

February 2011 Issue 4



# Rural Meth Debrief

A Newsletter Supporting Rural Law Enforcement Efforts to Combat Meth | [Methpedia.org](http://Methpedia.org)



In August 2010, DEA Undercover Agents seized 60 lbs. of meth, and \$60,000 from a Mexican National associated with the Sinaloa Cartel, Tucson, Arizona. This led to the seizure of another 100 lbs. of meth in Phoenix. All this meth was destined for the Chicago area, to be distributed back to users in the Midwest. The meth was tested by the DEA Southwest Laboratory and was 96% d-meth.

**Monthly Focus:  
Enforcement**

**Highlighted State:  
Idaho**

**Agency Feature:  
Drug Enforcement  
Administration**

## No boundaries can contain

methamphetamine. Whether geopolitical or familial barriers,

methamphetamine has been distributed across national borders. Meth has found its way into the least expected places, including families of law enforcement, and even our own communities, despite the best and most dedicated enforcement efforts. This month's issue of the *Rural Meth Debrief* focuses on methamphetamine and drug law enforcement in the state of Idaho.

Idaho Rural State Methamphetamine Coordinator, Jim Tibbs, is interviewed this month about the meth issue in Idaho and the efforts of the state to tackle the issue. The Drug Enforcement Administration is featured among other important resources.



The Rural Law Enforcement Methamphetamine Initiative, funded through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, is a two year project that aims to address the unique challenges of rural jurisdictions to interdict illegal drugs and drug manufacturing/drug distribution, develop and implement strategies to reduce gang activity related to drug trafficking, provide access to effective prevention, treatment and recovery services, leverage other enforcement efforts, and encourage multi-stakeholder partnerships at the local, state and national levels to assist in the successful implementation of enforcement strategies. This initiative was launched in 2010 by Strategic Applications International (SAI) and in partnership with the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), US Department of Justice.

## State Feature: Idaho

This month Rural State Methamphetamine Coordinator, Jim Tibbs, shares his insight regarding Idaho's challenges, opportunities, and accomplishments.

### What specific services does your law enforcement community provide for combating meth?

Idaho recognizes the importance of developing a comprehensive approach that includes prevention/education, enforcement, and treatment to combat the meth problem. Best practices dictate the importance of breaking down the silos of individual disciplines and working together as a team.

Idaho law enforcement agencies employ many of the traditional enforcement strategies to address meth use, manufacturing and trafficking. The larger agencies dedicate personnel to a specialized drug enforcement unit within the organization while the smaller agencies assign one or two individuals to drug enforcement as a secondary responsibility. In some jurisdictions, local, state and federal officers use a task force approach to address their drug problems. The "Knock and Talk" program is a successful strategy utilized by officers to identify and arrest local meth manufacturers and traffickers.

Additionally, the Idaho Department of Correction opened a 400 bed Correctional Alternative Placement Program (CAPP) Center that provides intensive drug treatment, and especially for meth users. This CAPP Center can be used for additional treatment of offenders who violate their paroles, as their parole officers deem necessary.

### What barriers are being encountered?

Like other states, time, money and personnel appear to be the major barriers in Idaho. As an example, the Idaho State Police (ISP) developed a very positive relationship with pharmacies in the northern Idaho region. The pharmacies provide the regional ISP office with information about the pseudoephedrine product purchasers; however, the regional office does not have the time or the personnel to follow up on the information. With the on-going economic downturn, agencies budgets continue to shrink and are causing issues in narcotics/meth enforcement. Due to shrinking staffing levels, proactive enforcement into clandestine laboratories is very much affected.

### Is Idaho used as a corridor to traffic meth or is it a production state?

Before the Idaho Legislature enacted the law to place pseudoephedrine products behind the counter in pharmacies, the small local ("Beavis and Butthead") labs manufacturing meth were a serious and dangerous problem for law enforcement and the community.

As a result of that legislation and stronger interdiction efforts at the U.S. border with Mexico, local meth production decreased significantly. However, at the present time, there are indications that local production is on the rise.

### What is the most important part of the initiative to you?

RLEMI is an opportunity, especially for law enforcement, to take a leadership role in bringing different elements of their community together and develop local solutions to local problems. The initiative also provides a forum to bring all the affected parties to the table to look for solutions to this epidemic.

