**Controlled Substances**

**LETTE: 22G**

**TITLE: CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES**

**Lesson Purpose:** To develop student skills in identifying controlled substances and developing the student’s abilities to develop informants, conduct surveillance, and work undercover operations.

**Training Objectives:** At the end of this block of instruction, the student will be able to achieve the following objectives in accordance with the information received during the instructional period.

1. Given a list of commonly encountered controlled substances, identify the correct pharmacological classification.
2. Given a list of symptoms and using drug recognition criteria, identify the likely drug of abuse.
3. Demonstrate the basic safety procedures to be followed in preparing a suspected substance for a field test.
4. Given a sample substance and a field test kit, demonstrate the ability to perform a field test following the manufacturer’s guidelines.
5. In a practical exercise, demonstrate the ability to recover items known to be utilized as drug paraphernalia.
6. List, in writing, five (5) different sources that may aid in developing informant contacts.
7. List four (4) types of informants and identify, in writing, four (4) factors of motivation for informants.
8. Identify, in writing, the rules for working with and handling informants.
9. In a practical exercise, debrief a potential source of information.

10. Define the term “undercover,” and list five (5) desirable characteristics of a good undercover officer.

11. Given a fact situation, decide which undercover technique should be utilized for an effective investigation.

12. Identify the elements of an acceptable undercover story.

13. List the details that should be included in an undercover investigative report.

14. Describe, in writing, the difference between the following types of surveillance operations:
   
   a. Open
   b. Close
   c. Covert

15. Given a fact situation, complete a surveillance briefing checklist.

16. Given a fact situation, determine the proper investigative follow-up procedures in a controlled substance case.

17. Recognize common over-the-counter products that are used in methamphetamine production.

18. Identify standard and improvised lab equipment used in methamphetamine production.

19. List the correct procedures for dealing with reported or discovered methamphetamine labs.

Hours: Twelve (12)

Instructional Method: Lecture/Conference/Practical Exercises/Demonstration
**Controlled Substances**

Training Aids:
- VCR/Monitor
- Field Test Kits
- Handouts
- Physicians’ Desk Reference (Optional)
- Drug Identification Bible (Optional)

Video:
- Controlled Substances, NCJA (1998)

References:
- EPIC Reference Document RD-02-94.
Controlled Substances


*Raleigh Police Department Policy and Procedures Manual*.


U.S. Customs Academy Physical Surveillance School.

Controlled Substances


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# Controlled Substances

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Controlled Substances

TITLE: CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES - INSTRUCTOR NOTES

1. Instructors should possess an intimate knowledge of drug enforcement activities, including exposure to undercover assignments, surveillance and informant development. Chapter 90 violations were previously covered in the “Elements of Criminal Law” lesson, but instructors are encouraged to review them as necessary.

2. Discussions on the identification and/or testing of drugs should be supplemented by illustrations and samples of controlled substances, demonstrating the use of the PDR, Drug Identification Bible, other guides, and field test kits. The material on processing evidence should provide the students the opportunity to simulate packaging evidence and completing the laboratory submission form.

3. Practical exercises allow for creativity and should involve the role playing when practical.

4. Required Materials:
   a. Book: Drug Identification Bible (Optional)
   c. Book: Physicians’ Desk Reference (Optional)
   d. Various drug samples
   e. Drug field test kits, gloves and masks

5. Chapter 90 of the N.C.G.S. was explained at length during the “Elements of Criminal Law” lesson. Instructors are encouraged to revisit and explain Chapter 90 violations as needed.

6. Practical Exercises:
   a. Drug Field Testing (Practical Exercise #1)

      Ensure that the manufacturer's instructions are followed. Many test kits contain strong acids and must be handled with caution.

   b. Recognizing Drug Paraphernalia (Practical Exercise #2)

      The purpose of this exercise is to familiarize the student with commonly encountered drug paraphernalia. This may be accomplished by taking paraphernalia and hiding it in the classroom and on students.

      (1) Hide the paraphernalia.
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(2) Set search parameters.

(3) Initiate search activities.

c. Debriefing a Source of Information (Practical Exercise #3)

Fact Situations:

(1) A known dealer who has been arrested for assault on a female.

(2) The girlfriend of the drug dealer who was arrested for assault.

(3) A 16-year-old whose parent discovered a bag of marijuana in the youth’s bedroom.

(4) A driver who has been arrested for driving without an operator’s license (DWOL), and a search incident to arrest produced a piece of crack cocaine.

(5) An unknown individual calls the police department and wants to talk with an officer about some people dealing drugs.

The fact scenarios may be played by students or role players. The student officer should conduct the debriefing in accordance with the information provided in the outline and handout.

d. Which Technique to Use (Practical Exercise #4)

Fact Situations:

(1) Curb service crack cocaine dealers.

(2) Employees in a large closed gate manufacturing facility are selling marijuana.

(3) A local gym owner is selling steroids.

(4) A bartender is selling cocaine through the waitress.

Given the fact situation, devise an undercover plan in accordance with the material presented in class.

7. To promote and facilitate law enforcement professionalism, three (3) ethical dilemmas are listed below for classroom discussion. At their discretion, instructors must provide students with each ethical dilemma listed below.

Basic Law Enforcement Training
Instructor
**Controlled Substances**

Sometime during the lecture instructors should “set the stage” for the dilemma prior to taking a break. Instructors are encouraged to develop additional dilemmas as needed.

a. You receive drug information from an informant and you realize the reason the informant is talking to you is for revenge purposes. You also know that the informant is not reliable. Should you act on it anyway because the information is on a dealer you have wanted to search for a long time but never could develop probable cause?

b. You are working with another officer and she begins to show the following symptoms: nausea, body tremors, hallucinations, dazed appearance and intensified mood swings. These are signs of drug impairment. What will you do?

c. You observe another officer shake down a drug suspect and seize the drugs. The officer does not report the seizure but instead places the substances in his pocket and lets the suspect go. What will you do?
I. Introduction

NOTE: Show slide, "Controlled Substances."

A. Opening Statement

A law enforcement officer will come into contact with controlled substances on a regular basis; even more frequently encountered will be the criminal and social byproducts of controlled substance trafficking and abuse. The national law enforcement effort to combat illegal drugs has been likened to a war. In this analogy the patrol officer then becomes a front line soldier. As you ride in your patrol car, walk a foot beat, or pedal a bicycle, illegal drugs will be all around you.

B. Training Objectives

NOTE: Show slide, "Training Objectives."

C. Reasons

The ability to detect, identify, and arrest individuals involved in the illegal drug trade is an admirable law enforcement attribute. It is your job to know what avenues of enforcement are open to you, and what investigative techniques are best suited for a particular situation. This block of instruction is designed to facilitate a broad stroke learning approach to controlled substance enforcement.

