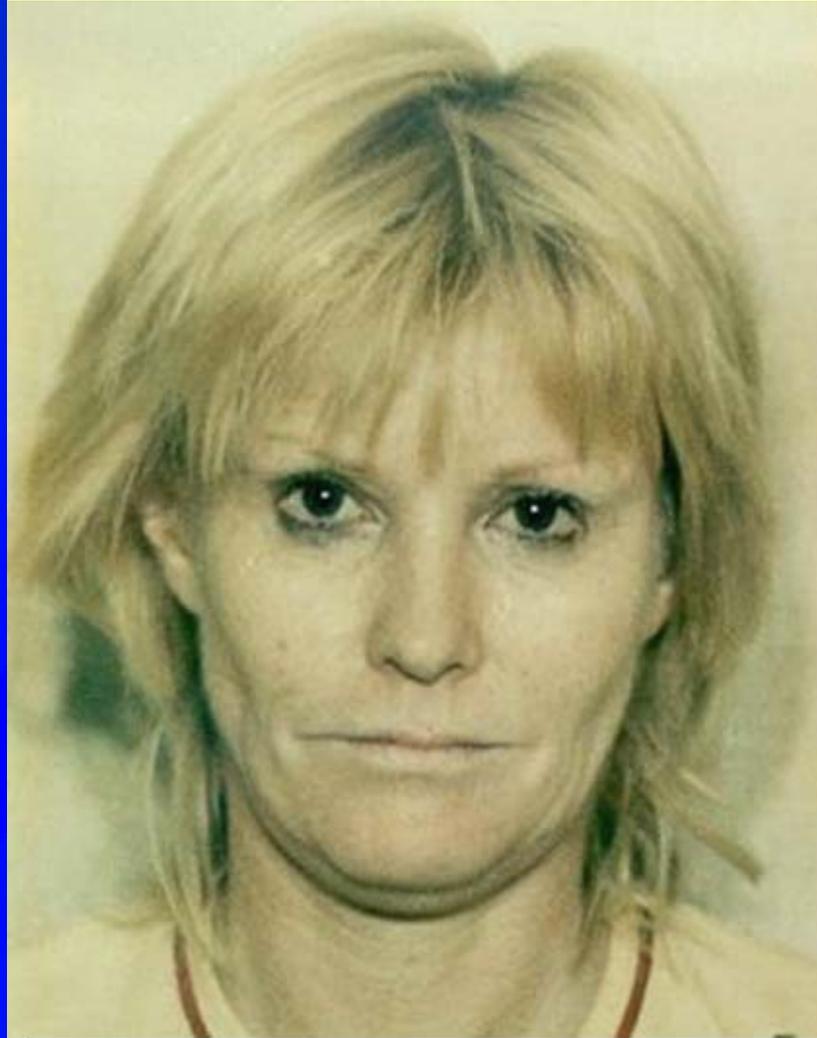
November 11, 1979 32 years old



July, 1980



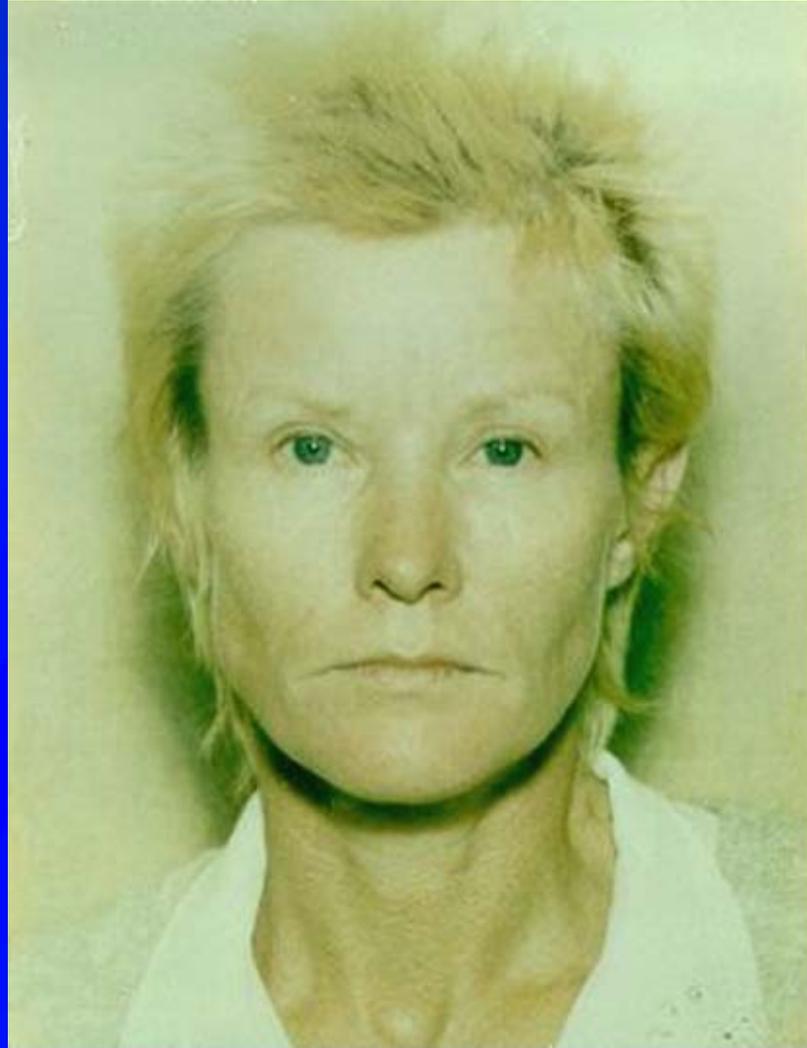
August, 1980



March, 1981



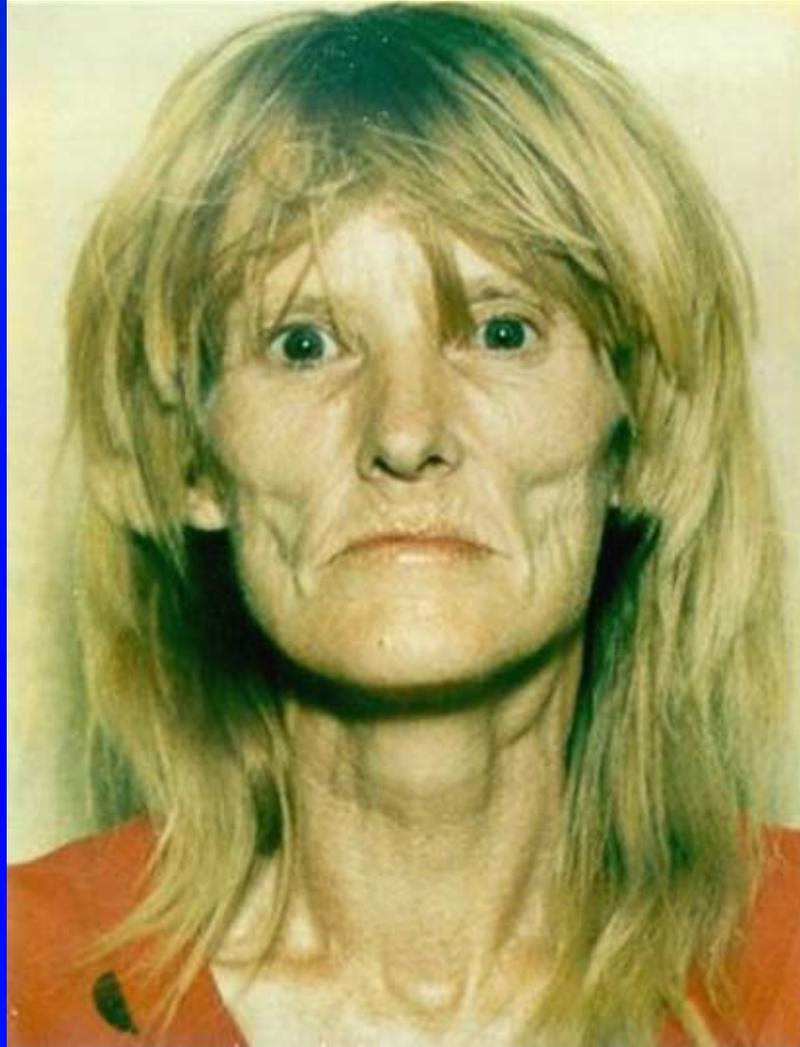
1982



May, 1986



April, 1988



May, 1988



June, 1988 - 41 years old



9 years of Meth use...

