



# National Drug Threat Assessment 2004

National Drug Intelligence Center  
U.S. Department of Justice



# National Drug Threat Assessment 2004

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*From the Director:*

I am pleased to present the *National Drug Threat Assessment 2004*. This annual report is designed to provide policymakers and law enforcement personnel with information to help in formulating counterdrug policy, establishing law enforcement priorities, and allocating resources.

The National Drug Intelligence Center produces the National Drug Threat Assessment in partnership with federal, state, and local agencies. To accurately and reliably depict the current domestic drug situation, the report integrates the most recently available reporting from law enforcement and intelligence agencies with the most current data from public health agencies regarding national substance abuse indicators. This year's report also draws on information from more than 3,300 state and local law enforcement agencies that responded to our National Drug Threat Survey 2003 as well as thousands of personal interviews with law enforcement and public health officials.

My thanks to all participating agencies and organizations whose contributions have made the National Drug Threat Assessment possible. Your continued assistance has been invaluable in producing this assessment annually.

I encourage you to review the *National Drug Threat Assessment 2004* and provide feedback on the enclosed Reader Comment Card. Your views and opinions are important and help us to best meet the needs of our clients. I appreciate your past cooperation and look forward to collaborating on future projects.

*Michael T. Horn*

*April 2004*





# National Drug Threat Assessment 2004



## Executive Summary

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The trafficking and abuse of illicit drugs, particularly cocaine, methamphetamine, marijuana, heroin, MDMA, pharmaceuticals, and other dangerous drugs pose a serious threat to the United States. Drug trafficking organizations, criminal groups, street gangs, and independent dealers distribute illicit drugs to millions of Americans each year. In 2002 an estimated 35.1 million people aged 12 and older reported using an illicit drug within the past year; an estimated 3.2 million people were dependent on or abusers of illicit drugs. To counter the overall threat, federal, state, and local agencies nationwide commit significant portions of their resources annually to antidrug law enforcement initiatives, education, and treatment.

Law enforcement and public health agency reporting reveals regional variations in the drug threat; however, data from the National Drug Intelligence Center National Drug Threat Survey 2003 indicate that, nationally, 37.0 percent of state and local law enforcement agencies identified cocaine (either powder or crack) as their greatest drug threat followed by methamphetamine (36.2%), marijuana (13.1%), heroin (8.7%), and MDMA (0.9%). National Drug Threat Survey 2003 data further show that more agencies identified cocaine (either powder or crack) as the drug that most contributes to violent crime (50.1%) and property crime (42.0%) than methamphetamine (31.6% and 29.8%), marijuana (4.6% and 11.8%), heroin (4.6% and 10.9%), or MDMA (0.2% and 0.1%).

**Cocaine.** Cocaine trafficking and abuse represent a significant drug threat to the United States. Both powder and crack cocaine are readily available throughout the country, and overall availability appears to be stable. All Drug Enforcement Administration Field Divisions and High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas report that powder and crack cocaine are readily available in their areas. Law enforcement reporting indicates that the number of cocaine-related federal investigations and arrests remained relatively stable over the past year. Federal seizures of cocaine have decreased; however, cocaine remains second only to marijuana as the drug most seized by federal agencies. National Drug Threat Survey data for 2003 indicate that 37.0 percent of state and local law enforcement agencies nationwide identify cocaine (both powder and crack) as their greatest drug threat, higher than any other drug type.

The demand for cocaine is high, and adults appear to be the largest user cohort for both powder and crack cocaine. Worldwide cocaine production decreased significantly in 2002, largely because of intensified coca eradication in Colombia. Cocaine continues to be smuggled into the United States primarily overland from Mexico in private and commercial vehicles. Cocaine is transported within the United States primarily via commercial and private vehicles but also by trains, buses, mail services, and couriers on commercial flights. The distribution of powder cocaine and crack occurs throughout the country, and the market for the drug appears to be stable overall. All Drug Enforcement Administration Field Divisions and High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas report that powder cocaine is distributed in their areas, most report that crack cocaine is distributed particularly in inner cities, and some report that crack distribution is increasing in smaller towns and communities. The primary market areas for cocaine are Atlanta, Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, and New York.

**Methamphetamine.** The threat posed to the United States by the trafficking and abuse of methamphetamine is high and increasing. Methamphetamine availability is very high in the Pacific, Southwest, and West Central regions. In the Great Lakes and Southeast regions, methamphetamine availability has increased to such a level that most state and local law enforcement agencies now report that availability of the drug is either high or moderate in their areas. Methamphetamine availability in the Northeast/Mid-Atlantic region is low but increasing. Despite wide-ranging reports of increasing availability, the number of methamphetamine-related Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force investigations and Drug Enforcement Administration arrests, as well as the amount of methamphetamine seized by federal agencies, all decreased from 2001 to 2002. Methamphetamine use appears to be highest among young adults, and the consequences of such use are trending upward.

Domestic methamphetamine production appears to be increasing. The number of methamphetamine laboratory seizures increased overall from 2002 to 2003, while the number of seizures

of high-capacity superlabs appears to have remained stable. However, the Drug Enforcement Administration reports that methamphetamine production in Mexico—the primary foreign source area for the drug—appears to have increased.

Methamphetamine is transported primarily by Mexican criminal groups as well as gangs (including outlaw motorcycle gangs) and independent methamphetamine producers primarily via private vehicles and, to a much lesser extent, by mail services to drug markets throughout the country. Southeast Asian methamphetamine available in the United States typically is transported to the country via commercial air carriers primarily for distribution in Asian communities in western states. Methamphetamine distribution has expanded to include greater portions of the Great Lakes and Southeast regions as well as some areas of the Northeast/Mid-Atlantic region. Mexican criminal groups control most methamphetamine distribution in the Pacific, Southwest, and West Central regions and supply much of the wholesale methamphetamine to eastern states where Caucasian independent dealers and outlaw motorcycle gangs control midlevel and retail distribution of the drug. The primary market areas for methamphetamine are Los Angeles, Phoenix, San Diego, San Francisco, and the Central States (Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and Missouri).

**Marijuana.** The trafficking and abuse of marijuana are a leading drug threat to the United States. The availability of marijuana is stable at high levels, and both law enforcement and public health agencies consistently identify marijuana as the most commonly used illicit drug in the country. The overall demand for marijuana is at high levels. Drug markets across the country are supplied with significant quantities of marijuana produced in foreign source areas (chiefly Mexico, but also Canada, Colombia, and Jamaica) as well as domestically. Marijuana transportation and subsequent distribution by a wide range of criminal groups, gangs, and independent dealers are commonplace throughout the country, resulting in an overall domestic market for marijuana that is strong and stable. Primary market areas for marijuana, based on national-level

distribution only, include Chicago, Dallas/Houston, Los Angeles/San Diego, Miami, New York, Phoenix/Tucson, and Seattle.

**Heroin.** Heroin trafficking and abuse pose a significant drug threat to the country. Law enforcement reporting indicates that heroin remains readily available throughout most major metropolitan areas, and availability is increasing in many suburban and rural areas, particularly in the northeastern United States. Heroin from South America and Mexico is most prevalent in the United States, although lesser quantities of Southeast and Southwest Asian heroin are available.

The overall demand for heroin in the United States appears to be lower overall than for other major drugs of abuse such as cocaine, methamphetamine, marijuana, and MDMA, and the rates of heroin use appear to be trending downward for most age groups. Estimates of worldwide heroin production increased considerably between 2001 and 2002 primarily because of increases in Afghanistan—a primary source of heroin destined for Europe. Heroin production estimates for Colombia and Mexico decreased, however. Heroin typically is smuggled into the country, either carried by couriers on commercial flights from source and transit countries or hidden in private and commercial vehicles driven across the U.S.–Mexico and, to a lesser extent, U.S.–Canada borders. Heroin is smuggled into the country via maritime conveyances and mail services as well. Heroin is distributed throughout all major metropolitan areas in the country by a wide range of criminal groups, gangs, and independent dealers, and distribution is increasing in suburban and rural areas. The primary market areas for heroin are Chicago, Los Angeles, New York and, on a smaller scale, Boston. Other significant heroin markets include Baltimore, Detroit, Miami, Newark, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Seattle, and Washington, D.C.

**MDMA.** MDMA trafficking and abuse represent a moderate threat to the United States. Law enforcement reporting indicates that MDMA is readily available in all regions of the country, particularly in metropolitan areas, and that availability is stable overall. National-level drug prevalence

studies indicate that MDMA use is trending downward, particularly among adolescents.

Most of the MDMA available in the United States is produced in clandestine laboratories located in the Netherlands and Belgium. To a much lesser extent, MDMA is produced in other foreign countries, such as Canada and Mexico. Domestic MDMA production remains limited as evidenced by very few MDMA laboratory seizures. MDMA typically is smuggled directly from Europe to the United States primarily by couriers on commercial flights and via mail services; however, lesser amounts of MDMA are transported to the United States from Europe via Canada and Mexico. Israeli and Russian criminal groups and, to a lesser extent, Asian, Colombian, Dominican, Middle Eastern, and traditional organized crime groups control most wholesale MDMA distribution in the United States. These groups, along with African American gangs and Mexican criminal groups, also control most midlevel MDMA distribution in the country. Retail MDMA distribution typically occurs in venues such as rave parties, dance clubs, and bars. The primary market areas for MDMA are Los Angeles, Miami, and New York.

**Pharmaceuticals.** The diversion and abuse of pharmaceuticals, including narcotics, depressants, and stimulants, pose an increasing threat to the country. Most pharmaceutical controlled substances abused in the United States are diverted by forged prescriptions, doctor shopping, and theft; however, law enforcement agencies report that pharmaceuticals are increasingly being obtained from Mexico and through Internet pharmacies whose sources of supply often are in Mexico and other foreign countries.

Pharmaceutical narcotics such as hydrocodone (Vicodin), oxycodone (OxyContin), hydromorphone (Dilaudid), and codeine are available and abused throughout the country. The demand, availability, and abuse of these drugs are high and appear to be increasing, but the abuse of hydrocodone and oxycodone drugs in particular pose the greatest threat.

The availability of depressants (including barbiturates and benzodiazepines) varies regionally. Alprazolam (Xanax) and diazepam (Valium) are among the most widely abused pharmaceutical depressants, particularly in the Southeast region.

Stimulants, particularly dextroamphetamine (Adderall) and methylphenidate (Ritalin), are widely available in most areas. Ritalin abuse is most noted in school settings where students with legitimate prescriptions often share the drug with friends. In addition to adolescents, many young adults abuse these drugs; however, overall abuse appears to be stable.

**Other Dangerous Drugs.** The production, distribution, and abuse of other dangerous drugs, including the club drugs GHB, ketamine, and Rohypnol as well as the hallucinogens LSD, PCP, and psilocybin, pose only a moderate threat to the country overall. The availability and use of these drugs are moderate and relatively stable. Particularly popular among adolescents and young adults, other dangerous drugs are most prevalent in metropolitan areas. Some club drugs, particularly GHB and Rohypnol, are used in drug-facilitated sexual assaults because of their sedative properties. Although law enforcement reporting indicates increased availability of hallucinogens within college and rave communities, the most recent drug prevalence data indicate that overall use of these drugs is relatively stable.

**Inhalants.** The abuse of inhalants is a relatively low threat to the country; however, inhalant abuse, particularly among adolescents, is a concern among law enforcement and public health

agencies. Common household products, including solvents, aerosols, gases, and nitrites, are legally available and are commonly misused as inhalants. Individuals of all ages use inhalants, but teens and young adults account for a large portion of the inhalant abuse in the United States.

**Money Laundering.** Traffickers of illicit drugs, primarily Colombian and Mexican criminal groups, launder their drug sale proceeds to minimize the risk of detection or seizure when using the funds. A principal method used to launder drug proceeds is the physical transportation of bulk currency and monetary instruments, such as money orders and checks, to destinations outside the United States. Drug proceeds also are laundered through money service businesses, including money remittance, money exchange, and check cashing firms. In addition, traffickers introduce their illicit proceeds into the U.S. financial system by structuring currency transactions in amounts that fall under threshold reporting requirements established by the Bank Secrecy Act, by co-opting cash-intensive businesses to commingle drug proceeds with legitimate funds, and by purchasing real estate, vehicles, and businesses. Another technique is for traffickers to consign their proceeds to money brokers who launder the funds for a fee or commission. This technique frees drug trafficking organizations or criminal groups of responsibility for the security and transportation of bulk proceeds, and it separates the traffickers from the laundering process.

# National Drug Threat Assessment 2004



## Scope and Methodology

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The *National Drug Threat Assessment 2004* is a comprehensive assessment of the threat posed to the United States by the trafficking and abuse of illicit drugs. It was prepared through detailed analysis of the most recently available reporting from law enforcement, intelligence, and public health agencies. A critical component of this undertaking was information provided by more than 3,300 state and local law enforcement agencies through the National Drug Intelligence Center National Drug Threat Survey 2003. Details on the survey methodology and survey sample are provided in Appendix A, page 101. State and local law enforcement agencies also provided information through personal interviews with the National Drug Intelligence Center Field Program Specialists, a network of law enforcement professionals assembled by NDIC to promote information-sharing among federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies.

This report addresses the trafficking and use of primary substances of abuse as well as the laundering of proceeds generated through illicit drug sales. Major substances of abuse are discussed in terms of their availability, demand, production and cultivation, transportation, and distribution. Primary market areas for each drug are identified and addressed in the report (see Figure 5, page xv). Primary market areas for cocaine, methamphetamine, heroin, and MDMA were determined through analysis of public health data and law enforcement reporting regarding use in these areas and the extent to which wholesale quantities are distributed from these areas to other markets. Primary market areas for marijuana were determined based on distribution alone because rates of marijuana use are relatively high and stable in markets throughout the country.

- **Availability.** To evaluate the availability of illicit drugs, analysts considered quantitative information on seizures, investigations, arrests, indictments, sentencing, laboratory analysis, drug purity or potency, and price. Qualitative data, such as the subjective views of individual agencies on availability and the relationship between individual drugs and crime, particularly violent crime, also were considered.
- **Demand.** The evaluation of the domestic demand for illicit drugs was based on accepted interagency estimates and data captured in national substance abuse indicators. Quantitative and qualitative information compared include the estimated number of total users, prevalence of drug use among various age groups, emergency department



information, admissions to treatment facilities, and influence of drugs on crime and the penal system. The differing methodologies applied by national substance abuse indicators, as well as their inherent limitations, were considered and addressed in assessing domestic drug demand. (Data from selected national substance abuse indicators are provided in Appendix B, page 111.)

- **Production and Cultivation.** To evaluate illicit drug production and cultivation, analysts considered accepted interagency estimates. Qualitative information pertaining to the presence and level of domestic and foreign activity, general trends in production or cultivation levels, involvement of organized criminal groups, toxicity and other related safety hazards, environmental effects, and associated criminal activity were also considered.
- **Transportation.** To evaluate illicit drug transportation, analysts evaluated interagency estimates of the amounts of specific drugs destined for U.S. markets, involvement of organized criminal groups, smuggling and transportation methods, and indicators of changes in smuggling and transportation methods.
- **Distribution.** The evaluation of illicit drug distribution was mostly qualitative. Analysts considered the extent to which specific drugs are distributed nationally, regionally, and in primary market areas based on law enforcement reporting. Also considered were qualitative data pertaining to the involvement of organized criminal groups, including their involvement in wholesale, midlevel, and retail distribution.<sup>1</sup>

This report cites trademarked names such as OxyContin and Rohypnol in discussing the diversion and abuse of such substances. The use of any trademarked names in this assessment does not imply any criminal activity, criminal intent, or misdealing on the part of the companies that

manufacture these drugs. All such citations are made for reference purposes only.

National Drug Threat Survey data used in this report do not imply there is only one drug threat per state or region or that only one drug is available per state or region. A percentage given for a state or region represents the proportion of state and local law enforcement agencies in that state or region that identified a particular drug as their greatest threat or as available at low, moderate, or high levels. This assessment breaks the country into six regions as shown in Figures 1, 2, 3, and 4 on pages xi, xii, xiii, and xiv.

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1. In this assessment wholesale distribution refers to the level at which drugs are purchased directly from a source of supply and sold, typically, to midlevel distributors in pound, kilogram, or multiunit quantities. Midlevel distribution refers to the level at which drugs are purchased directly from wholesalers in pound, kilogram, or multiunit quantities and sold in smaller quantities to other midlevel distributors or to retail distributors. Retail distribution refers to the level at which drugs are sold directly to users.

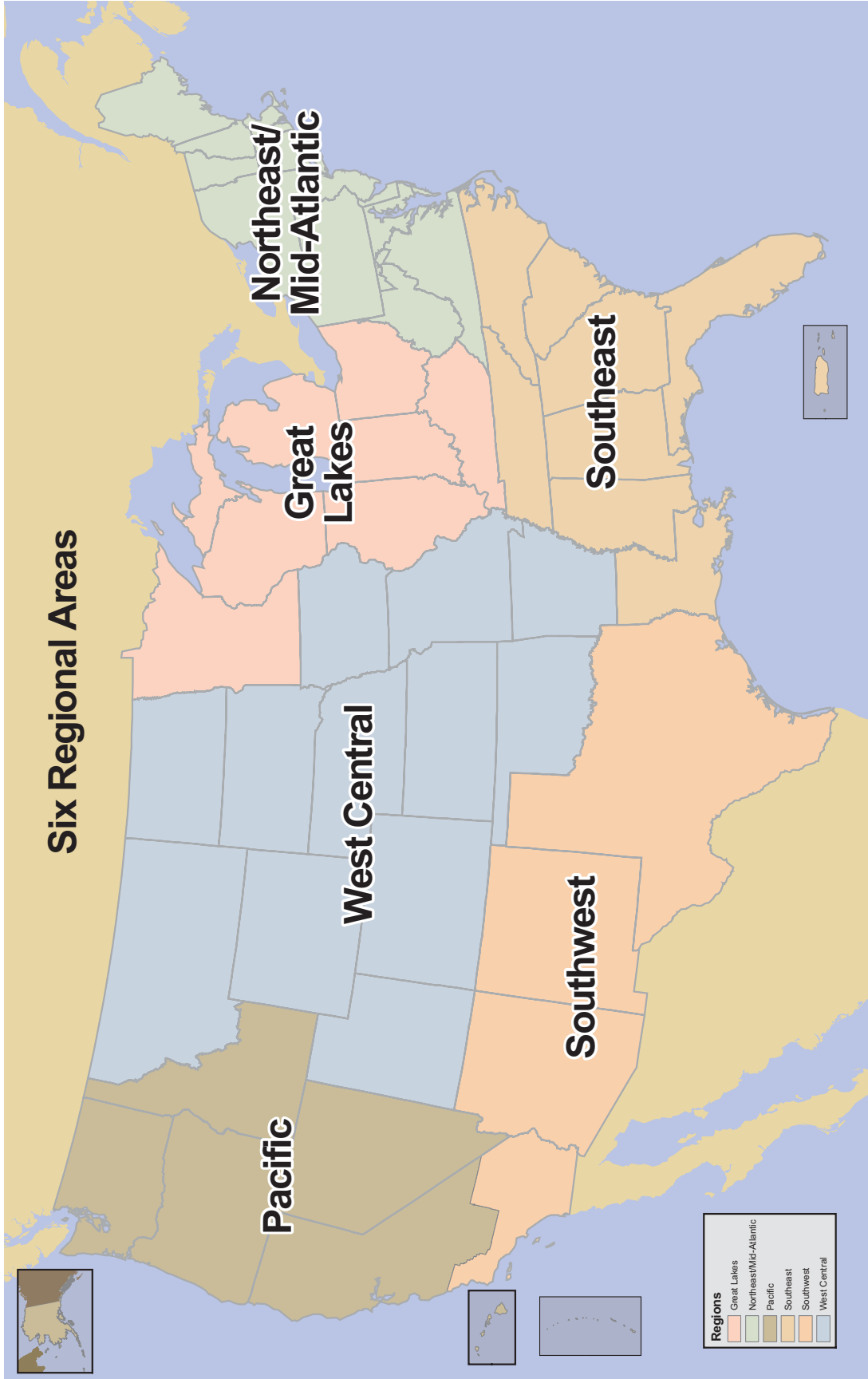
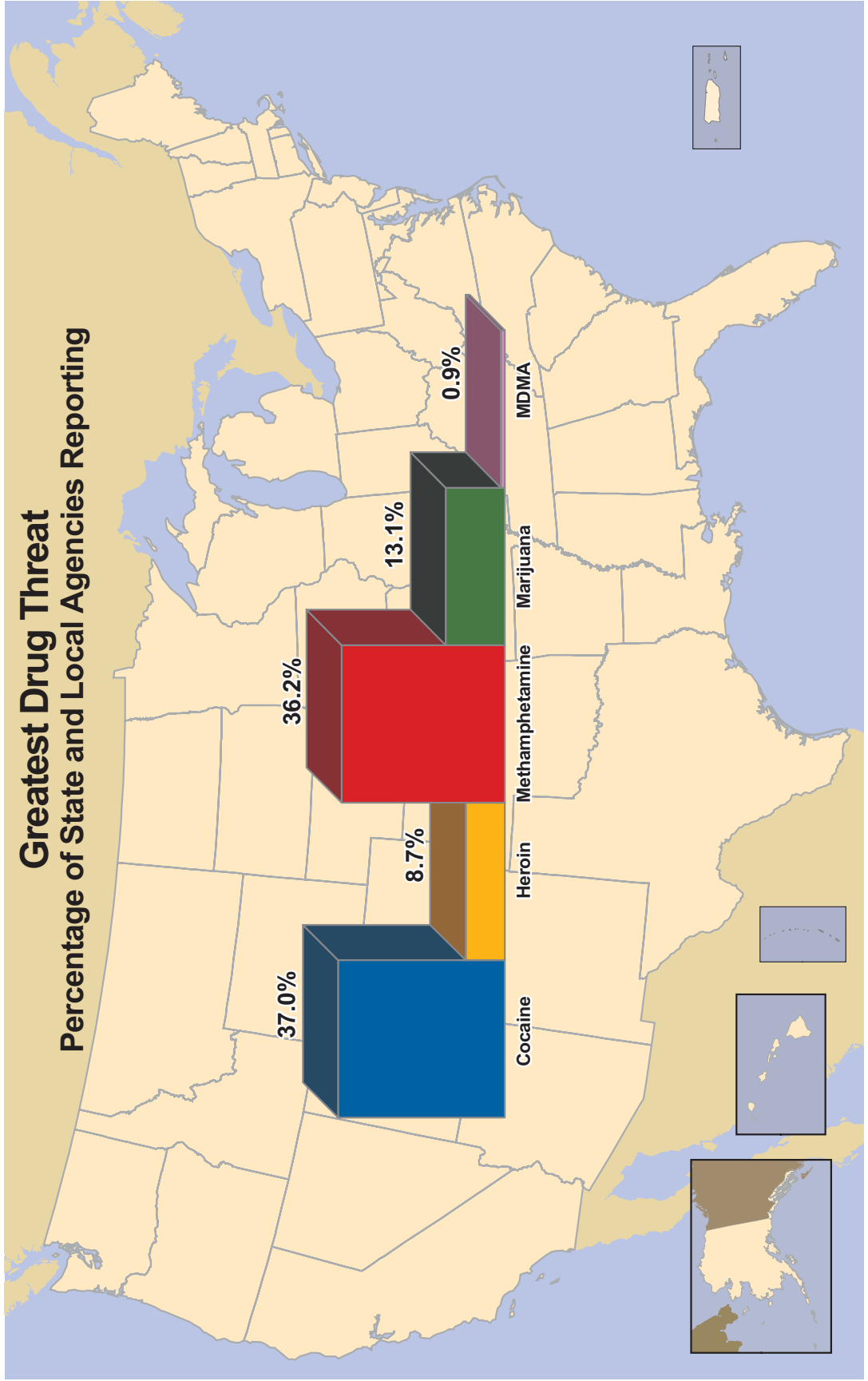
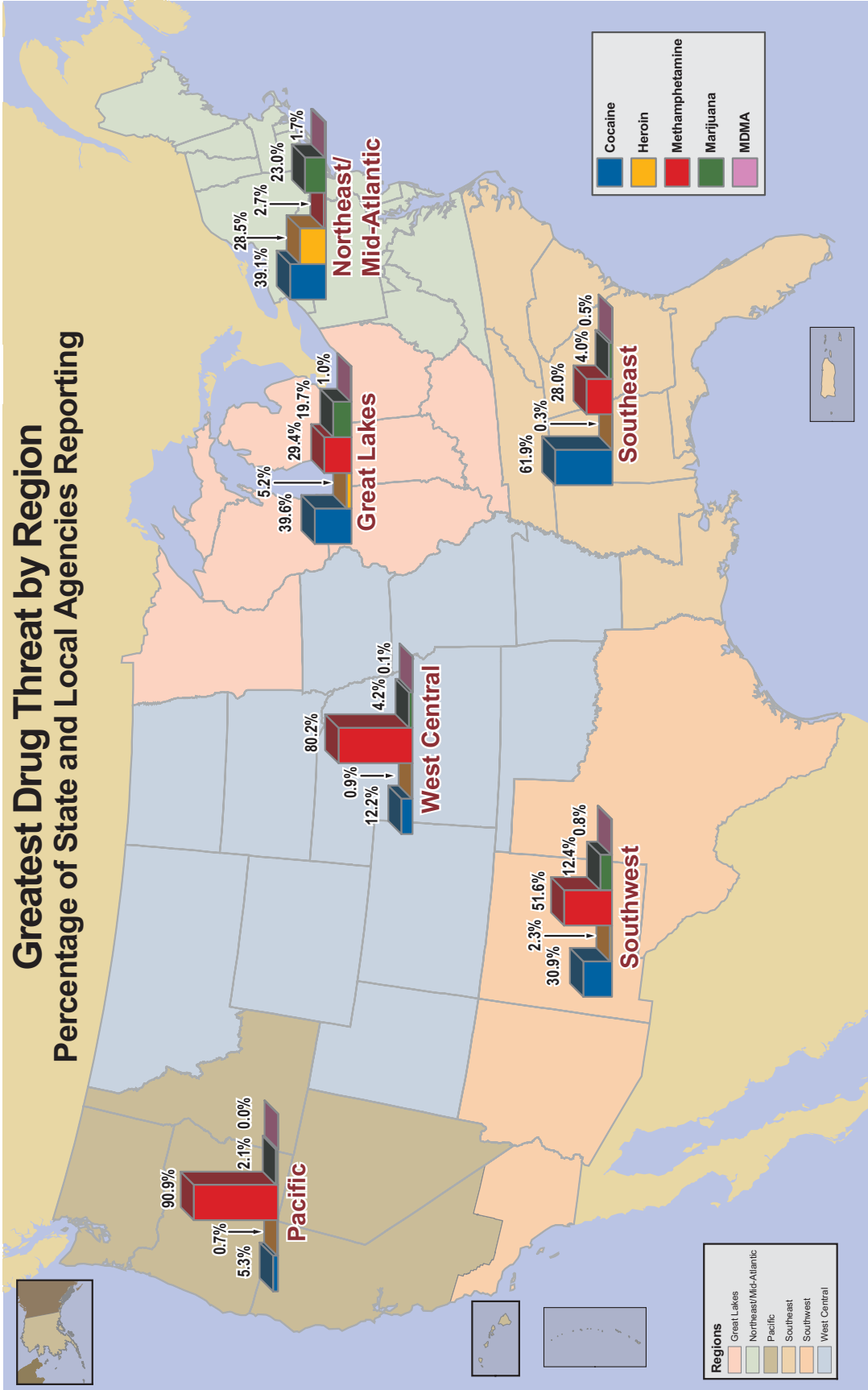


Figure 1.



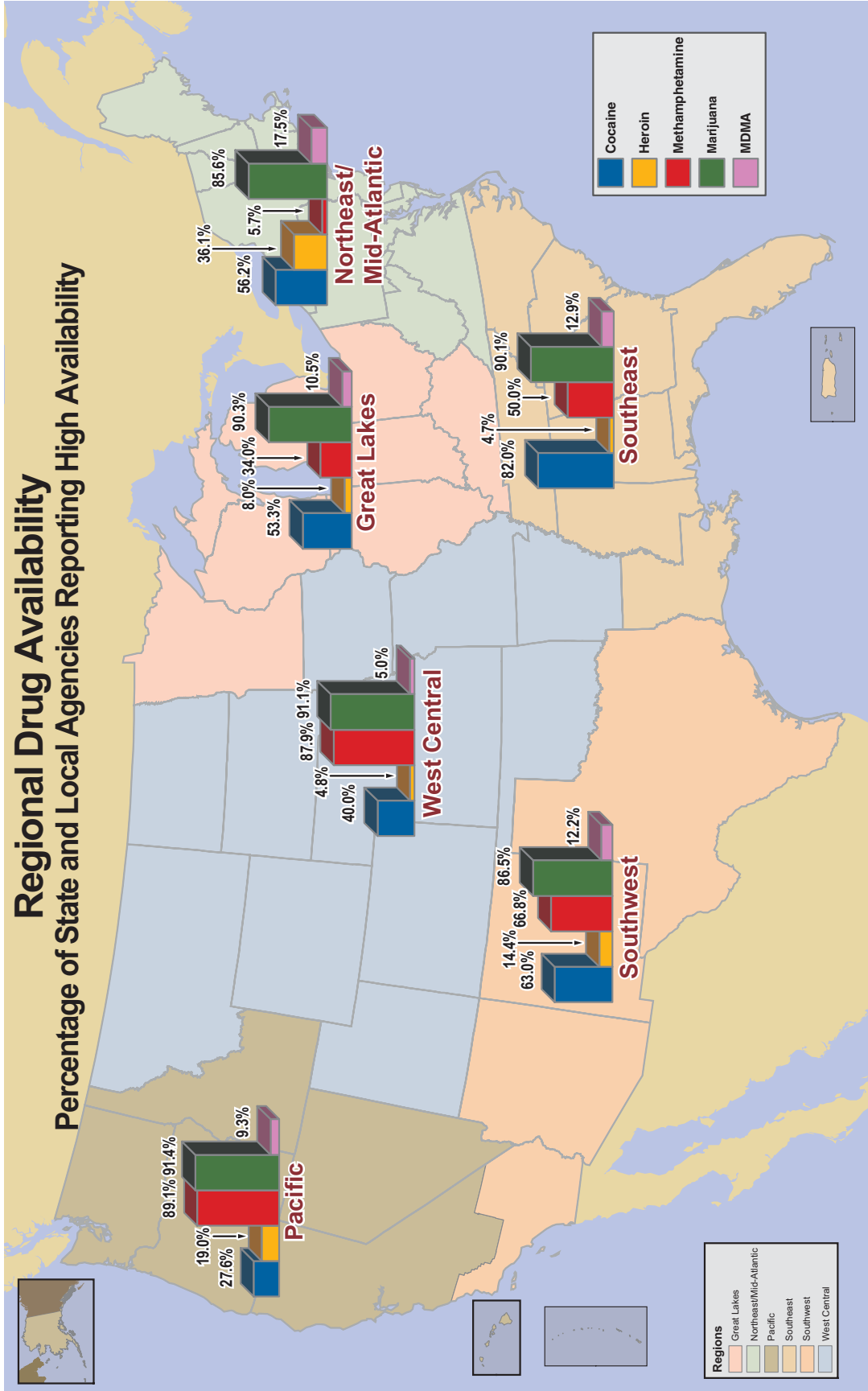
Percentages given represent the proportions of state and local law enforcement agencies nationwide that identified a particular drug as their greatest threat.  
Source: NDIC, National Drug Threat Survey 2003.

Figure 2.



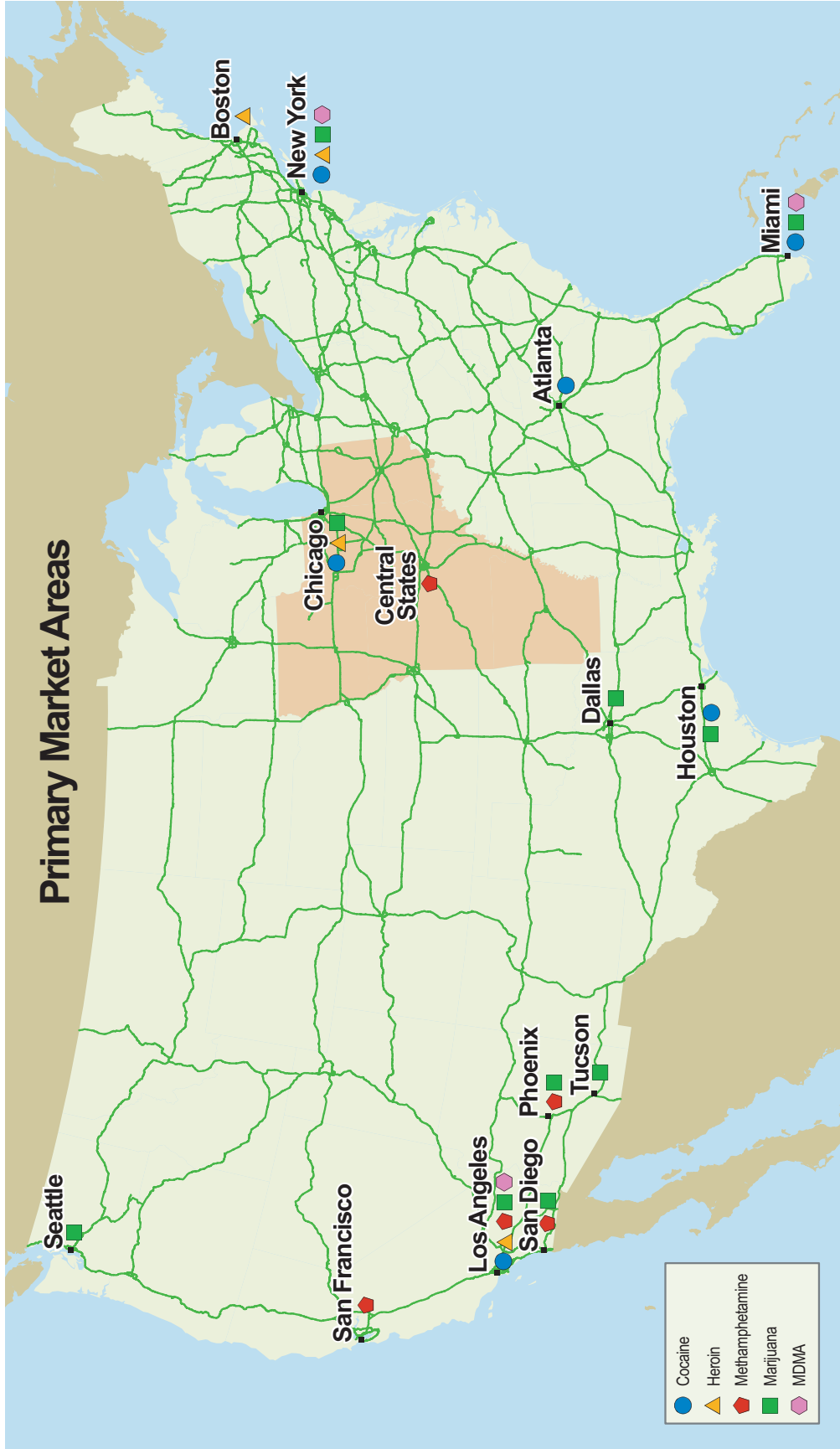
Percentages given represent the proportions of state and local law enforcement agencies per region that identified a particular drug as their greatest drug threat.  
Source: NDIC, National Drug Threat Survey 2003.