II. Body

A. Pharmacology

1. Classification

NOTE: Show slide, "Drug Classification."

a) Narcotics

Narcotics are drugs that act on the central nervous system (CNS) and produce a sleep like state. Narcotic drugs are used in the practice of medicine, but heavily abused on the street. Narcotics are both physically and
Controlled Substances

psychologically addictive. Some examples of narcotics are opium, heroin, Dilaudid, and Demerol.

b) Stimulants

Stimulants also affect the CNS, but unlike narcotic drugs, stimulants create a feeling of excitement, greater energy, and alertness. Stimulants may or may not be both physically and psychologically addictive. The most potent stimulant is cocaine. Other stimulants include methamphetamines and amphetamines.

c) Depressants

Depressants are a direct contrast to stimulants; they depress the CNS and psychomotor activity. Alcohol is the most widely used depressant. Other examples of depressants are barbiturates and sedative hypnotics.

d) Hallucinogens

These drugs have the ability to induce intense emotional feeling and cause hallucinations. Examples of hallucinogens or psychedelics are LSD, psilocybin mushrooms, mescaline or peyote, and ecstasy.

e) Phencyclidine (PCP)

PCP has been placed in its own distinct category. Users may display reactions similar to the reactions to hallucinogens, stimulants, and depressants.

f) Inhalants

Inhalants fall in three different categories.

(1) Volatile solvents such as model airplane glue, paint, gasoline, etc.

(2) Aerosols are the inhalants that are discharged from pressurized containers, such as hair sprays, deodorants, and frying pan lubricants.

(3) Anesthetic gases kill pain and are used medically for that purpose. Some abused anesthetics are
ether, chloroform, and nitrous oxide or laughing gas.

g) Cannabis

These drugs are derived from various species of the cannabis plants. The two main species are Cannabis Sativa and Cannabis Indica. Delta-9 THC is the active ingredient in these cannabis drugs. Marijuana is produced from the leaves of the cannabis plant, and the more potent hashish or hash oil is produced by boiling the leaves of the female cannabis plant and allowing them to dry into a semi-solid mass. Cannabis is one of the most widely used recreational drugs.

NOTE: Show slide(s) of multiple drug illustrations.

2. North Carolina Controlled Substance Schedules

NOTE: Show slides, "NC Controlled Substance Schedules."

The 1970 Controlled Substance Act added to domestic drug control efforts by creating a category for all dangerous drugs. The drugs were rated and placed into schedules depending on the level of danger. Schedule I drugs are the most dangerous, and the least dangerous drugs will fall under Schedule VI. The criteria for scheduling is as follows:

Schedule I
1. High potential for abuse
2. No accepted medical use
3. Lack of safety for use under medical supervision
   Examples: heroin, LSD

Schedule II
1. High potential for abuse
2. Restricted medical use
3. Severe psychological or physiological dependence
   Examples: cocaine, PCP, Ritalin, Dilaudid, morphine sulfate

Schedule III
1. Potential for abuse less than Schedule II
2. Current accepted medical value in U.S.
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3. Moderate or low physiological dependence with high psychological dependence
   Examples: hydrocodone (Tussionex) and benzphetamine (Didrex)

Schedule IV
1. Low potential for abuse relative to Schedule III
2. Current accepted medical value
3. Limited physiological or psychological dependence
   Examples: Diazepam (Valium), Chlortal Hydrate, Chlordiazepoxide and Pentazocine (Talwin)

Schedule V
1. Low potential for abuse
2. Current accepted medical value
3. Limited physiological or psychological dependence
   Example: cough syrup with codeine

Schedule VI
1. No current accepted medical use in U.S.
2. Relatively low potential for abuse in terms of risk to public health and potential to produce psychological or physiological dependence based on present medical knowledge.
   Examples: Marijuana and Tetrahydrocannabinol

3. Drug user recognition

NOTE: Instructors should supplement this segment with a Physicians 'Desk Reference and Drug Identification Bible.

NOTE: Show slide, "User Recognition."

a) Cocaine use indicators
   - rapidity of speech (low dose)
   - slowing of speech (high dose)
   - agitated appearance (low dose)
   - sedated appearance (high dose)
   - high pulse
   - pupil size (dilated)
   - nasal passages may have cocaine residue inside


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b) Amphetamines

- dilated pupils
- sweating
- talkativeness
- possibly thin (due to loss of appetite)
- paranoia
- quickened breathing
- aggressiveness
- irritability
- potentially violent


c) Hallucinogens

- intensified mood
- perspiring
- nausea
- dazed appearance
- disoriented
- body tremors
- hallucinations
- distorted perceptions of time and distance


d) Phencyclidine (PCP)

- perspiring
- warm to touch
- blank stare
- difficulty in speech
- increased pain threshold
- confused
- agitated
- possibly violent and combative
- chemical odor on breath


e) Inhalants

- may be residue of substance on the hands, mouth, and face
- nausea
- slurred speech
- bloodshot watery eyes
- lack of muscle control
- flushed face
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f) Cannabis
   - redness of eyes
   - odor of marijuana
   - marijuana debris in user's mouth
   - body and eyelid tremors
   - relaxed inhibitions
   - increased appetite

f) Narcotics
   - pin point pupils
   - scratching the face
   - decreased appetite
   - sleepiness
   - flushed complexion
   - needle marks

h) Depressants
   - slurred/thick speech
   - drowsiness
   - confusion
   - nystagmus

i) Current drugs of choice:
   (1) Ecstasy-MDMA - a derivative of amphetamine and methamphetamine, a synthetic drug that acts simultaneously as a stimulant and a hallucinogen. Ecstasy comes in various forms and colors (pill, gel capsule, tablet) and hides behind many names

   (2) Oxycontin - a unique, controlled-release form of oxycodone, fits the profile of opioids. Oxycontin is an opium derivative, which is the same active ingredient in Percodan and Percocet.

B. Field Testing Procedures

NOTE: Show slide, "Field Testing."

1. Safety precautions in conducting field tests
Field testing should be conducted in a well ventilated area because fumes can cause irritations to the eyes, nose, and mouth. Most field tests contain a form of acid so skin contact should be avoided, along with eyes and clothing. If contact does occur, the affected area should immediately be flushed with water.\textsuperscript{15} Gloves and a mask should be worn when field-testing any suspected controlled substances.\textsuperscript{16}

2. Testing procedures
   
a) Carefully read all instructions provided by the manufacturer of the kit.
   
b) Know which test kit to use and be aware of what color reaction is expected for a given drug.
   
c) When possible, have the sample drug in powdered form.
   
d) Thoroughly mix the sample and chemical reagent.
   
e) Observe \textit{immediate} color changes.\textsuperscript{17}

3. Substance identification

   The substance identified should be recorded as follows:

   a) Who found the substance
   
   b) Where the substance was found
   
   c) When the substance was found
   
   d) Who witnessed the finding
   
   e) Who conducted the field test
   
   f) Who witnessed the field test
   
   g) Who marked the item with an identifying initial
   
   h) What type of mark was placed on the item
   
   i) Who removed the drug and took custody of it
j) Who is keeping the chain of custody intact\textsuperscript{19}

“A positive field test result alone is not sufficient evidence to obtain a conviction. It is, however, useful in establishing probable cause before a magistrate. In addition, it is a useful investigative aid to determine if in fact controlled substances are involved in the case being worked.”\textsuperscript{19}

NOTE: Conduct Practical Exercise #1 (refer to Instructor Notes). Demonstrate procedures for conducting field tests. Emphasis should be placed on safety and following the manufacturer's directions.