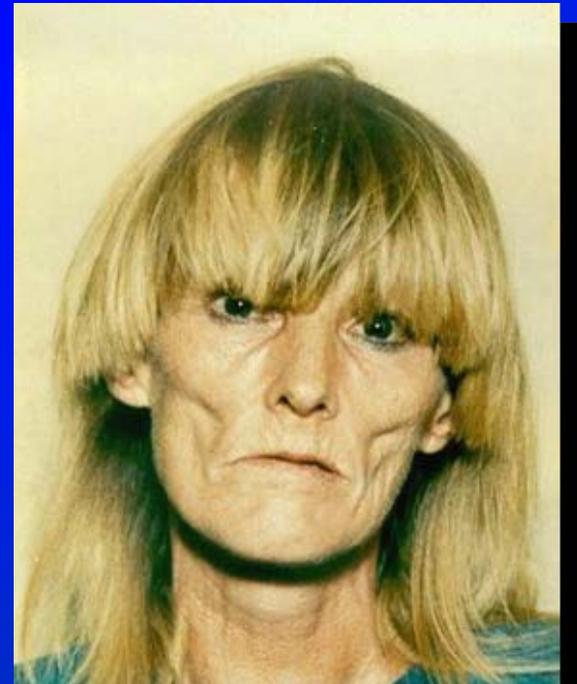
32 years old

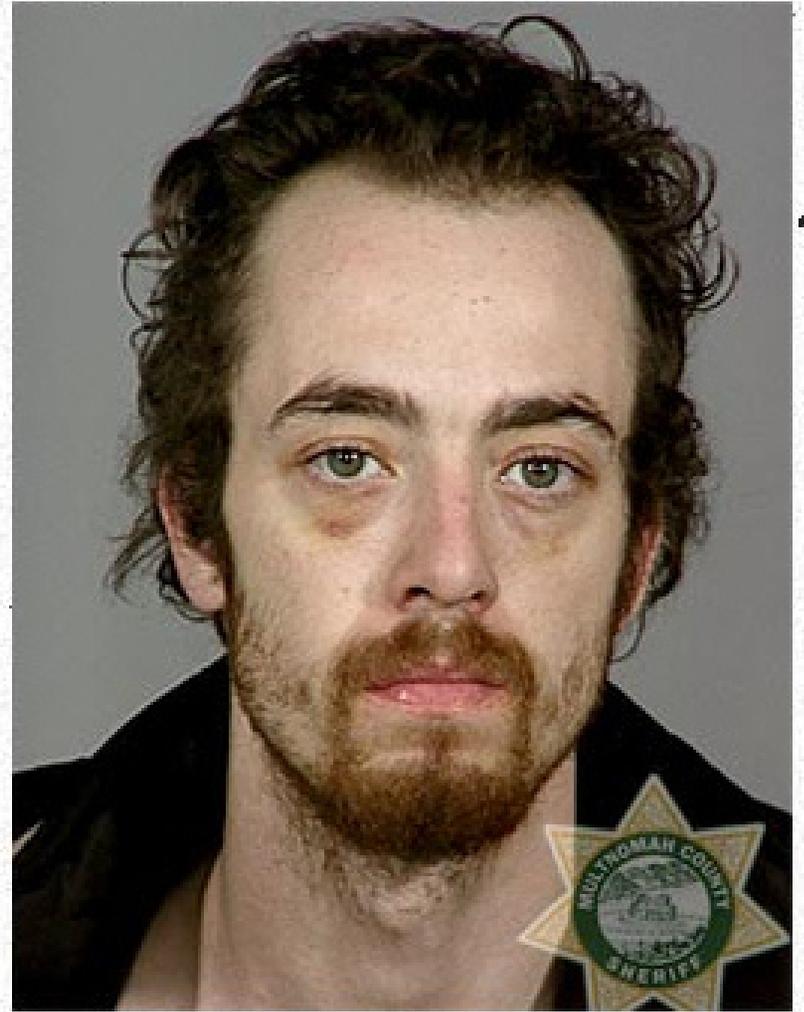


39 years old

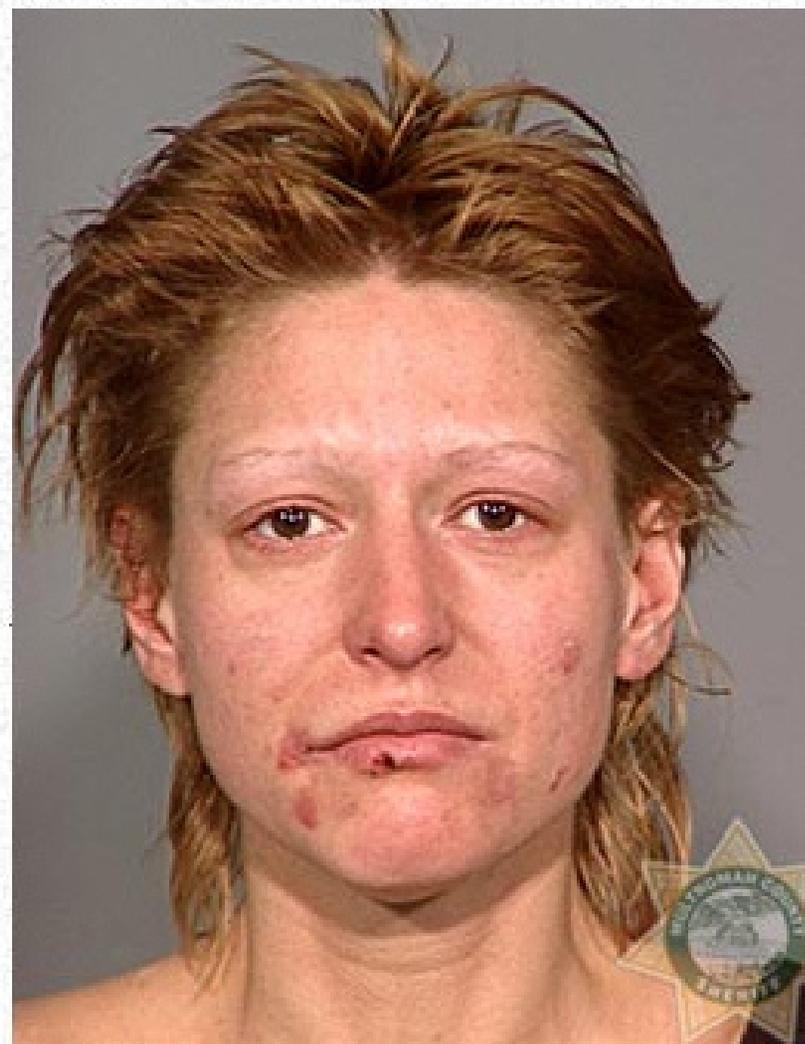


41 years old





6 months later



1 year, 5 months later



2005© "Faces of Meth"