### What can the citizens of Idaho rely on you for?

The citizens of Idaho can rely on me to continue the effort to resolve issues related to meth use, manufacturing and trafficking by utilizing a collaborative strategy to develop partnerships within local communities and will include prevention, education, enforcement, and treatment expertise.



"Street methamphetamine is referred to by many names, such as "speed," "meth," and "chalk." Methamphetamine hydrochloride, clear chunky crystals resembling ice, which can be inhaled by smoking, is referred to as "ice," "crank," "crystal," "tina," and "glass."

[www.methresources.gov](http://www.methresources.gov)



**Do you have any specific success stories that you would like to share from your state?**

The Idaho Action Team identified three goals and for our State Work Plan. The plan is currently being implemented and so it is premature to identify it as a success.

That being said, I think it's important to recognize some local communities in Idaho that have experienced great success in establishing anti-drug coalitions. I believe one of the major reasons why the coalitions have been successful is because local elected officials and law enforcement have taken the lead in developing community-based strategies that include all the necessary disciplines and stakeholders.

The Meridian Mayor's Anti-Drug Coalition, the Blaine County Anti-Drug Coalition and Drug Free Idaho are good examples of how law enforcement can stay actively involved with an on-going community effort.

**What other issues do you think have the most impact on the meth issue in your state? What approaches do you think will be the most important in combating these?**

Even though some local law enforcement departments collect specific arrest data on individual drugs, Idaho does not have a central collection point for meth use, trafficking and manufacturing data. At the present time, it is mandatory for all Idaho law enforcement agencies are required to submit arrest data as required by the federal National Incident Based Reporting System. All drug arrests are included in one category, "Drug Related Arrests." This reporting requirement should be changed to include drug specific data. This change is important and would provide the necessary specific drug arrest information that would aid law enforcement in developing enforcement strategies and, help identify priorities for treatment providers and discover gaps or weaknesses in drug prevention/education programs.

**Is there an aspect of the meth issue that you would like to work on, but can't? Why not**

Obviously, we are focusing on local meth issues. As we all know, the meth problem is a national issue. I don't think it's realistic or practical to think that we can have an impact on interdiction efforts on the U.S. border with Mexico; however, we can do our part in individual communities and regions to address the

meth problem. Stretching local resources to a national and international level is just not going to happen.

## **Methamphetamine and Drug Issues in a Small Community**

Submitted by Michael F. Root, Chief of Police, Kiowa Police Department, Kiowa, CO, January 3, 2011

The main issue facing law enforcement is not that there is a drug problem in any small community but how to address the issue with limited resources and financial constraints.



*Michael F. Root,  
Chief of Police, Kiowa Police  
Department, Kiowa, CO*

Most small communities are very close knit and everyone knows or suspects what others are doing. Most parents want to tell law enforcement agencies about a drug problem and usually will hint that they know how the drugs are getting to their children. However, these parents will not share their knowledge with authorities due to the lack of anonymity.

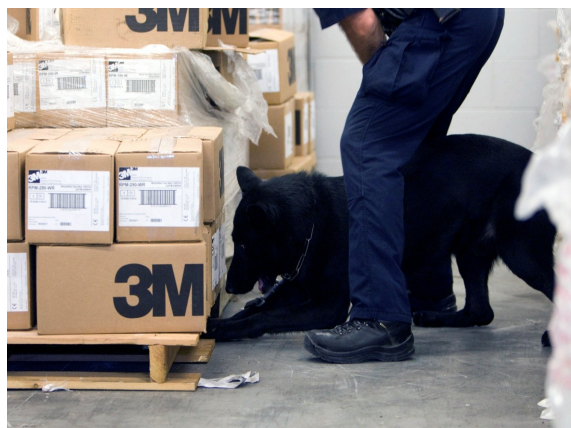
The other issue is that all too often parents are involved in drug usage and feel that their drug habits are okay, including using drugs in front of their own children. These same parents feel it is not okay for others to sell to or use drugs around their children.

Within the states that have recently adopted medical marijuana legislation, Colorado included, it is becoming more apparent that complacency is being exhibited toward possession, usage, and sale of drugs. It is especially being noticed by professionals in clinical settings. This raises questions concerning what steps are needed to reverse this trend if there is to be any hope of alleviating substance abuse.

