

Office of National Drug Control Policy

Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse

Washington, D.C.

Profile of Drug Indicators

June 2004



ONDCP Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse staff compiled this profile by using the most recent data available from open sources. The data presented are as accurate as the sources from which they were drawn. The information contained in this profile should not be used to rank or compare States or jurisdictions, due to differences in data collection and reporting methods.

Washington, D.C.

The following profile contains information on demographics, political figures, programs, crime, drug use, drug trafficking, and enforcement statistics.

Demographics

- Population: 563,384 (July 2003 Census estimate);¹ 535,632 (2002 American Community Survey)²
- Race/Ethnicity (2002 American Community Survey): 26.38% white; 59.06% black/African American; 0.17% American Indian/Alaskan Native; 2.80% Asian; 0.0% Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander; 0.29% other race; 1.76% two or more races; 9.53% Hispanic/Latino (of any race)³

Politics

- Mayor: Anthony A. Williams⁴
- City Council (Wards 1-8 respectively): Jim Graham; Jack Evans (Chair Pro Tempore); Kathleen Patterson; Adrian Fenty; Vincent Orange, Sr.; Sharon Ambrose; Kevin Chavous; Sandra Allen; Harold Brazil (at large); David Catania (at large); Phil Mendelson (at large); Carol Schwartz (at large) Linda Cropp (Chair);⁵
- Chief of Police: Charles H. Ramsey⁶
- Congressional Representative: Eleanor Holmes Norton⁷

Programs/Initiatives

- High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA)⁸
Designated in 1994, the Washington/Baltimore HIDTA is responsible for areas of Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia.
- Operation Crackdown⁹
The Operation Crackdown program provides community groups with free legal representation to combat problems such as crack houses and open air drug markets. Operation Crackdown attorneys use civil courts and city agencies to force owners of problem properties to stop illegal drug use, sales and manufacturing in the properties.
- Addiction Prevention and Recovery Administration¹⁰
The mission of this D.C. Department of Health program is to keep District residents from becoming dependant on alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs, and to help addicted residents return to sobriety. Addiction Prevention and Recovery Administration provides the following services: prevention, detoxification, residential treatment, youth services, programs for persons with HIV/AIDS, and aftercare programs.

Federal Funding

- Drug-Free Communities Support Program Grantees in Washington, D.C.:¹¹
 - FY 2003: \$100,000 to the High Risk Task Force for Substance Abuse in Schools
 - FY 2002: no grantees
 - FY 2001: no grantees
 - FY 2000: \$100,000 to the D.C. Community Prevention Partnership
 - FY 1999: no grantees

- Office of Weed and Seed¹²

There are 4 areas of Washington, D.C. that have received Federal funding and are officially recognized as Weed and Seed sites: Columbia Heights, Congress Heights, Marshall Heights/Eastgate, and the North Capitol Area.
- FY 2003/2004 Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) Formula and Discretionary Grant Allotments Summary for D.C.:¹³
 - Formula Funding - \$8,525,644
 - Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant - \$6,870,881
 - Community Mental Health Services Block Grant - \$944,763
 - Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH) - \$300,000
 - Protection and Advocacy Formula Grant - \$410,000
 - Discretionary Funding - \$16,406,553
 - Mental Health - \$11,251,683
 - Substance Prevention - \$2,659,453
 - Substance Abuse Treatment - \$2,495,417
 - Total Mental Health Funds: \$12,906,446
 - Total Substance Abuse Funds: \$12,025,751
 - Total Funds for Washington, D.C.: \$24,932,197
- FY 1996-2003 Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners Formula Grant (RSAT) amounts allocated to Washington, D.C.:
 - FY 1996: \$284,967¹⁴
 - FY 1997: \$270,355¹⁵
 - FY 1998: \$542,423¹⁶
 - FY 1999: \$499,447¹⁷
 - FY 2000: \$540,357¹⁸
 - FY 2001: \$470,138¹⁹
 - FY 2002: \$392,117²⁰
 - FY 2003: \$247,960²¹
- FY 2004 Byrne Formula Grant Program amount awarded to D.C.: \$2,003,660²²
- No Washington, D.C. grantees received funding through the FY 2003 Office of Justice Programs Drug Court grant program.²³
- Washington, D.C. did not receive funding for the FY 2003 Department of Justice's Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Methamphetamine Grant.²⁴
- FY 2003 Office of Justice Programs and Community Oriented Policing Services total grant amounts received in Washington D.C. (by funding category):
 - Communities (discretionary): \$3.0 million
 - Counter-terrorism (discretionary): \$71.0 million
 - Juvenile Justice:
 - discretionary: \$9.7 million
 - formula: \$1.8 million
 - Law Enforcement:
 - discretionary: \$75.6 million
 - formula: \$25 million
 - Substance Abuse:
 - discretionary: \$0.6 million