1 year later



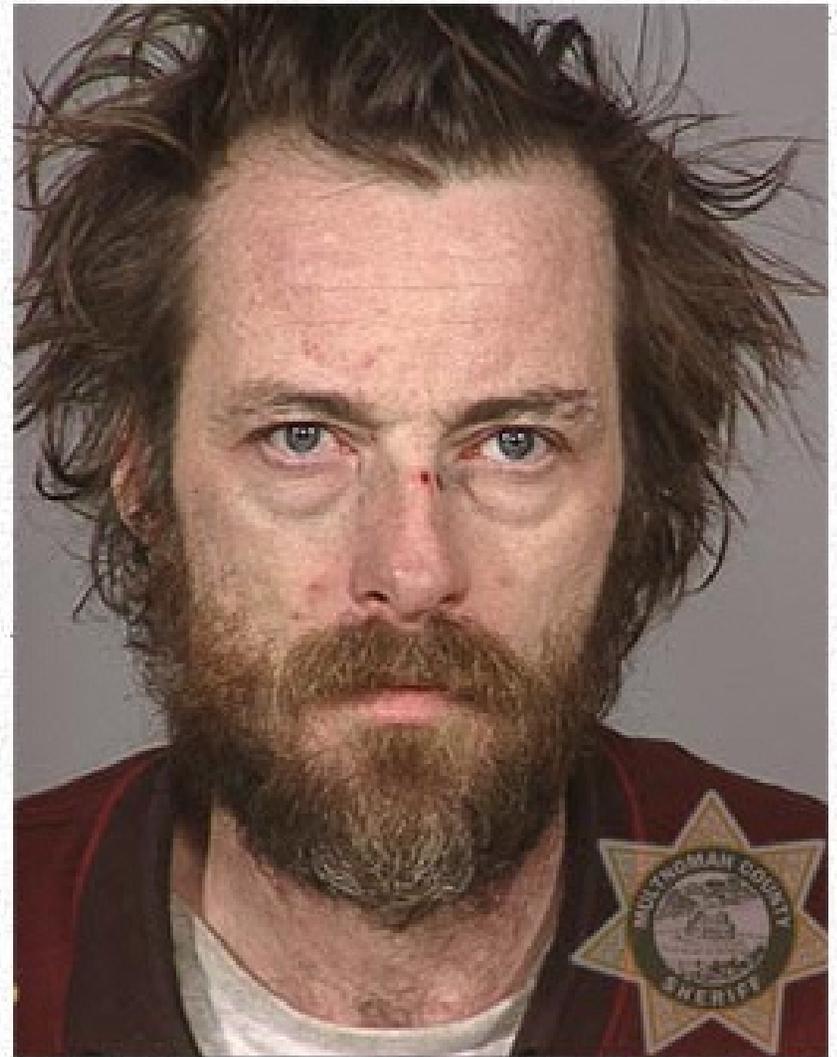
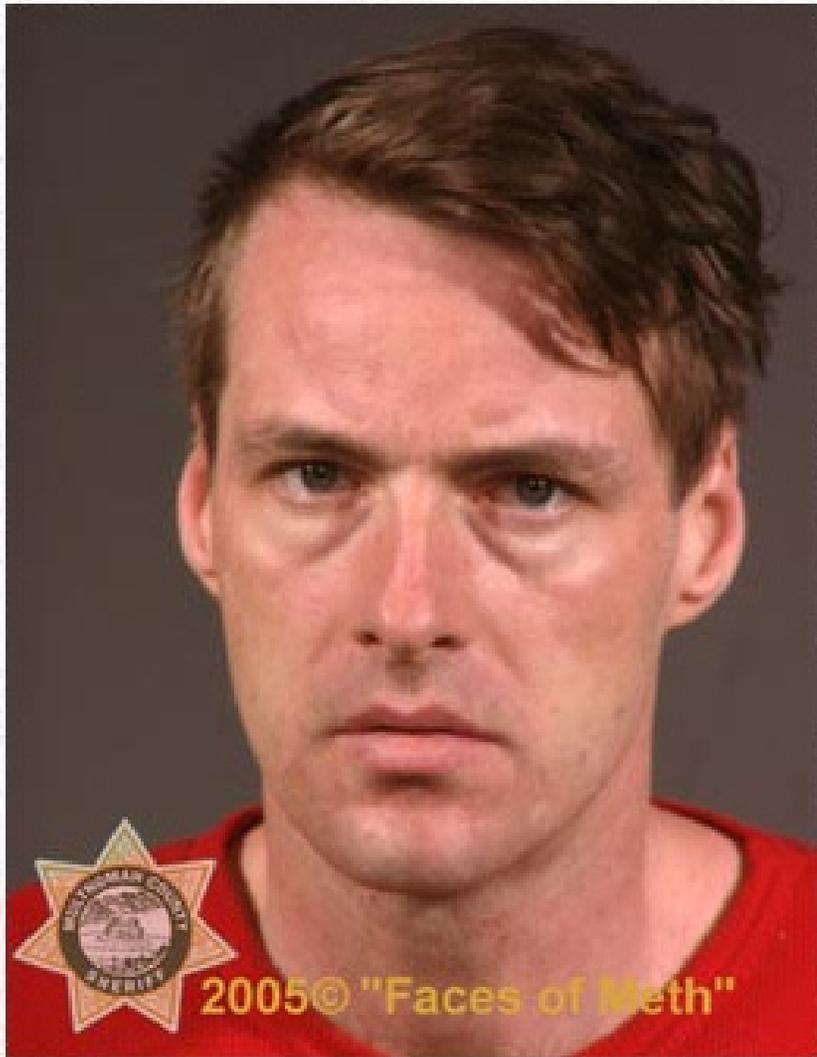
4 years, 5 months later



2005© "Faces of Me



2 years, 5 months later



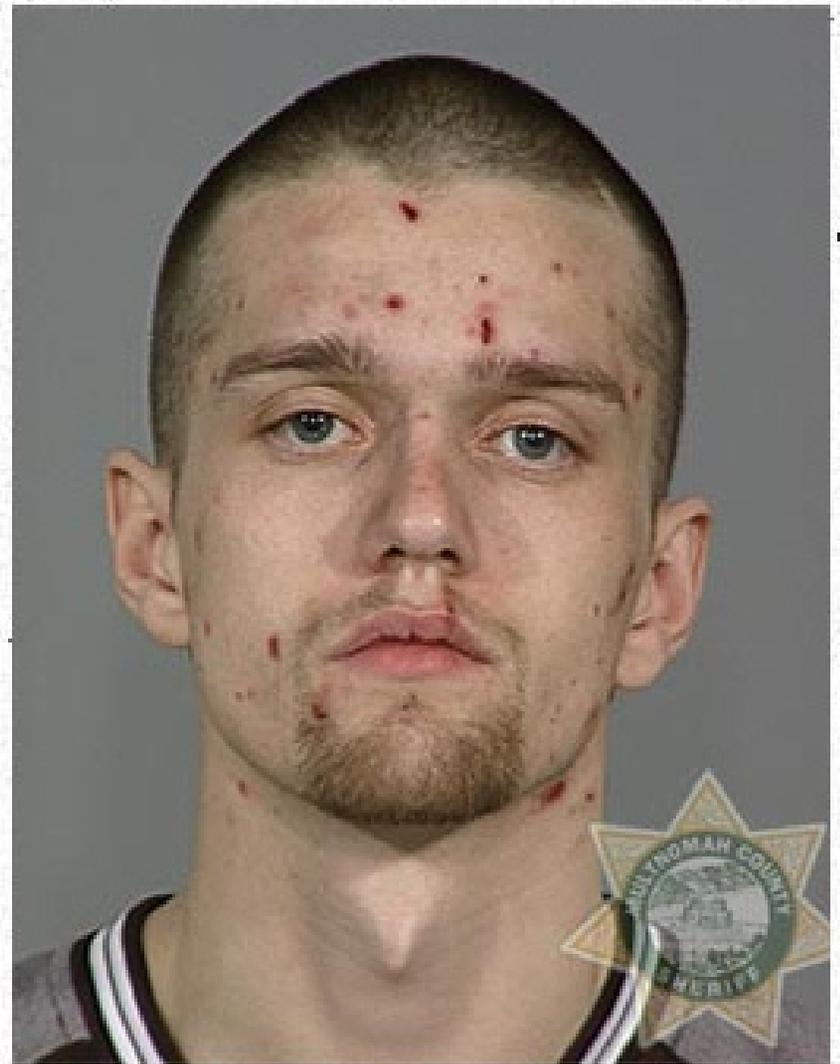
5 years later



11 months later



2005 © "Faces of Meth"