Chief Root can be reached at the Kiowa Police Department, 404 Comanche Street, PO Box 237, Kiowa, CO 80117, 303-621-2100

## Nevada Agencies Continue to Address Drug Trafficking and Enforcement

Submitted by Jerry Seevers, Rural State Methamphetamine Coordinator for Nevada



Nevada has a multitude of agencies performing narcotics enforcement and interdiction throughout the state. This article will highlight two divisions of the Department of Public Safety that are performing the mission statewide.

The Nevada Highway Patrol Division's Interdiction and Criminal Enforcement /K-9 unit is determined to prevent and intercept drug traffickers while on Nevada's highways. The program is dedicated to removing contraband from Nevada's highways and communities.

The ICE/K-9 unit is comprised of 14 sworn officers. The Southern Command (Las Vegas) has 4 K-9 units, 1 officer and 1 sergeant for a total of 6 officers. The Northern Command (Reno/Tahoe/Carson City) has 2 K-9 units, 2 officers and 1 sergeant for a total of 5 officers. The Central Command (Rural Nevada) has 3 K-9 units. The ICE/K-9 program assists all allied and departmental agencies throughout the state anytime ICE/K-9 drug detection assistance is requested. Working hand in hand with local and allied law enforcement has greatly increased the overall effectiveness of the program. The ICE/K-9 teams have been extremely successful while working Nevada's highways, train stations, bus stations and parcel transit stations during 2009 and 2010.

The teams recorded the following seizures for 2009:

<b>Marijuana:</b>	<b>1,682.28 lbs</b>
<b>Methamphetamine:</b>	<b>24.49 lbs</b>
<b>Cocaine:</b>	<b>5.8 lbs</b>
<b>Heroin:</b>	<b>2.58 lbs</b>
<b>Cash Seizures:</b>	<b>\$3,562,694</b>

The teams recorded the following seizures for 2010:

<b>Marijuana:</b>	<b>440.55 lbs</b>
<b>Methamphetamine:</b>	<b>46.13 lbs</b>
<b>Cocaine:</b>	<b>48.34 lbs</b>
<b>Heroin:</b>	<b>.011 lbs</b>
<b>Cash Seizures:</b>	<b>\$1,899,980</b>

The Investigation Division supervises and assigns investigators to 6 multijurisdictional narcotics task forces covering 11 rural Nevada counties. It also has investigators assigned to assist 4 other task forces, primarily in Washoe and Clark counties. The task forces focus on mid-level to high level narcotics sales. The multijurisdictional make-up of these task forces allows all agencies to pool and share valuable manpower resources without depleting the mission of any one agency.

The Investigation Division recorded the following statistics for 2009:

<b>Narcotics cases opened:</b>	<b>523</b>
<b>Narcotics purchased for investigative purposes:</b>	<b>\$143,225</b>
<b>Estimated street value of Narcotics seized:</b>	<b>\$13,705,324.14</b>

The Investigation Division recorded the following statistics through November 2010:

<b>Narcotics cases opened:</b>	<b>496</b>
<b>Narcotics purchased for investigative purposes:</b>	<b>\$217,964</b>
<b>Estimated street value of Narcotics seized:</b>	<b>\$43,217,427.25</b>

## **New Mexico State Police Specialized Unit Continues to Address Drug Trafficking**

Submitted by Gary Carson, Rural State Methamphetamine Coordinator for New Mexico

In response to the increasing flow of illicit drugs into New Mexico, in 2003 the New Mexico Department of Public Safety-Criminal Enforcement Unit was created. The initiative combined the K9 Units of New Mexico State Police and Motor Transportation Division. Since 2003, the unit has grown to 13 certified (K-9) handlers who focus on supporting the goals of drug interdiction efforts throughout New Mexico.

Today, the unit retains 12 certified K9s, that are specially trained in drug detection. Trained K9 handlers are strategically assigned statewide and often deploy interdiction operations along key drug transportation routes. With the proliferation of illicit drug and distribution operations, which stem from Mexican Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTO's), the Criminal Enforcement Unit's mobility and versatility enable them to strategically address shifts or changes in drug trafficking patterns.