4. Counterfeit controlled substance means:

a) A controlled substance which, or the container or labeling of which, without authorization, bears the trademark, trade name, or other identifying mark, imprint, number, or device, or any likeness thereof, of a manufacturer, distributor, or dispenser other than the person or persons who in fact manufactured, distributed, or dispensed such substance and which thereby falsely purports, or is represented to be the product of, or to have been distributed by, such other manufacturer, distributor, or dispenser; or

b) Any substance which is by any means intentionally represented as a controlled substance. It is evidence that the substance has been intentionally misrepresented as a controlled substance if the following factors are established:

(1) The substance was packaged or delivered in a manner normally used for the illegal delivery of controlled substances.

(2) Money or other valuable property has been exchanged or requested for the substance, and the amount of that consideration was substantially in excess of the reasonable value of the substance.

(3) The physical appearance of the tablets, capsules, or other finished product containing the substance is substantially identical to a specified controlled substance. (G.S. 90-87(6)(b))
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C. Paraphernalia Recognition

NOTE: Show slide, "Paraphernalia."

Drug Identification and Symptoms Manual

1. Definition of drug paraphernalia

Drug paraphernalia includes all equipment used to facilitate violations of the Controlled Substance Act, including equipment used to grow, process, or contain controlled substances, and inhaling, injecting or otherwise introducing controlled substances into the body.  

2. Examples of drug paraphernalia

- syringes
- razor blades
- mirrors
- straws
- small spoons to snort cocaine
- scales
- blotter paper
- rolling papers
- small pipes
- plastic bongs
- roach clips

NOTE: Show multiple slides of Paraphernalia.

NOTE: In most cases the paraphernalia recovered will become evidence; therefore, it is imperative that the officer treat it as such.

NOTE: Show NCJA video, Controlled Substances (27 minutes).

NOTE: Conduct Practical Exercise #2, "Recovering Drug Paraphernalia" (refer to Instructor Notes).

D. Methamphetamine Labs

Meth is easy to make and necessary ingredients are inexpensive and readily available. An investment of a few hundred dollars in precursors, chemicals and equipment can produce thousands of dollars worth of meth.
Recipes for meth are frequently passed from one cooker to another and can also be easily obtained on the internet. It is estimated that the average meth cooker teaches another ten people how to cook.\textsuperscript{22}

E. Effects of Methamphetamine Use

1. Short-term effects

NOTE: Show slide, “Short-Term Effects of Methamphetamine Use.”

Meth’s short-term effects are numerous and may include any or all of the following:

a) Euphoria
b) Increased alertness
c) Increased energy
d) Insomnia
e) Light and sound sensitivity
f) Shakes and tremors
g) Nervousness
h) Teeth grinding
i) Dry mouth
j) Jaw clenching
k) Enhanced sexual activity

2. Long-term effects

NOTE: Show slide, “Long-Term Effects of Methamphetamine Use.”

Meth’s long-term effects are also numerous, and can produce any or all of the following:

a) Depression
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b) Irritability
c) Anxiety
d) Violent mood changes
e) Paranoia
f) Hallucinations
g) Calcium depletion
h) Weight loss
i) Meth psychosis

NOTE: Show slide, “4 Years.”

3. Methamphetamine Cycle of Abuse

NOTE: Show slide, “Methamphetamine Cycle of Abuse.”

a) Rush: Exhilaration after intake – usually lasts 4-5 minutes, but can last as long as 30 minutes.
b) High: Can last 4-16 hours.
c) Binge: Repeated use of meth; may continue without sleep for 3-15 days.
d) Tweaking: The “coming down” phase that can last up to 24 hours.
e) Crash: Continuous sleep for 1-3 days.

F. Clandestine Labs

NOTE: Show slide, “Clandestine Labs.”

1. There are four main categories of clandestine labs:
   • Extraction
   • Tableting
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- Conversion
- Synthesis

a) Extraction labs

In extraction labs, a raw chemical is separated from its source. A raw plant material can be changed into a finished drug or a precursor can be separated from a product. In this process, the chemical structure of the drug is not changed. Examples include the extraction of hashish from marijuana and opium from the opium poppy.

b) Tableting labs

Tableting labs manufacture illegal tablets, capsules and pills with tableting machines. These operations are most frequently associated with:

- Amphetamines in the 1960s
- MDA
- MDMA (ecstasy)
- Methaqualone
- LSD

Most tableted illegal drugs are not manufactured in the United States. For example, most MDMA smuggled into the U.S. has been produced in Belgium or the Netherlands.

c) Conversion labs

In conversion labs, a raw product is changed into a finished drug. This process changes the drug’s chemical structure and may also concentrate or enhance the drug’s characteristics. Examples include cocaine to crack and opium to morphine to heroin.

d) Synthesis labs

In synthesis labs, a combination of raw materials reacts to change into a drug. A new chemical is created in the process. Examples include ephedrine to methamphetamine and piperidine to PCP.

2. Illegal controlled substances produced in clandestine labs
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NOTE: Show slide, “Illegal Controlled Substances Produced in Clandestine Labs.”

a) PCP  
b) LSD  
c) MDMA (ecstasy)  
d) GHB  
e) Cocaine/Crack  
f) Methcathanone  
g) Methamphetamine

Of all the clandestine drug labs seized in the U.S. in the last 10 years, it is estimated that over 90% produced methamphetamine.

G. Types of Methamphetamine Labs

NOTE: Show slide, “Types of Methamphetamine Labs.”

1. Mexican National labs

Precursor availability in Mexico sparked interest in meth manufacturing by traditional Mexican cocaine trafficking organizations. These organizations now control the majority of methamphetamine produced in the U.S.

2. Mexican National “Super Labs”

Mexican National “Super Labs” are capable of producing 10-100 pounds of meth per batch. Approximately 5% of the labs seized in the U.S. are “Super Labs” that supply 80-90% of the meth used in the U.S. They are often located in remote areas of California, Oregon, Washington and the Southwest but are also spreading eastward. These “Super Labs” are moved frequently to avoid detection.24

3. “Mom and Pop” labs

The majority of methamphetamine labs in the U.S. are small “mom and pop” operations that produce lesser quantities of meth for personal use and smaller-scale distribution.

H. Where Are Clandestine Labs Found?
NOTE: Show slide, “Where Are Clandestine Labs Found?”

1. Everywhere! Clandestine drug lab locations are only limited by a cooker’s imagination. Labs have been discovered in:
   - Motels and hotels
   - Vacation rentals
   - Houses
   - Apartments
   - Trailers
   - Cars
   - Trucks
   - Recreational vehicles
   - Campgrounds
   - Parks
   - Forests
   - Farm fields
   - Orchards
   - Boats
   - Self-storage units
   - Outbuildings
   - Businesses

2. Clandestine lab equipment

   Meth cookers utilize a wide variety of equipment, ranging from very specialized chemical apparatus to common household items. Large-scale and/or Mexican National labs often use specialized chemical apparatus, while smaller "Mom and Pop" labs use easily obtained, inexpensive, common household items.

3. Specialized chemical apparatus/items

   NOTE: Show slide, “Specialized Chemical Apparatus/Items.”