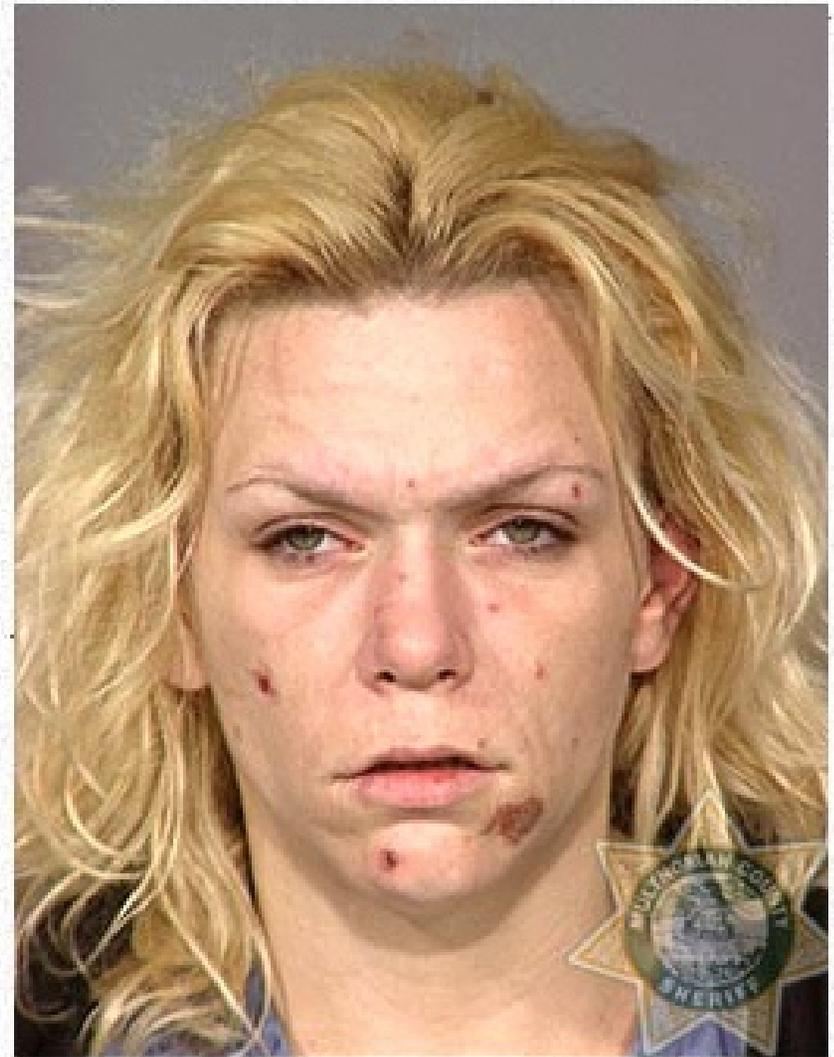
7 months later



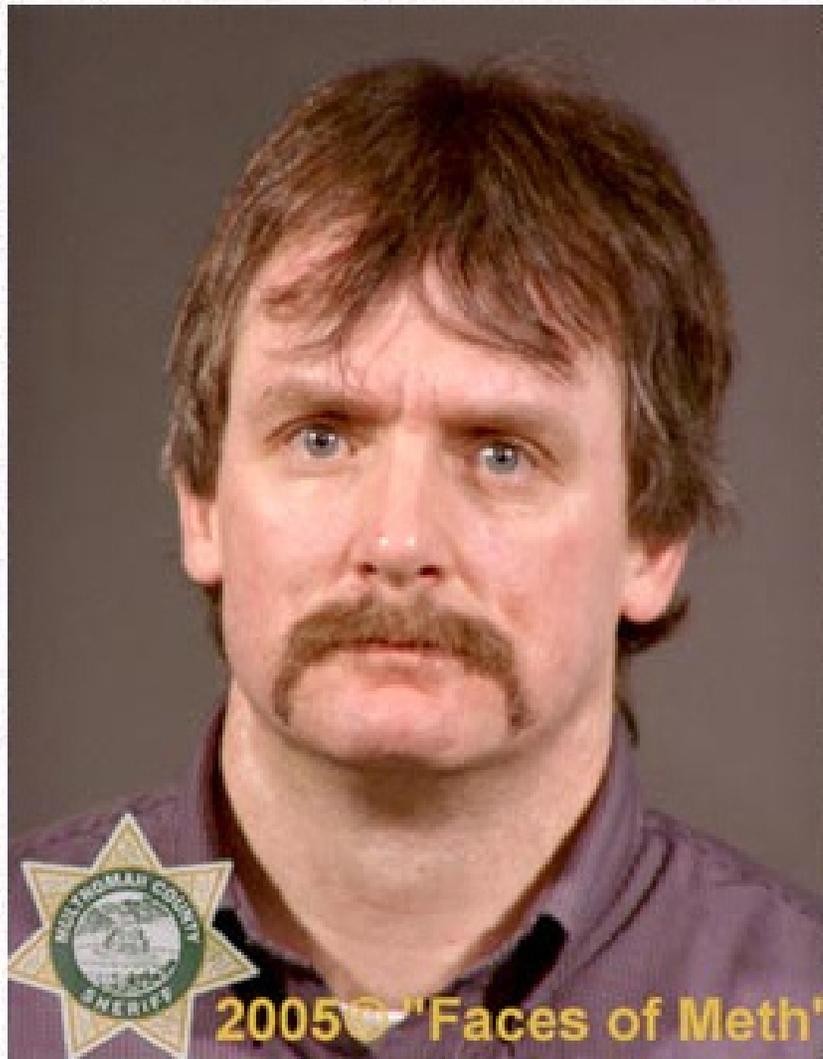
2 months later



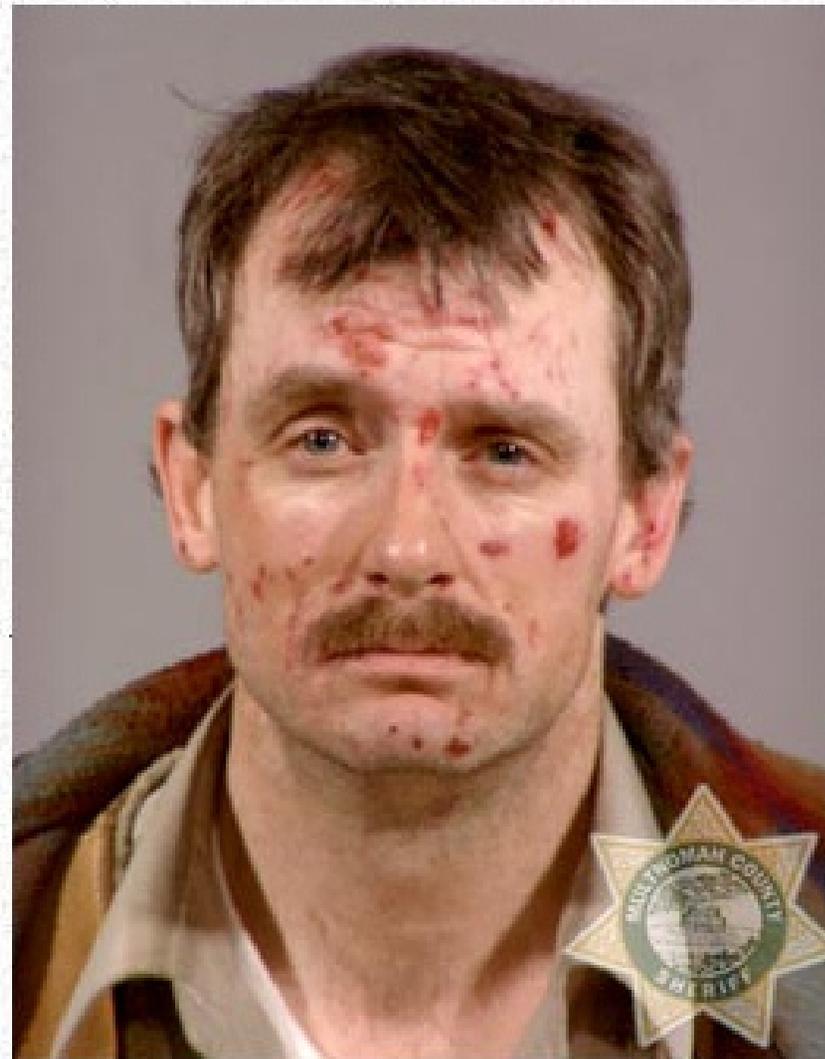
3 years, 5 months later



1 year later



2005 © "Faces of Meth"



3 months later

Methamphetamine

Orally ingested pill form

“Marketing” strategy



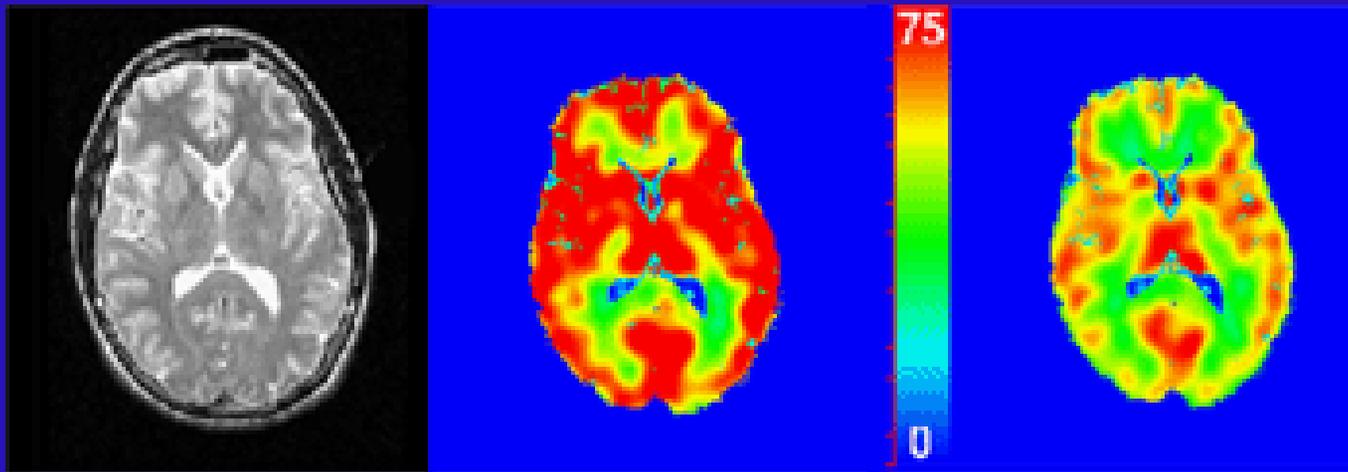
Ecstasy pills

Form of methamphetamine



ECSTASY

Effect of MDMA Administration on rCBF



Subject
(age 21 yr)

Baseline

2 weeks
post-MDMA

Treatment:

- **Difficulties: Intense Craving, Depression, Paranoia, Psychosis, Weight Gain**
- **High Drop Out Rates**
- **High Relapse Rates**
- **Inpatient and Outpatient**