- formula: \$1.1 million
- Victims:
 - discretionary: \$11.4 million
 - formula: \$2.8 million
- Total OJP/COPS funds received in Washington D.C. in FY 2003: \$201.9 million
- FY 2001 Housing and Urban Development Drug Elimination Grant amount received in Washington, D.C.: \$125,000 to Columbia Heights Village Apartments.²⁵

Crime and Drug-Related Crime

- As of April 2004, there were 1,214 robbery offenses reported to police in Washington D.C.²⁶

Number of Index Offenses Known to Police, Washington, D.C., Year to Date April 2004

Offense	Year to Date April 2004
Homicide	64
Sexual Assault	100
Robbery	1,214
Aggravated assault	1,329
Burglary	2,475
Theft	2,234
Theft from auto	2,807
Arson	34
Total	11,338

- Data for 2003 indicate that 65.6% of adult male arrestees and 61.1% of adult female arrestees in Washington, D.C. tested positive for at least one of the following drugs at arrest: cocaine, opiates, marijuana, methamphetamine, or PCP.²⁷

Percent of Adult Arrestees Testing Positive, Washington, D.C., 2003

Drug Type	Male	Female
Cocaine	26.5%	30.9%
Marijuana	37.4	29.1
Methamphetamine	0.7	0.0
Opiates	9.8	10.9
Any drug*	65.6	61.1
Multiple drugs*	17.7	22.2

* Includes cocaine, opiates, marijuana, methamphetamine, or PCP.

- Additional Washington, D.C. arrestee drug use data for 2003 indicate that 45.8% of adult male arrestees used marijuana within the past year.²⁸

Past Drug Use Among Adult Male Arrestees, Washington D.C., 2003

Use	Crack Cocaine	Powder Cocaine	Marij.	Meth.	Opiates
Past 7 days	18.5%	2.7%	33.6%	0.0%	10.0%
Past 30 days	20.1%	4.2%	40.5%	0.0%	10.7%
Past year	23.6%	5.8%	45.8%	0.5%	10.7%
Avg. # of days used in month	10.5	2.8	10.1	0.3	13.8

- During 2003, 42.9% of adult female arrestees used marijuana within the past year in Washington D.C.²⁹

Past Drug Use Among Adult Female Arrestees, Washington D.C., 2003

Use	Crack Cocaine	Powder Cocaine	Marij.	Meth.	Opiates
Past 7 days	22.0%	1.7%	32.8%	0.0%	10.3%
Past 30 days	23.3%	5.2%	37.3%	0.0%	12.1%
Past year	25.4%	12.9%	42.9%	0.0%	16.1%
Avg. # of days used in month	12.6	6.6	10.4	0.0	14.1