   Not what the typical homeowner should have!
   a) Triple neck flasks
   b) Single neck flasks
   c) Reflux columns
   d) Distillation columns
   e) Heating mantles


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f) Separatory funnels
g) Buchner funnels
h) Rheostats
i) Vacuum pumps
j) pH paper
k) Gram scales
l) Plastic tubing

4. Improvised lab equipment

**NOTE:** Show slides, “Improvised Lab Equipment.”

You will discover a wide variety of common household items used in meth production, including:

a) Canning jars
b) Water jugs
c) Crock pots
d) Blenders
e) Spice mills
f) Kitchen utensils
g) Coffee grinders
h) Coffee filters
i) Bed sheets
j) Turkey basters
k) Mop buckets
l) Hot plates
m) Cast iron skillets
n) Pressure cookers
o) Electric frying pans
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p) Pyrex/Corning cookware
q) Thermoses or coolers
r) Propane tanks
s) Fire extinguishers
t) Plastic gas cans

5. Methamphetamine lab hazards

NOTE: Show slide, “Methamphetamine Lab Hazards.”

Meth use and meth production present many hazards to law enforcement officers. These hazards include:

- Suspects
- Weapons
- Explosives
- Booby traps
- Chemicals and wastes
- Contaminated syringes

a) Suspects and weapons

Meth cookers are generally meth users, and they can be extremely paranoid and violent. Law enforcement officers must anticipate that suspects are probably armed with an array of weapons such as handguns, sawed-off shotguns, assault rifles and machine guns. Because of the presence of weapons and the erratic behavior of these suspects, law enforcement officers must treat all clan lab encounters as high risk situations.

Meth cookers post lookouts, guard dogs and other vicious animals to protect their lab sites. They also utilize various types of electronic equipment to monitor for visitors and intruders, such as video surveillance.
cameras, motion detectors, scanners, baby monitors and microphones.

b) Explosives and booby traps

Meth cookers will booby trap their labs, and areas surrounding their labs, intending to maim or kill an intruder. They often booby trap objects that can be moved, such as gates and doors, or other objects that they believe will arouse your curiosity.

Just a few of the explosive booby traps discovered at labs include pipe bombs, hand grenades, “toetappers” and aluminum foil mini bombs. Many cookers also use chemicals and chemical mixtures as explosives and booby traps. Hidden objects and traps intended to injure intruders are also frequently encountered, such as boards with protruding nails, grappling/fishing hooks hanging from trees and pits along pathways.

I. Classifications and Methods

1. Two most common methods

The two most common methamphetamine manufacturing methods are the Red Phosphorous Method (Red P) and the Anhydrous Ammonia (Nazi/Birch) Method.

a) Red Phosphorous Method

NOTE: Show slide, “Red Phosphorous Method.”

The Red Phosphorous Method is also commonly referred to as the:

- Red P Method
- HI Method
- Iodine Method
- Mexican National Lab Method

(1) Precursors used
- Ephedrine or pseudoephedrine

(2) Method used
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- Ephedrine reduction using red phosphorous and iodine crystals (or chemical substitutions)

(3) Chemical substitutions

- White phosphorous or hypophosphorous acid for **red phosphorous**
- Hydriodic acid or 7 percent tincture of iodine and hydrogen peroxide for **iodine crystals**

(4) Cookers combine:

- Red phosphorous
- Iodine
- Water
- Ephedrine or pseudoephedrine

The Methamphetamine Lab Prevention Act of 2005 created a new Article 5D of Chapter 90 that places restrictions on access to pseudoephedrine products. Some of these restrictions include requiring the placement of these products behind the pharmacy counter and not on open store shelves, prohibiting the sale of these products without a prescription to persons less than eighteen years of age, requiring persons seeking to purchase these products to display a photo ID, requiring pseudoephedrine retailers to keep a detailed log of all transactions and to have purchasers sign the log, limiting the amount of pseudoephedrine that may be purchased in a single retail sale.

(5) Substitutions

(a) Cookers substitute for red phosphorous...

- White phosphorous
- Hypo-phosphorous acid

(b) Cookers frequently obtain red phosphorous from the tips of road flares or the striker plates of matchbooks.

(c) Cookers substitute for iodine crystals...

- Hydriodic acid
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- Tincture of iodine and hydrogen peroxide

(6) Iodine Crystals - HAZARDS!
- Moderately toxic by inhalation
- Human poison by ingestion
- Forms explosive mixtures with lithium, sodium, ammonia and red phosphorous
- Forms hydriodic acid when mixed with red phosphorous

(7) Hydriodic Acid - HAZARDS!
Hydriodic acid is very hazardous and can cause burns to:
- Skin
- Eyes
- Respiratory tract
- Mucous membranes

(8) Red Phosphorous - HAZARDS!
- May ignite if exposed to shock, friction or heating
- Contact with water or moist air may form flammable and/or toxic vapors or gases
- Phosphine gas production

Red phosphorous, when overheated, can turn into white phosphorous (the same chemical used in military incendiary explosives) which can spontaneously ignite and explode.

Phosphine gas can be created by heating red phosphorous (over 119 degrees centigrade). Just 40 parts per million (ppm) is considered to be IDLH (Immediate Danger to Life and Health).

(9) Sodium Hydroxide - HAZARDS!
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- Severe eye hazard
- Solid or solution destroys tissue on contact
- Solid form in contact with water may generate sufficient heat to ignite combustibles

(10) Solvents - HAZARDS!
- Flammable liquids
- Flammable vapors

(11) Commonly used solvents
- Acetone
- Toluene
- Ether (starting fluid)
- Brake cleaner
- Coleman fuel
- Mineral spirits
- Paint thinner
- Denatured alcohol

(12) Ether - HAZARDS!
(a) Severe fire and explosion hazard!
(b) Flammable liquid and vapors
   - Vapors may cause flash fires
(c) Vapors heavier than air
   - Flammable mixtures over a wide area
   - Ignites at distant ignition sources and flashes back
(d) Vapors can cause respiratory distress and death
(e) Explosive peroxides may form during
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- prolonged storage

(f) The danger of an ether explosion

A single gallon of ether explodes (in the proper atmosphere) with the intensity of 5 sticks of dynamite.

b) Anhydrous Ammonia Method

**NOTE: Show slide, “Anhydrous Ammonia Method.”**

The Anhydrous Ammonia Method is also commonly referred to as the:

- Nazi Method
- Ammonia Method
- Birch Reduction Method

(1) Precursors used

- Ephedrine or pseudoephedrine

(2) Method used

- Ephedrine reduction using anhydrous ammonia and lithium or sodium metal

Cookers combine:

- Anhydrous ammonia
- Lithium or sodium metal - cut into small pieces

During this step, the reaction turns a vibrant, blue color as the lithium or sodium metal dissolves in the ammonia. The reaction is kept very cold.