Since tracking seizures began in 2005 the unit has confiscated the following:

18,004 Pounds of Marijuana  
922 Pounds of Cocaine (Powder)  
13 Pounds of Cocaine (Crack)  
23 Pounds of Methamphetamine  
315 Pounds of Crystal Methamphetamine (ICE)  
10 Pounds of Heroin  
6 Pounds of Ecstasy  
188 Tablets of Ecstasy  
160 Tablets of Oxycontin  
700 Tablets of Other Type of Illegal Tablet(s)  
0.26 Gallon of Other Type of Illegal Liquid(s)  
1 Pounds of Other Type of Illegal Substance(s)  
14 Weapons  
\$6,157,198.13 Dollars in US Currency

They have also had:

1 Case Involving the Arrest of Suspected Terrorists  
5 Cases Involving Stolen Cargo  
110 Cases Involving False Compartments  
461 Major Criminals Identified

## **Agency Feature: Drug Enforcement Administration**



The mission of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) is to enforce the controlled substance laws and regulations of the United States and bring to the criminal and civil justice system of the United States, or any other competent jurisdiction, those organizations and principal members of organizations, involved in the growing, manufacture, or distribution of controlled substances appearing in or destined for illicit traffic in the United States; and to recommend and support non-enforcement programs aimed at reducing the availability of illicit controlled substances on the domestic and international markets.

For additional information regarding DEA, please go to: <http://www.justice.gov/dea>



"The number of domestic lab incidents is increasing at a significant rate in the United States, with the largest increases in the South and Midwest. In March 2009, there were 966 meth lab incidents nationwide, compared to 756 incidents in March 2008 and 596 incidents in March 2007." Office of National Drug Control Policy, Methamphetamine Trends in the United States, May 2010.



# Idaho Statesman

## **Meth spares no family - not even that of Elmore County Sheriff Rick Layher**

Originally published December 18, 2010. Reprinted per specific permissions from Idaho Statesman and author Katy Moeller.

Rick Layher has been working drug cases for decades and knows well how methamphetamine can tear a family apart. The parents that I've talked to, they're just pulling their hair out about it and asking 'What do we do?' No other drug has affected families like this," said Layher, who was confronted with the problem in his own home this year.

Layher's son, John R. Layher, 27, was arrested Nov. 17 for felony possession of a controlled substance and misdemeanor possession of paraphernalia. The sheriff turned his son in to Idaho State Police after he found a couple of meth pipes in the basement of his house, where John had been living. Investigators searched the house and seized the evidence.

"I truly feel that turning him in, I did the right thing for him," Layher said. "One way or another, he's going to get some help ... To me, this was his last chance."

His son spent almost five days in jail.

"I was happy the longer my son sat in jail. His brain was starting to get clear," Layher said.

John Layher declined to be interviewed for this story. He was due in court Friday, but the preliminary hearing was rescheduled for January. The Elmore County Prosecutor's Office turned the case over to the Ada County Prosecutor to avoid a conflict of interest.

Sheriff Layher, who attended his eldest daughter's graduation from Boise State University Friday morning, said his family has been through a lot in the past month, but he's feeling optimistic about his son's future. "I see light now ... I've seen a big difference in his attitude," said Layher, who wants to see his son get treatment for drug addiction. He believes his son began using drugs in his early 20s, but had been clean until about a year ago.

"You see them going good for a couple months, six

months, even eight months, then all of the sudden, it's like the rug's taken out from under you," Layher said. "He had gotten a pretty good job and had been clean for a long time, then he started using again." Layher said meth addicts become completely absorbed in themselves, withdrawing from family and staying out all night.

"You can't really get into a rational conversation with them. No matter what it is, they're right," Layher said. "When they're on that stuff, they don't care about their kids, their parents, their grandparents. They don't care about them things until their brain starts clearing up."

Layher said meth is no bigger problem in Mountain Home than it is anywhere else in the state, but it is a major problem. "I wouldn't wish this on anybody," said Layher, thankful for the support he's received from the community "A lot of people have sent cards and said they're praying for us. That does help. I'm thankful to God for that."