- During 2002, there were 44,458 index offenses reported in Washington, D.C.³⁰

Number of Index Offenses Known to Police, Washington, D.C., 1997-2002

Offense	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Homicide	301	260	241	242	233	262
Forcible rape	218	190	248	251	181	262
Robbery	4,499	3,606	3,344	3,553	3,777	3,731
Ag. assault	5,688	4,932	4,616	4,582	5,003	4,854
Burglary	6,963	6,361	5,067	4,745	4,947	5,167
Larceny/theft	26,748	24,321	21,673	21,637	22,274	20,903
Stolen auto	7,569	6,501	6,652	6,600	7,970	9,168
Arson	150	119	105	108	104	109
Total	52,136	46,290	41,946	41,718	44,489	44,458

- The District has approximately sixty open-air drug markets that are controlled by neighborhood crews.³¹
- The U.S. Park Police reported in the National Drug Threat Survey 2001 that 35% of its 1,583 D.C. investigations were drug-related.³²

Drugs

- Cocaine
Powder cocaine use remains “low” according to Pulse Check sources in Washington D.C.³³ Violence associated with the crack trade remains high in Washington, D.C.³⁴ Crack cocaine is primarily abused in low income, inner-city housing projects.³⁵ Crack smoked in marijuana joints is occasionally reported, typically among younger users. While the predominant powder cocaine users are black individuals over age 30 who

inject the drug, an emerging group has been reported: young adult (age 18-30) white males who snort the drug. Cocaine injectors are finding it increasingly difficult to find powder cocaine, so some are shooting crack instead.³⁶ During the fourth quarter of FY 2002, powder cocaine sold for \$30-\$80 per gram, \$600-2,000 per ounce, and \$17,500-\$35,000 per kilogram. Crack cocaine sold for \$10 per rock, \$80-\$100 per gram, \$900-\$1,750 per ounce, and \$30,000 per kilogram during the same time period.³⁷ The cocaine found in D.C. is typically 30-60% pure.³⁸

➤ Heroin

High purity snortable South American (Colombian) white heroin and Southeast Asian heroin are considered widely available in Washington, D.C.³⁹ While low-purity heroin is purchased and injected by long-term users, high purity heroin is purchased (particularly in Northwest D.C.) and snorted by a predominantly younger and more suburban abuser population from Maryland and Virginia.⁴⁰ Quinine is a new adulterant that is being used to increase the heroin “rush.” Meat tenderizer and flour are additional heroin adulterants.⁴¹ Heroin sold for \$10-\$20 per bag, \$78-\$150 per gram and \$80,000 per kilogram during the fourth quarter of FY 2002.⁴² Heroin users tend to be black men over the age of 18 who live in the central city and are of a low socioeconomic status.⁴³

➤ Marijuana

Marijuana is the most readily available, least expensive, and widely abused illicit drug in D.C. Marijuana is sometimes mixed with crack or PCP in blunts.⁴⁴ Hydroponically grown marijuana is widely available.⁴⁵ During the fourth quarter of FY 2002, commercial grade marijuana sold for \$100 per ounce and \$400-\$1,750 per pound. High grade marijuana sold for \$400 per ounce and \$2,600-\$5,000 per pound during the same time period.⁴⁶

➤ Methamphetamine

According to Pulse Check sources in Washington D.C., methamphetamine use and activity remains low, although it is an emerging drug that is becoming more readily available.⁴⁷ During the fourth quarter of FY 2002, methamphetamine sold for \$100 per gram, \$1,100-\$2,000 per ounce, and \$11,000-\$19,000 per pound.⁴⁸

➤ Club Drugs

MDMA, Ketamine, GHB, crystal methamphetamine and other hallucinogenic and stimulant drugs have been in demand and readily available in D.C. for nearly a decade.⁴⁹ Club owners, bartenders, and bouncers are increasingly allowing people to sell MDMA on their premises.⁵⁰ Counterfeit MDMA tablets are sometimes sold containing substances such as methamphetamine, ketamine, cocaine, or PCP. GHB is sold at nightclubs, raves, bars, and universities for \$10-20 per dosage unit.⁵¹ PCP sold for \$350-\$600 per ounce during the fourth quarter of FY 2002. During this same time period, MDMA sold for \$5-\$13 per tablet in wholesale quantities and \$18-\$25 per tablet in retail quantities.⁵² According to Pulse Check sources, MDMA use has leveled off in recent year.⁵³