Drug Addiction treatment Facilities Treasure Valley Area

INPATIENT:

- **Ardent Intermountain Hospital of Boise Inpatient,**
(208) 377-8400 x127303
North Allumbaugh Street, Boise, ID

- **Veterans Affairs Medical Center Substance Abuse
Treatment Programs,**
(208) 422-1145
500 West Fort Street, Boise, ID 83702

Drug Addiction treatment Facilities

Treasure Valley Area

OUTPATIENT

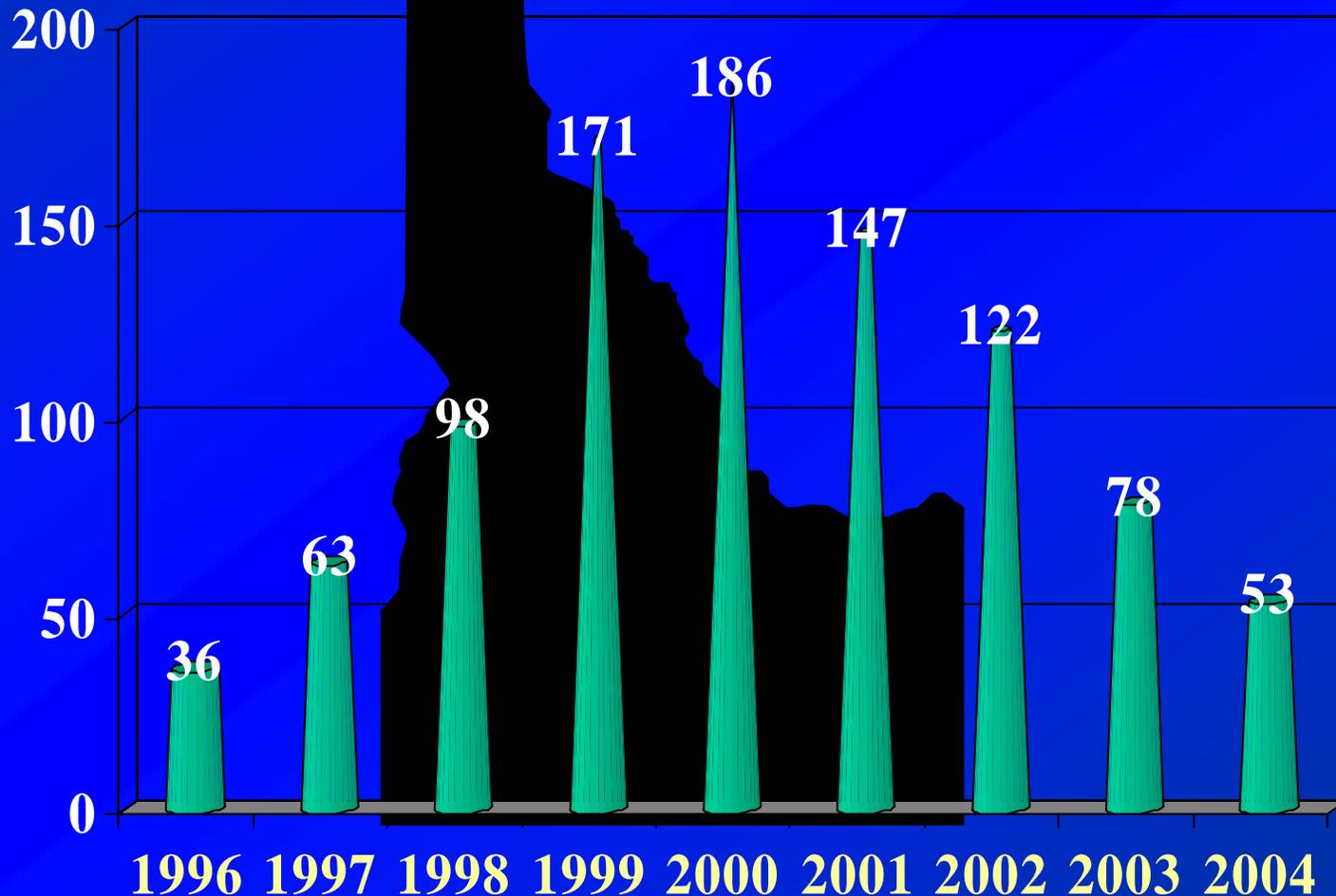
- Saint Alphonsus Addiction Recovery Center**
(208) 367-3553
6138 Emerald Street, Boise, ID 83704

**Road to Recovery Inc. Boise Methamphetamine
Clinic**

(208) 384-4234
1276 River St., Boise, ID 83702

How goes the battle in Idaho?

Clandestine Methamphetamine Lab Seizures



All too easy...

- Meth Production is –
 - Easy to learn.
 - “Recipes” available on the internet.
 - Relatively inexpensive.
 - Can be done almost anywhere.
 - Meth labs have turned up even in small communities.
 - “Box Labs” can be carried in the trunk of a car.
 - Can even have “personal use” kits for manufacture of a few ounces in a small pack.



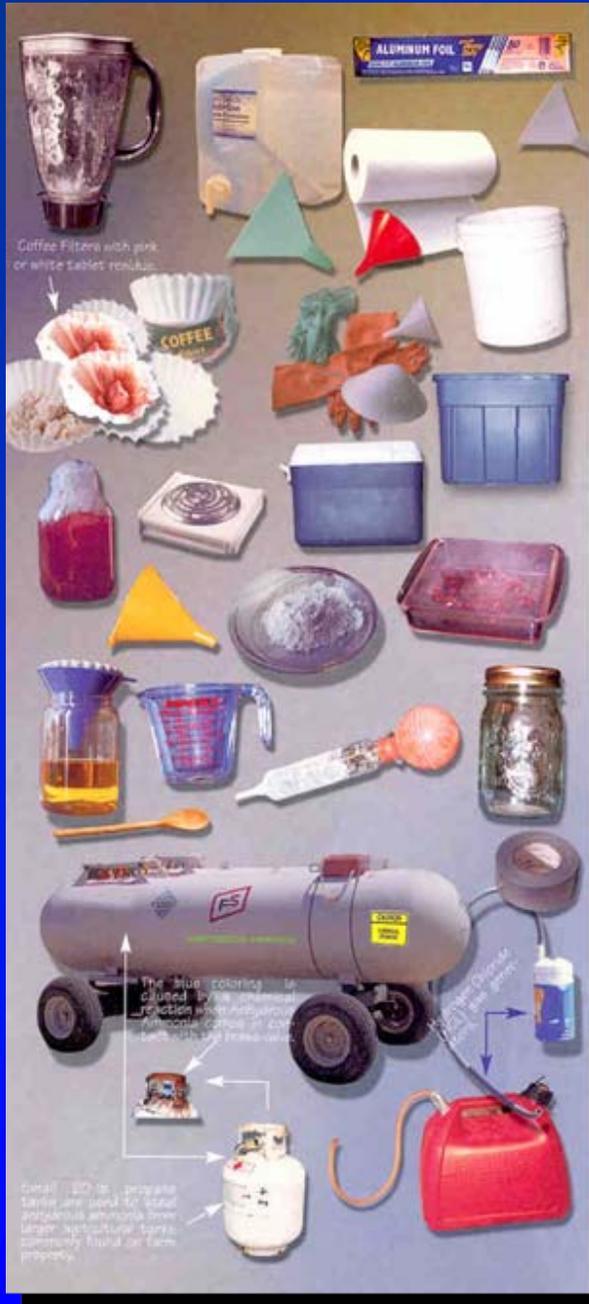
Meth Alert Checklist



The more
you see,
the
greater
the
likelihood
this is a
meth lab

- Strong odor of solvents
- Iodine– or chemical-stained bathroom or kitchen fixtures
- Increased activity, especially at night
- Excessive trash
- Excessive traffic
- No visible means of support
- Darkened or sealed shut windows
- Chemical containers