Figure 3.



Percentages given represent the proportions of state and local law enforcement agencies per region that identified a particular drug as available at high levels.  
Source: NDIC, National Drug Threat Survey 2003.

Figure 4.



Primary market areas for cocaine, methamphetamine, heroin, and MDMA were determined through analysis of public health data and law enforcement reporting regarding use in these areas and the extent to which wholesale quantities are distributed from these areas to other markets. Primary market areas for marijuana were determined based on distribution alone.

Figure 5.



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# National Drug Threat Assessment 2004



## Cocaine

Cocaine trafficking and abuse represent a significant drug threat to the United States. Both powder and crack cocaine are readily available throughout the country and overall availability appears to be stable. All Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) Field Divisions and High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTAs) report that powder and crack cocaine are readily available in their areas. Law enforcement reporting indicates that the number of cocaine-related federal investigations and arrests remained relatively stable over the past year. Federal seizures of cocaine have decreased; however, cocaine remains second only to marijuana as the drug most seized by federal agencies. The National Drug Intelligence Center (NDIC) National Drug Threat Survey (NDTS) data for 2003 indicate that 37.0 percent of state and local law enforcement agencies nationwide identify cocaine (both powder and crack) as their greatest drug threat, higher than any other drug type.

The demand for cocaine is high and adults appear to be the largest user cohort for both powder and crack cocaine. Worldwide cocaine production decreased significantly in 2002, largely because of intensified coca eradication in Colombia. Cocaine continues to be smuggled into the United States, primarily overland from Mexico in private and commercial vehicles. Cocaine is transported within the United States, primarily via commercial and private vehicles but also by trains, buses, mail services, and couriers on commercial flights. The distribution of powder cocaine and crack occurs throughout the country and the market for the drug appears to be stable

overall. All DEA Field Divisions and HIDTAs report that powder cocaine is distributed in their areas, most report that crack cocaine is distributed particularly in inner cities, and some report that crack distribution is increasing in smaller towns and communities. The primary market areas for cocaine are Atlanta, Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, and New York.

NDTS 2003 data reveal that 7.0 percent of state and local law enforcement agencies nationwide identified powder cocaine as their greatest drug threat. Regionally, more state and local law enforcement agencies in the Northeast/Mid-Atlantic (11.0%), Southwest (10.6%), and Great Lakes regions (9.2%)<sup>1</sup> identified powder cocaine as their greatest drug threat than did those in the West Central (3.2%), Southeast (2.8%), and Pacific regions (1.6%).<sup>2</sup>

NDTS 2003 data also reveal that 30.0 percent of state and local law enforcement agencies nationwide identified crack cocaine as their greatest drug threat; however, there are significant regional differences. More state and local law enforcement agencies in the Southeast (59.1%), Great Lakes (30.4%), and Northeast/Mid-Atlantic regions (28.1%) identified crack cocaine as their greatest drug threat than did those in the Southwest (20.2%) and West Central regions (9.0%). Only 3.7 percent of agencies in the Pacific region identified crack cocaine as their greatest drug threat.

The physiological effects of cocaine contribute to the threat posed by the drug. Short-term effects include constricted blood vessels and increased heart rate, blood pressure, and body temperature.

1. Regions reported in this assessment correspond to the six regions identified in Figure 1 on page xi.

2. NDTS data do not imply that there is only one drug threat per region. A percentage given for a region represents the proportion of state and local law enforcement agencies in that region that identified a particular drug as their greatest threat.

Long-term effects of the drug may include addiction, irritability, mood disturbances, restlessness, auditory hallucinations, and paranoid psychosis. Prolonged cocaine use can cause medical complications including irritation or destruction of the nasal septum, disturbances in heart rhythm, heart attacks, respiratory failure, strokes, seizures, and gastrointestinal gangrene. The abuse of large amounts of the drug at one time may result in erratic or violent behavior, cardiac arrest, seizures, respiratory failure, and death.

Violence and collateral criminal activity often are associated with the distribution and use of

cocaine, particularly crack cocaine. Gangs<sup>3</sup> that distribute cocaine often engage in violence to establish or maintain control of distribution in an area. Law enforcement reporting indicates that cocaine users, particularly crack users, often commit property crimes and armed robberies to pay for the drug. NDTs 2003 data indicate that cocaine was identified as the drug that most contributes to violent crime by 50.1 percent of state and local law enforcement agencies and that it was identified as the drug that most contributes to property crime by 42.0 percent of such agencies—higher than any other drug for both categories.

## **Availability**

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Powder cocaine is readily available throughout the United States, and overall availability appears to be stable. All DEA Field Divisions and HIDTAs report that cocaine is widely or readily available, and most report that availability is stable in their areas. In fact, only two offices, the Houston and Oregon HIDTAs, report increasing availability. Similarly, all Pulse Check<sup>4</sup> sources report that cocaine is widely available, but just six report increased cocaine availability.

Estimates regarding the total amount of cocaine available are inconclusive, largely because of limitations in seizure data. However, in attempting to quantify the amount of cocaine available in the United States, the interagency Cocaine Availability Working Group estimated that there were approximately 263 metric tons of cocaine (100% pure) available in 2001, the most recently available data, an increase from 252 metric tons in 2000. This estimate is derived from analysis of limited data and, as such, has a high degree of uncertainty.

According to the NDTs 2003, 81.7 percent of state and local law enforcement agencies nationwide reported the availability of powder cocaine as high or moderate, an increase from 76.2 percent in 2002. Only 16.4 percent of agencies reported low availability of the drug in 2003, a decrease from 21.6 percent in 2002. Only 0.5 percent of agencies reported that powder cocaine was not available in their area.

Crack cocaine is available throughout the country, particularly in urban areas, and availability appears to be stable overall. Seven DEA Field Divisions (Detroit, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Seattle, St. Louis, and Washington, D.C.) reported an increase in crack availability in their areas. No Field Divisions reported a decrease in availability. While crack is most available in urban areas, the Arizona, Central Florida, Milwaukee, Oregon, Southeast Michigan, and Washington/Baltimore HIDTAs also reported increasing availability in suburban and rural areas.

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3. Gangs are defined by the National Alliance of Gang Investigators Associations as groups or associations of three or more persons with a common identifying sign, symbol, or name, the members of which individually or collectively engage in criminal activity that creates an atmosphere of fear and intimidation.

4. The Office of National Drug Control Policy publishes Pulse Check, a report designed to present findings on drug use patterns and drug markets as reported by ethnographers, epidemiologists, treatment providers, and law enforcement officials. These Pulse Check sources focus on the drug abuse situation in 20 specific sites throughout the country.

According to the NDTs 2003, 75.0 percent of state and local law enforcement agencies nationwide reported crack availability as high or moderate, up from 67.1 percent in 2002. The proportion of agencies that reported low crack availability was 21.9 percent in 2003, a decrease from 27.2 percent in 2002. Only 1.7 percent of agencies reported that crack was not available in their area.

Data regarding federal cocaine investigations and indictments were mixed but comprise the largest percentage of Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) investigations and indictments in fiscal year (FY) 2002. Of the 900 OCDETF investigations initiated in FY2002, 608 (67.6 %) involved cocaine and 184 (20.4%) involved crack, compared with 65.7 percent and 26.0 percent, respectively, in FY2001. Of the 3,242 OCDETF indictments obtained in FY2002, 1,021 (31.5%) referenced cocaine and 857 (26.4%) indictments referenced crack, slight decreases from 34.4 percent and 28.8 percent, respectively, in FY2001. While the number of DEA arrests involving cocaine, both powder and crack, decreased from 12,994 in 2001 to 11,513 in 2002, the rate of cocaine arrests remained relatively stable, constituting 39 percent of all drug arrests in 2001 and 40 percent in 2002. Crack arrests decreased slightly from 38 percent of all cocaine arrests in 2001 to 36 percent in 2002. United States Sentencing Commission (USSC) data show that the percentages of federal drug sentences for both cocaine and crack remained stable from FY2000 to FY2001. Federal drug sentences involving powder cocaine comprised 22.8 percent of all federal drug sentences in FY2000 and 22.1 percent in FY2001. Crack cocaine sentences comprised 21.4 percent in 2000 and 20.4 percent in 2001.

Federal cocaine seizures have decreased each year since 1999. Federal-wide Drug Seizure System (FDSS)<sup>5</sup> data indicate that cocaine seizures decreased from 131,073.6 kilograms (1999), to

106,594.1 kilograms (2000), to 105,773.9 kilograms (2001), to 101,877.8 kilograms (2002). Despite these decreases, cocaine remained second only to marijuana in the total amount seized by federal agencies.

National Forensic Laboratory Information System (NFLIS) data for 2002 reveal that cocaine accounted for a greater percentage of drug items analyzed in state and local forensic laboratories nationwide (31.42%) than any other drug except cannabis/THC (delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol) (35.22%). Regionally, laboratories in the South reported the highest number of cocaine samples analyzed (278,817), followed by the Midwest (116,348), Northeast (104,122), and West (65,662).

DEA reports that in 2002 prices for powder cocaine ranged nationally from \$10,000 to \$38,000 per kilogram (prices in metropolitan areas ranged from \$10,000 to \$28,000 per kilogram), from \$400 to \$1,800 per ounce, and from \$20 to \$200 per gram. Prices for crack cocaine ranged from \$500 to \$1,500 per ounce and from \$5 to \$100 per rock.

DEA reports that the average national purity for wholesale-level powder cocaine decreased from 72 percent for kilogram quantities in 2000 to 69 percent in 2001. Similarly, the average purity for retail-level cocaine also decreased between 2000 and 2001 from 56 percent to 53 percent for ounce quantities and from 59 percent to 56 percent for gram quantities. However, in the last 6 months of 2002, the average national purity for wholesale-level powder cocaine was 81 percent. The increase in cocaine purity likely is due to several factors, including fewer laboratory operators adding cutting agents to cocaine bricks.

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5. FDSS data contain information on drug seizures made by the DEA, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Customs Service, U.S. Border Patrol, and U.S. Coast Guard. Seizures by other federal agencies are recorded in the FDSS if custody of the drug evidence is transferred to one of those agencies listed.



## Demand

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National-level prevalence data indicate that the demand for cocaine is high, and adults appear to be the largest user cohort for both powder and crack cocaine. According to National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)<sup>6</sup> data, the percentage of individuals aged 12 and older who reported past year use of cocaine was 2.5 percent in 2002, while the percentage reporting use of crack cocaine was 0.7 percent.

Monitoring the Future (MTF)<sup>7</sup> data reveal that despite slight changes in the rates of cocaine use (both powder and crack) among adults, none of the changes were statistically significant.<sup>8</sup> Rates of past year cocaine use among young adults aged 19 to 28 were 5.3 percent in 2001 and 5.6 percent in 2002, while rates of past year crack use were 1.3 and 1.0 percent during the same period. Similarly, rates of past year powder cocaine use among college students aged 19 to 22 were 4.1 percent in 2001 and 5.0 percent in 2002. Rates of past year crack use among 19- to 22-year-olds were 0.9 and 0.4 percent during the same period. According to NSDUH data, the rate of past year use for cocaine (powder and crack) was higher among young adults aged 18 to 25 (6.7%) than among older adults aged 26 and older (1.8%). The rate of use for crack was also higher among users aged 18 to 25 (0.9%) than for users aged 26 and older (0.7%).

Cocaine use among adolescents appears to be trending downward for eighth, tenth, and twelfth graders. MTF data indicate that rates of past year use for powder cocaine declined from 1.8 percent (2002) to 1.6 percent (2003) for eighth graders,

3.4 to 2.8 percent for tenth graders, and 4.4 to 4.2 percent in for twelfth graders; however, none of the decreases were significant. MTF data further indicate downward trends in crack use among tenth and twelfth graders. According to MTF, the rate of past year crack use among eighth graders was unchanged (1.6 percent) from 2002 to 2003. Rates of past year crack use among tenth graders declined significantly from 2.3 percent in 2002 to 1.6 percent in 2003. Rates of past year crack use among twelfth graders declined from 2.3 percent (2002) to 2.2 percent (2003); however, the change in rates was not significant. According to NSDUH data, the rate of past year powder and crack cocaine use among teens aged 12 to 17 was 2.1 percent in 2002. The rate of past year crack use among 12- to 17-year-olds was 0.4 percent.

Data from the Parents' Resource Institute for Drug Education (PRIDE)<sup>9</sup> indicate that cocaine use is increasing among older and younger students. Rates of past year cocaine use increased significantly for senior high students from 5.1 percent during the 2001–2002 school year to 6.3 percent during the 2002–2003 school year. For twelfth graders specifically, past year cocaine use rates increased from 7.1 to 8.6 percent during that period. For junior high students, past year cocaine use rates increased significantly from 2.1 percent during the 2001–2002 school year to 3.1 percent during the 2002–2003 school year.

Adolescents' attitudes regarding cocaine use have remained stable. According to the Partnership Attitude Tracking Study (PATS),<sup>10</sup> students' perceptions of risk regarding cocaine use trended

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6. The NSDUH—formerly the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA)—a project of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration since 1971, is the primary source of information on the use of illicit drugs, alcohol, and tobacco by the civilian, noninstitutionalized population in the United States.

7. MTF is an ongoing study of the behaviors, attitudes, and values of students and young adults. Funded by the National Institute on Drug Abuse, MTF annually surveys eighth, tenth, and twelfth graders in public and private schools in the coterminous United States and a subsample of college students and adults from previous graduating classes who participated in the survey as seniors.

8. Statistically significant: A difference between two estimates is said to be statistically significant if the value of the statistic used to test the difference is larger or smaller than would be expected by chance alone.

9. The PRIDE Survey is the country's largest independent study of adolescent drug use and other behaviors. It presents substance abuse information on sixth through twelfth graders derived from data collected between August and June of the school year.

upward for all grades from 2001 to 2002; however, the changes were not statistically significant. The percentage of seventh through twelfth graders that agreed there was great risk in regularly using cocaine or crack was 82 percent in 2001 and 83 percent in 2002. The percentage that agreed there was great risk in trying powder or crack cocaine once or twice during those years was 48 and 49 percent, respectively. MTF data indicate that the proportion of students reporting that they perceived great risk in trying powder cocaine once or twice did not change statistically from 2002 to 2003 for eighth (43.2% and 43.7%), tenth (51.3% and 51.8%), or twelfth graders (49.5% and 46.2%).

Data regarding the consequences of cocaine use are mixed. Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN)<sup>11</sup> data indicate that the estimated number of cocaine-related emergency department (ED) mentions increased slightly from 193,034 in 2001 to 199,198 in 2002. The rate of ED mentions for cocaine also increased, albeit only slightly, from 76 per 100,000 population in 2001 to 78 per 100,000 population in 2002.

## Production

Nearly all cocaine is produced in remote laboratories in Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia and smuggled into the United States in large amounts. Cocaine production increased sharply between 2000 and 2001, then fell in 2002. Interagency estimates indicate that potential cocaine production—occurring primarily in Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia—increased from 840 metric tons (100% pure) in 2000 to 995 metric tons (100% pure) in

2001. Estimates for 2002 indicate that total potential production in the three primary source areas declined to 880 metric tons (100% pure), largely because of intensified eradication in Colombia. The number of hectares under cultivation in Peru and Bolivia increased in 2002; however, net production in those countries remained stable.

Despite increasing ED mentions for cocaine, the most recently available data from the Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS)<sup>12</sup> indicate that the number of admissions to publicly funded treatment facilities for cocaine use (smoked and non-smoked) decreased from 236,325 in 1999 to 218,311 in 2000. The rate of admissions for which cocaine was the primary substance of abuse also declined from 14.4 percent in 1999 to 13.6 percent in 2000. The rate of all cocaine-related admissions that were attributed to crack remained stable at 73 percent for both years.

Data from the Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM)<sup>13</sup> program indicate that the median percentage of adult males testing positive for powder cocaine was 30.4 percent in 2002—a higher rate than that of any drug except marijuana. The median percentage of adult male arrestees reporting past year use of powder cocaine was 13.9 percent, while the median percentage of adult male arrestees reporting past year use of crack cocaine was 18.3 percent.

Estimates indicate that potential cocaine production in Colombia in 2002 was 680 metric tons

10. The PATS tracks trends in drug use and drug-related attitudes that drive drug consumption trends. It is the largest ongoing research study of drug-related behaviors and attitudes of children, teens, and adults.

11. DAWN measures the consequences of drug use through hospital emergency departments. Hospitals eligible for DAWN are nonfederal, short-stay, general hospitals in the coterminous United States that have a 24-hour emergency department. DAWN ED data include information on ED episodes that are induced by or related to the use of an illegal drug or the nonmedical use of a legal drug.

12. TEDS provides data on the demographic and substance abuse characteristics of admissions to publicly funded substance abuse treatment programs that report to individual state administrative data systems.

13. The ADAM program measures the extent of drug use in the high-risk population of people who have been arrested. Data are collected through probability-based sampling, and information is derived from interviews and urinalyses obtained voluntarily and recorded confidentially.

(100% pure), a decrease from 795 metric tons in 2001. Colombian drug traffickers control production of the drug, producing powder cocaine from coca cultivated primarily in south central Colombia and, to a lesser extent, from cocaine base transported from Peru and Bolivia. DEA estimates that more than 80 percent of the worldwide powder cocaine supply and approximately 90 percent of the powder cocaine smuggled into the United States are produced in Colombia.

Potential cocaine yield in Peru in 2002, as in 2001, was estimated at 140 metric tons (100% pure). Most coca cultivation—controlled by local independent farmers who sell the coca to brokers—occurs in central and southern Peru. Peru is a source both of cocaine base, an undetermined amount of which is transported to Colombia for conversion to powder cocaine, and of finished powder cocaine that is transported to markets in South America, Mexico, the United States, and Europe. Bolivia is an important transit country for cocaine base transported from Peru to Brazil. Much of this cocaine base is consumed in Brazil, but there are indications that some is destined for Europe, Mexico, and the United States.

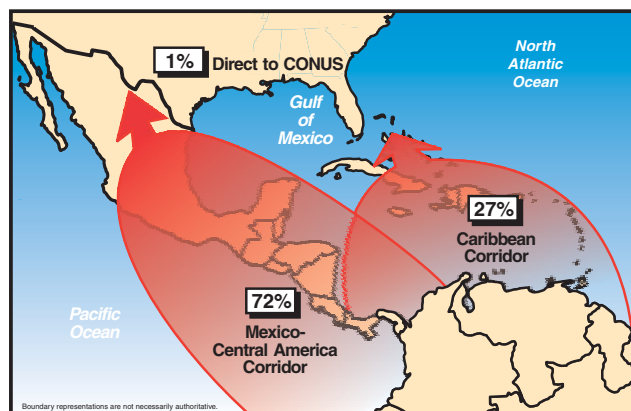
Potential cocaine yield in Bolivia in 2002, as in 2001, was estimated at 60 metric tons (100% pure). Coca cultivation in Bolivia—controlled by local independent farmers who sell the coca to brokers—is concentrated in the Yungas and Chapare regions of the country. Coca cultivation has decreased substantially since the mid-1990s, and most finished powder cocaine produced in Bolivia reportedly is destined for Brazil. Most cocaine base produced in Bolivia is either converted to powder and crack cocaine in Bolivian laboratories or is transported to Brazil or Argentina.

Most crack cocaine available in the United States is converted at or near distribution points, typically in urban areas. NDTs data indicate that most (68.0%) state and local law enforcement agencies reported that powder cocaine is converted to crack in their areas. Regionally, the highest proportion of agencies that reported crack conversion in their areas was in the Southeast (88.0%) region, followed by the Great Lakes (69.2%), Southwest (68.8%), West Central (52.4%), and the Pacific (47.8%) regions. The principal producers of crack cocaine are African American and Hispanic street gangs. No estimate exists as to what percentage of powder cocaine is converted to crack.

## Transportation

Cocaine is smuggled to the United States from foreign source countries—Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia—primarily overland from Mexico but also by air and maritime means via the Caribbean or directly from South America. According to the Interagency Assessment of Cocaine Movement (IACM), an estimated 544 metric tons of export-quality cocaine (average 78% pure) departed South America moving toward the United States in 2002. An estimated 192 metric tons were seized or consumed en route, leaving an estimated 352 metric tons of cocaine available to U.S. markets in 2002. Of that amount, approximately 72 percent transited the Mexico–Central America corridor, 27 percent transited the Caribbean corridor, and 1 percent was transported directly to the United States.

Figure 6. Cocaine Flows to the United States



Source: ONDCP, 2002 Annual Assessment of Cocaine Movement, March 2003.

## Mexico–Central America Corridor

Much of the cocaine destined for the United States initially is transported through the Mexico–Central America corridor, primarily via the eastern Pacific and western Caribbean maritime routes and then overland through Mexico. Traffickers used the eastern Pacific route, from the west coast of Colombia to rendezvous points off the coast of Mexico, heavily in 2002. According to the IACM, much of the cocaine detected en route to the United States in 2002 transited the eastern Pacific. Cocaine traffickers using this route in 2002 primarily traveled by go-fast boats, signaling lesser reliance on the use of larger fishing vessels than in previous years. Go-fast boats also are the primary means used by traffickers to

transport cocaine via the western Caribbean route, from the north coast of Colombia through the western Caribbean to Central America or Mexico. Cocaine traffickers, including Colombian, Panamanian, Venezuelan, and other South America- and Central America-based criminal groups, deliver the cocaine to Mexican traffickers in Mexico who use commercial and private vehicles as well as small private aircraft to transport the drug to the U.S.–Mexico border. Cocaine is smuggled across the border via commercial and private vehicles, rail, buses, tunnels, and pedestrians. Cocaine smuggled across the border in commercial vehicles often is concealed in legitimate products such as automotive parts, produce, building materials, and heavy machinery.

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## Cocaine Smuggling in Machinery

On November 12, 2003, U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) agents at the Falfurrias checkpoint along U.S. Highway 281 seized 750 pounds of cocaine concealed in oil rig machinery that was being hauled on a tractor-trailer. A USBP agent at the checkpoint directed the driver of the tractor-trailer to the mobile Vehicle and Cargo Inspection System (VACIS) for an examination after a drug-detecting canine alerted to a piece of machinery on the flatbed trailer. The examination revealed discrepancies in the equipment. After a contractor was hired to come to the scene and disassemble parts of the heavy equipment, agents found several lead-lined compartments that were welded into an endloader. Upon opening the compartments, agents found approximately 750 pounds of cocaine. Officials reported that the cocaine shipment had originated in the McAllen area and was destined for Dallas. The driver was detained but later released after agents could not prove he was aware of the concealed drugs.

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According to the El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC), in 2002 approximately 64 percent of the cocaine seized at ports of entry (POEs) along the U.S.–Mexico border was seized at POEs in Texas (6,003 kg), 25 percent was seized at California POEs (2,357 kg), 10 percent at POEs in Arizona (973 kg), and only 1 percent at New Mexico POEs (103 kg). California led the Southwest Border states in cocaine seized at POEs in 2000 (3,388 kg) and 2001 (3,530 kg); however, cocaine seizures at Texas POEs increased significantly from 1,628 kilograms in 2000 to 3,362 kilograms in 2001.

The Texas POEs that recorded the largest amounts of seized cocaine in 2002 were Laredo (1,596 kg) and El Paso (1,177.8 kg). The Del Rio POE recorded one large seizure of 1,211.3 kilograms in 2002. Cocaine smuggled into the United

States through the Texas POEs of Laredo and El Paso typically is destined for Atlanta, Chicago, Dallas, Houston, and New York. Cocaine often is transported to Atlanta via Houston and Florida typically by private vehicles and tractor-trailers on major highways such as Interstates 10, 20, and 35. Most cocaine is transported to Chicago via tractor-trailers and private vehicles, and commonly used routes include Interstates 10, 20, 35, 44, 55, 57, 70, and 80. Most of the cocaine transported to Dallas is transported by private and commercial vehicles traveling Interstates 10, 20, and 35. Mexican drug trafficking organizations (DTOs) and criminal groups likely transport cocaine to Houston via Mexican Highways 57, 85, and 180 to U.S. Interstates 35 and 10. Colombian traffickers typically transport cocaine to Houston via couriers on commercial flights and

commercial maritime vessels arriving at ports in or near Houston, although the amount of cocaine transported to the city by Colombian traffickers is much less than that of Mexican organizations. Cocaine typically is transported from Texas POEs to New York via private vehicles and tractor-trailers on major highways such as Interstates 30, 40, 76, 78, 81, and 95.

The California POE that recorded the largest amount of seized cocaine in 2002 was the Calexico POE (1,041.4 kg). Cocaine smuggled into the United States through the Calexico POE most often is transported to Los Angeles in private and commercial vehicles and is intended for local consumption and further transportation to cocaine markets throughout the United States. The Nogales POE recorded the largest amount of cocaine seized at Arizona POEs in 2002 (789.5 kg). Cocaine smuggled through the Nogales POE usually is transported by private and commercial vehicles to Phoenix, the primary market areas of Chicago and Los Angeles, and smaller markets throughout the Pacific, Southwest, and West Central regions. Only 103.9 kilograms of cocaine were seized at New Mexico POEs: the largest amount (94.2 kg) was seized at the Columbus POE and the balance (9.7 kg) at the Santa Teresa POE. Commonly used routes from California, Arizona, and New Mexico POEs include Interstates 5, 8, 10, and 19.

Significant quantities of cocaine also are smuggled from Mexico into the United States between POEs. According to EPIC data, the amount of cocaine seized between POEs along the U.S.–Mexico border decreased overall from 1,009.6 kilograms in 2001 to 667.49 kilograms in 2002. During that time the amount of cocaine seized between POEs decreased in Arizona (433.86 to 279.12 kg), California (55.56 to 0.06 kg), and Texas (515.97 to 365.18 kg) but increased slightly in New Mexico (4.22 to 23.13 kg). In both years, however, Texas ranked first among these states in the total amount of cocaine seized between POEs.

## Caribbean Corridor

Colombian DTOs, along with Caribbean-based cocaine transportation groups, use commercial and private sea and air conveyances—often in combination—to transport cocaine to the United States through Jamaica, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, and the Lesser Antilles in the eastern Caribbean. According to the IACM, Colombian traffickers primarily used Jamaica as a transshipment point for cocaine en route to the United States via the Caribbean corridor in 2002. As with the Mexico–Central America corridor, traffickers used go-fast boats extensively to transport cocaine through the Caribbean corridor in 2002; however, cocaine also was transported in containerized cargo, on coastal freighters, and by couriers on commercial flights.

Colombian drug trafficking organizations supply cocaine to Bahamian, Dominican, Haitian, Jamaican, and Puerto Rican criminal groups who transport the drug to the United States through Puerto Rico to POEs in the southeastern United States and various points along the coast. The primary POEs for cocaine smuggled into the eastern United States by these groups are in Florida. EPIC seizure data for 2002 show that 84 percent of all cocaine seized from commercial vessels in 2002 was seized at Florida POEs (3,984 kg). Miami alone accounted for 72 percent, leading all POEs for commercial maritime cocaine seizures with 3,410 kilograms, followed by Port Everglades with 494 kilograms. Miami also led all POEs for commercial maritime seizures in 2000 (3,992 kg) and 2001 (2,579 kg).

According to EPIC data, cocaine seizures from commercial air carriers have been highest in Miami and New York for the past 3 years, although amounts seized in Miami have decreased steadily from 2000 (2,115 kg), to 2001 (1,527 kg), to 2002 (1,312 kg). During the same period, commercial air cocaine seizures in New York fluctuated, ranging from less than 600 to more than 800 kilograms, and remained secondary to seizures in Miami.

Cocaine traffickers transport the drug to Miami (the largest container port in Florida) concealed in containerized cargo and to points along the southern Florida coast primarily by go-fast boats or other small private watercraft. Traffickers also use couriers on commercial flights or air cargo to transport cocaine to Miami. Cocaine is transported from Miami to drug markets such as Atlanta, New York, and Philadelphia.

Cocaine is transported to the New York area directly from source countries by sea and air, through Mexico and across the U.S. border in private and commercial vehicles, and through the Caribbean—either by sea and air directly to the city or by sea, air, and then overland via Miami. Only 14 kilograms of cocaine were seized in New

York from commercial vessels in 2002; however, seizures from commercial air carriers frequently occurred at John F. Kennedy (JFK) and Newark Liberty International Airports.

According to EPIC, commercial maritime and air cocaine seizures at Puerto Rico POEs were lower in 2002 than in the 2 previous years. In 2000 and 2001 more than 300 kilograms of cocaine were seized from commercial vessels and more than 700 kilograms were seized from commercial air carriers at Puerto Rico POEs. In 2002, however, only 70 kilograms of cocaine were seized from commercial vessels at Puerto Rico POEs and 39 kilograms were seized from commercial air carriers.

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### **Cocaine Smuggling Via the Caribbean Corridor**

On October 29, 2003, the U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of New York and representatives of the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), New York State Police, New York City Police Department, and Danbury (CT) Police Department announced the arrests of 18 alleged members of a Dominican cocaine trafficking organization on federal charges, including conspiracy to possess with the intent to distribute cocaine. The arrests were a result of a 2-year multiagency investigation, which also involved FBI task forces in Norfolk (VA) and Miami (FL) and the ICE task force in Jacksonville (FL). The investigation revealed that the defendants were members of an organization that smuggled thousands of kilograms of cocaine into the United States. They transported the cocaine primarily by boat from the Dominican Republic to Puerto Rico, where it was offloaded and packed in the suitcases of unsuspecting commercial air passengers traveling to New York, Newark, and other U.S. cities. Members of the organization paid baggage handlers from commercial airlines to check the suitcases under the names of passengers. Baggage handlers in the United States who were participating in the scheme then would hand off the suitcases to drug couriers who transported the cocaine by car or van to other locations in New York, Connecticut, and elsewhere. Proceeds from the sale of the cocaine were routinely concealed in commercial airline cargo containers and shipped to the Dominican Republic. This investigation led to the seizure of more than 100 kilograms of cocaine transported to New York or Newark from the Dominican Republic via Puerto Rico and more than \$1.6 million in drug proceeds since August 2001. One shipment of cocaine was seized on September 11, 2001, at Bermuda International Airport after a flight from Puerto Rico to Newark was diverted to Bermuda because of the terrorist attacks.

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### **Direct to the Continental United States**

According to the IACM, cocaine traffickers smuggle the drug from Colombia directly into major Atlantic and Gulf Coast POEs on commercial vessels or commercial flights. This direct route accounted for only 1 percent of all cocaine transported to the United States in 2002, down steadily from 3 percent in 2000 and 2 percent in 2001.

### **Transportation Within the United States**

Within the United States powder cocaine generally is transported overland. Law enforcement reporting indicates that traffickers are increasing their use of private and commercial vehicles to transport cocaine throughout the country and decreasing their use of couriers on commercial flights, trains, and bus lines. EPIC seizure data, as



well as law enforcement reporting, indicate that cocaine shipments transported by private vehicle typically range from 2 to 50 kilograms, although shipments can range up to multihundred-kilogram quantities. Shipments of cocaine transported in commercial vehicles vary widely; however, most shipments seized fall within a range of 40 to 600 kilograms. Quantities of cocaine transported by couriers aboard commercial flights or by mail services generally are less than 10 kilograms. The transportation of crack cocaine to U.S. drug markets is limited because crack typically is converted

at or near distribution points, either by retail distributors or by users. Crack cocaine transportation likely is further limited because of relatively strong legal penalties associated with crack cocaine possession compared with those for an equal quantity of powder cocaine. Nonetheless, crack cocaine transportation by independent dealers and street gang members has been reported primarily west of the Mississippi in Billings (MT), Denver, El Paso, Honolulu, Houston, Salt Lake City, Sioux Falls (SD), and Seattle.

## **Distribution**

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The distribution of powder cocaine and crack occurs throughout the country, and the market for the drug appears to be stable overall. All DEA Field Divisions and HIDTAs report that powder cocaine is distributed in their areas, most report that crack cocaine is distributed in urban areas within their jurisdictions, and some report that crack is increasingly distributed in smaller towns and communities.

Mexican criminal groups are the predominant distributors of wholesale quantities of cocaine throughout much of the United States. Reporting from HIDTAs and DEA Field Divisions in the Great Lakes, Pacific, Southwest, and West Central regions indicates that Mexican criminal groups control most wholesale cocaine distribution in these areas. Colombian criminal groups control most wholesale cocaine distribution in the Northeast/Mid-Atlantic and Southeast regions; however, reporting from the DEA New York Field Division and the New York/New Jersey HIDTA indicates that Mexican criminal groups are increasingly supplying Dominican criminal groups with wholesale amounts of cocaine in New York City, particularly in northern Manhattan. DEA Field Divisions in Detroit, Los Angeles, and New Orleans report some involvement of both Mexican and Colombian criminal groups in wholesale cocaine distribution, as do the Atlanta, Chicago, Houston, Nevada, Philadelphia/Camden, and New Mexico HIDTAs.