- Slowly add ephedrine or pseudoephedrine into mixture and stir
- Mixture warms to room temperature (excess ammonia evaporates)
Controlled Substances

- Water occasionally added to decompose excess sodium or lithium metal
- Oil forms ....meth base

(3) Characteristics of Anhydrous Ammonia
- Stored as a liquid under pressure: -44 degrees
- Boiling point: -28 degrees
- What makes it boil? Less pressure or higher temperatures
- What does it do when it boils? Turns from a liquid to a gas

(4) Anhydrous Ammonia - HAZARDS
- Stolen and transferred to propane tanks and other unsuitable containers (these tanks and containers explode)
- Causes blindness, severe burns to skin, throat, lungs

(5) Anhydrous Ammonia can:
- Burn (alkali)
- Burn (dehydration)
- Burn (frostbite)

(6) Anhydrous means "Free from Water"

Anhydrous ammonia will seek a moisture source:
- Water
- Human sources
- Eyes
- Oral passages
- Lungs
- Soft tissue
Controlled Substances

Inhalation can cause chemically-induced pneumonia or death.

(7) Containers used by meth cookers

Often, containers that are converted for illegal possession of anhydrous ammonia are structurally incapable. Structural failure will often result in explosion.

(8) Lithium Metal

Cookers usually obtain their lithium metal from batteries. They crack them open, remove the inner lithium strip, and discard the remaining waste materials. Since lithium metal reacts so violently with moisture, cookers will store the lithium in kerosene or another solvent until ready for use. It usually takes five lithium strips to make one ounce of meth.

(9) Lithium Metal - HAZARDS

Lithium metal will react violently if contacted by a moisture source

- Water
- Wet napkins, coffee filters, etc.
- YOUR SKIN!!!

(10) Hydrogen Chloride Gas

Although hydrogen chloride gas can be obtained, most cooks make it themselves in homemade hydrogen chloride gas generators. These hydrogen chloride generators are crude but functional, and are made from a variety of containers, including, but definitely not limited to:

- Gas cans
- Mason or canning jars
- Soda pop bottles
Controlled Substances

Plastic tubing is inserted into the gas generator through a hole in the top or lid. Cookers add to the gas generator:

- Sulfuric acid and salt; OR
- Muriatic acid and aluminum foil

Sulfuric acid and salt or muriatic acid and aluminum foil react together and generate hydrogen chloride gas. The process continues:

- Insert tip of plastic tubing into solvent
- Bubble hydrogen chloride gas through solvent
- Crystals form (methamphetamine hydrochloride) around tip
- Scrape crystals off... let dry
- Repeat process

In certain cases, the cooker will forego the hydrogen chloride gas generator altogether and pour muriatic acid directly into the solvent. This will cause the methamphetamine hydrochloride to drop to the bottom of the solvent, looking as if it is snowing. The cooker then pours the liquid through a filter, discards the liquid, and saves and dries the methamphetamine hydrochloride that remains.\(^\text{25}\)

As in the Red P process, the meth is converted from meth oil/meth base into its salt form--methamphetamine hydrochloride--by bubbling hydrogen chloride gas through the solvent

- Bubble hydrogen chloride gas through solvent (lower pH <3-4)
- Crystals form (methamphetamine hydrochloride)

(11) Conversion hazards

- Caustics
Controlled Substances

- Corrosives
- Poisonous gases

(12) Acids - HAZARDS!
  - Hydrochloric
  - Sulfuric
  - Muriatic

All acids are extremely hazardous upon contact with skin and when fumes are inhaled.

2. Meth labs are often inadvertently discovered by the general public or by others during the course of their jobs. Be certain that you, and others who may discover them, know what to look for and who to call!

Labs are frequently discovered during:

**NOTE: Show slide, “Sometimes You Just Get Lucky.”**

a) Routine inspections
b) Process serving
c) Domestic disturbances
d) Fires and explosions
e) Medical emergencies
f) Traffic stops
g) Traffic crash

Additionally, park rangers, farmers, utility workers and highway department personnel also encounter labs and waste disposal sites. It is important that they know not to handle anything and to contact law enforcement immediately.

J. Initial First Responder Actions for Meth Labs

When you discover a meth lab, **SAFETY** must be first and foremost in your mind!

- Responder safety
**Controlled Substances**

- Public safety

Meth labs are crime scenes and hazmat scenes—immediate scene control is critical! You must attempt to:

**NOTE:** Show slide, “Meth Labs Are Crime Scenes and Hazmat Scenes.”

- Limit the potential spread of contamination
- Preserve evidence
- Minimize exposure to hazards (physical and chemical)

1. Initial safety procedures
   a) Your first operational thought is safety!!
      (1) Think safety first, last and always!
      (2) Don’t eat, drink or smoke at the scene
      (3) Eliminate sources of ignition (i.e., radios and cell phones)
      (4) Expect multiple hazards
      (5) Treat *everything* and *everyone* as hazardous!
   b) Initial scene control will involve:
      (1) Removing people from the immediate area (suspects, potential victims and/or general public)
      (2) Withdrawal to a safe distance from the scene (upwind and upgrade)

2. Emergency decontamination

In jurisdictions with no hazmat teams, fire service can provide you with emergency field decontamination. It is essential that victims be moved to a safe area and decontaminated immediately in the following manner:

a) Flood with water to flush off gross contamination
b) Remove all contaminated clothing
c) Flush victims again with lots of water!
3. **Emergency first aid**

In many cases, emergency first aid will be necessary before a victim can be transported to a medical facility. Be prepared to provide emergency first aid to victims who have been exposed to hazardous chemicals and wastes through inhalation, ingestion and/or skin absorption.

For inhalation exposures:

- Assure that fresh air is available
- Maintain victim’s airway

For ingestion exposures:

- If victim is conscious - rinse mouth immediately
- If victim is unconscious - prevent aspiration

For skin exposures:

- Remove or cut off all clothing
- Flood with water

4. **CALL FOR HELP!**

Immediately call for assistance and provide as much of the following information as possible:

a) Nature of the lab incident/lab scene

b) Exact location

c) Status of field law enforcement actions

d) Other actions taken at the scene

e) Injuries

f) Response actions needed

g) Type and quantity of chemicals involved

5. **Response agencies**

Meth lab response is a multi-agency endeavor. Now is the time to develop positive working relationships with those agencies
and personnel who will assist you when you call! Remember, if you initiate the investigation that reveals a meth lab, your agency then becomes responsible for the clean-up. The NC SBI is the lead agency in the response network. Local agencies need to have a protocol in place to work cooperatively in the investigative and response phases of methamphetamine related cases. These contacts should include:

a) Law enforcement
   • Specialized clandestine lab teams (SBI)
   • Drug law enforcement organizations

b) Fire and Hazmat

c) Environmental and public health agencies

d) Emergency and medical services

e) Social services

f) Children services

K. Informant Development

Note: Informant development and use is typically employed by experienced officers who have had advanced training.