Katy Moeller: 377-6413

# The Wichita Eagle

## **Meth Laws Cut Labs; Drug Now Smuggled**

By Tim Potter, Wichita Eagle. Reprinted with permission granted by the Wichita Eagle. Posted online Monday, November 29, 2010,

<http://www.kansas.com/2010/11/29/1609595/meth-laws-cut-labs-drug-now-smuggled.html>

While the number of meth labs across Kansas has dropped in recent years, the addictive drug continues to plague the state, officials say. Although possession and consumption of the drug is hard to measure, Wichita Deputy Police Chief Tom Stolz said he thinks it remains as high or higher in the Wichita area than it was during the heyday of meth labs. Statewide the number statewide has fallen since the passage of laws making it more difficult for meth "cooks" to buy a key ingredient: cold medicine.

Meth still poses a serious problem because the bulk of the supply continues to be smuggled into

The Wichita area from Mexico along two main routes — U.S. 54 from Liberal and I-35 from Dallas, Stolz said. Locally, he has noticed a recent increase in meth labs — especially mobile labs set up in vehicles.

According to Wichita police data, officers have dealt with 265 meth-related cases this year through November 15th 2010 compared with 297 in 2009 and 233 in 2008. The vast majority of the cases involve meth possession. Meth use has a wide impact. It is a drug of choice for burglars and people who commit check fraud and credit card fraud, Wichita police say.

Gov. Mark Parkinson recently announced a strategic plan to combat meth. It includes gaining funding for law enforcement, treatment and prevention; establishing drug courts in rural communities; promoting policies to fight meth labs; and helping children who are endangered by drugs. Drug use is closely linked to child abuse, experts say.

Kansas is one of seven states in a federal program that helps law enforcement agencies fight meth. One of the stakeholders in the program is the Juvenile Division of the Sedgwick County District Attorney's Office. Loretta Severin, coordinator of the state's anti-meth program, said, "The demand for meth... is still something that we have to try to suppress in Kansas." "Historically," she said, "rural states have struggled with methamphetamine," partly because there are fewer officers in rural areas to tackle the problem.

In his vast, rural Butler County, Sheriff Craig Murphy says, "We are dealing with meth-user problems." "The labs are not such a big thing now," thanks to tougher laws, Murphy said.

Still, he said, his investigators are arresting and hearing of meth dealers. "They're bringing it in from the outside," Murphy said.

Last year, Kansas law enforcement officers seized 121 meth labs. Four years before that, the Kansas Bureau of Investigation counted 390 meth lab seizures statewide. In 2006, the number had dropped to 168.

In 2005, the Kansas Legislature enacted the Matt Samuels Law, with restrictions similar to a federal law that limited the sale of pseudoephedrine medicines — the key meth ingredient. The state law was named after the Greenwood County sheriff who was shot to death at a house being used as a meth lab. Scott Cheever said he was high on meth when he killed Samuels.

Still, the people who make meth have found one way around the laws — "smurfing." It involves rounding up a number of people to buy medicines in small quantities to avoid detection.

Another way criminals have adapted is using the "shake-and-bake" method. It's fast and simple: A cook combines crushed cold-medicine pills and household chemicals in a two-liter pop bottle, then shakes the contents. The reaction forms the drug. Although it's not as elaborate as a full-scale lab, it still poses the risk of a fire, an explosion or a toxic release.

Reach Tim Potter at 316-268-6684 or [tpotter@wichitaeagle.com](mailto:tpotter@wichitaeagle.com).



*New Mexico State Police K9 Officer on approach to suspect vehicle.*

## **National Clandestine Laboratory Register**

The U.S. Department of Justice ("the Department") provides this web site: <http://www.justice.gov/dea/seizures/index.html> as a public service. It contains addresses of some locations where law enforcement agencies reported they found chemicals or other items that indicated the presence of either clandestine drug laboratories or dumpsites. In most cases, the source of the entries is not the Department, and the Department has not verified the entry and does not guarantee its accuracy. Members of the public must verify the accuracy of all entries by, for example, contacting local law enforcement and local health departments.

To report erroneous information found in the database, please contact DEA at [NCLR@usdoj.gov](mailto:NCLR@usdoj.gov). The Department does not establish, implement, enforce, or certify compliance with clean-up or remediation standards for contaminated sites; the public should contact a state or local health department or environmental protection agency for that information. Entries on this web site are not intended to constitute advice nor should entries on this web site be used as a substitute for advice from a licensed professional familiar with the specific facts and circumstances of the situation in question. The public should not act or refrain from acting based on entries on this web site. The Department does not accept responsibility or liability for damages of any kind resulting from reliance on an entry or on the lack of an entry on this web site.