A wide range of criminal groups and independent dealers distribute cocaine at the retail level. African American and Hispanic criminal groups and gangs are the predominant retail distributors of powder cocaine in every region of the country. Caucasian independent dealers also distribute powder cocaine to some extent in every region of the country. Mexican criminal groups are prominent retail distributors of powder cocaine in the Great Lakes, Southwest, and West Central regions. Dominican, Jamaican, and Puerto Rican criminal groups are prominent retail distributors in the Northeast/Mid-Atlantic and Southeast regions. Haitian criminal groups also distribute powder cocaine at the retail level, particularly in Florida. Several state and local law enforcement agencies from the West Central region also identify Native American criminal groups as retail distributors of powder cocaine both within and outside Native American reservation lands.

Law enforcement reporting indicates that out-law motorcycle gangs (OMGs) only occasionally distribute powder cocaine. NDTs 2003 data show that just 9.0 percent of state and local law enforcement agencies reported high or moderate involvement of OMGs in powder cocaine distribution.

African American and Hispanic gangs distribute crack in every region of the country. According to NDTs 2003 data, nearly half (47.5%) of state and local law enforcement agencies nationwide

reported that street gangs distribute crack cocaine in their areas. Dominican, Jamaican, and Puerto Rican criminal groups are prominent

retail distributors of crack in the Northeast/Mid-Atlantic region, particularly in New York City and Philadelphia.

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### Crack Distribution by Street Gangs

On November 13, 2003, two high-ranking members of the Gangster Disciples street gang were convicted by a federal jury on charges of conspiring to distribute crack cocaine. The convictions followed a 3-week trial held in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Illinois. Prosecutors alleged that the defendants managed a retail-level drug distribution operation that sold several kilograms of crack cocaine per week in public housing complexes on the West Side of Chicago. The defendants were indicted in September 2002, along with 34 other Gangster Disciples members, on charges including conspiracy to distribute powder cocaine, crack cocaine, and heroin. The indictment alleged that the gang members earned as much as \$10,000 a day from selling drugs at Chicago's Rockwell Gardens Public Housing and Saint Stephen's Terrace Apartment complexes and allocated earnings from the first and fourth days of each month to attorney's fees, bonds, court costs, and member expenses. The September 2002 indictment and arrests culminated a 31-month federal investigation by the DEA, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Office of Inspector General, and Chicago Police Department.

Crack distribution by members of OMGs appears to be very limited. NDTs 2003 data reveal that only 4.5 percent of state and local law enforcement agencies reported high or moderate involvement of OMGs in crack distribution.

Wholesale amounts of powder cocaine generally are distributed in 1-kilogram bricks sealed in plastic or cellophane. Retail amounts ( $\frac{1}{8}$  oz to 1 g) typically are packaged in small plastic bags, in the tied-off corners of plastic bags, and in cellophane, glassine, or paper folds. Crack cocaine typically is distributed in rocks ( $\frac{1}{10}$  g to  $\frac{1}{2}$  g) and is packaged the same as retail amounts of powder cocaine. Crack cocaine dealers often carry packaged rocks of crack in their mouths and spit them into buyers' hands to avoid law enforcement detection. Crack often is sold along with marijuana and, occasionally, with heroin, methamphetamine, and MDMA.

### Primary Market Areas

Cocaine is distributed and used in drug markets in every region of the country; however, reporting from law enforcement and public health agencies indicates that Atlanta, Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, and New York are the primary market areas for cocaine. These cities have

large cocaine user populations and are the predominant centers for national- and regional-level distribution of wholesale quantities of cocaine to other significant markets such as Baltimore, Boston, Detroit, Newark, Philadelphia, and Phoenix.

**Atlanta.** The distribution and abuse of both powder and crack cocaine are at high levels in Atlanta. DAWN data indicate that the estimated number of ED mentions for cocaine in Atlanta increased from 8,891 in 2001 to 8,947 in 2002. ED mentions for cocaine exceed those for any other illicit drug in Atlanta, and the city ranks fifth among all DAWN reporting cities for cocaine mentions. The rate of cocaine-related ED mentions in Atlanta also is high (239 per 100,000 population), again ranking the city fifth among DAWN reporting cities. DAWN mortality<sup>14</sup> data for 2001 reveal that 137 of the 233 drug-related deaths in Atlanta were cocaine-related—more than for any other illicit drug—ranking Atlanta ninth among all DAWN reporting cities. ADAM data indicate that 49.4 percent of adult male arrestees in Atlanta tested positive for cocaine in 2002, the highest percentage among ADAM reporting cities.

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14. DAWN mortality data include information on drug-induced and drug-related deaths identified and submitted by death investigation jurisdictions participating in DAWN.



Figure 7.

Cocaine is transported to Atlanta primarily by Mexican traffickers via southwestern states. Law enforcement reporting and seizure data suggest that Atlanta-based wholesale and midlevel distributors supply cocaine within the city and to drug markets principally in the Northeast/Mid-Atlantic and Southeast regions. EPIC seizure data indicate that Interstates 85 and 95 are the most common routes used by traffickers to transport cocaine east and north from Atlanta to drug markets in North and South Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, and Washington, D.C.

Mexican and, to a lesser extent, Dominican criminal groups control wholesale and midlevel cocaine distribution in Atlanta, supplying African American and Hispanic gangs and local independent dealers with the drug for retail distribution. Over the past year Mexican criminal groups expanded their influence over wholesale and midlevel cocaine distribution within the Atlanta area and appear to be the predominant suppliers of the drug to midlevel and retail distributors. Law enforcement reporting indicates that most of the cocaine transported to Atlanta for local distribution is converted to crack by local African American and Hispanic gangs, who also control most retail crack distribution.

**Chicago.** Chicago is a primary market area for cocaine because of very high demand for the drug in the city and because the city serves as a principal source of the cocaine available throughout much of the Great Lakes region. DAWN data show that cocaine-related ED mentions in Chicago increased, although not significantly, from 16,202 in 2001 to 16,227 in 2002, ranking the city first among all DAWN reporting cities for cocaine mentions. DAWN data further indicate that the rate of cocaine-related ED mentions per 100,000 population in Chicago remained relatively stable from 2001 (277) to 2002 (275)—highest among all DAWN reporting cities and significantly higher than the average (78) among DAWN reporting cities. DAWN mortality data indicate that the number of drug-related deaths in which cocaine was mentioned increased from 464 in 2000 to 514 in 2001 in Chicago, more than any other DAWN reporting city. The Illinois Department of Human Services reports that more than 9,100 individuals were admitted to publicly funded treatment facilities for cocaine abuse in Chicago during FY2001 and that almost 90 percent reported smoking crack cocaine as the primary mode of administration. ADAM data indicate that 47.9 percent of adult male arrestees in Chicago tested positive for

cocaine in 2002, ranking the city third behind Atlanta (49.4%) and New York (49.0%) among ADAM reporting cities.

Cocaine is transported to Chicago from southwestern states by Mexican criminal groups using primarily commercial and, to a lesser extent, private vehicles. Colombian and Dominican groups also transport wholesale quantities of cocaine to Chicago by commercial and private vehicles and sometimes by commercial flights, often from eastern states such as Florida and New York.

Chicago-based wholesale distributors are the primary suppliers of powder cocaine to markets throughout the Great Lakes region such as Cleveland, Detroit, and Milwaukee via Interstates 80 and 94 and, occasionally, to some areas of the Northeast/Mid-Atlantic, Southeast, and West Central regions. Likely routes are I-80, which extends from the Chicago area west to California and east to New York, and I-65, which extends south to the Gulf Coast, connecting with heavily traveled Interstates 40 and 10. Transportation occurs primarily by tractor-trailers and private vehicles on interstates.

DEA and HIDTA reports suggest that Mexican traffickers are the predominant wholesale distributors of cocaine in Chicago, although Colombian traffickers also are active. Chicago-based street gangs such as Gangster Disciples, Latin Kings, and Vice Lords control most retail distribution of both powder cocaine and crack in the city. These gangs sell powder cocaine and crack in open-air markets, public housing complexes, and private residences.

**Houston.** The distribution of multiple tons of cocaine to and through Houston, as well as high levels of use, renders the city a primary market area for the drug. According to the Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse (TCADA), of the 5,508 adult admissions to TCADA-funded treatment programs in Harris County in 2001, 1,933 were for powder or crack cocaine abuse. Of those cocaine-related admissions, 1,628 mentioned crack cocaine as the primary drug of abuse, the most for any drug.

Multiple tons of cocaine are transported to Houston annually by Mexican and, to a lesser extent, Colombian criminal groups for local and national distribution. From Houston, wholesale quantities of powder cocaine are transported by Mexican criminal groups to regional markets such as Dallas-Fort Worth (I-45) and to other primary market areas such as Atlanta (Interstates 10, 65, 20, and 85), Chicago (Interstates 45, 44, 55, and 57), and New York (Interstates 10, 59, 65, 85, and 95). In addition, EPIC seizure data show that Houston has been the origin of powder cocaine shipments to the Great Lakes and Southeast regions, to Miami, and to cities in Missouri, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island. Crack cocaine also has been transported from Houston to regional markets in Texas, Louisiana, and Mississippi, most likely via I-10.

Mexican criminal groups who transport cocaine to Houston serve as the predominant wholesale distributors of the drug. Colombian and Dominican criminal groups also distribute wholesale quantities of cocaine within and out of the city. Mexican, Colombian, Jamaican, and Dominican criminal groups, and gangs such as Black Gangster Disciples, Crips, Denver Harbor, Latin Kings, and Mara Salvatrucha control most retail distribution of powder cocaine and crack. Law enforcement reports suggest that some Hispanic gangs supply powder cocaine to African American criminal groups who convert it and then distribute crack cocaine. Prison gangs such as Hermanos de Pistoleros Latinos, Mexican Mafia, and Raza Unida also distribute lesser amounts of cocaine at the retail level.

**Los Angeles.** Cocaine is distributed from Los Angeles to other significant drug markets throughout the country. The city also has a very large cocaine user population. DAWN data indicate that the estimated number of ED mentions for cocaine in the Los Angeles metropolitan area decreased from 9,999 in 2001 to 9,364 in 2002, higher than any other drug and ranking the city fourth among all DAWN reporting cities for cocaine mentions. Despite the overall high number of estimated ED mentions for cocaine, the rate

of such mentions in Los Angeles (108 per 100,000 population) ranks only fourteenth among DAWN reporting cities. DAWN mortality data for 2000, the latest year for which such data are available, indicate that of 1,192 drug-related deaths, 471 were cocaine-related, ranking Los Angeles second among DAWN reporting cities in that year. According to the California Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs, 9,833 individuals were admitted to publicly funded treatment facilities in Los Angeles County for cocaine abuse in FY2002.

Most of the cocaine available in Los Angeles is transported overland by Mexican and, to a lesser extent, Colombian traffickers from Mexico via California and Arizona POEs. Mexican and Colombian criminal groups transport multiple tons of cocaine from Los Angeles to every region of the country, including other primary market areas such as Atlanta, Chicago, and New York. Los Angeles is near Interstates 10 and 40, which extend from southern California across the country to Florida and North Carolina, respectively, facilitating the transportation of cocaine to markets throughout the country.

Law enforcement reporting indicates that Mexican and Colombian wholesale and midlevel distributors supply cocaine to local Hispanic gangs such as Mexican Mafia and 18th Street and African American gangs such as Bloods and Crips, who control most street-level distribution of both powder and crack cocaine in the city. Independent dealers distribute cocaine at the retail level as well.

**Miami.** Miami is a primary market area for cocaine because of significant demand for the drug and because the city serves as a national-level distribution center for the drug, particularly to markets in the eastern half of the country. DAWN data indicate that the estimated number of ED mentions for cocaine increased from 4,641 in 2001 to 5,055 in 2002, ranking the city ninth among all DAWN reporting cities for cocaine mentions. The rate of cocaine mentions per 100,000 population in Miami increased from 2001 (225) to 2002 (240), when it ranked fourth among DAWN reporting cities. DAWN mortality

data indicate that, of the 239 deaths involving drug abuse in 2001, cocaine was mentioned in 178, ranking Miami sixth among DAWN reporting cities.

Multiple tons of powder cocaine are transported to Miami via the Caribbean Corridor primarily by Colombian criminal groups. From Miami, cocaine is transported to markets in the Great Lakes, Northeast/Mid-Atlantic, and Southeast regions including the primary market areas of Atlanta, Chicago, and New York. Transportation of cocaine from Miami to other markets occurs primarily via I-75, which extends from southern Florida north to Michigan, and I-95, which runs from the Atlantic side of southern Florida along the East Coast north to Maine. Interstate 95 connects with large cocaine markets such as Baltimore, Philadelphia, Newark, New York, and Boston.

Colombian traffickers control most wholesale cocaine distribution in Miami. Colombian midlevel distributors supply powder cocaine to midlevel distributors, primarily Haitian, Jamaican, and Cuban criminal groups, as well as African American and Hispanic gangs. Local independent dealers are the predominant retail distributors of powder cocaine in Miami; however, Haitian and Jamaican criminal groups and African American and Hispanic gangs control most crack distribution.

**New York.** New York is the largest market in the country for cocaine. It serves as the source of much of the cocaine available in the Great Lakes and Northeast/Mid-Atlantic regions, and the city has one of the largest cocaine user populations in the country. DAWN data show that the estimated number of ED mentions for cocaine (both powder and crack) in New York remained relatively stable from 2001 (13,898) to 2002 (13,961), when the city ranked second among all DAWN reporting cities for cocaine mentions. The rate of ED mentions (166 per 100,000 population) was unchanged from 2001 to 2002. DAWN mortality data indicate that of the 924 deaths involving drug abuse in the New York metropolitan area in 2000 (the latest year for which data were available),

492 were cocaine-related deaths, highest among DAWN reporting cities that year.

According to the most recently available data from the New York State Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services, the total number of primary cocaine admissions to state-funded and private treatment programs in New York City decreased from 15,913 in 1999 to 14,059 in 2000. ADAM data indicate that 49.0 percent of adult male arrestees in New York City tested positive for cocaine in 2001, the second highest percentage for any ADAM site in that year.

Colombian, Dominican, and Mexican DTOs and criminal groups are the principal transporters of cocaine to the New York area. Colombian criminal groups are the primary transporters of cocaine to New York from source countries by commercial air carriers. Colombian and Dominican criminals transport the drug from southeastern states to New York via commercial and private vehicles. Mexican criminal groups also transport wholesale quantities of cocaine—usually for Colombian DTOs—from southwestern states to New York via commercial and private vehicles. Jamaican and Puerto Rican criminal groups and traditional organized crime groups

also transport cocaine to New York, but to a much lesser extent.

Colombian and Dominican drug trafficking organizations control most wholesale cocaine distribution in New York. Mexican DTOs and criminal groups are expanding their influence over wholesale distribution of the drug. Dominican criminal groups are the primary midlevel cocaine distributors; however, Colombian, Mexican, and Puerto Rican criminal groups also frequently distribute midlevel quantities of cocaine. Retail-level distributors of cocaine and crack include a variety of groups: African American, Dominican, Jamaican, and Puerto Rican criminal groups; street gangs such as Bloods, Latin Kings, Netas, and Mara Salvatrucha; and independent dealers.

New York-based wholesale and midlevel cocaine distributors supply powder cocaine to markets throughout the Great Lakes, Northeast/Mid-Atlantic, and Southeast regions including the primary market areas of Atlanta and Chicago. Interstate 80 extends west from New York to California, facilitating the transportation of cocaine to markets in the Northeast/Mid-Atlantic and Great Lakes regions, while I-95 connects New York to markets along the East Coast from New England to Florida.

## Key Developments

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DEA Cocaine Signature Program (CSP) data indicate that average wholesale cocaine purity may be increasing, following successive decreases each year between 1999 and 2002. CSP data show an increase in average wholesale cocaine purity from 79 percent in the first quarter of 2003 to 81 percent during the second quarter. Factors contributing to the increase include a noted reduction in the use of diluents at cocaine laboratories and an apparent increase in the practice of oxidizing cocaine base. CSP data

indicate an overall decrease in diluents identified in tested samples from kilogram quantities of cocaine since the fourth quarter of 2002. Moreover, CSP data show that the rates of highly oxidized exhibits of kilogram quantities of cocaine—those that were freed of major impurities by washing cocaine solution with potassium permanganate or a substitute oxidizing agent—were at their highest recorded levels in the first two quarters of 2003.

## Projections

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Potential worldwide cocaine production will likely decrease slightly. According to inter-agency estimates, potential cocaine yield in Colombia—the greatest source of cocaine available in U.S. drug markets—decreased approximately 14 percent in 2002 due to intensified aerial eradication efforts in that country. The International Narcotics Control Strategy Report (INCSR) reports that the total number of hectares of coca sprayed for eradication increased approximately 45 percent from 2001 to 2002.

The number of hectares sprayed increased again from 2002 to 2003, albeit only 2 percent, from 130,363 hectares to 131,000 hectares. In addition, on August 19, 2003, the Department of State was authorized to resume support to the Airbridge Denial Program (suspended since 2001), which is designed to greatly reduce the number of small aircraft transporting cocaine base from countries such as Peru and Ecuador to Colombia for processing into cocaine.

# National Drug Threat Assessment 2004



## Methamphetamine

The threat posed to the United States by the trafficking and abuse of methamphetamine is high and increasing. Methamphetamine availability is very high in the Pacific, Southwest, and West Central regions. In the Great Lakes and Southeast regions methamphetamine availability has increased to such a level that most state and local law enforcement agencies now report that availability of the drug is either high or moderate in their areas. Methamphetamine availability in the Northeast/Mid-Atlantic region is low but increasing. Despite wide-ranging reports of increasing availability, the number of methamphetamine-related OCDETF investigations and DEA arrests, as well as the amount of methamphetamine seized by federal agencies, decreased from 2001 to 2002. Methamphetamine use appears to be highest among young adults, and the consequences of such use are trending upward.

Domestic methamphetamine production appears to be increasing. The number of methamphetamine laboratory seizures increased overall from 2002 to 2003, while the number of seizures of high-capacity superlabs appears to have remained stable. However, DEA reports that methamphetamine production in Mexico—the primary foreign source area for the drug—appears to have increased.

Methamphetamine is transported primarily by Mexican criminal groups as well as gangs (including OMGs), and independent methamphetamine producers primarily via private vehicles and, to a much lesser extent, by mail services to drug markets throughout the country. Southeast Asian methamphetamine available in the United States typically is transported to the country via commercial air carriers primarily for distribution in Asian communities in western states. Methamphetamine distribution has expanded to include greater portions of the Great Lakes and Southeast regions as

well as some areas of the Northeast/Mid-Atlantic region. Mexican criminal groups control most methamphetamine distribution in the Pacific, Southwest, and West Central regions and supply much of the wholesale methamphetamine to eastern states, where Caucasian independent dealers and OMGs control midlevel and retail distribution of the drug. The primary market areas for methamphetamine are Los Angeles, Phoenix, San Diego, San Francisco, and the Central States (Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and Missouri).

NDTS 2003 data reveal that, nationally, 36.2 percent of state and local law enforcement agencies identified methamphetamine as their greatest drug threat, ranking second only to cocaine (37%). State and local law enforcement agencies in the Pacific (90.9%), West Central (80.2%), and Southwest (51.6%) regions were more likely to identify methamphetamine as their greatest drug threat than were agencies in the Great Lakes (29.4%), Southeast (28%), and Northeast/Mid-Atlantic regions (2.7%).

Contributing to the magnitude of the threat posed by methamphetamine abuse, methamphetamine users may experience a range of physiological effects including loss of appetite; weight loss; periodontal disease; increases in heart rate, blood pressure, and respiration; hyperthermia; nerve damage; and stroke. Psychological effects of methamphetamine use may include euphoria, paranoia, agitation, mood disturbances, and chronic depression.

Further contributing to the threat posed by the trafficking and abuse of methamphetamine, some chemicals used to produce methamphetamine are flammable, and improper storage, use, or disposal of such chemicals often leads to clandestine laboratory fires and explosions. National Clandestine Laboratory Seizure System (NCLSS) 2003 data



show that there were 529 reported methamphetamine laboratory fires or explosions nationwide, a slight decrease from 654 reported fires or explosions in 2002.

Toxic chemicals used to produce methamphetamine often are discarded in rivers, fields, and forests, causing environmental damage that results in high cleanup costs. For example, DEA's annual cost for cleanup of clandestine laboratories (almost entirely methamphetamine laboratories) in the United States has increased steadily from FY1995 (\$2 million), to FY1999 (\$12.2 million), to FY 2002 (\$23.8 million). Moreover, the Los Angeles County Regional Criminal Information Clearinghouse, a component of the Los Angeles HIDTA, reports that in 2002 methamphetamine laboratory cleanup costs in the combined Central Valley and Los Angeles HIDTA areas alone reached \$3,909,809. Statewide, California spent

\$4,974,517 to remediate methamphetamine laboratories and dumpsites in 2002.

NDTS 2003 data show that 31.6 percent of state and local law enforcement agencies nationwide identified methamphetamine as the drug that most contributes to violent crime in their area, ranking second to cocaine (50.1%). Furthermore, methamphetamine was identified as the drug that most contributes to property crime by 29.8 percent of state and local law enforcement agencies nationwide. Agencies in the Pacific region were more likely to identify methamphetamine as the drug that most contributes to both violent crime (86.3%), and property crime (80.2%) than were agencies in any other region. The West Central region ranked second, with 72.6 percent and 73.3 percent of agencies identifying methamphetamine as the drug that most contributes to violent crime and property crime, respectively.

## **Availability**

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Methamphetamine is widely available throughout the Pacific, Southwest, and West Central regions, and availability has risen to high or moderate levels in most areas of the Great Lakes and Southeast regions. Methamphetamine availability in the Northeast/Mid-Atlantic region remains low; however, several law enforcement agencies in the region have reported increased availability of the drug over the past year. Powdered methamphetamine—produced domestically and, to a lesser extent, in Mexico—is the predominant type available in domestic drug markets. Other forms—ice methamphetamine produced in the United States and Mexico and methamphetamine tablets produced in Southeast Asia—also are available, though to a much lesser extent.

Estimates regarding the total amount of methamphetamine available are inconclusive, largely because of unsubstantiated or unknown laboratory capacity estimates in source areas and limitations in seizure data. However, in attempting to quantify the amount of methamphetamine available in the United States, the interagency

Methamphetamine Availability Working Group established an estimated range in 2001 of 106.5 to 144.1 metric tons of uncut methamphetamine—defined as at least 92 percent pure. This estimate is derived from analysis of limited data and, as such, has a high degree of uncertainty.

DEA Field Divisions, HDTAs, and Pulse Check sources indicate that, overall, methamphetamine in its various forms is available in most U.S. drug markets and that in many markets availability is increasing. All but three DEA Field Divisions (Caribbean, Newark, and Boston) report increasing methamphetamine availability in their areas. Furthermore, nearly all (18 of 21) DEA Field Divisions report that both Mexico-produced and domestic methamphetamine are available in their areas, and 12 Field Divisions report that ice methamphetamine is available in their areas. In the Pacific, Southwest, and West Central regions, availability of powdered methamphetamine appears to be stable to slightly increasing. The availability of ice methamphetamine in those regions also appears to be

increasing, particularly in Arizona, Hawaii, California, Denver, Houston, Kansas City (MO), Montana, Nevada, Omaha, and Seattle; however, nationally, ice methamphetamine availability remains limited overall. Availability of powdered methamphetamine appears to be increasing in the Great Lakes region and portions of the Southeast region, particularly in Louisiana, North Carolina, Mississippi, northern Alabama, and northern and central Florida. DEA Field Divisions, HIDTAs, and Pulse Check sources indicate that ice methamphetamine availability also is increasing in the Southeast region, particularly in Atlanta, Miami, New Orleans, Mississippi, and Tennessee. In the Northeast/Mid-Atlantic region, law enforcement reporting indicates that methamphetamine availability remains low; however, availability is increasing slowly, particularly in Baltimore, Philadelphia, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, and Washington, D.C.

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### **Increasing Methamphetamine Production in North Carolina**

Officials from the North Carolina State Bureau of Investigation (NCSBI) report that the availability and abuse of methamphetamine are steadily increasing in the state, as indicated by an increasing number of methamphetamine laboratory seizures. According to NCSBI officials, the number of methamphetamine laboratories seized in the state increased from 11 in 2000, to 34 in 2001, to 97 in 2002. They report that as of October 31, 2003, 154 methamphetamine laboratories were seized. If the rate of seizures continues at the current pace, NCSBI officials estimate that almost 200 laboratories will be seized in 2003, and 300 to 400 will be seized in 2004. Most of the laboratories seized in the state are capable of producing only 4 to 6 grams of methamphetamine per production cycle. However, a limited number are capable of manufacturing multiounce quantities of methamphetamine per cycle.

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NDTS 2003 data show that 64.6 percent of state and local law enforcement agencies nationwide described methamphetamine availability as

high or moderate in their jurisdictions, an increase from 58.8 percent in 2002. The percentage of state and local law enforcement agencies that reported that methamphetamine availability was low in their areas decreased slightly from 30.6 percent in 2002 to 28.8 percent in 2003.

The number of OCDETF investigations involving methamphetamine decreased from 249 in FY2001 to 222 in FY2002; however, the percentage of OCDETF investigations involving methamphetamine increased during the same period from 18.6 percent (249 of 1,336) to 24.7 percent (222 of 900). The number of OCDETF indictments in which methamphetamine was charged decreased between FY2001 (955) and FY2002 (731). In both fiscal years, the West Central OCDETF region accounted for the most methamphetamine-related investigations and indictments (58 and 222).

The number of DEA arrests for methamphetamine-related offenses decreased from 7,732 in FY2001, to 5,879 in FY2002, to 5,553 in FY 2003. These decreases likely are due to a shift by DEA to investigate fewer but higher priority methamphetamine targets. USSC data show that in 2001 methamphetamine-related federal sentences accounted for 14.2 percent of all federal drug sentences incurred in that year.

According to FDSS data, the amount of methamphetamine seized by federal agencies declined from 2,769.4 kilograms in 2001 to 2,512.6 kilograms in 2002. FDSS data for 2002 further show that the states reporting the most methamphetamine seized were California (933.6 kg), Texas (370.4 kg), and Arizona (293.9 kg); these also were the top three states for FDSS methamphetamine seizures in 2001.

NFLIS data for 2002 indicate that methamphetamine was the third most commonly identified drug in state and local forensic laboratories nationwide, accounting for 11.8 percent of all drug items analyzed, after cannabis/THC (35.2%) and cocaine (31.42%). Methamphetamine was identified most often in laboratories in the West (38.2%), followed by those in the Midwest (7.2%), South (5.95%), and Northeast (0.2%).

In 2002 the price of powdered methamphetamine seized by DEA ranged nationally from \$3,000 to \$13,000 per pound, \$300 to \$1,700 per ounce, and \$40 to \$125 per gram, a decrease from the ranges reported in 2001. The average purity of methamphetamine samples tested by DEA in 2002 was 44 percent, up from 40 percent in 2001 and 35 percent in 2000.

In 2002 the price of ice methamphetamine seized by DEA ranged nationally from \$1,200 to \$70,000 per pound, \$350 to \$2,300 per ounce, and \$120 to \$500 per gram. Ice prices in 2002 were highest in Hawaii, where an ounce sold for \$2,300, and pound quantities ranged from \$45,000 to \$70,000.

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### **Forms of Methamphetamine**

**Powdered methamphetamine**, also called crystal methamphetamine or crank, is the most common form of the drug encountered in the United States. Clandestinely produced powdered methamphetamine is crystalline in texture, bitter-tasting, soluble in water, and is produced in several colors including white, pink, red, tan, and brown, depending on the production method employed. Powdered methamphetamine usually is injected or snorted, but can also be ingested orally or smoked.

**Ice methamphetamine**, also known as glass, shabu, or batu, is a pure, highly addictive form of methamphetamine resembling shards of ice. Produced primarily in Guam, Hawaii, and Mexico, ice is the product of the process of recrystallizing powdered methamphetamine in a solvent such as water, methanol, ethanol, isopropanol, or acetone to remove impurities. Ice typically is smoked using either a glass pipe, an empty aluminum can, a piece of aluminum foil, or a light bulb.

**Methamphetamine tablets** are produced primarily in Burma, and usually contain a combination of powdered methamphetamine and caffeine. Methamphetamine tablets found in the United States typically are green or orange-red in color, imprinted with a variety of symbols, most commonly WY or R, and are approximately the size of a pencil eraser. Methamphetamine tablets typically are ingested orally, as they are sometimes flavored and scented like candy (grape, orange, or vanilla). Tablets also are smoked by placing the tablet on a piece of aluminum foil and passing a heat source underneath the foil until the tablet melts and vapors are released. Methamphetamine tablets also can be crushed and snorted or mixed with a solvent and injected.

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### **Types of Methamphetamine**

**l-methamphetamine** (levo-methamphetamine) is produced commercially and is the active ingredient in an over-the-counter product sold in the United States. It does not have substantial addictive qualities.

**dl-methamphetamine** (dextro-levo-methamphetamine) is clandestinely produced using the P2P method, the preferred methamphetamine production method in the late 1970s and early 1980s (see Methamphetamine Production Methods text box on page 24). Although limited, production and use of dl-methamphetamine, which is less potent than d-methamphetamine, have reemerged.

**d-methamphetamine** (dextro-methamphetamine) is clandestinely produced using ephedrine/pseudoephedrine reduction methods (see Methamphetamine Production Methods). D-methamphetamine is highly addictive and is the most potent, widely abused form of methamphetamine.

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## Demand

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The demand for methamphetamine in the United States appears to be highest among young adults. According to NSDUH 2002, the estimated number of past year methamphetamine users was approximately 1.5 million, significantly lower than that of marijuana (approximately 25.7 million) and cocaine (approximately 7.4 million), but higher than heroin (approximately 404,000).

Among adults, trends in methamphetamine use vary with each age group, but rates of use appear to be highest among young adults. MTF data indicate that trends in past year methamphetamine use among young adults did not change significantly from 2001 to 2002. Among college students aged 19 to 22, past year rates of powdered methamphetamine use were 2.4 percent in 2001 and 1.2 percent in 2002. Among young adults aged 19 to 28, past year methamphetamine use was 2.8 percent in 2001 and 2.5 percent in 2002. Past year ice methamphetamine use between 2001 and 2002 also was statistically unchanged for both college students (0.6% and 0.8%) and young adults (1.1% and 1.4%). NSDUH data for 2002 suggest that rates of use appear to be highest among young adults aged 18 to 25 (1.7%), compared with older adults aged 26 to 34 (1.0%) and adults aged 25 and older (0.3%).

Rates of methamphetamine use among adolescents did not change significantly from 2002 to 2003; however, the most recently available drug prevalence data indicate that rates of methamphetamine use among teens appear to be highest among tenth graders. MTF data for 2002 and 2003 reveal that none of the changes in past year rates of use for powdered methamphetamine during that period among eighth graders (2.2% and 2.5%), tenth graders (3.9% and 3.3%), and twelfth graders (3.6% and 3.2%) were statistically significant. Rates of ice methamphetamine use among twelfth graders—the only adolescent cohort for which MTF data regarding ice are available—decreased significantly from 3.0 percent in 2002 to 2.0 percent in 2003. NSDUH data

for 2002 show that the rate of past year methamphetamine use among adolescents aged 12 to 17 was 0.9 percent. PATS reports that rates of past year methamphetamine use among teens aged 12 to 17 remained unchanged at 7.0 percent in 2001 and 2002.

According to PATS 2002 data, the percentage of teens who perceived “great risk” in trying methamphetamine once or twice increased significantly from 47 percent in 2001 to 49 percent in 2002. Concurrently, the percentage of teens that agreed there is “great risk” in using methamphetamine regularly trended upward from 78 percent in 2001 to 79 percent in 2002.

The consequences of methamphetamine use appear to be trending upward. DAWN data indicate that the estimated number of ED mentions for methamphetamine increased steadily, from 10,447 in 1999, to 13,505 in 2000, to 14,923 in 2001, and to 17,696 in 2002, although the percentage increase from 2001 to 2002 is not statistically significant. Similarly, the estimated rate of ED mentions per 100,000 population has increased from 4 in 1999, to 5 in 2000, to 6 in 2001, to 7 in 2002. Statistically significant increases in methamphetamine ED mentions were reported by San Francisco (19.4%), Seattle (35.3%), and Atlanta (39.0%) between 2001 and 2002.

According to TEDS, the number of primary stimulant admissions to publicly funded treatment facilities increased from 73,596 in 1999 to 82,883 in 2000. TEDS reports that 99.0 percent of all primary stimulant admissions were methamphetamine/amphetamine admissions. The proportion of admissions for primary stimulants to all treatment admissions increased from 4.5 percent in 1999 to 5.2 percent in 2000. Most (72.0%) primary methamphetamine/amphetamine admissions in 2000 were for use of the drug in combination with other substances—primarily marijuana (44.4%) and alcohol (42.7%). Of the methamphetamine/amphetamine-related treatment admissions in 2000, 78.5 percent were Caucasian, 52.9

percent were males, and 39.7 percent were between the ages of 25 and 34. TEDS data further indicate that of the methamphetamine/amphetamine users admitted for treatment in 2000, the highest percentage (39.8%) reported smoking as the primary mode of administration, followed by injection (27.2%) and inhalation (21.1%). Almost half (45.0%) of methamphetamine/amphetamine admissions were criminal justice referrals.

## Production

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Methamphetamine produced in the United States is the predominant type available in U.S. drug markets; however, methamphetamine produced in Mexico and, to a much lesser extent, Southeast Asia is available as well.

Most domestic methamphetamine production occurs in the Pacific and Southwest regions, particularly in California. Methamphetamine production in the Central States is widespread, particularly in Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and Missouri; however, methamphetamine produced in laboratories in these states usually is produced in small quantities and, for the most part, distributed locally or regionally. Limited but increasing methamphetamine production occurs in eastern states. Mexico is the primary source area of foreign-produced methamphetamine available in U.S. drug markets; Southeast Asia is also a source area for limited quantities of methamphetamine destined for U.S. drug markets, primarily in the form of methamphetamine tablets.