1. Sources of information

   a) Average citizens are usually very reliable but generally have no direct knowledge of criminal activity.

   b) Other law enforcement personnel

   c) Demented or mentally ill people can provide good information due to the fact criminals view them as harmless. All information received from this group should be corroborated from an independent source.

   d) Violators or associates of criminals. This source of information may be the most valuable source, but problems may arise in court credibility or entrapment problems.
2. Types of informants

**NOTE:** Show slide, "Informant Types."

**Definition of Informant:** Anyone who provides information of an investigative nature to the law enforcement community for personal benefit.  

a) **Occasional informant**

These informants are used by officers over long periods of time and offer information sporadically. Usually occasional informants will not testify in cases and will only give information when he or she wants. The information received from these informants should be verified by investigators.

b) **Regular informants**

Regular informants are productive informants and work frequently with officers over a period of time. Regular informants' information is usually reliable and has resulted in arrests and convictions in the past.

c) **Arrested informants**

Arrested informants cooperate with police to escape prosecution for a crime with which they have been charged. They are usually involved in only one investigation.

**G.S. 90-95h.5** allows for an indicted individual to provide substantial assistance for a law enforcement agency in exchange for the introduction of mitigating factors in the sentencing of their case.

**Note:** Substantial assistance opportunities and "benefits" may vary significantly between jurisdictions.

d) **Confidential informants**
The confidential informant is one who provides law enforcement officers with information about a crime and does not want to be known as the source of the information. The informant's identity must be protected since his or her value as a source is lost upon disclosure. Informants will often fear for their own personal safety. Officers need to be sensitive to these concerns, yet professional in response.

3. Factors which motivate informants

NOTE: Show slide, "Informant Motivators."

a) Fear: Fear of criminal prosecution is the informant's primary motivating factor. The element of fear usually makes a good informant.

b) Revenge: Retaliation usually indicates informants do not care if their identity is revealed. Be cautious of "lovers' quarrels" because people can change their minds.

c) Mercenary: Payment for information is as old as law enforcement. Informants should only be paid for results.

d) Egotistical Motivation: This type of informant either consciously or subconsciously wants to be a police officer.

e) Perverse: These informants may want to eliminate competition or direct the attention of criminal activity away from themselves.

f) Reform: These informants wish to make restitution for past criminal activity or break criminal alliances.

4. Informant debriefing

a) Interview the informant: Ask all the important questions: Who? What? Where? How? When?

b) Control the interview: Be sociable and use a pleasing personality. You can determine motivation through good interviewing techniques.
c) Always conduct criminal and personal background checks on the informant.\(^{32}\)

**NOTE:** Refer students to handouts, "Informant Debriefing, #1 and #2."

5. Rules for working with informants

a) Using the informant’s information

An informant’s information may be used in an affidavit for a search warrant if there is a “fair probability” based on the totality of the circumstances that the information is accurate and reliable. The officer can corroborate unknown information, or verify an informant’s statement and basis of knowledge based upon information the officer knows to be true.

b) Don’t make promises to the informant that you cannot keep.

c) When possible, have a second officer present at meetings with the informant. This practice will reduce the risk of false allegations which may be made by the informant.

d) Entrapment

**Entrapment** is inducing a person to commit a crime that they otherwise would not do. However, merely inviting a person to engage in an illegal act, or providing the opportunity to do so, is **not** entrapment.\(^{33}\)

e) Protecting an informant’s identity is of utmost importance. No one can be expected to provide information if it will lead to injury or death.\(^{34}\)

**NOTE:** Conduct Practical Exercise #3, "Debriefing a Source of Information" (refer to Instructor Notes).

L. Undercover Operations

Note: Undercover operations can be dangerous. To the extent feasible, participating officers may want to be exposed to advanced or other specialized training prior to working in an undercover operation.
1. Characteristics of a good undercover officer

NOTE: Show slide, "Undercover Operations."

a) **Physical Appearance:** The officer should be able to fit into the environment he or she is working. Physical or other racial characteristics should not stand out.\(^{35}\)

b) **Courageous:** The officer should be able to deal with dangerous situations firmly and continue the assignment.

c) **Observation and Memory:** Good observation skills and a strong memory are essential for future recall of faces, places, and actions.

d) **Patience:** Officers must move at the criminal's pace without forcing the action.

e) **Self-confidence:** The officer must play the role so as not to be detected as a law enforcement official.

f) **Adaptable:** Undercover operatives must adjust to the ever changing situation and be able to think clearly and quickly.

g) **Technically Skilled:** An officer must be able to use tools needed for documenting the criminal activity, i.e., cameras, recorders, tracking devices, etc.

h) **Strong Moral Standards and Integrity:** The officer should not compromise the law enforcement responsibilities at hand while working undercover.\(^{36}\)

i) “It is mandatory that the undercover candidate be free of any abnormal traits such as severe anxieties, excessive irritabilities, evasiveness, and other psychological abnormalities which would work against a successful undercover endeavor.”\(^{37}\)

“Undercover work is not a glamorous job affording the agent with endless expensive meals, luxurious sports cars, and unheard-of electronic gadgetry.”\(^{38}\)
2. Undercover techniques

a) Undercover work is defined as assuming a fictitious identity and associating with known or suspected criminals for the purpose of collecting information about or evidence of criminal activity.  

b) Officers may choose to develop investigative leads by working undercover. The objective is to collect intelligence covertly.  

c) It is essential in undercover operations that the officer's purpose and official capacity be concealed.  

d) Undercover officers must obtain information that in no other way can be obtained.  

e) The undercover operative cannot: 

   • Threaten the suspect with arrest  
   • Bribe, beat, or coerce the suspect  
   • Use his badge, uniform, sidearm, or baton.  

   The officer must rely on his communication skills to ensure his or her safety and effectiveness of the operation.  

3. Types of undercover campaigns  

NOTE: Show slide, "Undercover Campaigns."  

a) Short-term  

Short-term undercover assignments are ones in which the investigator has received information that illegal activity may be taking place at a given location. The undercover visit to the location will assist in determining if the information is worthy of further investigation. This assignment is usually a one-time assignment.
Controlled Substances

b) Long-term

Long-term undercover campaigns may last anywhere from a few days to several months. The majority of undercover assignments will fall within this category.

c) Deep cover assignments

Deep cover assignments require extensive planning and preparation because they involve using an undercover operative over a period of several months to any extended length of time. This type of assignment is focused towards the eventual penetration of the higher command criminal element.43

NOTE: Conduct Practical Exercise, #4, "Which Technique To Use?" (refer to Instructor Notes).

4. Undercover assignments

a) Establishing a cover story

Before an undercover operation, a well established cover story must be developed for the undercover operative. A cover story is a fictitious story the agent will convey to suspects concerning his or her background.44

b) Elements of a cover story

(1) Name

(2) Address (past & present)

(3) Home town

(4) Employment

(5) Associates

(6) Hobbies45

c) The cover story must be simple and believable.46

Note: “A partial truth makes the best lie.”47
5. Special funds

Most undercover operations require the use of special government funds.

Such uses include:

- paying informants
- purchasing controlled substances

The misuse of, or inability to account for, special funds has cost numerous officers their job. Most agencies have specific guidelines concerning the use of special funds; they must be followed.

Note: When purchasing controlled substances, check with the District Attorney to establish the number of buys necessary to determine the criminal predisposition of the seller.

Note: When buying less than trafficking levels of a drug, make the buys as small as possible.

When purchasing trafficking levels of cocaine, 1 1/4 ounces is the minimum amount that should be purchased.