Household Equipment List



Tempered Glass Baking Dishes

Glass Pie Dishes

Glass or Plastic Jugs

Bottles

Measuring Cup

Turkey Baster

Glass Jars

Funnels

Coffee Filters

Blender

Rubber Tubing

Paper Towels

Rubber Gloves

Gasoline Can

Plastic Tote Box

Plastic Jugs

Tape

Clamps

Hotplate

Strainer

Aluminum Foil

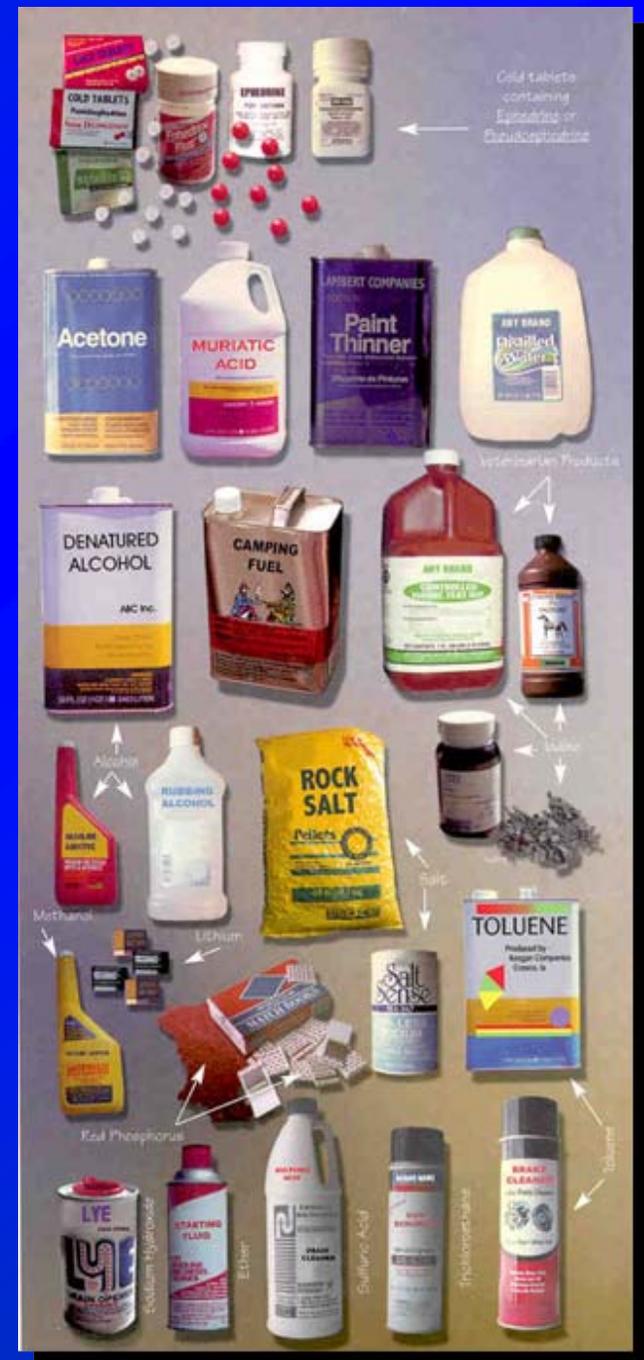
Propane Cylinder (20-lb)

Books



Chemicals (Source)

- Ephedrine (Cold & Allergy Medicine)
- Pseudoephedrine (Cold & Allergy Medicine)
- Alcohol (Rubbing/Gasoline Additive)
- Toluene (Brake Cleaner)
- Ether (Engine Starter)
- Sulfuric Acid (Drain Cleaner)
- Methanol (Gasoline Additive)
- Lithium (Camera Batteries)
- Trichloroethane (Gun Scrubber)
- Anhydrous Ammonia (Farm Fertilizer)
- Sodium Hydroxide (Lye)
- Red Phosphorus (Matches)
- Iodine (Veterinarian Products)
- Sodium Metal (Can be made from Lye)
- MSM (Animal Product)
- Table Salt/Rock Salt
- Kerosene
- Gasoline
- Muriatic Acid
- Campfire Fuel
- Paint Thinner
- Acetone



Effects on the Community

Dangers posed

- Volatile/flammable chemicals used –
Fire/explosion hazard
- Toxic fumes created
- Some “cookers” booby-trap their labs
- Toxic wastes –



- *Each pound of meth produced creates 5-6 lbs of toxic wastes* – Often disposed in household drains, storm drains, or directly on the ground.

In one case...



Effects on the Community

COST\$

- Need for additional law enforcement
- Legal defense costs
- Cost for lab site cleanup
- Increased automobile accidents
- Increased criminal activity
- Costs to families
 - Domestic violence
 - Child abuse/neglect
 - Broken homes
 - Increased welfare costs
- Medical / Rehabilitation costs
- Increased spread of infectious disease
- Lost worker productivity
- Increased safety/health risk to police officers



Ultimately it's the taxpayer who bears these costs!

Effects on the Community



x 27 minutes = \$2,542 per month

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Effects on the Community

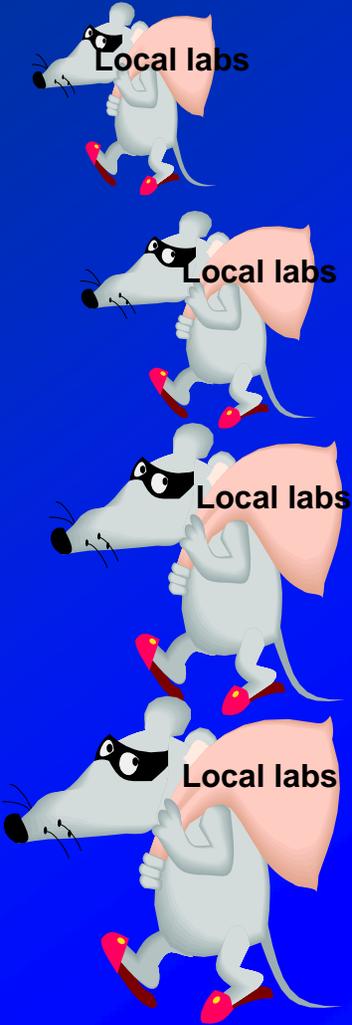
- **U.S. has 6% of the world's population but uses 60% of the world's illegal drugs**
- **Of adults who abuse drugs, 70% or more hold jobs**
- **Idaho Department of Health and Welfare reported that drug use among adults went up from 18.8% in 1996 to 26% in 1997 (up nearly 40%). Current numbers are not available.**
- **Meth Lab cleanup costs typically \$2,000-\$4,000**
- **In 2001 Congress appropriated 48 million for cleanup costs in 2002.**
- **Most crime is connected to drug and alcohol abuse, a recent survey of the Ada County Jail showed that over 86% of inmates in custody for a crime they committed that was connected to drugs or alcohol.**
- **Over 83% of the 5400 inmates in Idaho's prison have a substance abuse problem. They are incarcerated because of crimes committed while on drugs.**
- **75% of juveniles in the state's custody have a substance abuse problem.**
- **38%-50% of all Workers' Compensation Claims are related to substance abuse in the workplace. Substance abusers file three to five times as many claims.**
- **Substance abusers incur 300% higher medical costs than non-abusers**
- **Substance abusers are 1/3 less productive.**
- **On average, it costs a business \$10 thousand per year for each substance abuser on the payroll.**
- **It costs a business an averages of \$7,000 to replace a salaried worker**
- **On average 10% of employees in business are substance abusers.**

Effects on the Community

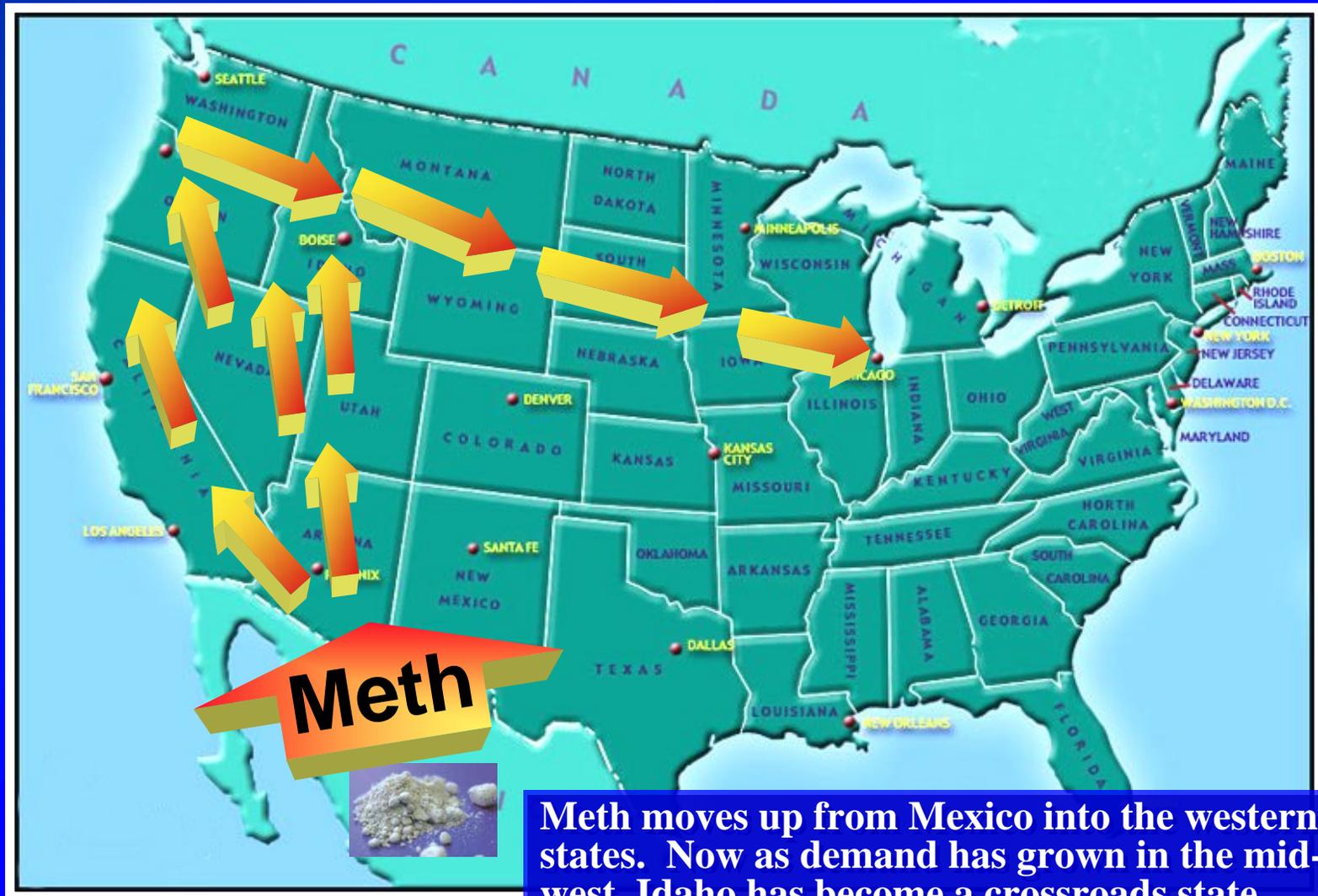
Who pays the cost?