➤ Diverted Pharmaceuticals

According to Pulse Check sources in Washington D.C., the abuse and availability of OxyContin has declined.⁵⁴ Hydromorphone and diverted OxyContin are sometimes used as heroin substitutes, while alprazolam, clonazepam, and other diverted pharmaceuticals are used either to boost or “take off the rough edges” from heroin.⁵⁵

D.C. police report that OxyContin is frequently sold outside heroin treatment facilities.⁵⁶ During the fourth quarter of FY 2002, diverted OxyContin sold for \$18-\$40 per 40 milligram tablet and \$50-\$80 per 80 milligram tablet.⁵⁷

- According to 2000-2001 data from the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, approximately 39% of Washington D.C resident ages 12 and older felt that smoking marijuana once a month posed a great risk.⁵⁸

Percent of Citizens Reporting Drug Use, by Age, District of Columbia, 2000-2001 Data

	12-17	18-25	26 +	All ages
Past month use of any illicit drug	10.36%	19.21%	6.07%	8.12%
Past month use of marijuana	7.37	14.86	4.30	5.92
Past month use of illicit drug other than marij.	4.23	7.08	2.77	3.45
Past year cocaine use	0.73	4.66	2.49	2.62
Great risk of smoking marijuana once a month	33.78	23.08	41.61	38.56

- According to 2001 data from the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1.91% of Washington D.C. residents reported past year dependence on illicit drugs.⁵⁹

Percent of Citizens Reporting Dependence, District of Columbia, 2001

	12-17	18-25	26 +	All ages
Illicit drug dependence	2.03%	4.90%	1.41%	1.91%
Illicit drug dependence or abuse	3.87	6.08	1.80	2.53
Alcohol dependence	1.33	4.92	3.42	3.43
Alcohol dependence or abuse	4.07	15.64	6.61	7.55
Alcohol or illicit drug dependence or abuse	6.66	19.22	7.67	9.07

Juveniles

- Approximately 23% of Washington, D.C. high school students surveyed in 2003 reported being current users of marijuana.⁶⁰

Percent of High School Students Reporting Selected Drug Use, by Gender, D.C., 2003

	Female	Male	Total
Lifetime marijuana use	37.5%	46.4%	41.7%
Current marijuana use	18.9	28.6	23.5
Lifetime cocaine use	3.3	9.4	6.2
Current cocaine use	2.0	5.6	3.7
Lifetime inhalant use	7.5	11.0	9.2
Current inhalant use	3.0	4.6	3.8
Lifetime heroin use	2.1	8.8	5.4
Lifetime methamphetamine use	2.5	9.1	5.7
Lifetime illegal steroid use	3.6	11.3	7.4
Lifetime injecting illegal drug use	2.0	6.0	3.9
Lifetime ecstasy use	6.5	11.3	8.8
Tired marijuana before age 13	9.2	16.3	12.6

- Over 49% of Washington D.C. 12th graders reported using marijuana at least once during their lifetime.⁶¹

Percent of High School Students Reporting Selected Drug Use, by Grade, D.C., 2003

	9th	10th	11th	12th
Lifetime marijuana use	39.3%	39.7%	39.3%	49.8%
Current marijuana use	23.9	24.1	20.1	25.1
Lifetime cocaine use	5.5	7.6	6.0	5.1
Current cocaine use	3.4	5.6	3.3	2.0
Lifetime inhalant use	10.0	7.7	9.6	8.6
Current inhalant use	4.3	2.5	3.9	4.3
Lifetime heroin use	4.7	5.1	6.9	4.1
Lifetime methamphetamine use	4.6	6.5	6.1	5.5
Lifetime steroid use	5.2	7.6	8.8	7.7
Lifetime injection of illegal drug	4.6	2.7	4.4	2.9
Lifetime ecstasy use	6.9	10.6	8.9	8.5
Tried marijuana before age 13	13.6	13.6	10.1	12.2