## **“Coming To A Neighborhood Near You” An Inside Look at the Oklahoma Bureau of Narcotics Mobile Operations Team (M.O.T.)**

Submitted by Mark Woodward, OBN Public Information and Education Officer

In January of 2006, Oklahoma Bureau of Narcotics (OBN) was asked to bring agents from around the state into Woodward, Oklahoma. Local police were well-acquainted with several drug suppliers having lengthy criminal histories, but had been unable to get someone on the inside who could make undercover buys. Over a three month span, OBN rotated teams of unfamiliar faces into these neighborhoods, blending in as local contractors, work crews and passing travelers. These agents made hand-to-hand buys of meth, marijuana, cocaine and prescription drugs from nearly 30 local users and suppliers in and around Woodward. A few weeks later, OBN, along with other state and local officers fanned out across the area armed with arrest warrants. The defendants were caught completely off guard. The operation got extensive statewide media attention and people took notice. No longer were state police solely concentrating precious, limited resources on big city criminals, but were now infiltrating small,

quiet communities in rural Oklahoma where drug violators dwelt under the radar.

It didn't take long for word of this unique operation to spread through law enforcement circles, as well. Police and sheriffs' departments across the state began requesting that the agency conduct similar undercover stings in their own communities. This led to the creation of a full-time OBN covert operations unit: the Mobile Operations Team (M.O.T.). OBN secured a federal grant to hire agents assigned to this unit on a permanent basis. M.O.T. was established in order to target individual distribution cells within communities across Oklahoma. It is important to note that M.O.T. was not designed to replace local narcotics enforcement. Rather, M.O.T. seeks to deploy highly trained and well-equipped agents for short periods of time to work with local law enforcement to identify and target a specific narcotics problem in their area.

OBN will forever have a primary emphasis on disrupting and dismantling major sources of drugs in Oklahoma. If one large Mexican cell group is unplugged, it can have a rippling effect on hundreds of regional wholesalers, local street dealers and users across a wide swath of the state. However, to families looking for a peaceful, safe cul-de-sac to raise their children, the local nickel and dime dope dealers are seen as a much greater threat than any infamous Mexican drug lord or middle-eastern global terrorist. And those described by police and neighbors as the local crud of the crud, thorn in the side of law enforcement, prosecutors and communities are now in the M.O.T. crosshair. No longer can they feel safe spreading their poison that destroys families and jeopardizes the lives of teenagers at the local junior high. The OBN M.O.T. will soon be coming to a neighborhood near them.

For additional information regarding the OBN M.O.T. design and activities, please contact Mark Woodward, OBN Public Information and Education Officer, at (800) 522-8031 or (405) 521-2885.



*Oklahoma Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drug agents stack to make entry into a drug house*



## BJA Provides Many Resources and Opportunities to Support Enforcement

Submitted by Rebecca Rose, Policy Advisor for Substance Abuse and Mental Health, Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice

Law enforcement officers are our country's front line in the fight against crime, and they perform a difficult and dangerous job with skill and dedication. Our nation's law enforcement officers constantly face extraordinary new challenges with limited resources. The Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), works to do everything possible to provide law enforcement with the support, resources, and training law enforcement requires to meet the needs of their communities.



BJA's [Smart Policing Initiative](#), tests solutions to serious crime issues in 16 jurisdictions. As a smaller "laboratory of the States" these agencies work not just for their individual jurisdictions but for all law enforcement agencies interested in providing quality police services. Developing tactics and strategies that are effective, efficient, and economical—as measured by reduced crime and higher case closure rates—would be of great benefit to law enforcement agencies in this era of budget constraints and limited staffing. The goal of the Smart Policing Initiative (SPI) is to identify those tactics, practices, and strategies.

Through the [Drug Market Intervention Program](#), BJA, using the Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN) strategy, supports training and technical assistance for local teams interested in implementing an open-air drug market intervention (DMI) initiative that is commonly referred to as the High Point model. DMI addresses the challenge of effectively responding to illegal drug markets and their associated crime, violence, and disorder that has proven challenging for communities and law enforcement for decades.