6. Undercover investigative report

a) Most reports are written in the third person and the undercover operatives and informants use an identification number rather than his or her name. This procedure is to protect the officer if the report inadvertently falls into the wrong hands.

b) Details of an undercover report

**NOTE: Show slide, "Reports."

(1) Notes or report should be written as soon as possible.

(2) Should contain specific details:

(a) Day of week and date
**Controlled Substances**

(b) Description of location

c) Description of clothes worn by suspects

d) Description of clothes worn by undercover agent

e) Time of arrival; time of departure

f) Time of transaction

g) Description of suspect vehicles

h) Amount and type of drugs purchased

i) Amount of money expended

j) Other individuals present

k) Pertinent conversation

l) What happens to contraband

m) What happens to the money

n) What happens after the purchase

(o) What is done with the evidence

(p) Note distinguishing physical features, physical descriptions

(q) Serial numbers of money used

M. Surveillance Operations

1. Purpose of surveillance operations

   a) To protect undercover officers or to corroborate their testimony

   b) To obtain evidence of a crime

   c) To locate persons by watching them and their associates
Controlled Substances

d) To check on the reliability of informants

e) To locate hidden property or contraband

f) To obtain probable cause for obtaining search warrants

g) To prevent the commission of an act or apprehend a suspect in the commission of an act

h) To obtain information for later use in interrogation

i) To develop leads and information received from other sources

2. Types of surveillance

NOTE: Show slide, "Surveillance."

a) Open

Open surveillance is conducted without any attempt to conceal the surveillance. The officer wants the "Target" to know he or she is being watched.

b) Close

This type of surveillance is conducted with less regard to the fact the "Target" is aware of the surveillance. The primary objective is to maintain the "Target" within a range of observation. Concealment of the operation is the secondary objective.

c) Covert

Covert surveillance is conducted such that the "Target" does not become aware he or she is being observed. Concealment is the main consideration.49

3. Preparation for working a surveillance operation

a) Personnel

(1) Officers should be of ordinary appearance

(2) Avoid anything that will attract attention
Controlled Substances

(3) Assignments should be based on the officer's ability to blend in to the environment

b) Pre-surveillance preparation

(1) Gather information
(2) Gather intelligence on suspect's work, neighborhood, and vehicles
(3) Obtain photos of suspects
(4) Become familiar with the area of operation

NOTE: Refer students to handouts, "Know Your Subject" and "Surveillance Worksheet."

c) Equipment

(1) Clothing should blend with area
(2) Cameras
(3) Binoculars
(4) Telescopes
(5) Recording equipment
(6) Body wires
(7) Monitoring equipment
(8) Vehicles should blend with area

N. Patrol Officer's Response to Violations of Controlled Substance Act

NOTE: Show slide, "Law Enforcement Response."

Note: N.C.G.S. Chapter 90 violations were reviewed and are outlined in the “Elements of Criminal Law” lesson.

NOTE: Instructors may want to review Chapter 90 violations as needed.

Basic Law Enforcement Training
Instructor
1. Traffic stops
   a) Plain view encounters

   Looking at what is in open view in a vehicle that has been stopped legally does not require a search warrant. As long as the stop is of a lawful basis, and the officer maintains a vantage point where he or she has a right to be, he/she can:

   (1) Shift positions to get a better view
   (2) Use a flashlight to illuminate any area
   (3) Look in any windows
   (4) Take advantage of “free glances” into wallets, purses, briefcases, glove compartments or even luggage while the suspect has it open to retrieve his or her license and registration.\(^{51}\)

   What an officer discovers in “plain view” or “plain smell” may establish probable cause to enter the vehicle if the evidence found is immediately apparent to be associated with criminal activity.\(^{52}\)

   b) Search incident to an arrest

   To search “incident to an arrest” an officer does not need any suspicion or evidence that weapons or contraband are in the vehicle.\(^{53}\) The scope of a search incident to arrest has been determined by the United States Supreme Court as follows:

   When officers arrest an occupant of a vehicle, they may search the entire interior of the vehicle, including the glove compartment, the console, or any other compartments, whether locked or unlocked, and all containers found within the interior. The trunk may be searched when probable cause exists to search the entire vehicle.\(^{54}\)

   c) Consent searches
Consent to search a vehicle must be given freely and intelligently, and must be voluntary and not the product of duress or coercion, actual or implied. Those persons who can give consent are the owner or possessor, or a third party if they have common authority. A good rule of thumb is ownership is not always enough. Ownership plus right of access is better than ownership alone.

NOTE: Refer students to G.S. 15A-222.

It is best to ask for consent only after the individual is free to leave from a legal stop. The officer should not possess any license, registration, or any other document which would not allow the subject to leave.

Ninety-two percent of major narcotics seizures from automobiles resulted from consent searches.

2. Contraband concealment
   
   a) People
   
   Under some circumstances, officers may make a limited search--a “frisk”--to protect themselves when they confront a person who may be armed with a weapon, even though they do not have grounds to arrest the suspect. The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that officers may frisk a person when (1) they are confronting the person for a legitimate reason, and (2) they have a reasonable suspicion that the person may possess a weapon and present a threat to the officer's safety or the safety of others.

   b) Vehicles
   
   Many areas of a vehicle may contain concealed contraband. In conducting a detailed search of a vehicle, officers should include the following areas:

   (1) Doors
   
   (2) Front quarter panels
(3) Front bumper and grill
(4) Engine compartment
(5) Rear quarter panels
(6) Rear end
(7) Undercarriage/gas tank
(8) Wheels
(9) Interior
(10) Rear compartment
(11) Trunk
(12) Lights

Note: Detailed searches are predicated on consent, probable cause, inventory, etc.

NOTE: Show multiple slides on "How Drugs Are Concealed."

3. Suspicious activity

NOTE: Show slide, "Suspicious Activity."

a) Observations based on training and experience

What criminal items that qualify as immediately apparent as criminal contraband to an officer depends not only on the item or odor, but on the officer's training and experience. Not all officers are equal in their ability to recognize crime-associated evidence, and because of this fact, many stops that could become felony busts are lost.  

b) Reasonable suspicion

The U.S. Supreme Court has adopted two elements which must be present to determine if reasonable suspicion exists. (1) The assessment must be based
Controlled Substances

upon all of the circumstances. The analysis of the reasonable suspicion then proceeds with various objective observations, information from police reports, if available, and consideration of the modes or patterns of operation of certain kinds of violators. From this information process the officer draws inferences and makes deductions that may elude an untrained person. (2) The process just described must raise a suspicion that the individual is engaged in wrongdoing.  

Reasonable suspicion requires that the officer be aware of specific articulable facts that lead him or her to believe, given the totality of the circumstances, that some crime has occurred or is occurring or is about to occur, involving the vehicle the officer wishes to stop and/or its occupants. Curiosity or a “hunch” is not enough. The officer's suspicion must be anchored to details that can be explained.

c) Probable cause

Probable cause is defined by the U.S. Supreme Court as follows: “... whether, at the moment the arrest was made, the facts and circumstances within [the officer's] knowledge and of which [the officer] had reasonably trustworthy information were sufficient to warrant a prudent [person] in believing that the [defendant] had committed or was committing an offense." Probable cause for stopping a vehicle involves a higher degree of certainty that criminal wrongdoing is at hand. Probable cause requires articulable facts that would induce a reasonably intelligent person to believe that an individual in the vehicle is subject to arrest for criminal activity.