Shift in the Meth Picture

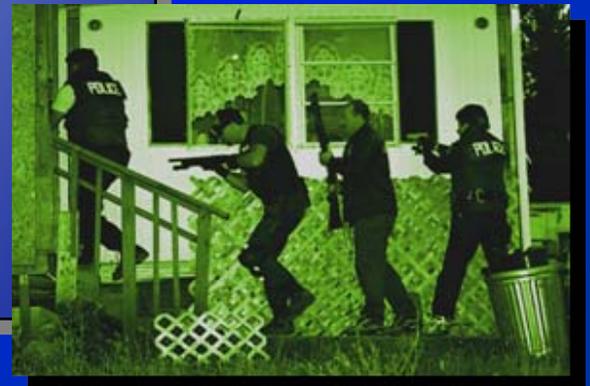


The “Mexico Connection”



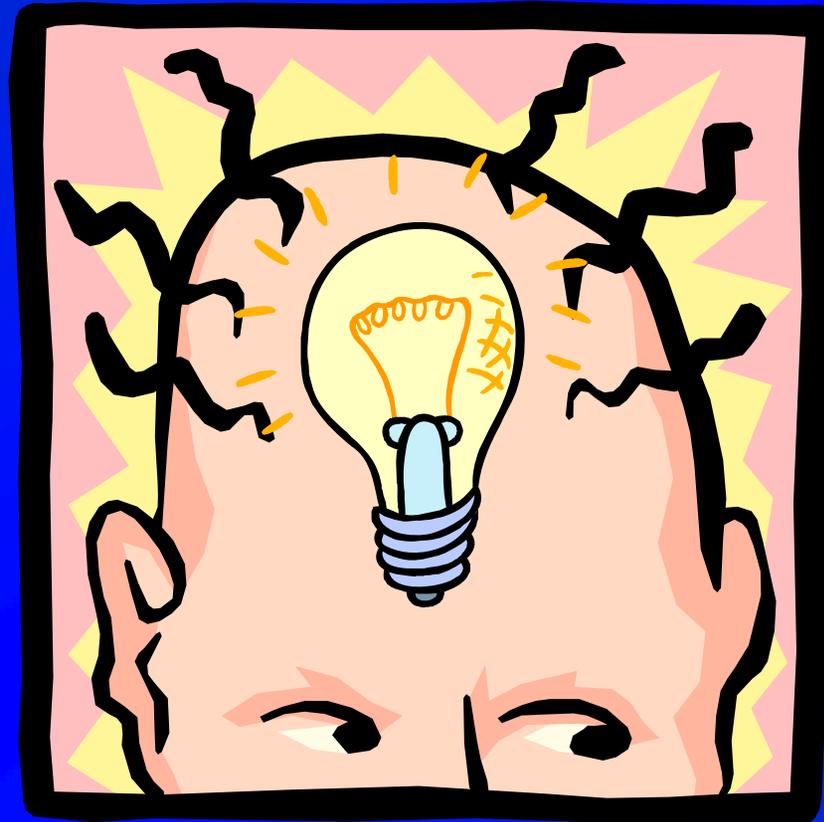
Meth moves up from Mexico into the western states. Now as demand has grown in the mid-west, Idaho has become a crossroads state.

How much are we catching??



NOT ENOUGH!

Other Ideas ??



What will YOU Do ??

CLANDESTINE DRUG LABORATORY CLEANUP ACT

Idaho Statutes Title 6 Chapter 26

PURPOSE of LEGISLATION:

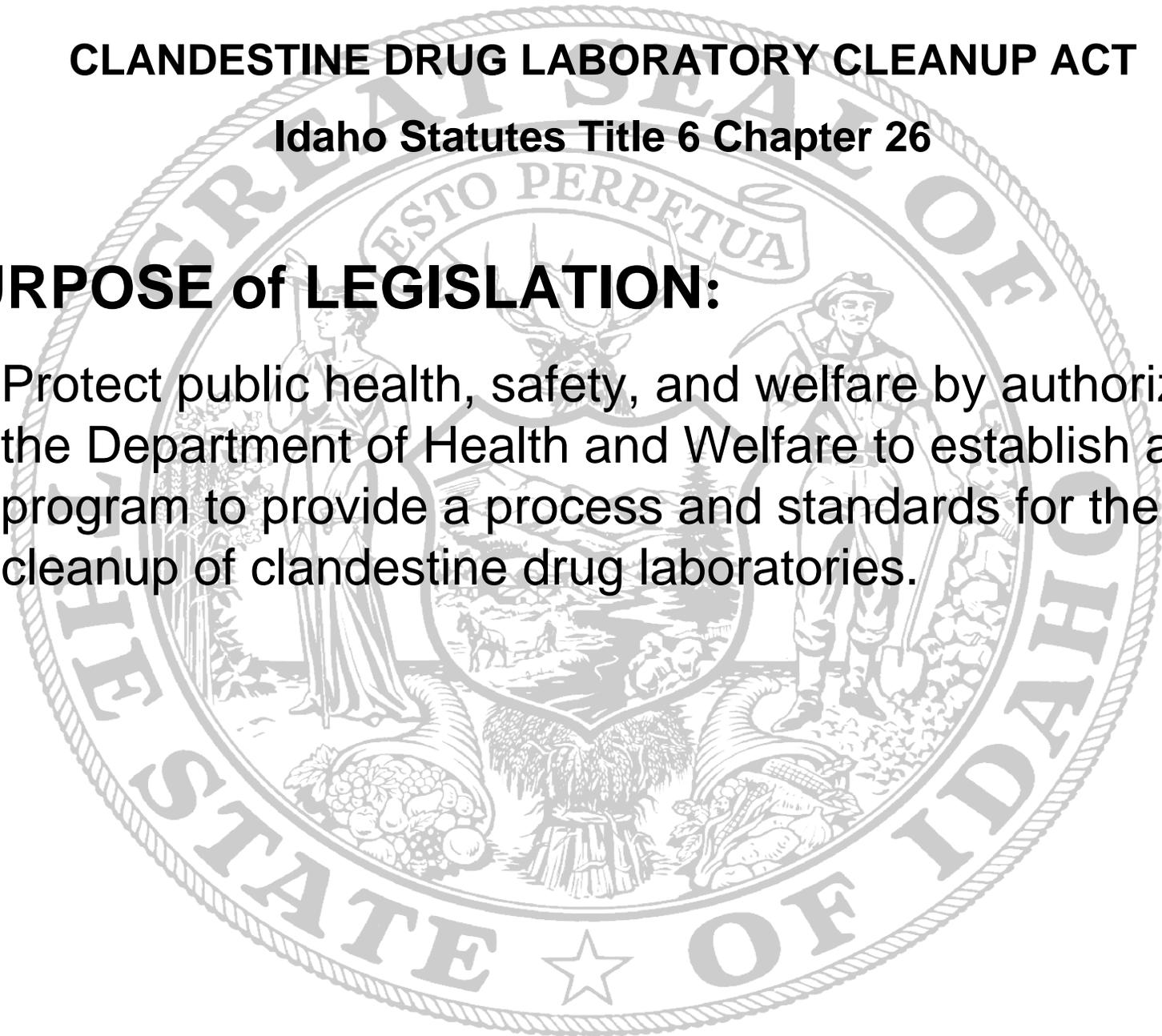
1. Legislature finds that some residential properties are being contaminated with hazardous chemical residues created by the manufacture of clandestine drugs.
2. Innocent members of public may be harmed when exposed to chemical residues if contaminated residential properties are not decontaminated prior to subsequent
 - rental,
 - sale, or
 - use of the property.