### Domestic Production

Methamphetamine production occurs, at varying levels, throughout the United States, and production appears to be increasing overall. According to NCLSS data, methamphetamine laboratory seizures were reported in 46 states in 2003. NCLSS data also show that the number of reported methamphetamine laboratory seizures increased from 8,577 in 2001 to 9,188 in 2002, to 9,815 in 2003. The number of reported seizures of superlabs—the source of most wholesale-quantity

ADAM 2002 data reveal that the median percentage of adult male arrestees that tested positive for methamphetamine use in 2002 was 5.3 percent. The highest proportions of arrestees testing positive for methamphetamine were reported in the Pacific, Southwest, and West Central regions. Honolulu led all ADAM reporting cities for the percentage of male arrestees (44.8%) in 2002 who tested positive for methamphetamine.

methamphetamine available in U.S. drug markets—remained almost unchanged from 2002 (145) to 2003 (143). Although no conclusive estimates regarding the amount of methamphetamine produced in the United States exist, the inter-agency Methamphetamine Availability Working Group, attempting to quantify the amount of domestically produced uncut methamphetamine available in the United States, established a range of 98.3 to 131.2 metric tons in 2001.

NDTS 2003 data reveal that nearly half (48.8%) of state and local law enforcement agencies nationwide described the level of methamphetamine production in their areas as either high or moderate. NDTS data further show that 27.2 percent of state and local law enforcement agencies described the level of methamphetamine production in their areas as low, while only 23.2 percent reported that methamphetamine was not produced in their areas (0.8 percent of agencies did not respond to the survey question). The highest percentage of state and local law enforcement agencies reporting high or moderate methamphetamine production levels were from the West Central region (81.2%), followed by the Pacific (76.5%), Southwest (71.7%), Southeast (61.9%), Great Lakes (43.4%), and Northeast/Mid-Atlantic regions (7.2%).

The high level of methamphetamine production in Pacific, Southwest, and West Central regions is reflected in NCLSS 2003 data. According to NCLSS, there were 6,162 reported methamphetamine laboratories seized in the Pacific, Southwest,

and West Central regions, compared with 3,601 reported methamphetamine laboratory seizures in the Great Lakes, Northeast/Mid-Atlantic, and Southeast regions. Moreover, of the 143 reported superlab seizures in 2003, 137 (95.8%) occurred in states within the Pacific, Southwest, and West Central regions.

Methamphetamine production occurs throughout the United States. The primary domestic source areas of California and the Central States of Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa,

and Missouri, are plotted below. California is the only domestic source area that produces quantities of methamphetamine sufficient for national-level distribution and, while methamphetamine production is widespread in the Central States, the amount of methamphetamine produced in those states is adequate only for regional distribution. The counties further detailed on the map are identified through law enforcement reporting as areas of high or consistent levels of methamphetamine production.

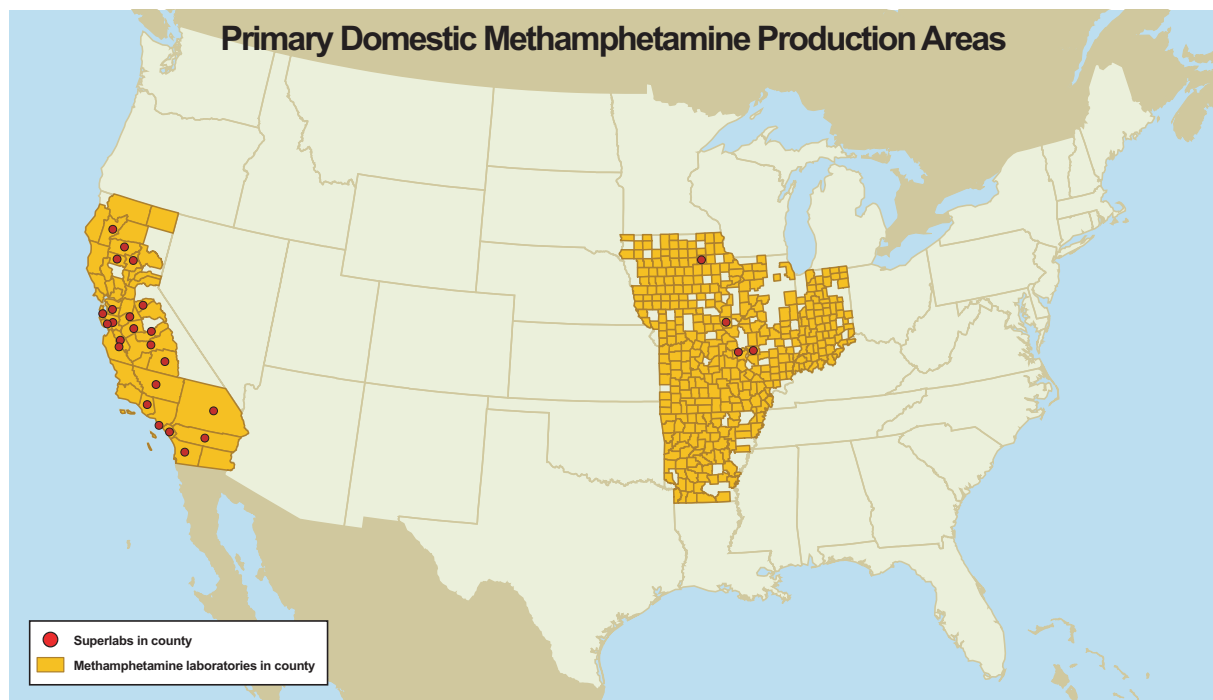


Figure 8.

Laboratory capacity by county summary (Drug Enforcement Administration and state and local laboratories only calendar year 2003). Source: Drug Enforcement Administration, El Paso Intelligence Center, National Clandestine Laboratory Seizure System as of March 9, 2004.

California-based Mexican criminal groups appear to produce most of the methamphetamine consumed domestically. In the Central States, independent laboratory operators produce a considerable amount of methamphetamine; however, most of it is consumed locally, and only small amounts are transported to outlying markets. Methamphetamine production in the eastern United States is limited and typically involves OMGs or independent producers.

Clandestine methamphetamine production in California is extensive and often takes place in superlabs located in the southern and central

regions of the state. The majority of superlabs seized domestically in 2003 were located in California. According to NCLSS data, of the 143 superlabs seized nationwide during 2003, 130 (90.9%) were seized in California. Mexican criminal groups control most methamphetamine production in California, producing multipound quantities of the drug during each production cycle.

In 2003 the Central Valley and Los Angeles HIDTA-designated counties of Fresno, Kern, Kings, Los Angeles, Madera, Merced, Orange, Riverside, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, and Tulare led California in

reported methamphetamine laboratory seizures, with 74.3 percent (618 of 831) of all methamphetamine laboratories seized state-wide. Moreover, of the 130 superlabs seized in California in 2003, 121 (93.0%) were located in

these counties: 52 had the capacity to produce 20 or more pounds of methamphetamine per production cycle, and the remaining 69 were capable of producing between 10 and 20 pounds per production cycle.

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### Methamphetamine Production Methods

#### Ephedrine/Pseudoephedrine Reduction

**Hydriodic acid/red phosphorus.** The principal chemicals are ephedrine or pseudoephedrine, hydriodic acid, and red phosphorus. This method can yield multipound quantities of high quality d-methamphetamine and is the preferred method of synthesis among Mexican methamphetamine trafficking organizations.

**Iodine/red phosphorus.** The principal chemicals are ephedrine or pseudoephedrine, iodine, and red phosphorus. The required hydriodic acid in this variation of the hydriodic acid/red phosphorus method is produced by the reaction of iodine in water with red phosphorus. This method yields high quality d-methamphetamine, and typically is employed by producers when hydriodic acid supplies are limited.

**Iodine/hypophosphorous acid.** The principal chemicals are ephedrine or pseudoephedrine, iodine, and hypophosphorous acid. The required hydriodic acid in this variation of the hydriodic acid/red phosphorus method is produced by the reaction of iodine in water with hypophosphorous acid. Known as the hypo method, this method results in a high yield of d-methamphetamine and is employed by producers when hydriodic acid is in limited supply. The iodine/hypophosphorous acid method usually is used only when the producer is unable to acquire red phosphorus. Furthermore, the iodine/hypophosphorous acid method is particularly dangerous, often resulting in fires and explosions because of phosphine gas produced during the methamphetamine production process.

**Birch.** The principal chemicals are ephedrine or pseudoephedrine, anhydrous ammonia, and sodium or lithium metal. Also known as the Nazi method, this method typically yields ounce quantities of high quality d-methamphetamine and typically is used by independent producers.

#### Phenyl-2-propanone

**P2P.** The principal chemicals are phenyl-2-propanone, aluminum, methylamine, and mercuric acid. This method yields lower quality dl-methamphetamine and is commonly referred to as the P2P method. It has been associated with OMGs.

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Methamphetamine production is widespread in the Central States of Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and Missouri; however, total production yields for laboratories in these states are lower than for laboratories in California. In 2003 Missouri led all Central States in reported methamphetamine laboratory seizures with 1,075, followed by Arkansas (656), Indiana (597), Iowa (485), and Illinois (431). Most of these laboratories were Birch laboratories that used anhydrous ammonia and sodium or lithium metal to produce limited quantities of methamphetamine per production cycle. In fact, NCLSS data reveal that 97.0 percent (3,059 of

3,244) of these laboratories were small, mobile laboratories capable of producing less than 1 pound of methamphetamine per production cycle. Only four of the 3,244 methamphetamine laboratories seized in the Central States were superlabs.

Some methamphetamine production in the United States occurs on public lands, where producers take advantage of the remoteness of the areas to minimize the risk of law enforcement detection. United States Forest Service (USFS) reporting indicates that the amount of methamphetamine seized on National Forest System (NFS) lands decreased in

2002 to 114 pounds, after increasing from 93 pounds in 2000 to 154 pounds in 2001. The number of clandestine laboratories seized on NFS lands in

2001 and 2002 increased from 102 to 187, respectively, while the number of dumpsites decreased sharply from 242 in 2001 to 120 in 2002.

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### Precursor and Essential Chemicals

Mexican criminal groups typically produce methamphetamine in the United States using bulk quantities of pseudoephedrine acquired from U.S.-based Middle Eastern criminal groups that travel to Canada to acquire the chemical and smuggle it into the United States. Law enforcement reporting indicates that Mexican criminal groups also use ephedrine—often produced in China—for methamphetamine production in laboratories in Mexico and, to a lesser extent, in the United States. Independent producers often acquire relatively small amounts of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine through the purchase or theft of over-the-counter medications.

NDTS 2003 data show that most state and local law enforcement agencies identified ephedrine (55.1%) and pseudoephedrine (49.0%) as the precursor chemicals most commonly diverted for drug production. State and local law enforcement agencies in the West Central region were most likely to report the diversion of ephedrine (83.1%) and pseudoephedrine (85.7%) in their areas, followed by agencies in the Pacific region, with 77.6 and 68.2 percent, respectively.

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### Illegal Diversion of Pseudoephedrine

On July 1, 2003, the U.S. Attorney's Office for the District of Oregon announced the indictment of six members and associates of a Middle Eastern criminal group on charges of conspiracy to possess and distribute pseudoephedrine. Two of the defendants also were indicted on charges of distribution of a listed chemical (pseudoephedrine). According to federal prosecutors, one of the defendants ordered the pseudoephedrine through his Portland convenience store from legitimate and rogue chemical suppliers in the United States and Canada. The pseudoephedrine usually was transported in lots ranging from 36 to 191 pounds from the chemical supply companies to the convenience store via package delivery services and private vehicles operated by the defendants. Several shipments from Canada were concealed in private vehicles and transported across the U.S.–Canada border at the Blaine (WA) POE. The indictment alleges that the defendants sold the pseudoephedrine to individuals in Oregon knowing or believing that it would be used to produce methamphetamine. On June 30, 2003, investigators from DEA, FBI, ICE, Multnomah and Clackamas County Sheriff's Offices, Regional Organized Narcotics Task Force, and the Gresham and Portland Police Departments executed search warrants at several area homes and businesses associated with the six defendants. During their search of the Portland convenience store, they found several pounds of pseudoephedrine concealed above the convenience store's ceiling tiles and an additional 10 pounds in a defendant's vehicle in the store parking lot. Investigators arrested the six defendants as well as two other individuals who have not been indicted.

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Other chemical reagents and solvents used in methamphetamine production—particularly by independent producers using the Birch method—such as acetone, lithium metal, muriatic acid, sodium hydroxide, toluene, and sulfuric acid are relatively simple to acquire. Anhydrous ammonia, which also is used in methamphetamine production, often is more difficult to acquire. As a result,

a small number of independent methamphetamine producers who operate Birch laboratories have produced anhydrous ammonia.

NDTS 2003 data show that acetone (48.1%), anhydrous ammonia (44.6%), ether (36.0%), red phosphorus (34.5%), and muriatic acid (33.5%) were the most commonly diverted reagents and solvents identified by state and local law enforcement



agencies. Agencies in the West Central region were most likely to report the diversion of anhydrous ammonia (76.5%) in their areas, followed by agencies in the Southwest (53.7%), Great Lakes (52.6%), Southeast (51.9%), Pacific (48.8%), and Northeast/Mid-Atlantic regions (7.8%).

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### Illegal Diversion of Anhydrous Ammonia

A small number of methamphetamine producers have produced hazardous anhydrous ammonia; however, many methamphetamine producers acquire the chemical by theft from farms or chemical supply companies.

On August 25, 2003, officers from the Hancock and Shelby County (IN) Sheriff's Offices evacuated approximately 24 Fountainhead residents living near a farm cooperative storage facility after an anhydrous ammonia tank was illegally breached, resulting in the release of hazardous anhydrous ammonia gas. Hazardous material technicians from the Indianapolis Fire Department reported that an open valve in a 1,000-gallon anhydrous ammonia tank was the source of the leak. No suspects were identified, and the gas dissipated naturally. After several hours residents were allowed to return home. No injuries were sustained during the incident.

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### Foreign Production

Methamphetamine is produced in numerous countries throughout the world; however, Mexico and, to a much lesser extent, Southeast Asia are the principal source areas of foreign-produced methamphetamine to U.S. drug markets. There are no conclusive estimates as to the quantity of methamphetamine produced in these areas.

**Mexico.** Methamphetamine produced in Mexico accounts for most of the foreign-produced methamphetamine available in the United States. Although no conclusive estimates as to the amount of methamphetamine produced in Mexico exist, the interagency Methamphetamine Availability Working Group estimated that 9.2 to 13.9

metric tons of Mexico-produced, uncut methamphetamine were available to U.S. drug markets in 2001. Law enforcement reporting indicates that methamphetamine production in Mexico is significant and may be increasing despite relatively low numbers of reported laboratory seizures in that country. Most methamphetamine production in Mexico occurs in large laboratories in southwestern Mexico, primarily Michoacán. Production occurs to a lesser extent in Baja California Norte in northern Mexico. The primary method of production in Mexico is the hydriodic acid/red phosphorus method; however, the P2P method of production also is common.

**Southeast Asia.** Large quantities of methamphetamine tablets are produced by criminal groups operating laboratories in Southeast Asia, particularly Burma. According to the INCSR, Burmese criminal groups produce several hundred million methamphetamine tablets each year, usually in small, mobile laboratories in Burma along the border with China and Thailand. The number of tablets seized in Burma decreased significantly from 32.4 million in 2001 to 8.8 million in the first 10 months of 2002; however, the number of laboratories seized increased from three in 2001 to six in the first 9 months of 2002. According to DEA, most methamphetamine tablets produced in Burma are produced in areas controlled by the United Wa State Army (UWSA), a former insurgent group that has long controlled opium cultivation areas in Southeast Asia. DEA further reports that methamphetamine tablets produced in UWSA areas likely are produced with the participation or complicity of the UWSA. The INCSR reports that methamphetamine laboratories increasingly are collocated with heroin refineries. Most methamphetamine tablets are consumed in Southeast Asia; however, some reach U.S. drug markets, primarily in California. Nonetheless, seizures of methamphetamine tablets also have occurred in other states including Alaska, Florida, Hawaii, Kentucky, New York, Ohio, and Tennessee.

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## Transportation

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Methamphetamine produced in Mexico and California, the principal domestic source area, is transported to drug markets throughout the United States, and methamphetamine produced in the Central States of Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and Missouri is transported and distributed regionally. Methamphetamine from Southeast Asia also is transported in limited quantities to U.S. drug markets, primarily those in California. Reporting from law enforcement and intelligence agencies indicates that methamphetamine produced in the Central States is transported throughout the region predominantly via private vehicles. Methamphetamine produced in Mexico typically is smuggled into the country via private and commercial vehicles and occasionally by couriers traveling on commercial flights. Methamphetamine tablets produced in Southeast Asia usually are smuggled into the United States by couriers traveling on commercial flights and via mail and package delivery services.

Methamphetamine is transported throughout the United States overland in private and commercial vehicles and, to a lesser extent, by couriers on commercial domestic flights, by mail, and by package delivery services. Transporters of methamphetamine include DTOs, criminal groups, OMGs, and independent traffickers.

Methamphetamine transporters use various methods to package and conceal the drug during transportation. Mexico-produced and domestically produced methamphetamine typically is packaged in 1-pound compressed bricks wrapped in aluminum foil, duct tape, paper, or heat-sealed plastic wrap. Bricks often are placed in large plastic bags and plastic storage bins during transportation. Methamphetamine bricks sometimes are wrapped with scented dryer sheets or covered with grease, coffee, detergent, or salve to mask the scent of the drug. When transported via private and commercial vehicles, methamphetamine often is concealed in false compartments, spare tires, seats, and gas tanks. Methamphetamine transported via tractor-trailer frequently is commingled

with legitimate cargo including furniture and produce. Couriers smuggle methamphetamine in checked and carry-on luggage, or inside items packed in luggage. Couriers also tape packages of methamphetamine to their bodies or conceal it in their clothing. Quantities smuggled per shipment vary from ounce to multipound quantities, depending on the transportation method.

### Routes from Foreign Source Areas

Mexico-produced methamphetamine is smuggled into the United States, often directly to stash houses in San Diego and Los Angeles, primarily by couriers in private and commercial vehicles and by couriers on foot through and between POEs along the U.S.–Mexico border. EPIC reporting indicates that the amount of methamphetamine seized along the Southwest Border increased slightly from 1,172 kilograms in 2001 to 1,223 kilograms in 2002, with the most (60%) seized at or between California POEs.

Methamphetamine tablets, produced principally in Burma, are smuggled into the United States by couriers on commercial flights, mail, and package delivery services. The number of methamphetamine tablets seized decreased significantly between 2001 and 2002 from 180,183 to 39,395 dosage units (tablets). According to EPIC, all the methamphetamine tablets seized at U.S. POEs in 2002 (57,278 dosage units) were seized from commercial flights. (Seizures from flights to package delivery service hubs and international U.S. Postal Service facilities are recorded as seizures from commercial flights.)

**Mexico.** Mexican DTOs and criminal groups use a variety of methods to transport methamphetamine from production sites and stash houses in Mexico to and across the U.S.–Mexico border. Mexican DTOs most commonly use private vehicles to transport smaller shipments, while they use commercial vehicles such as tractor-trailers and passenger buses to transport bulk quantities of methamphetamine produced at high-capacity laboratories in southwestern Mexico. Large shipments

commonly are repackaged in smaller quantities at staging areas near the U.S.–Mexico border before being smuggled into the United States. Mexican DTOs also use couriers on foot to smuggle methamphetamine into the United States, particularly between POEs.

According to EPIC data for 2000 through 2002, the amount of methamphetamine seized at U.S.–Mexico border POEs increased from 503.3 kilograms in 2000 to 774.4 kilograms in 2001 and 775.7 kilograms in 2002. During all 3 years, California POEs far surpassed the other U.S.–Mexico border POEs with 343 kilograms of methamphetamine seized in 2000, 554 kilograms in 2001, and 396 kilograms in 2002. The San Ysidro POE accounted for most of the methamphetamine seized at the California–Mexico border in 2002 with 280 kilograms, followed by Calexico (207 kg), and Otay Mesa (156 kg). Mexico-produced methamphetamine destined for California POEs likely is most commonly transported along Mexico Highways 2 and 3 toward U.S. Interstates 5 and 8. Methamphetamine transported to and through the California POEs is transported in private and commercial vehicles to primary market areas in Los Angeles (I-5, US 101), Phoenix (I-8, I-10), San Diego (I-8, I-5), San Francisco (I-5, US 101), and to areas of the Central States primary market area including Chicago (I-80, I-40), Des Moines (I-15, I-70, I-76, I-80), Indianapolis (I-70), and Kansas City (MO) (I-15, I-70).

In 2001 and 2002, Texas and Arizona POEs ranked second and third behind California POEs for the amount of methamphetamine seized. The amount of methamphetamine seized at Texas POEs increased from 133 kilograms in 2001 to 195.9 kilograms in 2002. Texas POEs accounting for most of the methamphetamine seized at the Texas–Mexico border in 2002 were Pharr (57 kg), Hidalgo (51 kg), Laredo (45 kg), Eagle Pass (28 kg), and El Paso (15 kg). Mexico-produced methamphetamine destined for Texas POEs likely is transported along Mexico Highways 2 (Hidalgo), 40 (Pharr), 45 (El Paso), 85 (Laredo), and 97 (Pharr). Methamphetamine transported to and through the Texas POEs usually is transported in private and commercial vehicles to areas of the

Central States primary market area including Chicago (US 77, I-35, I-70, I-55), Kansas City (MO) (US 281, I-35), Little Rock (US 281, I-37, I-35, I-30), and St. Louis (US 281, US 77, I-35, US 75, I-44).

The amount of methamphetamine seized at Arizona POEs increased sharply from 87 kilograms in 2001 to 184 kilograms in 2002. The Nogales POE accounted for most of the methamphetamine seized at the Arizona–Mexico border in 2002 with 161 kilograms, followed by Lukeville (13 kg), Douglas (8 kg), and San Luis (2 kg). Mexican methamphetamine transporters often travel Mexican Highways 2 and 15 to and along the U.S.–Mexico border to smuggle methamphetamine into Arizona. It is then transported to U.S. drug markets via U.S. Interstates 10, 17, and 40. Along the Arizona–Mexico border, US 95 and US 191, State Highway 85, and I-19 offer direct routes to southern Arizona and I-10, which spans the length of the southern United States, facilitating the transportation of methamphetamine to drug markets in Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida. Interstate 10 also connects in Phoenix with northbound I-17, providing a direct route from east to west on I-40, which traverses northern Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Tennessee, and North Carolina.

**Southeast Asia.** Methamphetamine tablets produced in Southeast Asia are intended principally for markets in China, Thailand, and other Southeast Asian countries. However, some methamphetamine tablets are smuggled—primarily by ethnic Thai or Laotian criminals—into the United States via commercial air carriers and are distributed primarily within Asian communities in northern California and, to a lesser extent, Hawaii. According to DEA, methamphetamine tablets from Southeast Asia are transported to northern California through San Francisco International Airport.

### **Routes from Domestic Source Areas**

Mexican drug trafficking organizations and criminal groups control the transportation of methamphetamine produced at laboratory sites they operate in the United States, primarily in

California. OMGs and local independent producers and distributors also transport methamphetamine supplied by Mexican sources in California. OMGs and local independent producers also transport methamphetamine that they produce, primarily in California and the Central States.

**California.** California's extensive transportation infrastructure facilitates methamphetamine transportation from California to drug markets throughout the country, particularly the primary markets of Phoenix and the Central States. Methamphetamine produced in California—and methamphetamine smuggled into California from Mexico—is transported by private and commercial vehicles, rail, couriers on commercial flights, and mail services to cities in every region of the country. The main routes used to transport methamphetamine from California are Interstates 5, 8, 10, 15, 80, and US 101.

According to the DEA San Francisco Field Division, I-5 is the primary route to domestic methamphetamine markets on the West Coast. Interstate 5 runs from Mexico to Canada, connecting methamphetamine source areas to drug markets in California, Oregon, and Washington. Interstate 5 connects with I-80 in Sacramento, facilitating transportation to markets east of California, including those in Nevada, Utah, Illinois, Ohio, and New York. In San Diego, Interstates 8 and 15 provide eastbound routes

to methamphetamine markets throughout the central and southeastern United States. Methamphetamine is transported from southern California to southern Nevada, primarily via I-15. Interstate 10 runs the length of the southern United States, facilitating the transportation of methamphetamine to markets in Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida. Interstate 15 runs northeast from San Diego to Utah, connecting with I-70 to provide a direct route into states such as Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, and Illinois. US 101 runs south from Olympia (WA) to Los Angeles, linking methamphetamine markets in central and northern California, Oregon, and Washington. According to the DEA San Francisco Field Division, the San Francisco International Airport is a transshipment point for methamphetamine produced in the Central Valley destined for markets in Hawaii and the eastern United States. Methamphetamine produced in California is transported by private and commercial vehicles, rail, couriers on commercial flights, and mail and package delivery services to cities in every region of the nation. Likewise, Mexico-produced methamphetamine smuggled into San Diego and Los Angeles is transported from stash houses in those cities to U.S. drug markets.

Methamphetamine, both powdered and ice, is transported from western states, particularly California, to Hawaii for distribution.

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### **Methamphetamine Smuggling to Hawaii**

On September 2, 2003, the U.S. Attorney's Office for the District of Hawaii announced that a defendant was convicted in February 2003 of conspiracy to distribute methamphetamine and distribution of methamphetamine and was sentenced to 30 years in prison without parole and fined \$50,000. The defendant's conviction by jury and subsequent sentencing followed a December 2002 indictment, which was based on a 2-year investigation by the FBI and Honolulu Police Department. During the investigation officers determined that the defendant had obtained multiple pounds of crystal methamphetamine from sources in California and transported it to Las Vegas and then to Hawaii. According to prosecutors, from 1997 through 2002 the defendant transported approximately 1,000 pounds of crystal methamphetamine from Las Vegas into Hawaii in 3- to 15-pound quantities using couriers aboard commercial aircraft or via package delivery services. In Hawaii the methamphetamine was delivered to midlevel and retail distributors working for the defendant. Evidence introduced at the trial revealed that the defendant had laundered the proceeds of the drug sales (approximately \$1.3 million) through two fictitious shell corporations that he had established. Following the trial a federal judge ordered the forfeiture of the defendant's Las Vegas home, two boats, seven vehicles, jewelry, and \$180,000 acquired with the proceeds of drug trafficking.

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**Central States.** Most of the methamphetamine produced in Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and Missouri is intended for sale and consumption in the area in which it is produced. In addition, Mexico- and California-based producers regularly supply wholesale and midlevel quantities of methamphetamine to distributors who then distribute the drug throughout the Central States through local midlevel distributors who, in turn, supply

retail distributors. Methamphetamine transported to and through the Central States is smuggled primarily by couriers in private and commercial vehicles and, to a lesser extent, by mail, package delivery services, rail, and couriers on commercial flights. Methamphetamine traffickers also transport the drug to and through the Central States by traveling I-15, connecting with I-70 and I-80, and traveling east.

## Distribution

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Methamphetamine distribution is widespread in the western and central United States, is moderate and increasing in the Great Lakes and Southeast regions, and limited but increasing in many areas of the Northeast/Mid-Atlantic region.

Mexican DTOs and criminal groups control most wholesale and midlevel methamphetamine distribution in western and southwestern states. Mexican wholesale distributors also supply significant amounts of methamphetamine to Caucasian midlevel distributors in the Central States of Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and Missouri as well as to Caucasian and Hispanic midlevel distributors in areas of the Great Lakes and Southeast

regions where methamphetamine distribution is increasing. Members of OMGs and street gangs also distribute methamphetamine at varying levels throughout the country and, according to DEA, are prominent distributors in many areas of the Great Lakes, Northeast/Mid-Atlantic, and Southeast regions. Asian criminal groups, including those whose members are of Filipino, Japanese, Korean, Laotian, Thai, and Vietnamese origin, distribute ice methamphetamine and methamphetamine tablets primarily in Hawaii and northern California; however, Mexican criminal groups still control most ice methamphetamine distribution in those states.

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### Methamphetamine Distribution by Mexican Criminal Groups in Eastern States

DEA and HIDTA reporting indicates increasing methamphetamine distribution in the Great Lakes and Southeast regions, facilitated largely by an increase in the number of Mexican methamphetamine distribution groups in these regions. Ten of the 12 HIDTAs within the Great Lakes and Southeast regions attribute much of the methamphetamine available in their areas to Mexican wholesale and midlevel methamphetamine distributors who supply midlevel and retail distributors in their areas. DEA Field Divisions in Atlanta, Detroit, Miami, and New Orleans also report increasing methamphetamine distribution and identify Mexican criminal groups as the primary source of methamphetamine transported into their areas for local distribution.

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NDTS 2003 data indicate that OMGs and street gangs distribute significant amounts of methamphetamine nationwide and in some areas. OMGs and street gangs are the predominant midlevel and retail distributors. Nationally, 17.0 percent of state and local law enforcement agencies report that OMG involvement in methamphetamine distribution is either high or moderate.

Regionally, the highest percentage of agencies reporting high or moderate involvement of OMGs in methamphetamine distribution were in the Pacific (36.0%) region, followed by those in the Southwest (20.1%), Great Lakes (18.2%), West Central (17.4%), Southeast (13.8%), and Northeast/Mid-Atlantic regions (11.5%). Similarly, 17.1 percent of state and local law enforcement

agencies report that street gang involvement in methamphetamine distribution is either high or moderate. The highest percentage of agencies reporting high or moderate involvement of street gangs in methamphetamine distribution were in the Pacific region (48.5%), followed by agencies in the Southwest (36.6%), West Central (21.4%), Southeast (15.7%), Great Lakes (12.5%), and the Northeast/Mid-Atlantic regions (3.3%).

Methamphetamine typically is packaged for retail sale in small plastic bags, vials, waxed paper, or aluminum foil. Common slang terms for methamphetamine include eight-ball ( $\frac{1}{8}$  oz) and teener ( $\frac{1}{16}$  oz). Methamphetamine dealers often use cellular telephones and pagers to facilitate transactions with buyers, and retail sales generally take place in private homes, secluded rural areas, parking lots, motels, restaurants, bars, and dance clubs.

### Primary Market Areas

Los Angeles, Phoenix, San Diego, and San Francisco are primary market areas for methamphetamine because of relatively high demand for the drug as evidenced by drug consequence studies, and because these cities serve as the source of much of the methamphetamine available in drug markets throughout the country. The Central States of Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and Missouri collectively constitute a primary market area for methamphetamine because of high demand for the drug and extensive regional methamphetamine distribution.

**Los Angeles.** Los Angeles may be the largest methamphetamine market in the country as well as the predominant national-level distribution center for the drug, supplying more significant drug markets than any other methamphetamine primary market area.

DAWN data for 2002 show that Los Angeles reported an estimated 1,713 ED mentions for methamphetamine, more than any other DAWN reporting city and over twice the number of the next highest city, San Francisco (727). DAWN data for 2002 further indicate that the rate of ED mentions for methamphetamine in the Los Angeles

metropolitan area was 20 per 100,000 population, fourth highest among DAWN reporting cities after San Francisco (46), Seattle (25), and San Diego (23). DAWN mortality data for 2000—the most recent year for which such data are available—show 155 methamphetamine-related deaths for that year. According to the California Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs, 7,195 individuals were admitted to publicly funded treatment facilities for methamphetamine use during FY2002 in Los Angeles County.

According to ADAM data for 2002, 14.8 percent of adult male arrestees tested positive for methamphetamine, ranking Los Angeles fourteenth among ADAM sites.

U.S.-based Mexican DTOs and criminal groups in Los Angeles control wholesale and midlevel methamphetamine distribution of powdered and, to a lesser extent, ice methamphetamine produced in laboratories located in Mexico and southern California. These groups supply Hispanic gangs such as Mara Salvatrucha, 18th Street, F-Troop, and Southside Gang and independent dealers that distribute the drug locally. They also supply OMGs that distribute the drug throughout the country. Asian gangs, also active in Los Angeles, distribute ice methamphetamine in the city, primarily to a known customer base in the Asian community. The ice methamphetamine is converted from powdered methamphetamine supplied primarily by Mexican groups.

Methamphetamine distributors in the Los Angeles primary market area smuggle the drug to other primary market areas—typically using private vehicles on major U.S. highways. They transport methamphetamine to San Francisco via I-5 and US 101, San Diego via I-5, and Phoenix via I-10, as well as to areas within the Central States including Kansas City (MO) via I-10, I-15, and I-70; Little Rock via I-10, I-15, and I-40; and St. Louis via I-10, I-15, and I-70. Other significant markets supplied from the Los Angeles primary market area are Atlanta via I-10 and I-20; Dallas via I-10 and I-20; Denver via I-10, I-15, and I-70; Hawaii via mail and passenger air carriers; Houston via I-10; Jacksonville via I-10; Las Vegas via

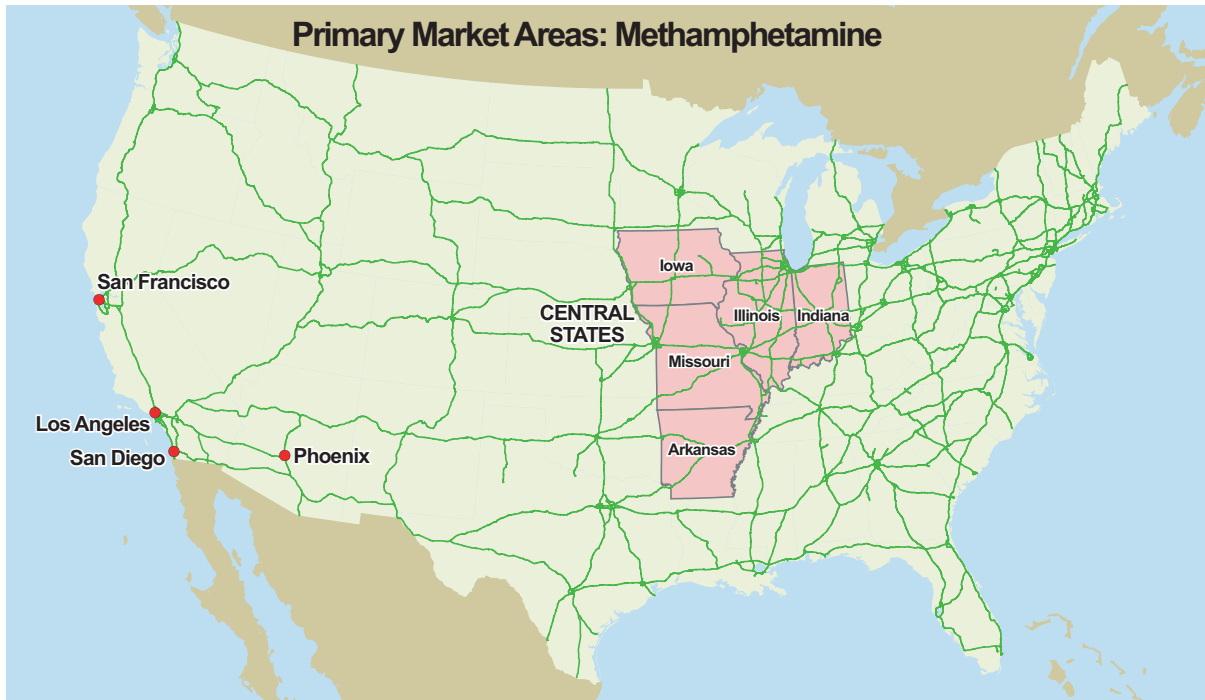


Figure 9.