Of course, traffic stops can be initiated based upon reasonable suspicion to believe the driver has committed a motor vehicle violation. Probable cause to arrest or search may be developed subsequent to the stop.

4. Patrol response vs. a narcotics unit referral

a) Patrol officers attempting prolonged controlled substance act violations (CSAV) are limited by certain factors which are out of their control.
Controlled Substances

(1) Lack of manpower
(2) Other calls for service
(3) Lack of equipment
(4) Limited time

As a result of these limitations it becomes necessary to refer cases to the units that are designed for the specific purpose of narcotics investigation. Such units include:

- departmental drug units/detectives
- multi-jurisdictional task forces
- state agencies
- federal agencies

b) The important concept for a patrol officer to remember is, “Don’t allow the drugs to die on the side of the road.” Once a CSAV has been discovered and a seizure has been made, the investigative phase has just begun. There are several questions that need to be answered:

(1) Where did the controlled substance originate?
(2) Is the violator a user or seller?
(3) Can the violator give valuable information?
(4) Where and to whom were the controlled substances going?
(5) Is the violator willing to cooperate?

c) Forfeiture is also an important issue to address.

(1) Can the vehicle be seized?
(2) Is there U.S. currency to be seized?

These investigative processes are often neglected because the patrol officer:

- may be reluctant to make a case referral
Controlled Substances

- may not be aware of the investigative possibilities
- may not know to whom to refer the case

d) Case referral will generally be covered in a department's policy and procedures manual.

O. Follow-up Investigation

1. In conducting follow-up investigations, officers should utilize every available source. This includes:

   a) A follow-up contact with principles of the case
   b) A review of crime analysis information
   c) Efforts to develop informants
   d) Determining involvement of suspects in other crimes
   e) Checking suspect's criminal history

2. Review all existing information

   a) Reports
   b) Sketches
   c) Photographs
   d) Physical evidence
   e) Laboratory tests results
   f) Witness/Victim statements

3. Identify the suspect

   a) Establish that a crime was committed
   b) Establish the defendant's involvement

P. N.C. Unauthorized Substances Tax (N.C. General Statutes 105-113.105 through 105-113.113)
1. In addition to the criminal penalties involved in the possession of controlled substances, there are civil actions which may be enforced. The North Carolina Unauthorized Substances Tax is designed to tax at specific rates for specific threshold quantities of controlled substances. The North Carolina courts have held that taxation of controlled substances is not a form of double jeopardy.

2. Tax stamps may be purchased without penalty from the North Carolina Department of Revenue. Any controlled substance over the threshold quantity not bearing a valid North Carolina tax stamp is in violation of G.S. 105-113.109 and subject to the applicable penalties and interest due to the N.C. Department of Revenue. Collection of the Unauthorized Substances Tax may involve seizure of property and currency.

3. Threshold quantities for the N.C. Unauthorized Substances Tax

North Carolina General Statute 105-113.108(b) requires every state and local law enforcement officer to report to the N.C. Department of Revenue within 48 hours the arrest of any individual in possession of taxable amounts of controlled substances that do not bear unauthorized substance tax stamps.

a) More than 42.5 grams of marijuana [tax = forty cents (.40) for each gram of harvested stems and stalks that have been separated from the rest of the plant and three dollars and fifty cents ($3.50) for each gram of marijuana, other than separated stems and stalks]

b) Seven (7) or more grams of any other controlled substance that is sold by weight [tax = fifty dollars ($50.00) for each gram of cocaine and two hundred dollars ($200.00) for each gram of any other controlled substance sold by weight]

c) Ten (10) or more dosage units of any other controlled substance that is not sold by weight [tax = fifty dollars ($50.00) for each ten (10) dosage units of any low street-value drug not sold by weight and two hundred dollars ($200.00) for each ten (10) dosage units of any other controlled substance not sold by weight]
**Controlled Substances**

d) Any amount of spirituous liquor for sale.

e) Any amount of mash.

f) Any amount of illicit mixed beverages for sale.

g) Counterfeit controlled substances are not subject to tax.

4. Documentation

“Approximately 10% of all unauthorized tax assessments result in the taxpayer objecting to the assessment. Some of these objections require a full hearing before the Secretary of Revenue. The arresting officer will be called to testify under such circumstances. His/her report is entered as evidence to support the assessment. Obviously, the police report is a major piece of evidence and narrative sections should include vital information such as:

a) Nature and reason for the search (consent, warrant).

b) **Exact** location where drugs were located.

c) Names of all vehicle/household occupants and their locations at time of search.

d) Owner/renter of vehicle or dwelling.

e) Identify items that prove the suspect had dominion and control over the vehicle or dwelling and where those items were found (license/registration in glove box, phone bill on kitchen table).

f) Description of how drugs were packaged.

g) Description of all contraband, paraphernalia, and currency to include where found.

h) List results of any field tests of suspected substance, to include laboratory analysis.

i) Statements/admissions made by suspect(s) during investigation.
j) In cases where defendants lack physical possession, specify the facts and circumstances that illustrate constructive possession.

Note: Agencies needing information or assistance from the Unauthorized Substances Tax Division are encouraged to call their local Enforcement Agent or the Unauthorized Substances Tax Division in Raleigh at 919-733-6459.

III. Conclusion

A. Summary

During this block of instruction we learned how to identify and properly categorize many controlled substances. We explored a list of drug use symptoms and matched them to the likely controlled substance. We learned how to use a field test kit to determine which controlled substance has been located. We also discovered how to gather sources of information, to include developing and handling reliable informants and working in an undercover capacity. And lastly, we learned how to perform patrol level drug interdiction and the appropriate method to conduct follow-up investigations.

NOTE: Show slide, "Training Objectives."

B. Questions from Class

C. Closing Statement

The key to successful drug enforcement is a two part equation. You have just received the first element--training. The second element is experience. Once you have been assigned, and perhaps even on your first tour of duty, you will come face-to-face with the reality of the drug problem that pervades in our society. It now becomes your obligation to take this training and combine it with street experience, both yours and others, and make a positive impact in your jurisdiction.
NOTES


2. Ibid.

3. Ibid.


10. Ibid., 321.


12. Ibid.

13. Ibid.

14. Ibid.


16. Law Enforcement Coordination Center, *Officer Safety Alert* (Imperial, CA: Law Enforcement Coordination Center, 2006).

17. Errico, *Basic Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs Seminar*.

19. Heinz, “BLET Controlled Substances.”
20. Ibid.
25. Bechtol, *Drug Enforcement Train the Trainer*.
33. Ibid.

39. Ibid.

40. Ibid., 14.


42. Ibid., 6.


45. Leathers, “BLET Criminal Investigations.”


49. U.S. Customs Academy Physical Surveillance School.


52. Ibid., 149.

53. Ibid., 234.


**Controlled Substances**


61. Remsberg, *Tactics for Criminal Patrol*, 64.


63. Ibid., 64.


65. Leathers, *BLET Criminal Investigations*.