Enforcement

- Open-Air MiniStations⁶²
The Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Police Department Open-Air MiniStations are highly visible picnic table-and-chair sets that serve as outdoor, portable police facilities. The MiniStations serve two main purposes: to let drug dealers, gang members, and other criminals know that illegal activity will not be tolerated in the community; and to help law-abiding residents with information and assistance for building safe and healthy neighborhoods.
- As of October 31, 2002, there were 4,923 full-time law enforcement employees in Washington, D.C (4,023 officers and 900 civilians).⁶³

Trafficking and Seizures

- Colombia-based drug trafficking organizations are the primary sources supplying D.C. criminal groups (usually Colombian and Dominican) with wholesale quantities of cocaine and heroin.⁶⁴
- Most of the marijuana available in D.C. is transported from Arizona, Southern California, Texas, Jamaica and Mexico.⁶⁵
- Marijuana trafficking has been decreasing in D.C. because selling ½ pound or more is now considered a felony.⁶⁶
- The methamphetamine found in D.C. usually comes from California via overnight or regular mail delivery services.⁶⁷
- Open-air markets situated along commuting routes and within public housing projects provide dealers with a constant flow of customers.⁶⁸
- Dominican drug trafficking organizations and Asian criminal groups transport and distribute MDMA.⁶⁹
- During 2002, 10.2 kilograms of heroin was seized in Washington D.C.⁷⁰
- Mexican criminal groups are the primary distributors and transporters of methamphetamine in Washington D.C.⁷¹

- During 2001, Federal agencies seized 18.7 kilograms of cocaine in D.C.⁷²

Amount of Federal Drug Seizures, Washington, D.C., 2001

Drug Type	Amount Seized
Cocaine	18.7 kgs.
Heroin	9.1 kgs.
Marijuana	34.5 kgs.
Methamphetamine	0.1 kgs.
Clandestine labs	0

Courts

- Drug Courts⁷³
As of November 2003, there was 1 drug court that had been operating for over 2 years and 2 drug courts that had recently been implemented in Washington, D.C. There were no additional drug courts being planned in D.C. at that time.
- During FY 2001, 37.8% of Federally-sentenced defendants in D.C. were charged with drug offenses. Crack cocaine was involved in 55.8% (58) of the drug offenses.⁷⁴

Federally-Sentenced Drug Offenders, by Drug Type, D.C., FY 2001

Drug Type	Number	Percent of Total
Crack cocaine	58	55.8%
Heroin	20	19.2%
Powder cocaine	17	16.3%
Marijuana	8	7.7%
Methamphetamine	0	0.0%
Other	1	1.0%

Corrections

- As of August 2003, 24% of the D.C. inmates were charged with committing drug offenses. The average sentence length received by the drug offenders was 5 years.⁷⁵
- On December 31, 2002, there were 9,389 adults on probation and 5,297 adults on parole in Washington, D.C.⁷⁶

Consequences of Use

- There were 10,554 drug abuse episodes reported to the Drug Abuse Warning Network from D.C. emergency departments (ED) during 2002. Cocaine was mentioned in more than 3,000 of the ED episodes during 2002.⁷⁷