I-10 and I-15; Seattle via I-5; and St. Louis via I-10, I-15, and I-70. While Los Angeles-based methamphetamine distributors most commonly use private vehicles to transport methamphetamine, they also employ other methods including mail services and couriers on commercial flights.

**Phoenix.** Public health and law enforcement agencies indicate that methamphetamine use and distribution are widespread in Phoenix. DAWN data for 2002 show that Phoenix ranked fifth among DAWN reporting cities for the highest estimated number of ED mentions for methamphetamine (501). The rate of methamphetamine-related ED mentions in Phoenix (17 per 100,000 population) was the fifth highest among DAWN reporting cities in 2002 after San Francisco (46), Seattle (25), San Diego (23), and Los Angeles (20). DAWN medical examiner (ME) data for 2001 show that 122 of 453 drug-related deaths in Phoenix were methamphetamine-related, the highest reported number among DAWN reporting cities.

ADAM data for 2002 show that 31.2 percent of adult male arrestees in Phoenix tested positive for methamphetamine, the fourth highest percentage among ADAM reporting cities that year after

Honolulu (44.8%), Sacramento (33.5%), and San Diego (31.7%).

Mexican DTOs and criminal groups control most wholesale and midlevel methamphetamine distribution in Phoenix. Federal law enforcement reporting indicates that Mexican criminal groups transport wholesale quantities of Mexico-produced methamphetamine—the most prevalent type available in Phoenix—from source areas in Sonora through the Nogales POE to Arizona. OMGs supplied by Mexican criminal groups also distribute methamphetamine in wholesale quantities but are more active in midlevel and retail methamphetamine distribution. Caucasian criminal groups and independent producers are the primary retail distributors of locally produced methamphetamine in the city.

Wholesale methamphetamine distributors in Phoenix transport the drug to significant methamphetamine market areas—typically using private vehicles on U.S. highways. They transport methamphetamine to Albuquerque via I-17 and I-40; Iowa via I-17, I-40, and I-35; Denver via I-17 and I-40; Nashville via mail; Oklahoma City via I-17 and I-40; Wichita via I-17, I-40, and I-35; and Orlando via I-10, I-95, and I-4.

**San Diego.** San Diego is a primary market area for methamphetamine because of very high demand for the drug and because of significant national-level methamphetamine distribution from the city to markets throughout the country. DAWN data for 2002 show that San Diego ranked third among all DAWN reporting cities with 598 ED mentions for methamphetamine. San Diego also reported the third highest rate of methamphetamine ED mentions (23 per 100,000 population) among DAWN reporting cities. DAWN mortality data for 2001 indicate that San Diego reported 94 methamphetamine-related deaths, the second highest among DAWN reporting cities despite a decrease from 112 in 2000. According to the California Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs, 7,115 persons were admitted to publicly funded treatment facilities in San Diego County for methamphetamine in FY2002.

ADAM data for 2002 show that 31.7 percent of adult male arrestees tested positive for methamphetamine in San Diego, the third highest percentage among ADAM reporting cities, after Honolulu (44.8%) and Sacramento (33.5%).

San Diego-based Mexican criminal groups transport multikilogram quantities of methamphetamine from Mexico and southern California to San Diego for local, regional, and national distribution. Mexican methamphetamine distributors control most wholesale and midlevel distribution in the city. Caucasian independent dealers and Hispanic street gangs, supplied by Mexican midlevel distributors, are the primary retail distributors of methamphetamine in San Diego.

Methamphetamine distributors in the San Diego area supply the primary market areas of Los Angeles via I-5; Phoenix via I-8, State Highway 85, and I-10; San Francisco via I-5; as well as cities in the Central States including Des Moines via I-5, I-15, I-70, I-76, and I-80; Kansas City (MO) (route unknown); Little Rock via I-8, I-10, I-20, and I-30; Rapid City via mail; and St. Louis via I-15, I-40, and I-44. Methamphetamine distributors in San Diego also supply significant markets in other states including Colorado via I-5, I-15, and I-70; Georgia via I-8, I-10, I-59, and I-20; Louisiana via I-8 and I-10; Nevada via I-15;

Texas via I-8 and I-10; Utah via I-15; and Washington via I-5.

**San Francisco.** San Francisco is a primary market area for methamphetamine because of relatively high levels of methamphetamine use and national-level distribution from San Francisco to other markets throughout the country. DAWN data indicate that the estimated number of ED mentions for methamphetamine in the San Francisco metropolitan area increased significantly from 611 in 2001 to 727 in 2002. The rate of ED mentions in San Francisco also increased significantly between 2001 and 2002 (39 to 46 per 100,000 population), the highest rate among DAWN cities. The number of methamphetamine-related deaths in the San Francisco metropolitan area decreased from 45 in 2000 to 32 in 2001; however, the city still ranked sixth among DAWN reporting cities. According to the California Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs, 986 individuals were admitted to publicly funded treatment facilities in San Francisco for methamphetamine use in FY2002.

Mexican drug trafficking organizations and criminal groups control most methamphetamine distribution in San Francisco, supplying multi-pound quantities of Mexico-produced and domestic methamphetamine to midlevel distributors in the city including OMGs, street gangs, and independent dealers. Asian gangs distribute ice methamphetamine and methamphetamine tablets, albeit in limited quantities, within the city, primarily among known acquaintances within the Asian community.

San Francisco-based wholesale methamphetamine distributors transport bulk quantities of the drug in private vehicles to the primary market areas of Los Angeles and San Diego via I-5. San Francisco-based distributors transporting methamphetamine to significant markets north of San Francisco in Portland and Seattle also use I-5. Smugglers typically use I-80 when transporting methamphetamine from San Francisco to markets east of the city including Reno and Salt Lake City. Methamphetamine distributors in San Francisco also transport methamphetamine via couriers on commercial flights to markets in Hawaii, Alaska, and other significant markets in the eastern United States.



**Central States.** Law enforcement reporting suggests that methamphetamine use and distribution is very high in many rural and suburban areas of the Central States and less so in metropolitan areas, where most drug consequence data are collected. Therefore, available drug consequence data for methamphetamine use in the Central States likely underrepresents the problem, perhaps significantly. DAWN data indicate that St. Louis, located near the center of the region, ranked eighth among all DAWN cities in 2002 with 150 ED mentions for methamphetamine. Chicago, the only other DAWN reporting city within the Central States primary market area, reported 42 ED mentions for methamphetamine in 2002 of a total 56,759 ED drug mentions for the city. This low number of methamphetamine-related ED mentions for Chicago is consistent with law enforcement reporting that suggests that methamphetamine production and distribution are high throughout Illinois, with the exception of the Chicago metropolitan area, where methamphetamine prevalence remains very low.

DAWN mortality data for Chicago, Kansas City (MO), and St. Louis—the only DAWN ME reporting cities in the Central States—show relatively few methamphetamine-related deaths. DAWN mortality data for Kansas City (MO) show that methamphetamine was mentioned in 15 of 258 drug-related deaths in 2001 and 13 of 244 deaths in 1999. (Data for 2000 are not available.) In St. Louis, methamphetamine was mentioned in 3 of 264 drug-related deaths in 2001 and in 9 of 234 such deaths in 2000. Again, the limited use and distribution of methamphetamine within the Chicago metropolitan area are reflected in DAWN mortality data for the city, which show that only 1 of 854 drug-related deaths in 2001 and only 2 of 869 deaths in 2000 were methamphetamine-related.

TEDS data for 2000 reveal that methamphetamine/amphetamine-related admissions in the Central States accounted for approximately 13.5 percent of all methamphetamine/amphetamine-related admissions nationwide, unchanged from 13.6 percent in 1999.

Two ADAM sites within the Central States for 2002—both located in Iowa—reported relatively high rates of positive methamphetamine tests among adult male arrestees. Those sites, Des Moines (20.2%) and Woodbury (16.4%), ranked tenth and eleventh among the 33 ADAM sites nationwide. The remaining sites within the Central States—Indianapolis (1.5%) and Chicago (0.3%)—reported significantly lower rates.

According to HIDTA and DEA reporting, methamphetamine distribution and use are widespread and increasing in most areas of the Central States, with the exception of the Chicago metropolitan area. Mexican traffickers frequently distribute wholesale quantities of methamphetamine produced in California and southwestern states and in Mexico to Caucasian and Hispanic midlevel distributors in the Central States who, in turn, supply local retail distributors. Numerous local independent producers also distribute methamphetamine they produce in the Central States—in retail quantities—among a known customer base, rarely distributing to unfamiliar individuals. According to DEA, HIDTA, Pulse Check, and state and local law enforcement agencies, methamphetamine is widely distributed in rural areas and, to a lesser extent, in urban areas. Distribution occurs in private homes, hotels, bars, retail businesses, and parking lots in the Central States, often by distributors who use cellular phones and pagers to arrange sales.

Methamphetamine transported to and through the Central States is smuggled primarily by couriers in private and commercial vehicles and, to a lesser extent, by mail services, rail, and couriers on commercial flights. Distributors also transport methamphetamine from source areas in western states to and through the Central States by traveling I-15 and I-35, connecting with I-70 and I-80, and traveling east.

**Other Significant Markets.** Several other significant methamphetamine markets exist in the United States. In these areas, methamphetamine use and distribution are at elevated levels; however, the levels of use and distribution in these areas do not appear to be comparable to those of the primary market areas. Significant methamphetamine

markets include Atlanta, Dallas, Denver, Honolulu, Houston, Jacksonville, Las Vegas, Little Rock,

Omaha, Orlando, Portland (OR), Sacramento, Salt Lake City, Seattle, Tucson, and Yakima (WA).

## Key Developments

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Law enforcement reporting indicates that methamphetamine producers in Washington have produced anhydrous ammonia in home laboratories and that methamphetamine producers in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kansas, Mississippi, Missouri, and Montana have attempted to produce anhydrous ammonia. Forensic scientists believe that the anhydrous ammonia clandestinely produced in Washington was of sufficient quality to produce methamphetamine. Production of anhydrous ammonia in home laboratories would alleviate the need by methamphetamine producers using the Birch method to steal the chemical or seek sources from which to purchase illegally diverted anhydrous ammonia.

The availability of ice methamphetamine increased sharply over the past year, primarily because of a significant increase in ice production by Mexican criminal groups, who appear to have supplanted Asian criminal groups as the predominant producers and distributors of the ice methamphetamine in the United States. Of the 21 DEA

Field Divisions, 13 (located in the Northeast/Mid-Atlantic, Pacific, Southeast, Southwest, and West Central regions) and 9 of 31 HIDTAs (located in Northeast/Mid-Atlantic, Pacific, Southeast, and Southwest regions) reported that ice methamphetamine availability was increasing, albeit at varying rates, in their areas. Moreover, local law enforcement agencies in Arizona, Arkansas, Atlanta, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Wisconsin, and Wyoming report increasing or emerging ice methamphetamine availability in their area. According to DEA, Mexican trafficking groups that previously sold methamphetamine to Asian criminal groups for subsequent conversion to ice methamphetamine now produce the drug in their own laboratories. Ice methamphetamine produced by Mexican criminal groups typically is more discolored and of lower purity than that produced by Asian criminal groups.

## Projections

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The number of low-capacity methamphetamine laboratories—those producing 1 pound or less of methamphetamine per production cycle—likely will increase significantly in the Great Lakes and Southeast regions. Low-capacity laboratories also are likely to increase in several states in the Northeast/Mid-Atlantic region, particularly in New York, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia. NCLSS data show sharp increases since 2001 in the number of low-capacity methamphetamine laboratories in every state in the Great Lakes and Southeast regions and in portions of the Northeast/Mid-Atlantic region. The number of low-capacity methamphetamine laboratories seized in the Great Lakes region increased from 727 in

2001 to 1,274 in 2002, a 75 percent increase within the region. In the Southeast region the reported number of low-capacity methamphetamine laboratory seizures increased 71 percent from 633 in 2001 to 1,081 in 2002. The combined number of reported seizures of low-capacity laboratories in the Great Lakes and Southeast regions from 2001 to 2002 increased by nearly 1,000 (from 1,360 to 2,355). In the Northeast/Mid-Atlantic region, NCLSS data show an overall increase in reported methamphetamine laboratory seizures, from 35 in 2001 to 78 in 2002. Increases in such seizures were most apparent in Pennsylvania (4 to 18) and in West Virginia (5 to 41).

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# National Drug Threat Assessment 2004



## Marijuana

The trafficking and abuse of marijuana are a leading drug threat to the United States. The availability of marijuana is stable at high levels, and both law enforcement and public health agencies consistently identify marijuana as the most commonly used illicit drug in the country. The overall demand for marijuana is at high levels. Drug markets across the country are supplied with significant quantities of marijuana produced domestically and in foreign source areas (chiefly Mexico, but also Canada, Colombia, and Jamaica). Marijuana transportation and subsequent distribution by a wide range of criminal groups, gangs, and independent dealers are commonplace throughout the country, resulting in an overall domestic market for marijuana that is strong and stable. Primary market areas for marijuana, based on national-level distribution only, include Chicago, Dallas/Houston, Los Angeles/San Diego, Miami, New York, Phoenix/Tucson, and Seattle. Other significant markets for marijuana include Atlanta, Denver, and Detroit.

NDTS 2003 data show that 13.1 percent of state and local law enforcement agencies nationwide identified marijuana as their greatest drug threat. Regionally, more agencies in the Northeast/Mid-Atlantic (23.0%), Great Lakes (19.7%), and Southwest regions (12.4%) identified marijuana as their greatest threat than did those in the West Central (4.2%), Southeast (4.0%), and Pacific regions (2.1%). Marijuana followed heroin and crack cocaine in the Northeast/Mid-Atlantic region, crack and methamphetamine in the Great Lakes and Southeast regions, and methamphetamine and crack in the Southwest, West Central, and Pacific regions as the greatest drug threat.

As suggested by such state and local rankings, many consider marijuana, in comparison

with drugs such as crack cocaine, heroin, and methamphetamine, a lesser threat overall with regard to public health and safety. Nonetheless, marijuana is by no means a risk-free drug. During intoxication, users experience impaired memory, judgment, and coordination, exposing themselves and others to harm through vehicular, household, and occupational accidents. In addition, increased heart rate—some 30 to 50 percent higher than normal—is the most consistent physiological effect of marijuana, and taking other drugs with marijuana can accelerate the increase further. Marijuana's long-term effects include those related to smoking, the primary method of administration. According to the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), because marijuana contains carcinogens and irritants, long-term smoking of marijuana increases the risk of respiratory problems as well as the risk of cancer of the head, neck, and lungs. NIDA also reports that impaired memory and learning skills can persist in marijuana users after intoxication; however, the permanence of this effect is uncertain.

The short-term psychoactive effects of smoking marijuana include euphoria and relaxation; hence, marijuana use is seldom associated with violence. But violence is associated somewhat with marijuana production and distribution. For example, more than 3,500 weapons were seized during cannabis eradication efforts involving DEA in 2002, and reporting from various law enforcement agencies has identified homicides, shootings, and home invasions related to marijuana distribution in recent years. NDTS 2003 data indicate, however, that a relatively small percentage (4.6%) of state and local law enforcement agencies nationwide identify marijuana as the drug most contributing to violent crime in their areas. An association between marijuana and

property crime is stronger, as evidenced by the 11.8 percent of state and local agencies across the

country that identified marijuana as the drug most contributing to property crime in their areas.

## Availability

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Marijuana is widely available throughout the United States, and this availability is relatively stable overall. Except for one Pulse Check source (Chicago) describing marijuana as somewhat available, every DEA Field Division, HIDTA, and other Pulse Check source reports that marijuana is readily, widely, or commonly available. Most reporting also indicates that availability is stable. Specific mention of increasing marijuana availability is included in reporting from just one DEA Field Division (Detroit), four HIDTAs (Lake County, Midwest, Milwaukee, and Oregon), and two Pulse Check sources (Boston and Denver) while only one Pulse Check source (Philadelphia) reports a decline in availability.

An estimate of the marijuana available in the United States is not definitive, in large part because of limitations in eradication and seizure data, the unknown extent of indoor cultivation, and unsubstantiated or outdated crop estimates. In attempting to determine how much marijuana was available in the United States in 2001, the inter-agency Marijuana Availability Working Group established a range of 10,000 to 24,000 metric tons. This is a developmental estimate derived from analysis of limited data and thus contains a high degree of uncertainty.

According to NDTS data, 98.2 percent of state and local law enforcement agencies nationwide described marijuana availability as high or moderate; 96.9 percent described it as such in 2002. The proportions of agencies reporting high or moderate availability in 2003 ranged narrowly across the six regions from a low of 97.2 percent (Northeast/Mid-Atlantic) to a high of 99.0 percent (Great Lakes).

Commercial-grade marijuana, which includes buds, leaves, stems, and seeds from male and female plants, is the most prevalent type available. It is produced to a significant extent throughout the United States; however, a review of federal, state,

and local law enforcement reporting suggests that commercial-grade marijuana produced in Mexico is more widespread in U.S. drug markets. Sinsemilla follows commercial-grade marijuana, regardless of source area, in prevalence. Higher in potency than commercial-grade marijuana because it includes only the buds and flowering tops from unpollinated female plants, most of the sinsemilla available in the United States is produced domestically and in Canada. Production of sinsemilla may also occur in Mexico to some extent.

Given its widespread availability and the frequency with which marijuana is ancillary to law enforcement investigations targeting other drugs, marijuana is implicated in many federal investigations and arrests. For example, marijuana was involved in 40.4 and 43.1 percent of OCDETF investigations in FY2001 and FY2002, respectively, second only to cocaine. The proportion of OCDETF indictments in which marijuana is charged is smaller at 18.5 percent (FY2001) and 16.3 percent (FY2002), typically falling behind cocaine, crack, and methamphetamine. Marijuana (or cannabis) has been involved in a similar proportion of DEA arrests in recent years. In 2001, 18.8 percent of DEA arrests involved cannabis, while in 2002 the proportion was 18.3 percent, second only to cocaine in both years. Data from the USSC show that in FY2001 federal sentences involving marijuana accounted for approximately one-third (32.8%) of federal sentences involving all drug types, the most of any drug. The overwhelming majority of these federal sentences (97.1%) were for drug trafficking.

In 2002 almost 1,099 metric tons of marijuana were seized through investigations in which federal agencies participated, according to FDSS data, down from 1,214 metric tons in 2001. Texas, Arizona, California, and New Mexico continue to account for the vast majority of marijuana seized—nearly 1,016 metric tons in 2002 and 1,102 metric tons in 2001.

NFLIS data for 2002 indicate that cannabis/THC (delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol) was the drug most often identified by state and local forensic laboratories nationwide, accounting for 35.2 percent of total drug items analyzed. Regionally, laboratories in the Midwest most often identified cannabis/THC, followed by those in the South, Northeast, and West. In comparison, DEA System To Retrieve Information from Drug Evidence (STRIDE)<sup>15</sup> data show that cannabis/THC was identified in 24.2 percent of total drug items submitted to DEA forensic laboratories for testing, second only to cocaine.

Marijuana prices, an indication of marijuana's steady availability, have been stable for several years, although prices range considerably from market to market depending on the type and potency available, quantity purchased, purchase frequency, buyer-seller relationship, and proximity to source. A typical national price range, according to DEA reporting, is \$300 to \$1,200

per pound for commercial-grade marijuana and \$600 to \$6,000 per pound for sinsemilla. Current retail prices reported for both commercial-grade and sinsemilla range from \$5 to \$50 per gram and \$2 to \$5 per joint, although there are reports of prices as high as \$100 per gram and \$20 per joint, most likely for sinsemilla.

Marijuana potency continues to rise overall. Reporting from the Potency Monitoring Project indicates that the average THC content in submitted samples of commercial-grade marijuana was 5.03 percent in 2001 and 5.14 percent in 2002.<sup>16</sup> In those same years, the average THC content in submitted samples of sinsemilla was 9.60 and 11.42 percent, respectively. Rising marijuana potency is perhaps more a factor of the demand for better quality marijuana, however, than a reflection of marijuana's widespread availability. Marijuana testing at 9.0 percent THC or higher accounted for 15.3 percent of submitted samples in 2001 and 23.2 percent in 2002.

## Demand

Demand for marijuana is at high levels throughout the United States. More than 25 million persons aged 12 or older reported using marijuana in the past year, according to 2002 NSDUH data, representing 11.0 percent of the U.S. population over the age of 12. NSDUH data further show that percentages are high across various demographics as well. Among three primary age groups, rates of past year marijuana use were higher for those aged 12 to 17 (15.8%) and 18 to 25 (29.8%) than those 26 or older (7.0%). Past year use was higher for males (13.6%) than females (8.4%) and higher for non-Hispanics (11.2%) than Hispanics (9.0%).

National-level prevalence studies suggest that among adult users, marijuana use is highest among younger adults. MTF data, for example, show that

rates of past year marijuana use for college students aged 19 to 22 were 35.6 and 34.7 percent in 2001 and 2002, respectively. In those same years, rates for young adults aged 19 to 28 were 29.2 and 29.3 percent. The most recent data from NSDUH show that 33.4 percent of adults aged 18 to 20 and 27.4 percent of those aged 21 to 25 reported past year marijuana use in 2002, compared with 14.2 percent of adults aged 26 to 34 and 5.3 percent of those 35 and older.

Data regarding past year adolescent use of marijuana are relatively high compared with rates of use for other major drugs of abuse; however, some indicators show downward trends. According to MTF data, rates of past year marijuana use in 2002 and 2003 decreased significantly for eighth graders, from 14.6 percent to 12.8 percent.

15. The STRIDE data set contains information on the total cost, weight, and purity or potency of illicit drugs purchased as well as the date and location of the purchase.

16. The Potency Monitoring Project analyzes samples of marijuana seized by federal and state law enforcement agencies. The Project is funded by NIDA and is conducted at the University of Mississippi.

Past year use among tenth and twelfth graders also trended downward, but the changes were not significant. Rates of past year marijuana use in 2002 and 2003 were 30.3 and 28.2 percent for tenth graders and 36.2 and 34.9 percent for twelfth graders. NSDUH 2002 data show that the rates of past year marijuana use for adolescents aged 12 to 13, 14 to 15, and 16 to 17 were 3.1, 15.7, and 29.0 percent, respectively.

PRIDE data reveal overall increases in student marijuana use between the 2001–2002 and 2002–2003 school years, when past year use increased significantly for both senior high (29.4% to 30.0%) and junior high students (8.3% to 11.7%). For twelfth graders, however, past year marijuana use was relatively stable in those school years at 35.7 and 35.5 percent, respectively, thus continuing the lowest annual rate of marijuana use indicated by PRIDE for twelfth graders since the 1994–1995 school year.

An estimated 2.6 million persons used marijuana for the first time in 2001, the latest year for which NSDUH incidence data are available, and the number of marijuana initiates has been similar since 1995. Such consistently large numbers of new users over time suggest that current high levels of marijuana use will not greatly diminish. However, increases or relative stability in the perception of risk or harm associated with marijuana use suggest that use may continue a downward trend in the near term, particularly among young people. For example, the rate of perceived harmfulness in smoking marijuana regularly increased significantly from 2002 to 2003 for eighth (71.7% and 74.2%) and tenth graders (60.8% and 63.9%), according to MTF, and was relatively stable during those years for twelfth graders. In addition, PATS data indicate that the percentage of teens aged 12 to 17 reporting that they believe there is great risk in using marijuana regularly fluctuated between 58 and 60 percent from 2000 to 2002.

The consequences of marijuana use as evidenced in ED visits and treatment admissions continue to rise; however, increases in recent years have not been significant. The estimated number of ED mentions for marijuana increased from 110,512 in 2001 to 119,472 in 2002, accounting for less than 10 percent of all ED drug mentions in both years. In three DAWN cities marijuana mentions increased significantly between 2001 and 2002: Newark, Miami, and Baltimore. Mentions decreased significantly in four others: Dallas, San Francisco, Chicago, and Seattle. San Francisco and Seattle had been sites of significant increases the previous 2 years. In 2002 the rate of marijuana-related ED mentions per 100,000 population was 47 nationwide. DAWN cities with the highest rates were Philadelphia (150 per 100,000), Detroit (146), and St. Louis (124). Philadelphia and Detroit have had the highest rates of marijuana mentions since 1998.

The number of admissions to publicly funded treatment facilities reporting marijuana as a primary substance increased from 231,358 in 1999 to 236,638 in 2000, accounting for approximately 14 and 15 percent, respectively, of total treatment admissions in those years. As has been typical in previous years, most marijuana-related admissions in 2000 involved male (75.9%) and white patients (56.6%), and marijuana accounted for most treatment admissions of patients aged 15 to 19 (53.4%) and those under 15 (54.3%). Again reflecting no notable change from previous years, most admissions reporting marijuana as a primary substance reported also abusing other substances (66.8%), and most were referred to treatment through the criminal justice system (56.4%).

Within the criminal justice system, marijuana is the illicit drug for which male arrestees most often test positive. The median percentage of males testing positive for marijuana was 41.5 percent in 2002, and more than half (52.8%) of male arrestees reported using marijuana in the past year.

## Production

The amount of marijuana produced domestically, although currently not quantified, is insufficient to meet the high demand for the drug in the United States. Consequently, drug markets throughout the country are supplied with marijuana produced domestically and in foreign source areas.

### Domestic Production

Domestic cannabis cultivation occurs throughout the country and ranges from a few plants grown for personal use to thousands mass-cultivated by organized criminal groups, from outdoor plots to indoor operations, and from computerized hydroponics to organic grows.

Small-scale operations in cities and smaller towns and communities across the country produce marijuana, in immeasurable amounts, that helps fill demand in localized drug markets or within peer distribution networks. Larger amounts of marijuana sufficient to supply high-volume drug markets for state, regional, or national distribution are produced on private and public lands in many areas of the country as well. Nonetheless, law enforcement reporting and eradication data suggest that California, Appalachia (Kentucky and Tennessee), Hawaii and, to a somewhat lesser extent, the Pacific Northwest (Washington and Oregon) are the primary domestic marijuana source areas.

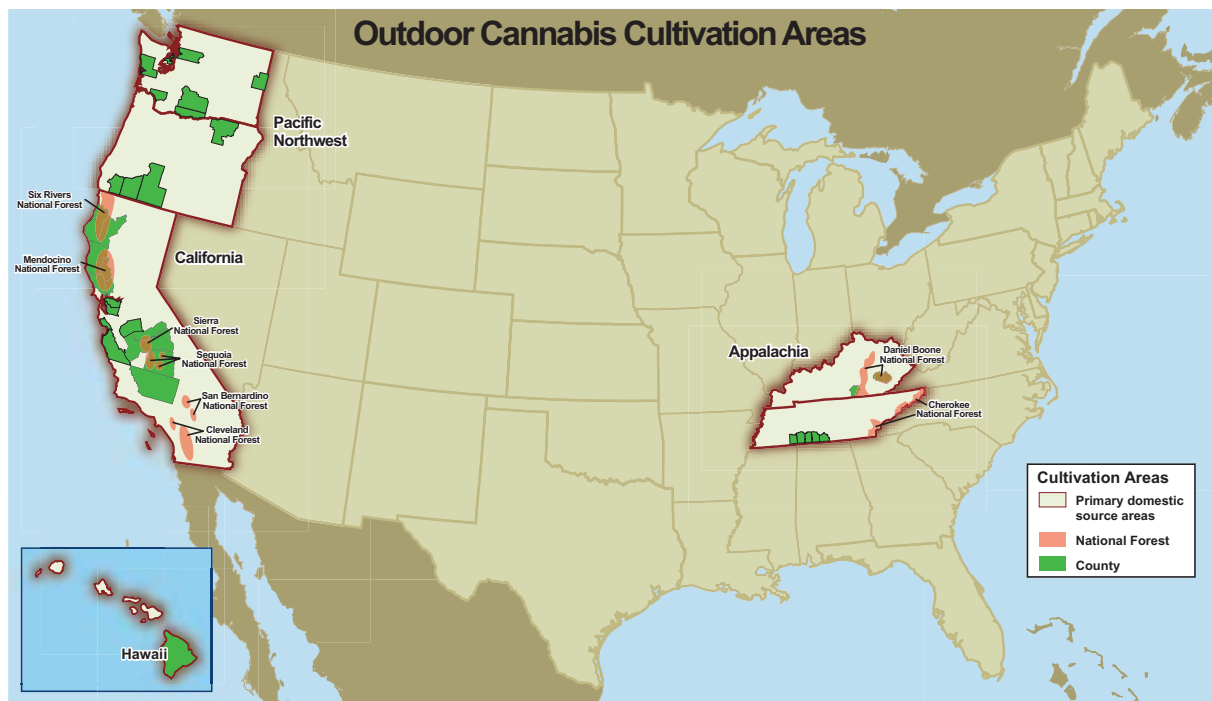


Figure 10.

DEA's Domestic Cannabis Eradication and Suppression Program (DCE/SP), which maintains statistics for cannabis eradication efforts undertaken by federal, state, and local agencies under the auspices of DCE/SP, reports the nationwide eradication of 3,341,840 outdoor- and indoor-cultivated cannabis plants in 2002, up from 3,304,760 plants

in 2001. Most plants eradicated—more than 90 percent in both years—were from outdoor plots. Outdoor cannabis cultivation occurs in every U.S. state and territory including on public lands; however, it appears to be of particular concern in California, Hawaii, Kentucky, and Tennessee. These states accounted for approximately



80 percent of all outdoor-cultivated plants eradicated under the DCE/SP in 2001 and 2002.

California is likely the leading domestic marijuana source area. The state solely accounted for more than one-third of outdoor cannabis plants eradicated under the DCE/SP program in 2001 (1,086,809 of 3,068,632) and 2002 (1,267,771 of 3,128,800). Humboldt, Mendocino, and Trinity Counties in northern California traditionally have been areas of high cultivation, typically of sinsemilla. The DEA San Francisco Field Division, Northern California and Central Valley HIDTAs, and state and local law enforcement agencies also identify Alameda, Contra Costa, Fresno, Kern, Lake, Madera, Merced, Monterey, Napa, Santa Cruz, Sonoma, and Tulare Counties as some other

areas in which considerable cultivation has occurred in recent years. California also accounted for more than two-thirds of cannabis plants eradicated from NFS lands in 2001 (495,536 of 719,985) and 2002 (420,866 of 597,797). According to the USFS, 6 of the 10 leading national forests for plant eradication in 2001 and 8 of 10 in 2002 were in California, stretching from Cleveland National Forest near San Diego to Six Rivers National Forest near the Oregon border. Large cannabis grow sites on public lands appear to be most common in California; however, large grow sites also are found in many other states, including states that are not considered primary domestic marijuana production areas.

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### **Cannabis Cultivation on Public Lands**

On July 18, 2003, officials from the Salt Lake County Sheriff's Office and the USFS reported seizing more than 8,700 cannabis plants in the Mt. Olympus Wilderness Area of the Wasatch-Cache National Forest. The plants were discovered by a hiker who noticed an irrigation pipe leading to the grow site. The hiker notified USFS officers who, along with deputies from the Salt Lake County Sheriff's Office, searched the area and found a campsite, four males, two 144-square-foot, mesh-covered nurseries containing small potted cannabis plants and a 6,000-square-foot plot containing cannabis plants at various stages of growth. The officers also discovered a gravity drip-feed system that the cultivators were using to irrigate the site from a natural stream located more than one-quarter mile away. As the officers approached the site, the four suspects fled into the dense forest and evaded apprehension. Several days later, USFS officers arrested one of the suspected cultivators—a Mexican national—after identifying him while he was walking on a road approximately 4 miles from the cultivation site. He was charged with manufacture of a controlled substance by cultivation and aiding and abetting. The three other suspects remain at large.

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The Appalachian states of Kentucky and Tennessee are a significant domestic marijuana source area. Combined, these two states accounted for close to 30 percent of outdoor cannabis plants eradicated under the DCE/SP program in 2001 (891,755 of 3,068,632) and 2002 (858,868 of 3,128,800). In both years eradication numbers for Tennessee surpassed those of Kentucky. Marijuana production is a chief concern in the more than 50 Appalachia HIDTA-designated counties in the two states. Some other areas of considerable cultivation specifically identified by the Appalachia HIDTA and state and local law enforcement agencies include Clay, Leslie, and Wayne Counties in Kentucky and Giles, Hardin, Lawrence, Lincoln, and Wayne Counties in Tennessee. Much

of the cultivation in Appalachia occurs on public land. At one time the site of the highest cannabis eradication on NFS land, Kentucky's Daniel Boone National Forest has, in recent years, ranked second to Cleveland National Forest in California. Nonetheless, annual cannabis eradication for the Daniel Boone National Forest outstrips that of most states (over 100,000 plants in both 2001 and 2002). The forest covers land in 22 counties in Kentucky, 15 of which are HIDTA-designated.