The [Center for Task Force Training \(CentTF\)](#) offers two

training courses: (1) the Narcotics Task Force Workshop, a 3-day course designed for multijurisdictional narcotics task force commanders and supervisory personnel in the area of multiagency narcotics enforcement operations; and (2) the Methamphetamine Investigation Management Workshop which has been developed to address the operational aspects of managing methamphetamine investigations, as well as problem areas specific to these types of investigations.

BJA provides support to [Regional Information Sharing Systems \(RISS\)](#) which is a national program of regionally oriented services designed to enhance the ability of local, state, federal, and tribal criminal justice agencies to: identify, target, and remove criminal conspiracies and activities spanning multijurisdictional, multistate, and sometimes international boundaries, facilitate rapid exchange and sharing of information among the agencies pertaining to known suspected criminals or criminal activity, and enhance coordination and communication among agencies that are in pursuit of criminal conspiracies determined to be inter-jurisdictional in nature.

The [Justice Assistance Grant \(JAG\) Program](#), administered by BJA, is the leading source of federal justice funding to state and local jurisdictions. The JAG Program provides states, tribes, and local governments with critical funding necessary to support a range of program areas including law enforcement, prosecution and court, prevention and education, corrections and community corrections, drug treatment and enforcement, planning, evaluation, and technology improvement, and crime victim and witness initiatives. JAG funds support all components of the criminal justice system, from multijurisdictional drug and gang task forces to crime prevention and domestic violence programs, courts, corrections, treatment, and justice information sharing initiatives.

For more information on these programs and other BJA programs and to search for funding opportunities, please visit BJA's website at: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/>.

## Resources

### Publication Focuses on the Drug Court Model

#### **Tale of Three Cities: Drugs, Courts, and Community Justice**

[http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/pdf/CCL\\_Tale\\_3\\_Cities.pdf](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/pdf/CCL_Tale_3_Cities.pdf), BJA and the [Center for Court Innovation](#), December 2010

Inspired by drug courts, the three innovative programs profiled—one in Brooklyn, one in the Bronx, and the other in California—are all tackling the problem of drug addiction. Yet these courts have some important differences from drug court. This monograph highlights how new and innovative community courts are building on the drug court model, expanding the reach of problem-solving principles beyond specialized courtrooms and making a significant contribution to the fight against substance abuse.

### Community Discussion Tool for Rural Law Enforcement

This informational video was developed to engage rural law enforcement and community leaders and encourage them to actively participate in a group discussion on the many issues surrounding meth. Watch it all at once or by specific topics. Each chapter is followed by questions to help guide the group's discussion. This video facilitates opportunities to initiate or augment the important dialog of how to maximize limited community resources to respond to this dangerous drug in our communities.

The video is organized into specific discussion components:

- [Chapter 1: Meth 101](#)
- [Chapter 2: Rural Voices](#)
- [Chapter 3: Community Impacts](#)
- [Chapter 4: Strategies for Success](#)
- [Chapter 5: Resource Sharing](#)

To access “Community Discussion Tool for Rural Law Enforcement”, please go to: <http://www.methpedia.org/rlemi-resources.php>

### The University of Tennessee Law Enforcement Innovation Center

The University of Tennessee Law Enforcement Innovation Center (LEIC) provides innovative and technology-based training and technical assistance (services) to law enforcement agencies and communities, meeting their ever-changing needs as we move forward in the 21st century. For more information regarding the services and resources available through LEIC, please go to <http://leic.tennessee.edu>

## Upcoming Events

### **National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges To Hold Annual Conference**

On March 27–30, 2011, in Reno, NV, the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges will hold its [annual national conference](#). The conference will feature educational sessions on the challenges children and families face, including child abuse, neglect, mental health, delinquency, custody, immigration, domestic violence, and substance abuse. To access additional information about the conference, download a brochure, or register online, visit [www.ncjfcj.org/content/view/1313/315](http://www.ncjfcj.org/content/view/1313/315).



The mission of Strategic Applications International (SAI), to pursue great ideas, promote action and effect change with demonstrated results, reflects our commitment to the highest quality of program development, implementation and evaluation. Our diverse portfolio of projects encompasses activities such as designing a violence prevention strategy for a small community coalition, developing a global workplace substance abuse prevention strategy for a multinational company, or revamping educational systems. Our clients are big and small, both in the United States and abroad.



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