Number of ED Drug Mentions, Selected Drugs, Washington, D.C, 1998-2002

Drug Type	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Alcohol-in-combination	3,270	2,745	2,300	2,774	3,714
Cocaine	3,718	3,150	2,830	2,894	3,033
Heroin	2,097	1,771	1,946	1,888	1,597
Marijuana	2,360	2,516	2,510	2,135	2,332
Amphetamines	--	--	--	--	--
Methamphetamine	16	33	62	24	31
MDMA	23	--	78	110	92
Ketamine	4	3	7	--	--
LSD	49	87	45	25	18
PCP	152	176	317	525	1,302
Miscellaneous hallucinogens	21	12	--	--	--
Flunitrazepam	0	0	0	0	0
GHB	4	13	24	15	10
Inhalants	15	--	--	--	--
Total drug episodes	11,596	10,282	10,303	10,566	10,554
Total drug mentions (all drugs)	19,054	16,936	16,229	17,480	18,418

Treatment

- During 2003, 3% of adult male arrestees in Washington D.C. had received outpatient substance abuse treatment within the past year.⁷⁸

Percent of Male Arrestees in Drug and Alcohol Treatment, Washington D.C., 2003

Outpatient		Inpatient/Residential	
Ever	Past Year	Ever	Past Year
15.3%	3.0%	23.0%	6.2%

- During 2003, 9.4% of adult female arrestees in Washington D.C. had received outpatient substance abuse treatment within the past year.⁷⁹

Percent of Female Arrestees in Drug and Alcohol Treatment, Washington D.C., 2003

Outpatient		Inpatient/Residential	
Ever	Past Year	Ever	Past Year
20.3%	9.4%	34.4%	7.8%

- Approximately 60,000 D.C. residents are addicted to alcohol and other drugs.⁸⁰
- Powder cocaine admissions have decreased according to Pulse Check sources, while crack cocaine use increased in Washington D.C. among non-methadone treatment admissions.⁸¹
- During 2003, there were 4,832 admissions to substance abuse treatment in Washington D.C.⁸² During 2002, there were 5,548 admissions to treatment in Washington, D.C.⁸³ During 2001, 5,755 people were admitted to drug/alcohol treatment in Washington, D.C.⁸⁴

Number of Admissions to Treatment, Washington, D.C., 2001-2003

Primary Drug of Abuse	2001		2002		2003	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Alcohol only	673	11.7%	638	11.3%	552	11.4%
Alc. w/ second. drug	436	7.6	401	7.1	330	6.8
Cocaine – smoked	1,450	25.2	1,172	20.7	912	18.9
Cocaine – other route	474	8.2	717	12.7	466	9.6
Marijuana	367	6.4	273	4.8	336	7.0
Heroin	2,184	37.9	2,218	39.8	2,023	41.9
Other opiates	24	0.4	15	0.3	13	0.3
PCP	105	1.8	205	3.6	189	3.9
Hallucinogens	2	0.0	1	0.0	--	0.0
Amphetamines	33	0.6	17	0.3	10	0.20
Other stimulants	1	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0
Tranquilizers	1	0.0	2	0.0	1	0.1
Sedatives	2	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0
Inhalants	1	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0
Other/none specified	2	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0
Total	5,755	100.0	5,659	100.0	4,832	100.0

Sources

¹ U.S. Census Web site: <http://www.census.gov>

² U.S. Census Bureau Web site, American Community Survey, District of Columbia:
<http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Products/Profiles/Single/2002/ACS/Tabular/040/04000US111.htm>

³ Ibid.

⁴ Washington, D.C. Mayor Web site: <http://dc.gov/mayor/index.shtm>

⁵ Washington, D.C. City Council Web site: <http://www.dccouncil.washington.dc.us/members.html>

⁶ Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Police Department Web site: <http://mpdc.dc.gov/main.shtm>

⁷ U.S. House of Representatives Web site: <http://clerk.house.gov/members/index.php>

⁸ Office of National Drug Control Policy, Washington D.C./Baltimore High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area Web site: http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/hidta/frames_dc.html

⁹ D.C. Metropolitan Police Department Web site, Operation Crackdown:
<http://mpdc.dc.gov/info/comm/crackdown.shtm>