Hawaii is a leading source of high potency marijuana, according to the DEA Los Angeles Division. Hawaii accounted for approximately 14 percent of outdoor cannabis plants eradicated nationwide in 2001 (435,475 of 3,068,632) and 14 percent in 2002 (435,475 of 3,128,800). The

Hawaii HIDTA reports that cannabis is cultivated in each county, typically on the islands' eastern sides, but notes that most cultivation occurs in Hawaii County, which accounted for approximately 65 percent of the cannabis plants eradicated in the state in 2002. An estimated 90 percent of cannabis cultivation in Hawaii takes place on state-owned land except in Maui County, where estimates suggest that cultivation operations are split evenly between state and private land.

Eradication numbers for the Pacific Northwest states of Washington and Oregon, even combined, are considerably lower than for the other primary domestic source areas. Nonetheless, these states constitute a primary domestic source area because the quality of marijuana produced in the Pacific Northwest—from both outdoor and indoor cannabis cultivation—is high (see Text Box, Highest Recorded THC Level). The DEA Seattle Field Division reports that indoor cultivation is widespread throughout the area, and DCE/SP reported eradicating more indoor plants (31,063) than outdoor plants (26,111) in Washington and Oregon in 2001. In 2002, however, DCE/SP eradicated 35,654 indoor cannabis plants compared with 54,963 outdoor plants. Contributing to the marked increase in outdoor eradication were several uncharacteristic seizures of multithousand-plant plots in 2002. DEA Seattle further notes that they are beginning to find large outdoor plots tended by Mexican cultivators in the area, although outdoor cannabis cultivation remains less prevalent than indoor cultivation. Much of the cultivation in the Pacific Northwest appears to be concentrated in western Washington and in southern Oregon. Reporting from the Northwest HIDTA and state and local law enforcement agencies indicates that Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Kitsap, Klickitat, Snohomish, Spokane, and Yakima Counties in Washington and Jackson, Josephine, Klamath, and Umatilla Counties in Oregon are areas of considerable cultivation.

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### Highest Recorded THC Level From Seized Marijuana

A 1997 seizure by the Oregon State Police in Multnomah County accounts for the highest concentration of THC ever found in a sample analyzed by the Potency Monitoring Project. The marijuana, seized from an indoor hydroponic operation, tested at 33.12 percent.

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The more clandestine nature of indoor cultivation compared with outdoor cultivation—no matter how remote the plot—makes assessing the magnitude of indoor cultivation difficult. Most DEA Field Divisions and HIDTAs report some level of indoor cultivation in their areas, and several report increases. Increasing indoor cultivation was noted in at least some of the areas covered by DEA Field Divisions in Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles, and Seattle and by the Central Florida, Midwest, Nevada, New England, Rocky Mountain, and South Florida HIDTAs. Pulse Check sources reported the presence of indoor and outdoor cultivation about equally in 2002. In addition, NDTs 2003 data indicate that 73.1 percent of state and local law enforcement agencies nationwide report the presence of indoor cultivation in their areas, similar to the percentage reporting outdoor cultivation (74.0%). These percentages are also similar to those reported in the 2002 survey for indoor (73.8%) and outdoor cultivation (74.7%).

Indoor-cultivated cannabis plants account for far less eradication under the DCE/SP, less than 10 percent in 2001 and 2002. While indoor cultivation occurs throughout the country, it is of particular concern in California, Washington, and Florida. These three states led indoor eradication in 2000 and 2001, accounting for more than half of nationwide indoor eradication in those years. California and Washington led again in 2002 with 59,099 and 22,649 indoor plants seized, respectively; however, indoor eradication in Texas (20,463) surpassed that in Florida (18,348) and numbers for Michigan (16,496) and Oregon (13,005) rose to near Florida's level.

As with marijuana users, producers are of wide-ranging age, both genders, and diverse origin or race. Producers of domestic marijuana typically are residents of the area in which the cultivation operations take place and, as such, usually reflect the demographic makeup of that area. In Appalachia, for example, many marijuana producers are longtime residents of the area, mostly Caucasians, who run family-based, vertical operations (controlling cultivation through distribution) or who deal with a broker as part of a loose confederation, or cooperative, with other marijuana producers. In Hawaii and the Pacific Northwest, most marijuana producers are local independent cultivators, typically Pacific Islanders and Caucasians, respectively. Many marijuana producers in California, particularly in the northern part of the state, are longtime residents who run family-based operations or deal with brokers as part of a confederation of local cultivators. In other areas of California, indoor marijuana producers generally are local independent cultivators, while members of or persons associated with Mexican DTOs often run large outdoor cultivation operations.

### **Foreign Production**

In addition to domestic marijuana, drug markets throughout the United States are supplied with significant quantities of foreign-produced marijuana, primarily from Mexico but also from Canada, Colombia, and Jamaica. Available data

### **Transportation**

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The transportation of both foreign-produced and domestically produced marijuana occurs regularly and by many modes and routes. Given that two of the primary foreign sources, Mexico and Canada, share a land border with the United States, most smuggling of the drug into the country occurs overland. To a lesser extent, foreign-produced marijuana is smuggled via sea and air; these methods typically involve marijuana transported through the Caribbean and Atlantic, primarily from Colombia and Jamaica. Modes of transportation used to smuggle marijuana across

indicate that Mexico is the source of the vast majority of foreign-produced marijuana. Accepted interagency estimates indicate that net marijuana production for Mexico in 2002 was 7,900 metric tons, up from 7,400 in 2001. Production estimates for the other three countries, however, are not current. Canada is the source of considerable and increasing amounts of marijuana, typically high potency sinsemilla, available in U.S. drug markets; however, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) has estimated marijuana production in Canada at 800 metric tons annually since 1998. The INCSR has reported estimated marijuana production in Colombia at 4,150 metric tons since 1996, and the last marijuana production estimate reported in the INCSR for Jamaica was 214 metric tons in 1997.

In Mexico, much of the cannabis cultivation occurs along the western Sierra Madre Mountains in Chihuahua, Sinaloa, and Durango and farther south in Michoacán and Guerrero. The principal cultivation area in Canada is British Columbia, particularly the province's Lower Mainland; however, cultivation has been increasing markedly in Ontario and Québec. The traditional areas for cannabis cultivation in Colombia include the Sierra Nevada and Perijá Mountains, although cultivation likely occurs throughout the country. Cannabis typically is cultivated in remote mountainous or swampy areas throughout Jamaica.

U.S. borders include private vehicles, commercial trucks, mail services, trains, buses, tunnels, horses, and backpackers, as well as commercial and private vessels and aircraft. Transportation within the United States, including from domestic marijuana source areas, occurs mostly overland as well, primarily in commercial and private vehicles but also on trains and buses. Commercial and private aircraft and watercraft also are used, as are mail services, which often involve one or more of the transportation modes already mentioned.

Marijuana transporters are numerous and diverse. Mexican DTOs and criminal groups control marijuana smuggling from Mexico and, within the United States, they control transportation of the wholesale marijuana they produce both in Mexico and in this country. Canada-based OMGs and Asian criminal groups control much of the marijuana smuggling from Canada. Colombian DTOs control the transportation of bulk maritime shipments of marijuana from Colombia's coastal regions to the United States via the Caribbean; they also transport marijuana by maritime conveyances to Mexico for smuggling across the border into the United States. Jamaican criminal groups smuggle marijuana produced in Jamaica as well as that produced in Colombia. These organized groups also transport marijuana within the United States to varying extents and, at times, work together. Other transporters within the country include local independent growers and dealers, U.S.-based OMGs, street gangs, and criminal groups. Marijuana transporters range from teenagers to senior citizens, are males and females, and of diverse origin or race.

Seizure data indicate that most foreign-produced marijuana smuggled into the United States is transported overland across the U.S.–Mexico border, and interagency estimates suggest that most Mexico-produced marijuana is destined for the United States. But to what extent the marijuana smuggled across the border is produced in Mexico—or in other countries and transported through Mexico—cannot be conclusively determined, although most is likely Mexico-produced. What is known is that almost 98 percent of the marijuana seized at all land POEs in 2002 was seized at POEs along the U.S.–Mexico border and that more than 20 POEs along this border accounted for seizures of at least 1,000 kilograms (see Table 1.)

With 88,736 kilograms of marijuana seized in 2002, El Paso accounted for the most marijuana seized at any POE as it did in 2001 (104,257 kg), according to EPIC data. Laredo, the next most prolific POE in 2002, accounted for marijuana seizures of 38,692 kilograms, up from 32,380 kilograms in 2001. The POEs at San Ysidro, Otay

Mesa, and Calexico in California followed the two Texas POEs; marijuana seizures at these California POEs generally have declined over the last few years. Amounts seized in 2002 were 36,176 kilograms at San Ysidro, 35,546 kilograms at Otay Mesa, and 16,477 kilograms at Calexico. Amounts seized at these POEs in 2001 were 59,073 kilograms, 53,303 kilograms, and 54,353 kilograms, respectively.

**Table 1: POEs Along U.S.–Mexico Border With Marijuana Seizures of 1,000+ Kilograms, 2002**

	POE	Kilograms
<b>Texas</b>	El Paso	88,736
	Laredo	38,692
	Pharr	3,716
	Brownsville	3,701
	Hidalgo	3,449
	Eagle Pass	2,240
	Fabens	2,041
	Del Rio	1,557
	Fort Hancock	1,138
<b>California</b>	Presidio	1,130
	San Ysidro	36,176
	Otay Mesa	35,546
	Calexico	16,477
<b>Arizona</b>	Tecate	9,724
	Nogales	9,342
	Douglas	6,772
	Lukeville	2,043
	San Luis	1,702
	Naco	1,111
<b>New Mexico</b>	Santa Teresa	5,887
	Columbus	4,170

Source: El Paso Intelligence Center.

Marijuana smuggled across the U.S.–Mexico border, through POEs or between POEs, is transported throughout the United States. Some destinations for marijuana shipments smuggled through the El Paso and Laredo POEs consistently identified in 2002 EPIC data are Houston,

Oklahoma City, San Antonio, Washington, D.C., the Atlanta area (including Decatur and Norcross), and smaller cities near Boston (including Lawrence, Lowell, Methuen, Wakefield, Worcester, and Providence). The San Ysidro, Otay Mesa, and Calexico POEs are all near San Diego. Areas consistently identified in EPIC data as destinations for marijuana shipments originating in San Diego in 2002 include Baltimore, central Florida (including Ocala, Orlando, and Tampa), the Newark-New York City area (including East Orange, Irvington, and Paterson), Philadelphia, and St. Louis. Primary market areas supplied with marijuana smuggled across the U.S.–Mexico border include Chicago, Dallas/Houston, Los Angeles/San Diego, Miami, New York, Phoenix/Tucson, and Seattle.

Seizure data clearly show that the smuggling of marijuana through POEs is significant. Of equal if not greater concern, however, is smuggling between POEs, particularly along the Texas–Mexico border. According to EPIC data, West Texas counties accounted for 27,204 and 19,193 kilograms of marijuana seized between POEs in 2001 and 2002, respectively. El Paso (13,640 kg and 7,967 kg) and Hudspeth Counties (10,465 kg and 7,511 kg) accounted for the highest seizure totals in West Texas in both years. South Texas counties accounted for 104,920 and 101,351 kilograms of marijuana seized between POEs in 2001 and 2002; Starr (30,994 kg and 32,007 kg) and Hidalgo Counties (28,059 kg and 20,325 kg) accounted for the most seizures between POEs of marijuana in South Texas in 2001 and 2002.

Areas along the Texas–Mexico border identified in law enforcement reporting as especially active include areas between El Paso and Fabens, at Big Bend National Park, and between Laredo and Brownsville. Smuggling across the Rio Grande is facilitated at these areas by highway access on both sides of the border and, in the case of Big Bend, the remoteness of large public lands. Both the USFS and U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI) report that traffickers commonly use public lands adjacent to the U.S.–Mexico border, such as Big Bend (which also has been the site of several

large outdoor cannabis plots) or the Coronado National Monument in Arizona, to smuggle marijuana into the United States. The DOI reports that marijuana is the illicit drug most frequently smuggled overland through federally managed lands from Mexico to the United States. Other drugs include cocaine, heroin, and methamphetamine.

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### **Marijuana Smuggling Between POEs Along the U.S.–Mexico Border**

Texas usually accounts for more marijuana seized between POEs than the other Southwest Border states. In 2002, however, amounts seized between POEs dropped in Texas from 132,125 kilograms of marijuana in 2001 to 120,544 kilograms in 2002. At the same time marijuana seizures between POEs in Arizona increased from 109,693 to 126,473 kilograms. In New Mexico and California, amounts seized between POEs in 2001 and 2002 ranged from just under 9,000 (CA) to almost 11,000 kilograms (NM) of marijuana.

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Marijuana also is smuggled into the United States overland across the U.S.–Canada border. Some estimates have suggested that over half the marijuana produced in British Columbia— notwithstanding that produced in Ontario, Quebec, and other provinces—is smuggled across the border, but there is no accepted interagency estimate as to exactly what percentage of Canada-produced marijuana is smuggled into the United States. The RCMP does report, however, that marijuana smuggling across the border is increasing. The Washington-British Columbia border remains the most active area for cross-border smuggling, but as cultivation has increased in eastern provinces, smuggling activities have intensified in the Great Lakes area, particularly in Michigan, and in New York and New England.

EPIC seizure data indicate that Washington and New York States accounted for most of the marijuana seized at POEs along the U.S.–Canada border in 2002. The Blaine POE in Washington has been the most prolific along the U.S.–Canada border regarding marijuana seizures and again led with 2,063 kilograms seized at the POE in 2002.

In the entire Blaine area (including seizures at and between land POEs as well as maritime and air seizures) approximately 13,000 pounds of marijuana were seized in FY2002, according to the U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP). The Sumas POE, also in Washington, was second to Blaine for seizures at POEs, with 1,343 kilograms, and in New York, the Champlain POE accounted for the third highest total with 1,023 kilograms. Marijuana seizures at POEs also occurred at Alexandria Bay (NY), Sweetgrass (MT), Oroville and Lynden (WA), Highgate Springs and Derby Line (VT), and Detroit.

Marijuana smuggled into the United States across the U.S.–Canada border, through POEs or at various points between POEs, is transported to many areas of the country in addition to markets in border states. The DEA Seattle Field Division reports that BC Bud (a term commonly used to refer to sinsemilla produced in Canada) has transited its area en route to Kansas and South Dakota. The Division further notes that BC Bud is transported to California either to trade for cocaine or to sell, after which the proceeds are used to buy cocaine. The DEA Detroit Field Division reports a sharp increase in the amount of marijuana smuggled from Canada into Detroit. The DEA Field Division in Boston reports that marijuana smuggled from Montreal into Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont is further transported to Massachusetts, New York, and Virginia. Reporting from the Oregon HIDTA indicates that large quantities of BC Bud are transported to Multnomah County monthly, and the Rocky Mountain HIDTA reports that BC Bud is increasingly available in Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming. Primary market areas that have been supplied with marijuana smuggled across the U.S.–Canada border include Chicago, Los Angeles/San Diego, Miami, New York, Phoenix/Tucson, and Seattle.

Marijuana smuggled into the United States via maritime and air conveyances, primarily from Colombia and Jamaica, is seized at various points along the U.S. coastline and at many airports; however, the largest seizures consistently occur at Miami and New York. The POEs accounting for the largest amounts of marijuana seized from

commercial vessels in 2002 were Miami (4,178 kg), Los Angeles (1,624 kg), and Charleston (1,451 kg), followed by two New Jersey ports at Gloucester City (1,434 kg) and Port Elizabeth (1,346 kg). Miami typically leads all ports in marijuana seized from commercial vessels; however, the amount seized in 2002 was down significantly from 2001 (17,996 kg). Commercial vessel marijuana seizures in Charleston have ranked third over the past few years. The POE accounting for the largest marijuana seizures from commercial air carriers in 2002 was New York, with 2,455 kilograms seized. Other marijuana seizure amounts from commercial air carriers in that year were significantly less, ranging from 40 kilograms to 107 kilograms total. Marijuana smuggled by maritime and air conveyances through and between POEs in the eastern United States supplies drug markets primarily in the eastern half of the country. Primary market areas supplied with marijuana smuggled into the eastern United States (including the Gulf Coast) typically include Houston, Miami, and New York.

The proliferation of cannabis cultivation operations throughout the country equates to immeasurable amounts of marijuana supplying local markets; however, some marijuana produced in the United States is intended for transportation to markets farther from cultivation sites. Domestic source areas such as California, Appalachia, Hawaii, and the Pacific Northwest produce marijuana in amounts sufficient to supply markets for state, regional, and national distribution. Primary market areas supplied with domestic marijuana include Chicago, Dallas/Houston, Los Angeles/San Diego, Miami, New York, Phoenix/Tucson, and Seattle.

Traffickers primarily transport marijuana produced in California overland. Interstate 5 runs the length of California from Canada to Mexico through markets such as Seattle, Portland, and Los Angeles and connects with Interstates 80, 40, and 10 to facilitate eastward transportation. US 101 parallels I-5 and runs through Humboldt, Mendocino, and Trinity Counties—a high marijuana production area. According to the DEA San Francisco Field Division, US 101 is a principal route for

transporting domestically produced marijuana. The Central California HIDTA reports that marijuana produced in California often is hidden in duffel bags and transported from cultivation sites at night by private vehicle. DEA San Francisco further identifies San Francisco International Airport as a transshipment point for the high-grade marijuana produced in northern California.

Some of the marijuana produced in Appalachia is transported to markets in states outside the area, primarily via private and commercial vehicles on the interstate system, although transportation via air cargo and mail services occurs as well. Main routes in Kentucky and Tennessee include Interstates 40, 75, and 65, which connect Appalachia to the southwestern United States and north to markets such as Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago. Hubs for several mail services are located at airports in Kentucky and Tennessee. Reporting from the Appalachia HIDTA and EPIC seizure statistics indicate that shipments of marijuana originating in either Kentucky or Tennessee have been seized in California, Illinois, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Washington, D.C.

Airports and maritime ports are the focal points for drug transportation in Hawaii. The Honolulu Police Department estimates that 85 to 90 percent of all drug seizures occur at Honolulu International Airport through passenger and package interdiction. Honolulu is also the principal POE for maritime cargo shipped to and from Hawaii. Most cargo is transported through containerized shipping, and various cargo lines operate between

Hawaii and the West Coast, primarily Los Angeles and San Francisco. According to the Hawaii HIDTA, local independent traffickers and, to a lesser extent, Mexican DTOs transport some of the marijuana produced in Hawaii to the U.S. mainland (primarily to or through California), Canada, and Mexico.

A principal route for transporting marijuana from the Pacific Northwest is I-5, which runs south through California as well as connects with Interstates 90 and 84 to facilitate eastward transportation. Reporting from law enforcement in Colorado, Montana, Utah, and Wyoming frequently identifies Washington (Seattle) and Oregon (Portland) as sources of high-grade marijuana seized in their areas, although much of this marijuana is believed to be en route to markets farther east.

Attempting to track the transportation of marijuana from source to market is, at best, difficult without benefit of an operational marijuana signature (source identification) program. For example, it is unlikely that all the marijuana seized at the U.S.–Mexico border is produced in Mexico, but currently there is no way to estimate the quantity of marijuana produced in other countries, such as Colombia, that is transported through Mexico. Likewise, marijuana listed in seizure data as originating in a domestic source area, such as California, is not necessarily produced there. Marijuana is transported via routes and cities not identified in this report, and quantities are distributed in cities and towns located en route to destinations that are identified.

## Distribution

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Marijuana distribution is commonplace in cities and smaller towns and communities across the country, and the domestic marijuana market overall is strong and stable. Throughout the United States a wide range of organizations, groups, gangs, and independent dealers transport—and distribute—marijuana. Often the distinction between transporter and distributor is blurred. Many distributors travel from their home communities to primary markets, such as Houston and

Phoenix, to markets on heavily trafficked routes, such as Kansas City and Oklahoma City, or to domestic sources such as California and Kentucky to purchase marijuana that they then transport to and distribute in their local areas.

Mexican DTOs and criminal groups control the transportation and wholesale distribution of most foreign-produced marijuana and the marijuana they produce in the United States; however, their influence becomes diluted at lower levels, where

distributors typically reflect the demographic makeup of the local area. Domestic cannabis cultivators are the primary wholesale, midlevel, and retail distributors of the marijuana they produce. Other marijuana distributors include local independent dealers and organized groups such as street gangs and OMGs. NDTs 2003 data indicate that 32.9 percent of state and local law enforcement agencies nationwide report that the level of street gang involvement in marijuana distribution is high or moderate, while 14.1 percent report high or moderate involvement of OMGs. Marijuana distributors most often range in age from those in their teens to those in their fifties. Marijuana distributors are more often male than female, and they are of diverse origin or race.

### Primary Market Areas

Primary market areas identified for marijuana include Chicago, Dallas/Houston, Los Angeles/San Diego, Miami, New York, Phoenix/Tucson, and Seattle. These were determined based on the role they play in the national-level distribution of wholesale marijuana. Examining these selected markets also helps illustrate the domestic distribution of marijuana from different source areas. Use was not considered in determining marijuana primary market areas for two reasons: marijuana use is common throughout the country and across many demographics, and marijuana is commonly used sequentially or concurrently with other illicit drugs, thus clouding analysis of the consequences of marijuana use alone. Dallas/Houston, Los Angeles/San Diego, and Phoenix/Tucson are combined because the geographic areas often share common drug points of entry, interconnected local drug markets, and drug distribution routes.

A significant market for marijuana distribution likely to emerge as a primary market area in the future is Atlanta. Denver is a significant market for the distribution of marijuana but on a lesser scale than Atlanta. North and South Carolina, collectively, appear to have been a more frequent destination for marijuana shipments over the past year; however, whether this pattern will continue and to what extent marijuana is distributed from this area is uncertain at this time.

**Chicago.** Most of the marijuana available in Chicago is smuggled from Mexico and transported via southwestern states. Transportation occurs primarily by tractor-trailers, private vehicles, and mail services and, in fact, the Chicago HIDTA reports an increase in marijuana seized from parcels originating in Mexico. In addition, Chicago-based distributors travel to the Southwest Border area to purchase marijuana at a lower price, returning to sell the marijuana in the Chicago market and realizing a higher profit. Approximately half the bulk marijuana transported to the Chicago area is believed to be destined for other markets, typically other cities in Illinois and in Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin including Indianapolis, Detroit, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Cincinnati, and Milwaukee. Conversely, local independent dealers from outlying markets travel to Chicago to purchase marijuana for sale in their home communities. Transportation from Chicago is usually by private vehicle, most likely via Interstates 55, 57, 65, 74, 80, and 94, and by mail services.

Mexican DTOs and criminal groups are the principal transporters to and wholesale distributors in Chicago; a representative of the organization or group usually will direct midlevel dealers to the appropriate warehouse in the Chicago area to pick up supplies. Street gangs, particularly Gangster Disciples, Vice Lords, and Latin Kings, are the principal retail distributors. Sales typically take place on the street or, less overtly, in alleys, stairwells, and private residences as well as from vehicles. Gangster Disciples and Vice Lords control distribution in the West and South Sides of Chicago where most open-air drug markets are located. Local independent dealers cultivate limited quantities of cannabis in the metropolitan area and distribute marijuana at the retail level as well. According to the Chicago HIDTA, Latin Kings also cultivates cannabis locally.

**Dallas/Houston.** Most of the marijuana available in both cities is smuggled from Mexico by various methods, including tractor-trailers, private vehicles, aircraft, buses, trains, and mail services. Mexican DTOs and criminal groups often ship marijuana east to Dallas from Mexico via El Paso



or from southern California. They also often use a northbound route from Mexico via McAllen,

Pharr, and Laredo. This northbound route also facilitates marijuana transportation to Houston.



Figure 11.

Much of the marijuana transported to Dallas/Houston is destined for markets throughout the West Central, Great Lakes, and Northeast/Mid-Atlantic regions; however, transportation to markets in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and Florida has become more frequent. Local independent dealers in these states often travel to Houston to purchase marijuana for resale in their home communities. Transportation from Dallas/Houston is primarily by vehicle, and frequently used routes are likely Interstates 10, 20, 30, 35, and US 59.

Mexican DTOs and criminal groups are also the primary marijuana wholesalers in Dallas/Houston. While Mexican criminal groups also distribute at the retail level in both cities, several other distributors are active, and no single group dominates. In Dallas, retail marijuana distributors include Hispanic street gangs such as Mara Salvatrucha and Latin Kings, African American gangs such as Rolling 60's Bloods and Hoover Crips, prison gangs such as Mexikanemi and Texas Syndicate, and local independent dealers. In Houston, street gangs—particularly Gangster

Disciples, Latin Kings, and Vice Lords—prison gangs, and local independent dealers are active at the retail level. According to the DEA Dallas Field Division, there is considerable indoor cannabis cultivation in the Greater Dallas area, and the North Texas HIDTA reports the involvement of some Asian criminal groups in hydroponic cultivation operations in Dallas. Cannabis cultivation in Houston is ongoing but relatively limited.

**Los Angeles/San Diego.** Mexican and domestic marijuana are readily available in both cities, although Mexican marijuana is probably the more prevalent type. Mexican DTOs and criminal groups continue to smuggle significant quantities of marijuana produced in Mexico across the border, primarily overland in vehicles with hidden compartments. Nonetheless, decreases in overall marijuana seizures in San Diego and Imperial Counties and in the number of incidents involving backpackers smuggling marijuana appear to be concurrent with reports of rising demand for higher potency domestic marijuana. Domestic marijuana is produced from outdoor and indoor cannabis cultivation operations in and around Los Angeles/San

Diego such as in Los Angeles, San Diego, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties and on NFS land. BC Bud also is available and is transported primarily overland from Canada via I-5.

Bulk marijuana shipments typically are delivered to stash locations where they are divided and repackaged for distribution or, in San Diego, temporarily stored before being transported to Los Angeles. Much of the marijuana transported to Los Angeles/San Diego from Mexico, and likely some of the local domestic marijuana, is destined for other drug markets. Marijuana shipments originating in Los Angeles are transported by vehicle, mail services, couriers on commercial flights, and air cargo. Frequent destinations of this marijuana include the New York City area, the Baltimore-Washington, D.C., area, and San Juan (PR), as well as markets in Florida, Georgia, Illinois, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee. Marijuana shipments originating in San Diego appear to be transported most often by mail services, followed by overland vehicles and air carriers. Some frequent destinations of this marijuana include Baltimore, the Newark-New York City area, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and several cities in Florida. Likely overland routes include Interstates 8, 10, 15, and 40.

Mexican traffickers are the principal wholesale distributors of Mexico-produced marijuana in Los Angeles/San Diego; however, Jamaican traffickers also are active in transporting wholesale and midlevel marijuana from the area and, in Los Angeles, gangs sell marijuana at the wholesale level as well. In both cities Mexican and Caucasian cultivators are the primary producers of domestic marijuana outdoors, while indoor cultivation typically involves Caucasians. Asian traffickers are often the distributors of BC Bud. In Los Angeles, retail distributors include street gangs such as Bloods, Crips, 18th Street, and Mara Salvatrucha, as well as local independent dealers. In San Diego, retail distributors include local African American and Hispanic street gangs and local independent dealers. Local independent dealers in both cities also cultivate cannabis in small-scale operations.

**Miami.** Marijuana produced in Jamaica and Mexico, as well as that produced domestically, is available in Miami. Jamaican and Bahamian criminal groups control most marijuana transportation to Miami via commercial maritime and air conveyances and, to a lesser extent, via private vessels. Mexico-produced marijuana is transported primarily overland in commercial and private vehicles, usually via Texas. Indoor cannabis cultivation in the Miami-Dade area has increased in recent years to such an extent that limited quantities of the high potency marijuana produced locally have been transported to Georgia, the Carolinas, and the Bahamas. Other destinations for marijuana transported from Miami include New York City, Alabama, Illinois, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Virginia as well as smaller markets throughout Florida. Transportation methods frequently used from Miami are mail services and private vehicles. Main routes from Miami include Interstates 75 and 95.

Various criminal groups, gangs, and local independent dealers, including those of Jamaican, Mexican, Caucasian, and African American origin, distribute marijuana at the wholesale and retail levels in Miami. Distributors of the foreign-produced marijuana available are primarily Hispanic and African American. Cuban American criminal groups and independent cultivators often run local indoor cultivation operations and distribute the marijuana they produce. Indoor cultivation operations in Miami are sometimes set up in gated communities and in homes rented specifically for that purpose.

**New York.** Marijuana available in New York is transported from Mexico via southwestern states, from Jamaica and Colombia (often via Florida), from California, and from Canada. Transportation from all sources typically is by tractor-trailers, private vehicles, air and maritime conveyances, and mail services. The DEA New York Field Division reports, however, that parcel interdictions of marijuana have increased recently as have the number of incidents involving transportation by train and bus. Primary transporters of

marijuana from the U.S.–Mexico border include Mexican and Jamaican traffickers; from Florida, Jamaican and Colombian traffickers; and from California and Canada, various criminal groups and independent dealers. Marijuana shipments originating in New York have been transported to Connecticut, Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North and South Carolina, Pennsylvania, and Virginia as well as to smaller markets throughout the state. At the same time, some street gangs and local independent dealers travel to the city from markets upstate to purchase marijuana for distribution in their local areas. Main routes likely used to transport marijuana from New York include Interstates 78, 80, and 95.

Wholesale marijuana shipments transported to New York typically are delivered to stash locations, where they are divided and repackaged for midlevel and retail distribution. No single group dominates any distribution level. Jamaican criminal groups appear to be the most prominent; however, persons associated with traditional organized crime maintain a large share in marijuana trafficking in the city, and Mexican traffickers also play an active role in wholesale distribution. Jamaican criminal groups dominate midlevel distribution particularly in Manhattan and Brooklyn, areas identified as principal sources of marijuana in New York. Street gangs are the primary retail distributors particularly in Brooklyn (Bloods) and in New York City, Yonkers, and Nassau and Suffolk Counties (Latin Kings). Both in the city and in suburbs, local independent dealers, usually Caucasians, sell marijuana they produce locally or that they purchase on consignment from other dealers. OMGs distribute primarily in outlying areas.

Marijuana distribution in New York very often is associated with violence, and several shootings and homicides have been committed over distribution territories. Indoor and outdoor marijuana sales take place in apartments and small businesses, in parks and parking lots, and on street corners. Some local independent dealers operate call-and-deliver systems in certain areas.

**Phoenix/Tucson.** Most of the marijuana available in both cities is smuggled from Mexico.

Various quantities are smuggled into the United States in tractor-trailers and private vehicles, by horse and aircraft, and by backpackers. Much of the bulk marijuana seized along the Arizona–Mexico border is found as abandoned loads and cannot be linked to specific transportation modes or groups. Vehicles used to transport marijuana to Phoenix/Tucson often are driven from the border and left in parking lots where the marijuana is picked up or transferred to other vehicles, or they are driven to stash locations. Mexican and Jamaican DTOs and criminal groups are the principal marijuana transporters to Phoenix/Tucson. These traffickers also ship marijuana from the area; however, they also use Arizona-based groups who provide transportation services to large-scale traffickers. The availability of BC Bud is very limited. While some of this marijuana is transported to the area via the Pacific Northwest, some cultivators in Arizona market their domestically produced high potency marijuana as BC Bud.

Most of the marijuana transported to Phoenix/Tucson is destined for markets primarily in the West Central, Southeast, and Northeast/Mid-Atlantic regions. Marijuana shipments originating in Phoenix are transported primarily by vehicle but also by mail services, bus, and train. Frequent destinations include Chicago, Detroit, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Atlanta. Marijuana shipments originating in Tucson are transported primarily by vehicle and mail services. Frequent destinations include New York, Philadelphia, Miami, Washington, D.C., Ohio, Maryland, and New Jersey. Also, midlevel and retail marijuana distributors from across the state and country travel to Phoenix/Tucson to purchase supplies for distribution in their local areas or to arrange for transportation. Likely overland routes from Phoenix/Tucson include Interstates 8, 10, 17, and 40.

Mexican and Jamaican DTOs and criminal groups also are the principal wholesale distributors in both cities. Street gangs, such as Wetback Power Hispanic in Phoenix and Barrio Libre in Tucson, as well as local independent dealers control retail-level distribution. Cannabis is cultivated locally in Phoenix/Tucson but primarily for personal use only.

**Seattle.** Most of the marijuana available in Seattle is locally produced; however, BC Bud and Mexican marijuana is transported to and available in the Seattle area as well. Asian criminal groups, OMGs and, to a lesser extent, local independent dealers smuggle marijuana from Canada by commercial and private vehicles, aircraft and watercraft, and backpackers. Mexican criminal groups smuggle marijuana from Mexico via California and Oregon. According to the DEA Seattle Field Division, most BC Bud transits Seattle en route to other markets. Marijuana identified as originating in Seattle has been destined for such wide-ranging locations as Alaska, Hawaii, California, Florida, Minnesota, and Washington, D.C. Transportation of marijuana from Seattle occurs primarily by vehicle, and Interstates 5 and 90 are the main routes from the city.

Locally produced marijuana and BC Bud are by far the preferred types distributed in Seattle because of their higher potency. Local independent dealers, usually Caucasians, are the primary cultivators and wholesale distributors of locally produced marijuana. Caucasians, organized groups and independent dealers, are the primary wholesalers of BC Bud. Retail distributors of both these types include Caucasian, Asian, and African American independent dealers as well as street gangs. Mexican criminal groups distribute wholesale and retail Mexican marijuana. Other retail distributors of this type include local independent dealers and street gangs. Retail sales take place among known connections, in open-air markets, and sometimes via home delivery.

## Key Developments

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Texas POEs surpassed California POEs in marijuana seizures in 2002, reflecting a possible shift in either transportation routes or transportation methods used. The total weight seized at POEs in both states decreased between 2001 and 2002; however, between 2000 and 2002 the amount seized at California POEs decreased from 168,781 to 98,700 kilograms, while the amount seized at Texas POEs increased from 117,018 to 148,857 kilograms.