CLANDESTINE DRUG LABORATORY CLEANUP ACT

Idaho Statutes Title 6 Chapter 26

PURPOSE of LEGISLATION:

3. Protect public health, safety, and welfare by authorizing the Department of Health and Welfare to establish a program to provide a process and standards for the cleanup of clandestine drug laboratories.



CLANDESTINE DRUG LABORATORY CLEANUP ACT

Idaho Statutes Title 6 Chapter 26

Definitions:

1. Residential property means any building or structure primarily occupied by people, either as a dwelling or as a business for sale, lease, or rent, including:
 - storage facility,
 - mobile home,
 - manufactured home,
 - recreational vehicle that may be sold, leased or rented for any length of time.

CLANDESTINE DRUG LABORATORY CLEANUP ACT

Idaho Statutes Title 6 Chapter 26

Definitions (continued):

2. Residential property does not include any water system, sewer system, land or water outside of a building or structure.
3. Residential property owner means the person holding record title to residential property. The owner is responsible for processing and following through with meeting all cleanup standards.

CLANDESTINE DRUG LABORATORY CLEANUP ACT

Idaho Statutes Title 6 Chapter 26

Residential Property Owner Cleanup Responsibility:

1. Upon notification to a residential property owner by a law enforcement agency that chemicals, equipment, supplies or immediate precursors indicative of a clandestine drug laboratory have been located on the owner's residential property, the owner must meet the cleanup standards established by the Department of Health and Welfare.

CLANDESTINE DRUG LABORATORY CLEANUP ACT

Idaho Statutes Title 6 Chapter 26

Residential Property Owner Cleanup Responsibility:

2. Residential property shall remain vacant from the time the residential property owner is notified (law enforcement has 72 hours to notify owner) until the owner has received a certificate issued by the Department of Health and Welfare evidencing that the cleanup standards have been met.
3. Residential property owner may opt to elect to demolish the property instead of meeting the cleanup standards.

CLANDESTINE DRUG LABORATORY CLEANUP ACT

Idaho Statutes Title 6 Chapter 26

Residential Property Owner Immunity:

1. Once a residential property meets cleanup standards, the property owner, and any representative or agent of the residential property owner, is immune from civil actions involving health claims brought by any future owner, renter, or other person who occupies the residential property.
2. Owner is also immune from civil actions by any neighbor where the alleged cause of injury or loss is based on the use of the property for the purposes of a clandestine drug laboratory.
3. Such immunity will not apply to any person alleged to have produced the clandestine drugs.

CLANDESTINE DRUG LABORATORY CLEANUP ACT

Idaho Statutes Title 6 Chapter 26

Voluntary Compliance:

Any residential property owner who voluntarily and successfully accomplishes the cleanup standards, whether or not the owner was notified by a law enforcement agency, will be afforded the protections from civil actions.

CLANDESTINE DRUG LABORATORY CLEANUP ACT

IDAPA 16 Title 02 Chapter 24

Responsibilities of the Property Owner:

1. Ensure the Vacancy of the Listed Property:

- Ensure that the property remains vacant until property is delisted. The property cannot be occupied until certification is issued by the Department of Health and Welfare.

CLANDESTINE DRUG LABORATORY CLEANUP ACT

IDAPA 16 Title 02 Chapter 24

Responsibilities of the Property Owner:

2. Ensure that Cleanup Standards are Met:

- Ensure that the property is cleaned up to meet the cleanup standards and have the analytical results certified by a qualified industrial hygienist; or
- Ensure that the property is demolished, in lieu of clean up. Demolition and removal of materials must be conducted in compliance with applicable local state, and federal laws and regulations.

CLANDESTINE DRUG LABORATORY CLEANUP ACT

IDAPA 16 Title 02 Chapter 24

Cleanup Process:

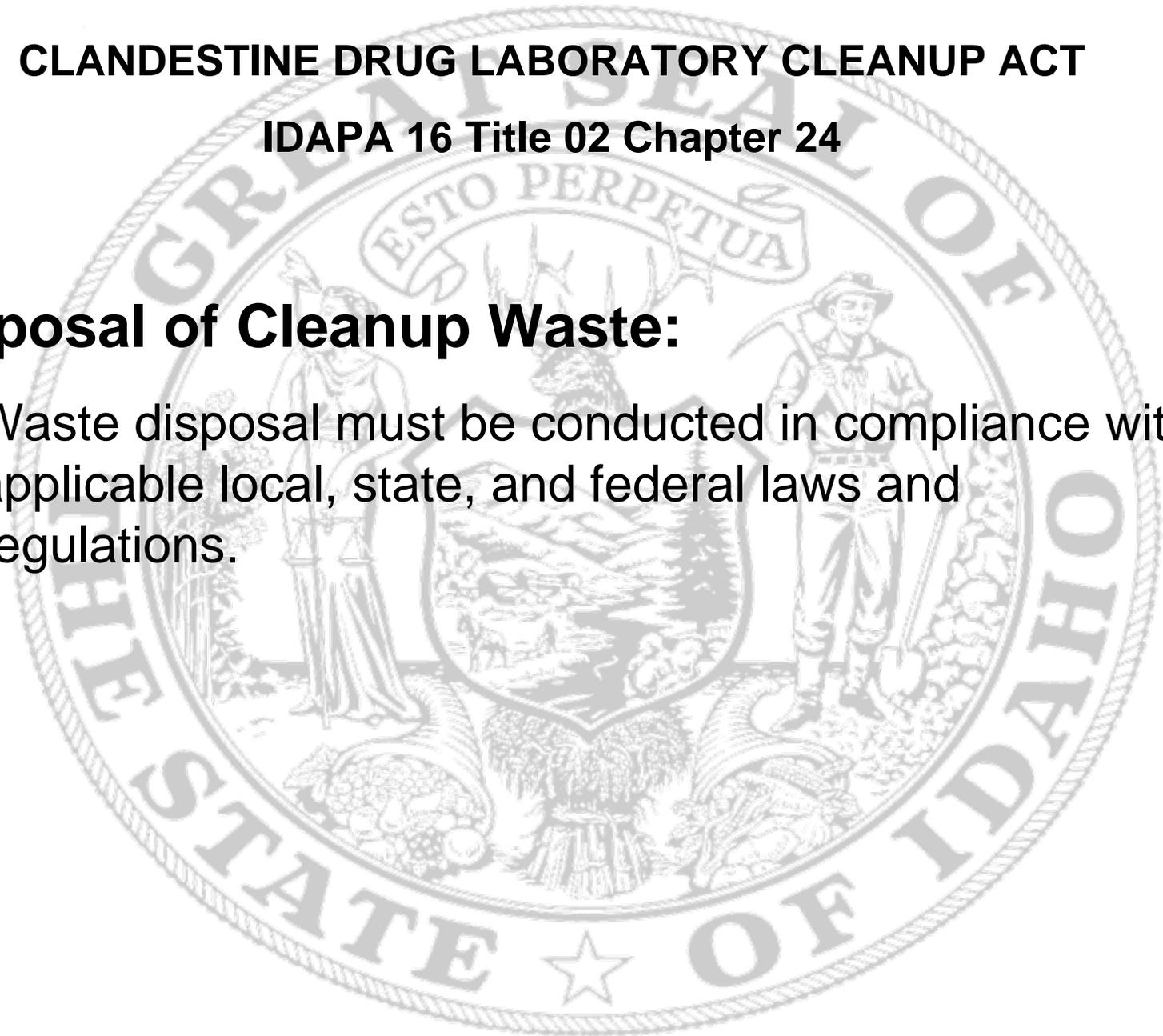
1. Cleanup Options for the Property Owner: Property owner may choose to hire a cleanup contractor or conduct the cleanup himself. Cleanup must be conducted to reduce the concentration of methamphetamine to the standard specified.
2. Porous materials must be removed from the property unless a qualified industrial hygienist certifies that the porous materials may remain on the property.

CLANDESTINE DRUG LABORATORY CLEANUP ACT

IDAPA 16 Title 02 Chapter 24

Disposal of Cleanup Waste:

Waste disposal must be conducted in compliance with applicable local, state, and federal laws and regulations.



CLANDESTINE DRUG LABORATORY CLEANUP ACT

Idaho State Police:

208.884.7200

www.isp.state.id.us

Idaho Department of Health and Welfare:

www.healthy.idaho.gov