¹⁰ D.C. Department of Health, Addiction Prevention and Recovery Administration Web site:
http://dchealth.dc.gov/about/index_apr.shtm

¹¹ Drug-Free Communities Support Program Web site, Washington, D.C. section:
<http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/dfcs/states/dc.html>

¹² Office of Weed and Seed Data Center Web site, Washington, D.C. section:
<http://www.weedandseeddatacenter.org/map.aspx?state=DC>

¹³ Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Formula and Discretionary Grant Allotments Summary: <http://www.samhsa.gov/funding/funding.html>

¹⁴ Bureau of Justice Assistance Web site, Corrections Program Grants, Washington, D.C.:
<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/grant/mapfiles/dc.htm>

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Ibid.

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- ¹⁹ Ibid.
- ²⁰ Ibid.
- ²¹ Bureau of Justice Assistance Web site, FY 2003 Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners State Allocations: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/pdf/03RSATAllocations.PDF>
- ²² Bureau of Justice Assistance, FY 2004 Byrne Formula Grant Program State Allocations: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/grant/FY04ByrneAlloc.pdf>
- ²³ Bureau of Justice Assistance, FY 2003 Office of Justice Programs Drug Court Grants: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/grant/03DrugCtAwd.pdf>
- ²⁴ Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, FY 2003 Methamphetamine Grant: <http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/mime/open.pdf?Item=951>
- ²⁵ Department of Housing and Urban Development, FY 2001 Federally Assisted Low Income Housing Drug Elimination Grants: Detailed Congressional Report: <http://www.hud.gov/content/releases/drugelimination.pdf>
- ²⁶ D.C. Metropolitan Police Department Web site, Citywide Preliminary Crime Statistics April 2004 : http://mpdc.dc.gov/info/districts/city/2004_04.shtm
- ²⁷ National Institute of Justice, *Drug Use & Related Matters Among Adult Arrestees, 2003*: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/adam/ADAM2003.pdf>
- ²⁸ Ibid.
- ²⁹ Ibid.
- ³⁰ D.C. Metropolitan Police Department Web site, Crime Statistics: <http://mpdc.dc.gov/info/districts/crstats.shtm>
- ³¹ National Drug Intelligence Center, *District of Columbia Drug Threat Assessment*, January 2002: <http://www.usdoj.gov/ndic/pubs/723/723p.pdf>
- ³² Ibid.
- ³³ Office of National Drug Control Policy, *Pulse Check: Trends in Drug Abuse*, January 2004: <http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/publications/drugfact/pulsechk/january04/index.html>
- ³⁴ Drug Enforcement Administration, Washington, D.C. State Factsheet: <http://www.dea.gov/pubs/states/washingtondc.html>
- ³⁵ National Drug Intelligence Center, *District of Columbia Drug Threat Assessment*, January 2002: <http://www.usdoj.gov/ndic/pubs/723/723p.pdf>
- ³⁶ Office of National Drug Control Policy, *Pulse Check: Trends in Drug Abuse*, April 2002: <http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/publications/drugfact/pulsechk/2001/index.html>
- ³⁷ National Drug Intelligence Center, *District of Columbia Threat Assessment*, May 2003: <http://www.usdoj.gov/ndic/pubs4/4000/4000p.pdf>
- ³⁸ Office of National Drug Control Policy, *Pulse Check: Trends in Drug Abuse, January-June 2002 Reporting Period*, November 2002: http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/publications/drugfact/pulsechk/nov02/pulse_nov02.pdf
- ³⁹ Office of National Drug Control Policy, *Pulse Check: Trends in Drug Abuse*, April 2002: <http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/publications/drugfact/pulsechk/2001/index.html>
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- ⁴¹ Office of National Drug Control Policy, *Pulse Check: Trends in Drug Abuse, January-June 2002 Reporting Period*, November 2002: http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/publications/drugfact/pulsechk/nov02/pulse_nov02.pdf
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