Maritime transportation of marijuana to the United States typically occurs via the Caribbean and Atlantic, and Miami and various ports along the East Coast usually record the highest amounts of marijuana seized from maritime conveyances, primarily commercial vessels. While this generally

was the case again in 2002 (see Transportation, page 44), seizure data for that year also suggest that marijuana shipments were transported through the Gulf of Mexico more frequently than in the past. According to FDSS data, the South Atlantic/Caribbean accounted for most of the marijuana seized at sea in 2002 with approximately 42 percent. At less than half, however, this proportion is considerably lower than in previous years given that the South Atlantic/Caribbean accounted for approximately 80 to 95 percent of the marijuana seized at sea from 1999 to 2001. In comparison, seizures in the Gulf of Mexico in 2002 represented approximately 24 percent of the marijuana seized at sea in that year, up considerably from approximately 3 percent or less from 1999 to 2001.

## Projections

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Marijuana will remain widely available and used in the United States, and the domestic market for marijuana will remain stable. Reporting from federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies, as well as investigation, arrest, and seizure data, indicates that overall availability is stable, and national-level substance abuse indicators suggest that current high levels of demand for the drug will not soon diminish. Furthermore, the transportation of marijuana from foreign and domestic sources and the subsequent distribution and sale of marijuana in U.S. drug markets are likely to continue with great regularity, fueled by both high demand and steady supplies.

Demand for high potency marijuana in particular also will continue, possibly fueling increased indoor cultivation. Such an increase is difficult to quantify because of the clandestine nature of

indoor cultivation. Nonetheless, the rising prevalence of high potency marijuana and law enforcement reports of increased indoor cultivation in many areas of the United States are suggestive of increases in both the demand for and production of high potency marijuana. Some cultivators and distributors will fill demand for better quality marijuana by producing more—and more potent—marijuana. Some users, too, unwilling to pay a distributor, likely will begin cultivating on their own. A wealth of information on cannabis cultivation already exists in magazine articles, in books, and on Internet web sites that offer advice and techniques as well as advertise seeds for sale. In addition, starter plants, or cuttings, are being sold in some drug markets, a practice particularly noted in areas covered by the DEA Seattle Field Division.

# National Drug Threat Assessment 2004



## Heroin

Heroin trafficking and abuse are significant threats to the country. Law enforcement reporting indicates that heroin remains readily available throughout most major metropolitan areas in the United States, and availability is increasing in many suburban and rural areas, particularly in the northeastern United States. Heroin from South America and Mexico is most prevalent in the United States, although lesser quantities of Southeast and Southwest Asian heroin are available.

The overall demand for heroin in the United States appears to be lower overall than for other major drugs of abuse such as cocaine, marijuana, methamphetamine, and MDMA, and the rates of use appear to be trending downward for most age groups. Estimates of worldwide heroin production increased considerably between 2001 and 2002, primarily because of increases in Afghanistan—a primary source of heroin destined for Europe. Heroin production estimates for South America and Mexico, however, decreased. Heroin typically is smuggled into the country carried by couriers on commercial flights from source and transit countries and hidden in private and commercial vehicles driven across the U.S.–Mexico and, to a lesser extent, U.S.–Canada borders. Heroin is smuggled into the country via maritime conveyances and mail services as well. Heroin is distributed throughout all major metropolitan areas in the country by a wide range of criminal groups, gangs, and independent dealers, and distribution is increasing in suburban and rural areas. The primary market areas for heroin are Chicago, Los Angeles, and New York and, on a smaller scale, Boston. Other significant heroin markets include Baltimore, Detroit, Miami, Newark, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Seattle, and Washington, D.C.

NDTS data indicate that 8.7 percent of state and local law enforcement agencies nationwide

identified heroin as their greatest threat. Regionally, more state and local law enforcement agencies in the northeastern part of the country identified heroin as the greatest threat than did those in other parts of the country. According to NDTS data, heroin was identified as the greatest drug threat by 28.5 percent of state and local law enforcement officials in the Northeast/Mid-Atlantic region, 5.2 percent in the Great Lakes region, 2.3 percent in the Southwest region, and less than 1.0 percent in the Pacific, Southeast, and West Central regions.

Heroin use is associated with serious health consequences. Heroin users typically report feeling a surge of pleasurable sensation, often referred to as a rush, shortly after administering the drug. After the initial effects, however, a user will be drowsy for several hours. The user's mental function is clouded by heroin's effect on the central nervous system. Cardiac function and breathing are slowed, sometimes to the point of death. Repeated heroin use may lead to collapsed veins, infections of the heart lining and valves, abscesses, bacterial infections, infectious diseases including HIV and hepatitis, and liver disease.

Heroin users typically are not violent; however, their overwhelming need to support their drug habits often leads them to engage in nonviolent criminal activity including prostitution, burglary, theft, and drug distribution. DTOs, criminal groups, and gangs that distribute heroin sometimes engage in violent activity. According to NDTS data, 4.6 percent of state and local law enforcement officials nationwide report that heroin is the drug that most contributes to violent crime in their areas. The data also show that 10.9 percent of state and local law enforcement officials report that heroin is the drug that most contributes to property crime in their areas.

## Availability

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Heroin is readily available throughout most major metropolitan areas in the United States and is becoming more available in many suburban and rural areas, particularly in the Northeast/Mid-Atlantic region of the country. The ready availability of heroin is evidenced by law enforcement reporting, an increasing amount of heroin seized, and high retail-level purity averages.

Estimates regarding the total amount of heroin available are inconclusive, largely because of unsubstantiated or unknown laboratory capacity and yield estimates in source areas and limitations in seizure data. However, in attempting to quantify the amount of heroin available in the United States, the interagency Heroin Availability Working Group established an estimated range in 2001 of 13 to 18 metric tons of pure heroin. This estimate is derived solely from consumption estimates, as supply-based data was determined to be too incomplete for use in estimating total availability.

According to NDTs data, 38.0 percent of state and local law enforcement officials nationwide reported heroin availability as moderate or high in their areas, an increase from 33.0 percent in 2002. Regionally, most state and local law enforcement officials in the Northeast/Mid-Atlantic region (68.1%) reported heroin availability as moderate or high, followed by those in the Pacific (54.3%), Southwest (39.1%), Great Lakes (31.6%), West Central (18.0%), and Southeast regions (16.4%).

Heroin from South America and Mexico are the most prevalent types available in the United States, with lesser amounts of Southeast and Southwest Asian heroin available. Regionally, South American heroin is the primary type of heroin available in the Northeast/Mid-Atlantic and Southeast regions, while Mexican heroin—primarily black tar and, to a lesser extent, brown powder—is the primary type available in the Pacific,

Southwest, and West Central regions. A predominant type is least evident in the Great Lakes region, where most of the heroin available is either South American or Asian in origin; lesser amounts of Mexican heroin are available as well.

Southeast or Southwest Asian heroin both are available to varying degrees in markets throughout the country. According to DEA's Domestic Monitor Program (DMP),<sup>17</sup> Southeast Asian heroin was purchased in Chicago and Dallas in 2001 and 2002. Southeast Asian heroin also is available in Baltimore, Detroit, Milwaukee, Newark, New York, and Washington, D.C., according to law enforcement reporting. Data from the DMP indicate that Southwest Asian heroin is available in Atlanta, Baltimore, Chicago, Detroit, New Orleans, and Washington, D.C.

South American heroin remains the predominant type of heroin analyzed under DEA's Heroin Signature Program (HSP).<sup>18</sup> In 2002, 80 percent of the heroin seized and analyzed under the HSP was of South American origin, followed by Southwest Asian (10%), Mexican (9%), and Southeast Asian (1%) heroin. In 2001, 56 percent of the heroin analyzed was of South American origin, 30 percent was of Mexican origin, 7 percent was of Southwest Asian origin, and 7 percent was of Southeast Asian origin.

OCDETF data indicate that investigations and indictments for heroin-related offenses have remained relatively stable over the past year. Overall, heroin was involved in 20.8 percent of OCDETF investigations in FY2002, a slight decrease from 22.5 percent of heroin-related OCDETF cases reported in FY2001. The number of heroin-related OCDETF indictments increased slightly from 7.0 percent in FY2001 to 8.3 percent in FY2002. The highest rates for both heroin-related investigations and indictments

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17. The DMP is a heroin purchase program designed to identify the purity, price, and source of origin of retail-level heroin available in drug markets in 23 major U.S. metropolitan areas.

18. Under the HSP, DEA's Special Testing and Research Laboratory analyzes heroin samples from POE seizures, as well as a random sample of other seizures and purchases submitted to DEA laboratories, to determine source areas.

were in the New York/New Jersey region, reflecting the high availability of heroin in that area. USSC data show that the percentages of federal drug sentences for heroin remained stable from FY2000 to FY2001, comprising 7.7 percent of all federal drug sentences in FY2000 and 7.2 percent in FY2001.

The availability of heroin in the United States is reflected in seizure data. According to FDSS, the amount of heroin seized through investigations in which there was participation by a federal agency increased from 2,521.4 kilograms in 2001 to 2,799.4 kilograms in 2002. This is the fourth consecutive year in which FDSS heroin seizures have increased. In 2002 the largest quantities of heroin were seized in New York, Florida, California, and Texas.

NFLIS data indicate that heroin accounted for 6.28 percent of drug items analyzed by state and local forensic laboratories nationwide in 2002. Regionally, laboratories in the Northeast most often identified heroin followed by those in the South, Midwest, and West. Comparatively, STRIDE data indicate that heroin was identified in 9.35 percent of the drug items submitted for testing in 2002.

Relatively stable and high average retail heroin purity levels indicate that the drug remains readily available throughout many cities in the United States. According to DEA, in 2002 the average

purity of Mexican heroin was 27.3 percent in 10 metropolitan areas. South American heroin averaged 46.0 percent in 13 cities. Southwest Asian heroin averaged 29.8 percent in six cities. The purity of Southeast Asian heroin was 23.9 percent in four metropolitan areas. The highest purity levels were recorded in New York City (South American heroin 96%), Detroit (Southwest Asian 72.5%), San Diego (Mexican 71.2%), and Atlanta (Southeast Asian 61.4%). Overall, South American heroin samples had the highest average retail purity (46.0%). This was the eighth consecutive year since a signature was first identified for South American heroin in 1993 that South American heroin purity averages were the highest among all four types of heroin.

The price of wholesale and retail heroin varies widely, depending upon buyer/seller relationships, quantity purchased, location, and heroin purity. According to DEA, wholesale prices ranged from \$60,000 to \$125,000 per kilogram for South American heroin in 2001, \$15,000 to \$65,000 for Mexican black tar, \$90,000 to \$120,000 for Southeast Asian, and \$35,000 to \$115,000 for Southwest Asian. At the retail level, heroin generally sells for \$10 a dose, although law enforcement reporting from throughout the country indicates that a dose can sell for as little as \$5 and as much as \$60.

## Demand

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The overall demand for heroin in the United States appears to be lower than for other major drugs of abuse such as cocaine, marijuana, methamphetamine, and MDMA, and the rates of use appear to be trending downward for most age groups. MTF data show that use rates among college students and young adults appear to be trending downward. Past year use rates among college students aged 19 to 22 declined from 0.4 percent in 2001 to 0.1 percent in 2002. During that period, use rates among young adults aged 19 to 28 decreased significantly, from 0.5 percent to 0.2 percent. According to the NSDUH, the rate of

past year heroin use for adults aged 18 to 25 was 0.4 percent, and the rate for those aged 26 or older was 0.1 percent.

Rates of heroin use among adolescents are low. MTF data show that past year rates of use for heroin among eighth graders were unchanged at 1.6 percent from 2002 to 2003. Among tenth and twelfth graders, however, past year rates of heroin use appear to be declining. Past year heroin use among tenth graders decreased significantly, from 1.1 percent to 0.7 percent from 2002 to 2003 according to MTF. MTF data further indicate that past year rates



of use among twelfth graders were 1.0 percent in 2002 and 0.8 percent in 2003; however, the change was not significant. NSDUH data show that the rate of past year heroin use as reported by adolescents aged 12 to 17 was 0.2 percent.

PRIDE data indicate that the rates of heroin use among junior and senior high students have increased. Past year heroin use increased significantly between the 2001–2002 and 2002–2003 school years for senior high students (2.9% to 3.8%) and junior high students (1.5% to 2.3%). The increase for senior high students followed a significant decrease in past year heroin use between the 2000–2001 and 2001–2002 school years.

Adolescents generally perceive heroin use as risky behavior, although some data indicate that negative perceptions have lessened slightly over the past few years. For example, PATS reports that the majority of teenagers (77%) agreed that “heroin is a dangerously addictive drug” in 2002; however, this proportion is down from 79 percent in 2001 and reflects the fourth consecutive decrease recorded by PATS regarding teenagers’ perception of heroin as a dangerously addictive drug. In addition, the number of teenagers who agreed that “heroin can wreck your life” decreased from 86 percent in 2001 to 84 percent in 2002. MTF data also show slight decreases in adolescents’ perception of risk regarding heroin use. For tenth and twelfth graders, the perception of risk associated with heroin use once or twice without using a needle decreased from 72.2 and 60.6 percent, respectively, in 2002 to 70.6 and 58.9 percent in 2003; however, neither of the decreases was statistically significant. For eighth graders the perception of risk associated with heroin use once or twice without using a needle increased, although not significantly, from 62.6 to 62.7 percent. NSDUH data show that in 2002, 58.5 percent of those aged 12 to 17 perceived a great risk in trying heroin once or twice. Moreover, 82.5 percent of persons aged 12 to 17 perceived a great risk in using heroin once or twice a week.

Data from national-level studies that gauge the consequences of heroin use in the United States are mixed. The total number of nationwide heroin-related ED mentions reported by DAWN

in 2002 (93,519) remained statistically unchanged from 2001 (93,064). Nonetheless, significant increases in heroin-related mentions were recorded in Baltimore (5%), Buffalo (29%), Denver (11%), and Seattle (44%), while significant decreases were recorded in Dallas (31%), Phoenix (14%), and San Diego (3%).

TEDS data show that heroin was the primary substance of abuse reported in treatment admissions, accounting for more than 15 percent of total drug admissions in 2000. The number of admissions for which heroin was identified as the primary substance of abuse has increased steadily since 1992 (168,321) and increased from 238,426 in 1999 to 243,523 in 2000. Most (66.9%) of the admissions were male and nearly half (47.3%) were Caucasian. More than half (56%) were 35 years of age or older; the average age of those admitted for treatment for heroin abuse was 36. As in previous years, most individuals seeking treatment for heroin abuse in 2000 reported injection as their primary method of administration; however, TEDS data indicate that heroin-related treatment admissions are increasingly more likely to involve inhalation. The percentage of admissions that involved inhalation as the primary route of heroin administration increased from 20 percent in 1992 to 30 percent in 2000. During that period, the percentage of admissions involving injection as the primary route of administration decreased from 77 percent to 65 percent.

ADAM data show that the median percentage of adult male arrestees testing positive for opiate abuse (usually heroin) at ADAM sites in 2002 was 5.9 percent. Sites reporting the highest rates of opiate-positive tests for males were Chicago (26.0%), Rio Arriba (NM) (21.5%) and New Orleans (17.4%), while sites reporting the lowest rates were Woodbury (IA) (0.0%), Omaha (2.0%), and Des Moines (2.3%). The median average number of days that male arrestees reported using heroin per month was 10. ADAM data further show that the median percentage of adult female arrestees testing positive for opiate abuse (usually heroin) in 2002 was 6.2 percent. Sites reporting the highest rate of opiate-positive tests for female adult arrestees include Portland

(OR) (18.2%), Washington, D.C. (17.9%), and Salt Lake City (16.7%), while sites reporting the lowest rates were Woodbury (0.0%), San Jose

(1.4%), and Omaha (2.0%). The median average number of days that female arrestees reported using heroin per month was 11.6.

## Production

Heroin is produced from opium poppy cultivated in four foreign source areas: South America (primarily Colombia), Mexico, Southeast Asia, and Southwest Asia. Estimates of worldwide potential opium and heroin production increased considerably between 2001 and 2002. According to the Crime and Narcotics Center (CNC), worldwide potential oven-dried<sup>19</sup> opium production estimates increased from 1,345 metric tons in 2001 to 2,249 metric tons in 2002, resulting in an increase in estimated worldwide heroin production over that period from 134 to 246 metric tons. Worldwide production estimates rose primarily because of a resurgence of cultivation in Afghanistan in Southwest Asia, but the heroin from this area generally is consumed in Asian and European drug markets. Estimates for Colombia and Mexico—the sources of most of the heroin available in the United States—as well as for Southeast Asia decreased. Heroin from both Southeast and Southwest Asia is available in U.S. drug markets in lesser amounts.

Estimates of potential oven-dried opium production and potential heroin production decreased in Colombia from 2001 to 2002. Ninety-one metric tons of oven-dried opium were potentially produced from 4,900 hectares under opium poppy cultivation in 2002, compared with 121 metric tons potentially produced from 6,540 hectares under cultivation in 2001. Accordingly, the estimated amount of potential heroin produced in Colombia was 11.3 metric tons in 2002, down from 15.1 in 2001. Most opium poppy cultivated in South America is found in Colombia; however, opium poppy cultivation has been observed in

Venezuela, Ecuador, and Peru. Most of the heroin produced in South America is destined for the United States.

Estimates of potential oven-dried opium production and potential heroin production also decreased in Mexico. According to CNC estimates, there were an estimated 2,700 hectares under cultivation in 2002 that potentially produced 47 metric tons of oven-dried opium, compared with an estimated 4,400 hectares under cultivation in 2001 that could have produced 71 metric tons of oven-dried opium. Potential heroin production from this opium is estimated at approximately 5.6 metric tons of heroin in 2002, down from 8.3 metric tons in 2001. Heroin produced in Mexico is black tar and, to a lesser extent, brown powder heroin. As in Colombia, most of the heroin produced in Mexico is destined for the United States.

Estimates regarding total heroin production in Southeast Asia are inconclusive; however, opium cultivation and heroin production in Southeast Asia occur primarily in Burma and, to a much lesser extent, in Laos. Some cultivation and production also takes place in Vietnam. Opium and heroin production in Southeast Asia decreased from 2001 to 2002. Estimates of overall potential oven-dried opium production in Southeast Asia decreased from 1,086 metric tons in 2001 to a potential 829 metric tons in 2002. Thus, estimates of potential heroin production decreased from 103 metric tons in 2001 to 79 metric tons in 2002. The decrease in overall Southeast Asian heroin production is due primarily to declines in production in Burma, the leading heroin-producing

19. Opium production estimates are now reported in terms of oven-dried opium. Previous estimates presumed that opium contained 15 percent moisture; however, because moisture content varies among the source regions, estimates of oven-dried opium allow for global comparisons.

country in 2001. Opium production in Burma decreased from 865 metric tons in 2001 to 630 metric tons in 2002. Accordingly, the potential amount of heroin produced in Burma decreased from 82 metric tons in 2001 to 60 metric tons in 2002. Levels of opium and heroin production are significantly lower in Laos, Thailand, and Vietnam than they are in Burma. In 2002 potential oven-dried opium production was estimated at 180 metric tons in Laos, 9 metric tons in Thailand, and 10 metric tons in Vietnam. Subsequent potential heroin production was estimated at 17 metric tons in Laos, just under 1 metric ton in Thailand, and 1 metric ton in Vietnam. Southeast Asian heroin generally is destined for non-U.S. markets; however, a limited amount is transported to drug markets in the United States.

Estimates of potential oven-dried opium production in Afghanistan increased dramatically from 63 metric tons in 2001 to 1,278 metric tons in 2002. Consequently, between 2001 and 2002 estimates of potential heroin production increased from 7 metric tons to 150 metric tons. The significant increase in 2002 is attributable to the fall of the Taliban—and the Taliban poppy ban—in late 2001. Shortly after this, farmers began planting

opium poppies despite a decree issued on January 17, 2002, by the current Afghan president banning cultivation, production, processing, illicit trafficking, and abuse of narcotic drugs. A very small amount of opium poppy is cultivated in Pakistan. In 2001, the latest year for which data are available, potential oven-dried opium production in Pakistan was estimated at 4.3 metric tons. Subsequent potential heroin production was estimated at 0.5 metric ton. Southwest Asian heroin also is generally destined for non-U.S. markets; however, a limited amount is destined for the United States.

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### **Domestic Opium Cultivation**

Heroin is not produced in the United States, but there have been limited reports of domestic opium cultivation. The most notable seizure to date occurred in June 2003, when USFS officers discovered 40,000 opium poppy plants scattered across 2 acres of land in the Sierra National Forest in California. The bulbs had been scored—a process that involves cutting the pods of the plants to let the opium seep out. It is likely that opium cultivated domestically is intended not for heroin production but for smoking.

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## **Transportation**

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Heroin produced in South America, Mexico, Southeast Asia, and Southwest Asia is smuggled into the United States by many transportation methods and routes. Reporting from law enforcement and intelligence agencies indicates that heroin typically is smuggled into the country carried by couriers on commercial flights from source and transit countries and hidden in private and commercial vehicles driven across the land borders with Mexico and, to a lesser extent, Canada. Couriers conceal heroin internally, in checked and carry-on luggage, or within items packed in luggage. Couriers also tape packages of heroin to their bodies or conceal it in their clothing or shoes. Maritime conveyances and mail services are used to transport heroin. Couriers also smuggle heroin into

the country by walking across the U.S.–Mexico border with the drug concealed on their bodies or in bags or backpacks. EPIC seizure data for 2000 and 2001 show that seizures of heroin arriving from foreign source areas have occurred overwhelmingly from commercial air carriers, followed by land and maritime conveyances. Quantities of heroin transported to the country are generally smaller than quantities of other drugs such as marijuana and cocaine; however, recent law enforcement reporting indicates that heroin shipments are becoming increasingly larger.

Once heroin is smuggled into the United States, it is primarily transported throughout the country overland in private and commercial vehicles but also via couriers traveling on domestic

commercial flights and through mail services. Transporters of heroin include DTOs, criminal groups, and independent dealers; the demographic makeup of these transporters encompasses many racial and ethnic groups including, but not limited to, those of Asian, African, African American, European, and Hispanic origin.

### **Mexico**

Mexican heroin—primarily black tar but also brown powder—is smuggled into the United States primarily overland across the U.S.–Mexico border by Mexican DTOs and criminal groups with ties to Mexico and the United States. Kilogram quantities of heroin (typically between 2 and 5 kg) are transported across the U.S.–Mexico border via private vehicles, often equipped with hidden compartments, as well as in commercial vehicles. Kilogram quantities of black tar heroin usually are wrapped in clear plastic or cellophane and duct tape. Couriers walking across the U.S.–Mexico border at POEs as well as between POEs also smuggle heroin into the country. These couriers—often illegal aliens or migrant workers—typically carry small quantities (1 kg to 2 kg) hidden in backpacks, in the soles of their shoes, or on their bodies.

Seizure data indicate that Mexican heroin is smuggled into the United States through and between various POEs along the U.S.–Mexico border. According to EPIC, more heroin was seized at the Laredo (27.8 kg), El Paso (26.0 kg), and San Ysidro (15.5 kg) POEs in 2002 than at any other POEs along the U.S.–Mexico border. Limited amounts of heroin also were seized at the Nogales, Calexico, Otay Mesa, Columbus (NM), Brownsville, Del Rio, Eagle Pass, Hidalgo, and Pharr POEs. The total amount of heroin seized along the U.S.–Mexico border in 2002 (100 kg) was considerably lower than the amount seized in 2001 (371 kg), in large part because of a number of unusually large seizures that occurred in 2001. From the U.S.–Mexico border, heroin is transported in private and commercial vehicles to markets in the Great Lakes, Pacific, Southeast, Southwest, and West Central regions. DEA reporting indicates that a small amount of Mexican heroin also is transported to the New York/New Jersey area, although

there appears to be no appreciable market for the drug in that area.

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### **Heroin Seized From Bus in Texas**

On April 1, 2003, CBP agents seized 15 pounds of Mexican black tar heroin from a commercial bus passenger at a west Texas checkpoint. The bus was stopped by CBP agents at the Sierra Blanca checkpoint while traveling east on I-10 from El Paso to San Antonio. Agents had instructed the passengers to exit the bus and claim their luggage; however, a backpack and a plastic bag were not claimed. The agents examined the backpack and plastic bag, finding five pairs of shoes that seemed unusually heavy. Upon further examination, the agents found heroin concealed inside the soles of the shoes. When the agents asked who owned the bags, a passenger stated that an individual in El Paso had asked him to take the bags to San Antonio on the bus. The passenger, a Mexican citizen, was arrested.

The amount of heroin seized in Texas by federal law enforcement authorities has increased over the past 5 years. According to FDSS data, federal law enforcement authorities in Texas reported seizing 291 kilograms of heroin in 2002. This is an increase from the amount of heroin seized in 2001 (142 kg), 2000 (189 kg), 1999 (118 kg), and 1998 (138 kg).

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The primary market area for heroin produced in Mexico is Los Angeles. Mexican heroin is transported to and stored in the Los Angeles area for further distribution to the Pacific, Southwest, and West Central regions.

### **South America**

South American heroin typically is transported from Colombia to the United States via commercial flights directly to international airports in Miami or New York. Couriers aboard commercial airlines generally take direct flights from one of Colombia's international airports—El Dorado (Bogotá), Ernesto Cortissoz (Barranquilla), Alfonso Bonilla Aragón (Cali), or Rafael Nuñez

(Cartagena)—to Miami International Airport in Florida and JFK International Airport in New York. Couriers also sometimes take indirect flights, traveling through countries such as Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Panama, Uruguay, and Venezuela before arriving at Miami or JFK International Airports. Couriers also transport heroin from source and transit countries to other U.S. cities including Atlanta, Boston, Houston, Newark, and San Juan. Couriers of South American heroin, typically Colombian nationals, often swallow latex-wrapped heroin pellets. Each pellet usually contains between 6 and 10 grams of heroin, and couriers typically swallow from one-half to a kilogram of heroin. Couriers also conceal heroin in body cavities, tape it to their bodies, or conceal it in their shoes or clothing. Couriers are able to smuggle larger quantities of heroin (between 5 and 10 kg) into the United States by transporting suitcases filled with clothing that has heroin sewn into the seams or that has been soaked with liquid heroin. According to ICE, there have been several incidents since May 2001 in which couriers have concealed heroin by soaking it into foam padding and placing it in the sides of their checked luggage.

Although most South American heroin is smuggled via commercial air carriers, some is smuggled overland through and between POEs along the U.S.–Mexico border. Heroin is transported to Mexico from Colombia both directly and through transit countries, including Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Panama, and Venezuela. Law enforcement reporting indicates that Colombian heroin trafficking organizations or possibly Mexican trafficking organizations recruit Mexican couriers to transport South American heroin through Mexico into the United States. Seizure data indicate that Mexican couriers smuggling South American heroin usually transport the drug sewn into clothing packed in luggage; however, they occasionally transport the drug concealed in the linings of suitcases, hidden in shoes, or swallowed in pellet form. South American heroin smuggled across the U.S.–Mexico border usually is destined for markets in the Great Lakes and Northeast/Mid-Atlantic regions.

Law enforcement reporting indicates that the use of commercial maritime vessels to smuggle South American heroin into the United States has grown, signaled by increases over the past several years in both the amount of heroin smuggled per seizure incident and the number of incidents. The total amount of South American heroin seized from commercial maritime vessels was less than 15 kilograms in 1999 and 2000; however, 214 kilograms and 97 kilograms were seized from commercial maritime vessels in 2001 and 2002, respectively. Heroin is smuggled by passengers or crew members aboard cruise ships, by crew members on cargo ships, and in maritime cargo. Moreover, the number of incidents involving shipments of heroin intermingled with cocaine in commercial shipping containers has increased. Heroin also is smuggled into the United States by crew members on noncommercial maritime vessels.

Within the United States, South American heroin is transported primarily overland in private and commercial vehicles, although commercial aircraft are used as well. The primary market areas for South American heroin are New York, Chicago, and Boston. Traffickers transport South American heroin from New York to drug markets throughout the Northeast/Mid-Atlantic, Southeast, and Great Lakes regions primarily via private vehicles, public and private transportation services, and commercial air carriers. Transportation from Chicago to other cities in Illinois and the Great Lakes region occurs primarily overland on interstate highways in private vehicles or commercial trucks. Boston serves as a primary market area for heroin distributed throughout New England. Colombian and Dominican traffickers transport heroin from New York along major highways in privately owned, borrowed, or leased vehicles; on public transportation (buses, trains, commercial air carriers); and via express mail and mail services to the Greater Boston area (including the cities of Lawrence, Lowell, and Lynn) and to smaller markets in Holyoke, Springfield, and Worcester. From these locations, heroin is transported by private vehicles to other locations in Massachusetts and into New Hampshire, Maine, and Vermont.

## Southeast Asia

Southeast Asian heroin is transported from Burma and, to a lesser extent, Laos and Thailand to North America via containerized maritime cargo, couriers on commercial flights, and mail services. Ethnic Chinese (principally Fukinese) and West African (principally Nigerian) criminal groups are the primary transporters of Southeast Asian heroin to North America. Southeast Asian heroin is transported from refineries in Burma and Laos to seaports in Burma, China, Thailand, Malaysia, and Vietnam for transshipment in containerized cargo through locations such as Taiwan and Hong Kong. The heroin, typically packaged in half-unit blocks (350 grams per block) of compressed powder, is concealed among legitimate commodities in shipping containers. The containerized cargo shipments are transported to major POEs along the West Coast of the United States and Canada. Some of the heroin smuggled into western Canada is smuggled across the border to the northwestern United States; however, intelligence gaps exist regarding volume, organizational involvement, smuggling methods, and trafficking routes. Some also is transported eastward across Canada and into the United States through POEs at Buffalo and Detroit. The heroin, whether shipped directly to the United States or through Canada, is transported primarily to markets in the Great Lakes and Northeast/Mid-Atlantic regions.

## Distribution

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Heroin distribution occurs throughout all major metropolitan areas in the country and is increasing in suburban and rural areas. According to law enforcement reporting, a wide range of criminal groups, gangs, and independent dealers distribute heroin throughout the country. Distributors from major metropolitan areas continue to establish ties to new suburban and rural markets, particularly in the eastern United States. Some distributors relocate to or establish temporary residences in outlying areas to establish lower-level distribution points for those areas. Others remain in metropolitan areas

West African criminal groups—typically Nigerian—are prominent transporters of Southeast Asian heroin to the United States, and they sometimes intermingle shipments of Southeast Asian heroin with shipments of Southwest Asian heroin. Nigerians employ couriers and coordinate shipments from Asia, Africa, and Europe. Couriers fly primarily to Chicago but also to other U.S. cities including Baltimore, New York, and Washington, D.C.

## Southwest Asia

Southwest Asian heroin is transported to the United States by couriers on commercial flights as well as via mail services. Couriers take flights from Afghanistan and Pakistan, transiting countries in Africa, Central Asia, and Europe before arriving at U.S. airports in cities such as New York, Detroit, Chicago and, occasionally, Los Angeles. Southwest Asian heroin is transported to the United States by a multitude of criminal groups including those of Afghan, East European, Indian, Pakistani, Russian, and Turkish origin. Nigerians also are heavily involved in the transportation of Southwest Asian heroin to the United States. Southwest Asian heroin smuggled into New York, Chicago, and Detroit usually is consumed in those areas. Southwest Asian heroin smuggled into Los Angeles typically transits that city en route to the eastern half of the country, including New York, Chicago, and Detroit.

and supply lower-level distributors who travel from outlying areas to purchase heroin for resale back in their communities.

Colombian and Mexican DTOs and criminal groups as well as Dominican, Nigerian, and Asian criminal groups are the primary wholesale-level heroin distributors in the country. Colombian DTOs and criminal groups and Dominican criminal groups dominate wholesale heroin distribution in cities in the eastern United States including Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, New York, Newark, Philadelphia, and Washington, D.C. Colombian

DTOs and criminal groups are primary wholesale heroin distributors in Chicago and San Juan (PR) as well. Mexican DTOs and criminal groups control the wholesale distribution of Mexican heroin and are most active in cities in the western United States including Dallas, Denver, Houston, Los Angeles, San Diego, San Francisco, and Seattle. Nigerian criminal groups are actively involved in

wholesale heroin distribution in Baltimore, Chicago, New York, and Washington, D.C., while Asian criminal groups distribute wholesale quantities of heroin in cities in the northeastern United States, particularly New York. Others involved in wholesale heroin distribution include Jamaican, Middle Eastern, and Puerto Rican criminal groups and local independent dealers.

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### **Heroin Distribution in Southwestern Pennsylvania**

On November 10, 2003, the Pennsylvania Office of Attorney General announced that agents with its Bureau of Narcotics Investigation (BNI) had arrested two individuals and seized 30,620 packets of heroin during an investigation into heroin trafficking in southwestern Pennsylvania. According to officials from the Office of Attorney General, BNI agents arranged to make a controlled buy from the two defendants outside a New Stanton convenience store. During the controlled buy, BNI agents arrested the defendants after determining that they had heroin in their possession. After the arrests BNI agents obtained a search warrant for the suspects' vehicle and seized 250 bricks containing 12,509 individual bags of suspected heroin. The individual bags were stamped 2001 and goblin. Inside the vehicle, BNI agents also discovered a key to a hotel room in Monroeville. The suspects consented to a search of the hotel room, where the agents seized another 362 bricks containing 18,111 individual bags of suspected heroin. The defendants, a Dominican male residing in Reading and a Colombian male from Brooklyn (NY), were charged with possession of heroin, possession with intent to deliver heroin, and criminal conspiracy. After his arrest the Dominican defendant agreed to a consensual search of his residence in Reading, where 13 ounces of unpackaged heroin were seized. Officers from the Braddock Hills Police Department, Monroeville Police Department, Pittsburgh Police Department, Reading Police Department, and Wilkinsburg Police Department participated in the investigation.

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Criminal groups that distribute heroin at the retail level typically vary according to the type of heroin and the location of the market. Dominican criminal groups are prominent retail heroin distributors in many cities in the eastern United States where South American is the dominant heroin type, although African American and Puerto Rican criminal groups and local independent dealers also are heavily involved in retail-level heroin distribution in the East. In Florida and Puerto Rico, where South American heroin also is the predominant type, Puerto Rican criminal groups are dominant retail-level heroin distributors. Mexican criminal groups are the primary retail-level heroin distributors of Mexican black tar and, to a lesser extent, brown powder heroin in cities in the western United States including Dallas, Denver, Houston, Los Angeles, San Diego, San Francisco, and Seattle. Members of street gangs such as Gangster Disciples, Vice

Lords, and Latin Kings are the primary retail-level heroin distributors in the Great Lakes region, particularly in Chicago. According to DEA and HIDTA reporting, street gangs are active in retail-level heroin distribution to varying degrees in heroin markets located throughout the country. NDTs data indicate that 11.6 percent of state and local law enforcement officials nationwide report that street gang involvement in heroin distribution is moderate or high in their areas. More respondents in the Pacific (21.2%), Southwest (18.9%), and Northeast/Mid-Atlantic (14.2%) regions reported street gang involvement in heroin distribution than in the Great Lakes (9.9%), West Central (7.5%), and Southeast (6.2%) regions. The data also show that 4.8 percent of state and local law enforcement officials nationwide indicate that OMG involvement in heroin distribution is moderate or high in their areas.

Retail-level heroin packaging varies according to the type of heroin and the location of the market. In the eastern United States, where white powdered heroin is the predominant type, packaging includes glassine bags, small zipper-type bags, gelatin capsules, glass vials, aluminum foil, and plastic wrap. In some locations, including

Boston, Philadelphia, Newark, and New York, the glassine and zipper-type bags are stamped with brand names or logos. In the western United States, where Mexican heroin is the predominant type, heroin packaging includes aluminum foil, wax paper, plastic wrap, and small balloons.



Figure 12.

### Primary Market Areas

Heroin is distributed and abused in all major metropolitan areas in the United States and in many suburban and rural areas as well. Chicago, Los Angeles, and New York, however, are considered primary market areas for heroin because abuse levels are high and distribution from these cities is widespread. Boston also is a primary market area for heroin, albeit on a smaller scale than Chicago, Los Angeles, and New York. Other cities that are not primary market areas but are significant markets in terms of distribution or abuse include Baltimore, Detroit, Miami, Newark, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Seattle, and Washington, D.C.

**Boston.** Consequences of heroin use continue to increase in Boston, primarily due to the ready availability of low cost, high purity South American heroin. DAWN data indicate that the number

of ED mentions in Boston decreased from 4,358 in 2001 to 3,999 in 2002. Nonetheless, the estimated rate per 100,000 population increased from 83 in 1995 to 111 in 2002. Mortality data from DAWN indicate that 195 of the 374 drug deaths in 2001 involved heroin/morphine, as did 183 of the 343 drug deaths in 2000, more than any other single drug in both years. Heroin/morphine was the drug of abuse for 27 of the 84 single-drug deaths in 2001. Community Epidemiology Work Group reports that, excluding alcohol, over 74 percent of treatment admissions in Boston in 2001 were for primary heroin abuse.

South American heroin is distributed from the Greater Boston area to smaller markets throughout New England. New York-based Colombian DTOs and criminal groups and Dominican criminal groups transport South American heroin overland from New York City in private vehicles equipped



with hidden compartments and rental vehicles via I-95 to the Greater Boston area, where Dominican criminal groups serve as midlevel distributors. South American heroin usually is transported from the Greater Boston area to other locations throughout Massachusetts and into New Hampshire via Interstates 93 and 95 and Maine via I-95. Limited quantities of Southeast and Southwest Asian heroin also are transported into Boston from sources in Canada, generally by couriers aboard commercial aircraft but also via mail services. Retail distributors of heroin in Boston include African American, Asian, Caucasian, Colombian, Dominican, and Puerto Rican criminal groups, street gangs such as Warren Garden Bluntheads and Big Head Boys, and local independent dealers.

**Chicago.** Consequences of heroin use in Chicago are among the highest in the nation. DAWN data show that there were 12,982 ED mentions in Chicago in 2002—the highest for any DAWN city reporting in 2001, up from 11,902 in 2001. Mortality data from DAWN show that 352 of the 854 drug deaths in Chicago in 2001 involved heroin/morphine, as did 499 of the 869 deaths in 2000. Heroin/morphine was the drug of abuse for 78 of the 308 single-drug deaths in 2001. According to the Illinois Department of Human Services, nearly 16,800 individuals were admitted to publicly funded treatment facilities in Chicago for heroin abuse during FY2001. ADAM data show that 26.0 percent of adult male arrestees tested positive for opiates—usually heroin—in Chicago in 2002, more than for any other city.

Heroin from each of the four source areas is available in Chicago to varying degrees. White powder heroin, primarily South American and Southeast Asian but also Southwest Asian, is readily available. Mexican black tar heroin and brown powder heroin are available as well, but to a lesser extent. According to DEA, the availability of heroin, most notably that of South American origin, continues to increase in Chicago. From Chicago, heroin is transported overland via Interstates 55, 57, 80, 88, 90, and 94 to locations throughout Illinois and to other states including Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin. Chicago-based criminal groups

increasingly are supplying midlevel and retail distributors in St. Louis with white heroin. Colombian DTOs and criminal groups control the transportation and wholesale distribution of South American heroin, Nigerian criminal groups control the transportation and distribution of Southeast and Southwest Asian heroin, and Mexican criminal groups supply Mexican black tar heroin in the city. Members of African American and Hispanic street gangs distribute retail quantities of heroin at numerous open-air markets on the West Side of Chicago.

**Los Angeles.** The consequences of high levels of heroin abuse in Los Angeles are reflected in ED and mortality data, although such consequences may be decreasing. DAWN data indicate that the number of ED mentions in Los Angeles decreased from 2,878 in 2001 to 2,525 in 2002. Mortality data from DAWN show that heroin/morphine was mentioned in 644 of 1,887 drug deaths in Los Angeles in 1999 and 473 of the 1,192 deaths in 2000, the latest year for which data are available. Heroin/morphine was the drug of abuse in 76 of the 295 single-drug deaths in 2000. According to the California Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs, more than 17,000 individuals were admitted to publicly funded treatment facilities in Los Angeles County for heroin abuse in FY2002. ADAM data show that 5.8 percent of adult male arrestees in Los Angeles tested positive for opiates—usually heroin—in 2002.

Los Angeles is the primary market area for large quantities of Mexican black tar heroin and, to a lesser extent, brown powder heroin distributed throughout the western United States. According to DEA, Mexican heroin is smuggled into the Los Angeles area daily via the U.S.–Mexico border. Mexican DTOs and criminal groups in Los Angeles control the transportation and wholesale and retail distribution of Mexican heroin. Mexican heroin is transported to and stored in the Los Angeles area for further distribution to heroin markets primarily in the western half of the country. Interstate 5, which runs from Mexico to Canada through markets such as Portland and Seattle, is a main route used by traffickers using private and, to a lesser extent, commercial vehicles to transport Mexican

heroin that is distributed in California, Oregon, and Washington. Heroin also is transported in private and, to a lesser extent, commercial vehicles north from Los Angeles on US 101 to markets such as San Francisco and on US 99 to markets including Modesto, Stockton, and Sacramento. In addition to cities in California, Oregon, and Washington, Mexican heroin is transported from Los Angeles to Denver, Honolulu, Las Vegas, St. Louis, Salt Lake City, and other cities located primarily in the western United States.

Heroin from South America and Southeast and Southwest Asia is encountered in Los Angeles on a limited basis, although Los Angeles is primarily a transshipment point for limited amounts of these types of heroin. South American and Asian heroin encountered in Los Angeles is usually destined for markets in the eastern United States.

**New York.** The high level of heroin abuse in New York City is reflected in consequence data. DAWN data indicate that the number of ED mentions in New York decreased slightly from 10,644 in 2001 to 10,397 in 2002, but remained among the highest in the nation. Mortality data from DAWN indicate that heroin/morphine was mentioned in 174 of 729 deaths involving drugs in 1999 and 194 of the 924 deaths in 2000, the latest year for which data are available. According to the New York State Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services, the total number of

primary heroin admissions to state-funded and private treatment programs in New York increased from 20,879 in 1999 to 21,616 in 2000. During both years, more admissions were for heroin abuse than for any other drug. ADAM data show that 15.0 percent of adult male arrestees tested positive for opiates—usually heroin—in 2002.

New York is the primary market area for South American heroin distributed throughout cities in the eastern United States including Baltimore, Boston, and Philadelphia. Traffickers employ couriers to transport heroin from New York along I-95, which provides a direct connection to all major cities on the East Coast. Colombian DTOs and criminal groups and Dominican criminal groups control the wholesale distribution of South American heroin in New York. Dominican criminal groups are the predominant retail distributors of South American heroin, although a variety of other criminal groups and independent dealers also sell retail quantities. New York also is a primary market area for lesser quantities of Southeast and Southwest Asian heroin. Chinese and West African criminal groups control the wholesale distribution of Southeast Asian heroin. Pakistani criminal groups are the most prominent distributors of Southwest Asian heroin, although DEA reports that Russian organized crime groups increasingly are involved in Southwest Asian heroin trafficking in New York.

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## Key Developments

Newly acquired data on opium yield estimates for Colombian poppy show that the average opium yield is significantly higher than previously thought. Consequently, potential heroin production estimates for Colombia for 2002 were based on this and other new data, and estimates for previous years have been revised upwards. The potential heroin production estimate for Colombia for 2001, for example, was revised from 4.3 metric tons to 11.3 metric tons. Law enforcement and intelligence reporting indicates that most of the heroin produced in Colombia is destined for the United States. Thus, revised estimates do not indicate that

there was more heroin available in the United States in previous years; rather, they indicate that heroin from Colombia may have had a larger market share than previously believed.

Worldwide potential heroin production increased significantly in 2002 primarily because of increases in Afghanistan. Producers there began planting poppies again after the Taliban poppy ban was lifted in late 2001. As a result, Afghanistan reclaimed its position—held by Burma in 2001—as the leading heroin-producing country in the world. Conversely, potential heroin production in Burma declined for the sixth

straight year in 2002. While the net effect of these changes could have a significant impact on markets in Europe, Asia, and Australia, it likely will have only a minimal effect on the availability of

heroin in the United States since only small amounts of heroin from these source areas are available in U.S. drug markets.

## **Projections**

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The trafficking and abuse of heroin will remain a significant drug threat to the United States. Heroin from South America will remain the predominant type of heroin available in the eastern United States, while Mexican heroin will remain the predominant type available in the western United States. Traffickers will continue to make sporadic attempts to increase the market share of South American heroin in the western United States and that of Mexican

heroin in the eastern United States; however, the success of such attempts likely will be limited. Well-entrenched user populations in these respective areas have generally preferred the specific local types of heroin. However, continued growth and diversification of the market into younger and suburban populations may present opportunities for each product in nontraditional markets.

# National Drug Threat Assessment 2004



## MDMA

The trafficking and abuse of MDMA (3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine) pose a moderate threat to the United States. Law enforcement reporting indicates that MDMA (also known as ecstasy) is readily available in all regions of the country, particularly in metropolitan areas, and that availability is stable overall. National-level drug prevalence data indicate that MDMA use is trending downward, particularly among adolescents.

Most of the MDMA available in the United States is produced in clandestine laboratories located in the Netherlands and Belgium and, to a much lesser extent, in other foreign countries such as Canada and Mexico. Domestic MDMA production remains limited, as evidenced by very few domestic MDMA laboratory seizures. MDMA typically is smuggled directly from Europe to the United States by couriers on commercial flights; however, lesser amounts of MDMA are transported to the United States via Canada and Mexico. Israeli criminal groups and, to a lesser extent, Asian, Middle Eastern, and Russian criminal groups control most wholesale MDMA distribution in the United States. Asian criminal groups, in particular, have sharply increased their influence over wholesale MDMA distribution over the past year. These groups, as well as African American gangs and Mexican criminal groups, control most midlevel MDMA distribution in the country. Retail MDMA distribution typically occurs in venues such as rave parties, dance clubs, and bars. The primary market areas for MDMA are Los Angeles, Miami, and New York.

NDTS 2003 data indicate that less than 1 percent of state and local law enforcement agencies nationwide identified MDMA as their greatest drug threat. Regionally, state and local law enforcement agencies in the Northeast/Mid-Atlantic region (1.7%) were more likely to identify MDMA as their greatest drug threat than agencies in the Great Lakes (1.0%), Southwest (0.8%), Southeast (0.5%), West Central (0.1%), and Pacific regions (0.0%).

MDMA abuse has short- and long-term health consequences. NIDA reports that MDMA is an amphetamine-type substance with both stimulant and hallucinogenic properties. Consequently, MDMA users often experience distorted time and perception. MDMA use increases heart rate and impairs the heart's ability to pump blood efficiently. The body is unable to effectively regulate internal temperature, and users may suffer seizures, heart damage or other cardiovascular complications as well as damage to the liver, kidneys, and skeletal muscle. NIDA further reports MDMA abuse may permanently inhibit the user's ability to produce serotonin—a neurotransmitter that regulates mood, sleep, pain, emotion, and appetite—resulting in chronic depression and anxiety.

MDMA abuse and trafficking typically are not associated with property crime or violent crime. NDTS 2003 data indicate that only 0.1 percent of state and local law enforcement agencies nationwide identified MDMA as the drug that most contributed to property crime in their areas. Similarly, only 0.2 percent reported that MDMA most contributed to violent crime in their areas.

## Availability

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MDMA is available in all regions of the country. Law enforcement reporting indicates increasing MDMA availability while most other data (seizure, case initiation, indictment, and arrest) indicate stable to slightly decreasing availability. Nearly all DEA Field Divisions report that MDMA is readily available in their areas, and 12 of 21 report that MDMA availability is stable; however, 5 Field Divisions (Chicago, Houston, New Orleans, Phoenix, and Washington, D.C.) report significant increases in availability. All 33 HIDTAs report that MDMA is readily available in their areas, and 16 report that MDMA availability is increasing. Most (25 of 40) Pulse Check sources describe MDMA as readily or widely available in their areas, and approximately half reported that MDMA availability had increased in their areas between June 2001 and June 2002. Only two Pulse Check sources—Miami and Sioux Falls (SD)—reported a decrease in MDMA availability.

NDTS 2003 data reveal that 54.1 percent of state and local law enforcement agencies nationwide reported that MDMA availability is high or moderate in their areas, nearly unchanged from 54.4 percent in 2002. Agencies reporting low MDMA availability also remained relatively stable from 2002 (37.1%) to 2003 (39.6%). Regionally, a greater proportion of agencies in the Northeast/Mid-Atlantic (63.0%) and Southeast (59.8%) regions reported high or moderate availability than those in the Pacific (50.7%), Southwest (50.7%), Great Lakes (49.5%), and West Central (42.2%) regions.

According to DEA's STRIDE data, the number of MDMA dosage units (du) submitted for testing decreased significantly from 5,466,534 dosage units in 2001 to 3,464,270 dosage units in 2002. FDSS data also show a sharp decrease in MDMA seizures by federal agencies, from 4,639,540 dosage units in 2001 to 3,495,960 dosage units in 2002.<sup>20</sup>

NFLIS data indicate that MDMA accounts for only a small percentage of the drug items analyzed by state and local forensic laboratories nationwide. In 2002, MDMA represented 1 percent of the drug items analyzed by NFLIS reporting laboratories. NFLIS data indicate laboratories in the Northeast identified the most drug items containing MDMA followed by laboratories in the South, West, and Midwest. STRIDE data indicates that MDMA was identified in approximately 4 percent of the drug items analyzed by DEA laboratories in 2002.

The Department of Justice reports that MDMA was involved in 153 OCDETF investigations during FY2002, a decrease from 188 in FY2001, but still higher than 107 such investigations in FY2000. Moreover, the number of OCDETF indictments filed in which an MDMA trafficking offense was reported in the indictment also decreased, from 212 in 2001 to 191 in 2002. The number of DEA arrests for MDMA-related offenses also declined significantly, from 1,930 in 2001 to 1,346 in 2002. The proportion of MDMA-related arrests to all DEA arrests for any major drug decreased from 5.7 percent in 2001 to 4.7 percent in 2002.

MDMA tablets often vary in purity; however, DEA reports that most MDMA tablets weigh approximately 300 milligrams and contain between 70 and 120 milligrams of MDMA. Wholesale distributors sell MDMA tablets, usually in lots of 1,000 tablets, to midlevel distributors, generally charging between \$5 and \$17 per tablet. Midlevel wholesale distributors in turn sell MDMA tablets to retail distributors, usually in amounts ranging from 100 to 1,000 tablets, generally charging between \$6 and \$20 per tablet. Retail distributors sell the tablets to users for \$10 to \$75 per tablet—sometimes selling as many as 1,000 tablets per night.

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20. Note: MDMA seizure statistics were not regularly maintained before 2001.

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## Demand

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The demand for MDMA is high, particularly among young people. NSDUH data for 2002 indicate that 1.3 percent of individuals aged 12 or older—nearly 3.2 million people—used MDMA in the past year, the only year for which such data are available.

MDMA use among adults appears to be highest among young adults. MTF data show that MDMA use by young adults was statistically unchanged from 2001 to 2002. MTF reports that the rate of past year MDMA use by college students aged 19 to 22 was 9.2 percent in 2001 and 6.8 percent in 2002. Past year use of MDMA among young adults aged 19 to 28 was 7.5 percent in 2001 and 6.2 percent in 2002. NSDUH data for 2002 show that past year MDMA use was 5.8 percent for young adults aged 18 to 25 and 0.5 percent for adults aged 26 or older.

MDMA use among adolescents appears to be higher than that of adults; however, use among adolescents appears to be decreasing. MTF data for 2002 and 2003 show that decreases in the rates of past year MDMA use among eighth graders (2.9% and 2.1%), tenth graders (4.9% and 3.0%), and twelfth graders (7.4% and 4.5%) were statistically significant. NSDUH data for 2002 indicate that 0.2 percent of adolescents aged 12 to 17 reported using MDMA within the past year.

PATS data show a slight decrease in past year use of MDMA among adolescents aged 12 to 17, from 10 percent in 2001 to 9 percent in 2002. PRIDE data for the 2002–2003 school year suggest rates of past year use of MDMA were much higher

among older students than younger students. Past year MDMA use among junior high students (3.1%) was less than half of that for senior high students (6.7%) and twelfth graders (8.9%).

According to PATS data, there is an increase in the perceived risk associated with MDMA use among adolescents. PATS data indicate that the proportion of adolescents aged 12 to 17 who perceived great risk in trying MDMA once or twice increased from 42 percent in 2001 to 45 percent in 2002. Similarly, the proportion of those aged 12 to 17 who perceived great risk in the regular use of MDMA increased from 72 percent in 2001 to 76 percent in 2002. MTF data also reveal that the percentage of eighth, tenth, and twelfth grade students who believe that individuals place themselves at great risk by using MDMA once or twice is increasing. MTF data indicate that in 2003, 41.9 percent of eighth grade students, 49.7 percent of tenth grade students, and 56.3 percent of twelfth grade students perceived such a risk, an increase for all groups from 38.9 percent, 43.5 percent, and 52.2 percent, respectively, in 2002. The increases for tenth and twelfth graders were statistically significant.

The consequences associated with MDMA use appear to be decreasing. DAWN data indicate that the estimated number of ED mentions for MDMA decreased sharply from 5,542 in 2001 to 4,026 in 2002. In 2002, most ED mentions (2,294) were attributed to young adults aged 18 to 25, followed by users aged 6 to 17 (731), adults aged 26 to 34 (680), and adults aged 35 and older (315).

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## Production

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Most of the MDMA available in the United States is clandestinely produced in Europe—particularly in the Netherlands and Belgium. MDMA also is produced in Asia, Canada, Mexico, and South America; however, only limited quantities of MDMA produced in these areas are destined for U.S. markets. Domestic MDMA production is

very limited. The quantity of MDMA produced in source areas is largely unknown because of unsubstantiated or inclusive data concerning laboratory capacity estimates and limitations in seizure data.

The Netherlands is the primary source country for much of the MDMA consumed in the United States. Illicit MDMA laboratories in the

Netherlands often are operated by Dutch chemists and are capable of producing as much as 30 kilograms of MDMA per production cycle. According to DEA, Dutch law enforcement seized 23 MDMA-related laboratories in the Netherlands in 1999 and seized at least 23 such laboratories in 2000, the most recent year for which such data are available. MDMA laboratories usually are located in rural areas of the southern provinces of the Netherlands; however, DEA reports that MDMA laboratories increasingly are being seized in rural areas of the northern provinces of the Netherlands as well. DEA and the U.S. Department of State report that law enforcement pressure may be causing some clandestine MDMA producers in the Netherlands to relocate their laboratories to Belgium and possibly northern Germany.

Belgium is a significant source of MDMA available in U.S. markets. Belgian and Dutch MDMA producers are predominant in Belgium; however, DEA reports that Asian criminal groups also may be producing the drug in Belgian laboratories. Most laboratories seized by Belgian law enforcement are capable of producing multiple-kilogram quantities of MDMA per production cycle. For example, in 2002 Belgian and Dutch law enforcement seized a Belgian MDMA laboratory in the process of producing 50 to 60 kilograms of MDMA powder. Belgian authorities reported 4 MDMA laboratory seizures in 1999 and 11 laboratory seizures in 2000, the most recent year for which such data are available. Belgian authorities further report that MDMA production in Belgium may be increasing.

MDMA production occurs in other European countries, including Germany and Poland, but to a much lesser extent than in the Netherlands and Belgium. MDMA produced in European countries other than the Netherlands and Belgium does not appear to be available in significant quantities in U.S. markets. The U.S. Department of State reports that although some MDMA laboratories operate in Germany, MDMA production in Germany remains minimal. A significant amount of MDMA is produced in Poland, but it is primarily consumed in Europe.

MDMA is produced in Asia, primarily in China and Indonesia. However, very little information is available concerning MDMA production in Asian countries; there are no generally accepted estimates as to the amount of MDMA produced or the number of MDMA laboratories operating in these countries. There also is little indication that any significant amount of Asia-produced MDMA is available in U.S. drug markets.

Illicit MDMA production is likely occurring in Mexico, Central America, and South America, although the amount of MDMA produced in these areas appears to be very limited. However, over the past 3 years high-capacity MDMA laboratories have been seized in Belize, Colombia, Mexico, and Suriname. Despite reports of limited current MDMA production, law enforcement reporting indicates that several criminal groups in Latin America may be planning to increase MDMA production for distribution in the United States.

Limited amounts of MDMA are produced in Canada; however, an increase in laboratory seizures may indicate increasing MDMA production in the country. Nine reported MDMA laboratory seizures occurred in Canada in 1999, 7 in 2000, 4 in 2001, and 20 in 2002. MDMA laboratories have been seized in British Columbia, Ontario, and Québec; several of the seized laboratories have been operated by Asian criminal groups. While most MDMA laboratories seized in Canada have limited production capability, some larger laboratories have been seized. For example, Canadian authorities in Ottawa seized an MDMA laboratory in January 2003 that contained more than 875 pounds of sassafras oil, a source of the MDMA precursor safrole—enough to produce 1.5 million MDMA tablets—and a 10-stage tablet press.

Clandestine MDMA laboratories seized by U.S. law enforcement generally were capable of producing only small amounts (gram quantities) of the drug per production cycle, although a few were capable of producing kilogram quantities. The number of domestic MDMA laboratories seized over the past 2 years has remained relatively stable. NCLSS data show that law enforcement agencies reported 12 domestic MDMA

laboratory seizures in 2002 compared with 10 seizures in 2001. In 2002, MDMA laboratory seizures were reported in Missouri (3), California (2), Florida (2), Pennsylvania (2), Arkansas (1),

Kansas (1), and Michigan (1). In 2001, MDMA laboratory seizures were reported in California (5), Arizona (1), Connecticut (1), Kansas (1), Maine (1), and North Carolina (1).

## Transportation

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Most of the MDMA available in the United States is transported from Europe to the United States by couriers on commercial flights, via mail and package delivery services and, to a lesser extent, by air cargo and maritime vessel. MDMA couriers traveling aboard commercial flights depart from major European airports and often transit other countries, such as Canada, Mexico, and the Dominican Republic, en route to the United States. These couriers typically transport thousands of MDMA tablets at a time, concealing them in luggage, sewing them into their clothes, taping them to their bodies and, in some cases, ingesting them. MDMA smuggled by mail and parcel delivery services is generally shipped from Europe directly to markets throughout the United States. MDMA concealed among air cargo usually is smuggled into New York City or Miami area airports. The extent of MDMA transportation to the United States from Europe via maritime vessel is unknown; only a small amount of the drug was seized from vessels in 2002. Significant amounts of MDMA are smuggled into the United States from Canada in private vehicles, by couriers traveling on foot, and by couriers on commercial bus lines. Limited amounts of the drug are smuggled into the United States from Mexico.

According to seizure data collected by EPIC, the number of MDMA dosage units seized at POEs arriving from foreign source or transit countries has decreased sharply from 8,071,127 in 2000, to 6,699,882 in 2001, to 3,395,036 in 2002. Most of the seized tablets were transported on commercial flights—including those sent by mail, air cargo, and package delivery services. Lesser amounts were transported by private and commercial vehicles from Canada and Mexico. Private aircraft and commercial maritime vessels were also used. EPIC

reports that of the 3,395,036 MDMA tablets seized in 2002, approximately 3,229,311 were transported via commercial air carriers, 103,925 via private and commercial vehicles, and 61,800 via commercial maritime vessels. Similarly, EPIC data show that of the 6,699,882 MDMA tablets seized in 2001 arriving from foreign source or transit countries, 6,187,601 were transported via commercial air carriers, 279,119 via private and commercial vehicles, and 233,162 via commercial maritime vessels.

Israeli and, to a lesser extent, Russian criminal groups control most wholesale MDMA transportation from Europe to the United States; however, Asian, Colombian, and Dominican criminal groups recently have increased their involvement in MDMA transportation from Europe. MDMA generally is transported to the United States by these groups via couriers on commercial flights or by mail and package delivery services. MDMA also is transported to the United States concealed in cargo on commercial flights, aboard maritime vessels, and by private and commercial vehicles crossing the U.S.–Canada and U.S.–Mexico borders.

Couriers on commercial flights use various routes to smuggle MDMA to the United States. Couriers most often fly directly from Europe to the United States; however, many couriers transit one of several other countries, particularly Canada, the Dominican Republic, and Mexico, en route to the United States.

MDMA couriers on commercial flights typically conceal the drug in their luggage, inside their clothing, or taped to their bodies. Some couriers also ingest latex pellets containing MDMA tablets. Couriers who smuggle MDMA in their checked luggage typically conceal between 5,000 and 60,000 MDMA tablets in the sides of their



luggage or in items contained inside the luggage. Couriers who conceal MDMA inside their clothing often insert it under spandex shorts and typically smuggle approximately 12,000 tablets per trip; however, some couriers have been intercepted carrying more than 20,000 MDMA tablets. Couriers who smuggle MDMA into the United States by taping packages of the drug to their bodies typically transport between 8,000 and 30,000 tablets per trip. Couriers who ingest latex pellets containing MDMA typically transport between 17 and 130 pellets, with each pellet containing between 40 and 50 MDMA tablets.

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### **MDMA Smuggling From Europe**

On July 29, 2003, the U.S. Attorney for the District of New Jersey announced the indictments of nine North Jersey residents for conspiracy to import MDMA into the United States; eight of the defendants also were charged with importation of MDMA. The indictment alleges that the defendants smuggled hundreds of thousands of MDMA tablets from the Netherlands via France, Italy, Portugal, and Spain into Newark Liberty International Airport between October 1999 and December 2001. Eight of the defendants allegedly served as couriers for the ninth defendant—the conspiracy's leader. The couriers smuggled large sums of cash under their clothing to the Netherlands to purchase MDMA. They usually returned to New Jersey with MDMA concealed in a similar fashion. ICE, DEA, and Polizia di Stato in Milan, Italy, participated in this investigation, which began in January 2002.

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Israeli and Russian criminal groups as well as Dominican criminal groups operating in Europe often recruit MDMA couriers in the United States, Europe, and the Dominican Republic. These criminal groups typically recruit male and female couriers between 30 and 50 years of age. Couriers from the United States often are recruited from New York City, New Jersey, and Florida. Couriers from Europe often are recruited from the Netherlands, Germany, and Spain.

Many MDMA tablets are smuggled into the United States via mail parcel or by air cargo. MDMA tablets smuggled through mail and package delivery services often are wrapped in opaque plastic or concealed inside clothing, household goods, and furniture. Seizure data indicate that MDMA transported via mail and package delivery services often is shipped in 10,000- to 30,000-tablet lots; however, as many as 60,000 and 70,000 MDMA tablets have been seized from single shipments. MDMA smuggled in cargo transported on commercial flights is often concealed among large items such as car parts or engines.

EPIC seizure data indicate that most MDMA seizures from commercial flights including air cargo and mail in 2002 occurred at New York's JFK International Airport (913,095 du), Miami International Airport (797,457 du), and Newark Liberty International Airport (498,283 du). Significant amounts of MDMA also were seized at Philadelphia International Airport (282,813 du), Hartsfield Atlanta International Airport (135,316 du), Boston's Logan International Airport (130,246 du), and Los Angeles International Airport (92,250 du).

Once MDMA arrives in the United States on commercial flights, it is transported throughout the country by various means. Couriers who transport MDMA from Europe to the United States on commercial flights often deliver the drug to an individual at a location near the airport, who further transports the drug to midlevel or retail distributors by mail or package delivery services, by private vehicles and, to a lesser extent, by bus, train, or commercial air carrier. Some couriers arriving from Europe maintain possession of the tablets, traveling to other U.S. cities on domestic flights, commercial bus lines, or passenger trains before delivering the tablets to individuals who transport the drug to midlevel or retail distributors.

Lesser amounts of MDMA also enter the United States via commercial maritime vessels. In 2002, 61,800 MDMA tablets destined for the United States were seized from commercial maritime vessels in two incidents. EPIC reports that

although a relatively small number of MDMA tablets were seized from maritime vessels in 2002, intelligence community reporting indicates that traffickers sent or attempted to send several million MDMA tablets from the Netherlands and Belgium to the United States on commercial maritime vessels during the year.

MDMA is smuggled into the United States across the U.S.–Canada and the U.S.–Mexico borders; however, most of this MDMA originates in Europe and transits these countries en route to U.S. drug markets. Israeli, Russian, and Asian criminal groups transport MDMA from Europe to Canada via couriers on commercial flights and mail and package delivery services. These groups, as well as some independent dealers and OMGs, smuggle the drug across the U.S.–Canada border primarily in private and commercial vehicles, although some MDMA is smuggled by couriers aboard private and commercial flights, by mail and package delivery services, by maritime vessels, and by couriers on foot.

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#### **MDMA Smuggling from Canada**

Officials from CBP, DEA, and the Portland (OR) Police Department report that on October 8, 2003, CBP inspectors seized approximately 100,000 MDMA tablets from a private plane at the Portland International Airport. According to the officials, the twin-engine plane landed at the airport after departing from Kelowna, British Columbia. CBP inspectors discovered the tablets after a drug-detecting canine alerted to the cargo area of the plane during a secondary inspection. Trace amounts of cocaine, heroin, and amphetamines also were found on board. The pilot and owner of the aircraft is a Canadian citizen. He was arrested and charged with importation of a controlled substance.

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MDMA smuggled into the United States from Canada often enters the country through the Blaine (WA), Buffalo, Champlain (NY), Detroit, and Sault Ste. Marie (MI) POEs. MDMA smuggled over the U.S.–Canada border is often destined for markets in the West Central, Northeast/Mid-Atlantic, Pacific,

and Southeast regions. For example, law enforcement agencies in Albany, Atlanta, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Florence (SC), New York City, Providence (RI), Sacramento, and Seattle report that MDMA smuggled across the U.S.–Canada border in private vehicles is distributed within their areas.

Israeli criminal groups also transport MDMA from Europe to Mexico, particularly to Cancun, Mexico City, Monterrey, and Guadalajara, for transport into the United States. Thereafter, MDMA is mostly smuggled by private and commercial vehicles into the United States, primarily through the Calexico (CA), San Ysidro (CA), Brownsville (TX), El Paso (TX), and Laredo (TX) POEs. MDMA smuggled into the United States from Mexico often is destined for markets in California and southwestern states. For example, law enforcement agencies in Dallas, Los Angeles, and San Diego report that MDMA smuggled across the U.S.–Mexico border is distributed within their areas.

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#### **MDMA Seized at the U.S.–Mexico Border**

On July 9, 2003, CBP inspectors at the Bridge of the Americas POE in El Paso seized 14,395 tablets of MDMA from two occupants of a compact car who were attempting to enter the United States. Inspectors discovered the MDMA after referring the car for a secondary inspection. When the driver and passenger of the vehicle exited the car, the inspectors noticed unusual bulges in their clothing. The inspectors searched both men and found 11 packages containing 11,301 MDMA tablets concealed in the passenger's pants and 3 packages containing 3,094 MDMA tablets concealed in the driver's pants. Both men, who are residents of El Paso, were arrested on charges of importation of a controlled substance and possession with intent to distribute a controlled substance.

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Domestically produced MDMA typically is transported to local markets via private vehicles.

## Distribution

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MDMA is distributed in all regions of the United States, and law enforcement reporting indicates that distribution of the drug appears to be relatively stable to slightly increasing. All DEA Field Divisions and HIDTAs report that MDMA distribution is either stable or increasing in their areas. MDMA distribution appears to be most prevalent in urban areas, beach resort areas, and at or near colleges and universities. State and local law enforcement agencies along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts report that MDMA distribution increases when college-age students visit their areas during the spring and summer. State and local law enforcement agencies in Florida, Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, and Missouri report that local colleges serve as distribution centers for MDMA distributed throughout their areas.

Israeli and Russian criminal groups control most wholesale MDMA distribution in the United States; however, Asian, Colombian, Dominican, Middle Eastern, and traditional organized crime groups also distribute wholesale quantities of MDMA. Asian criminal groups distribute wholesale quantities of MDMA in states such as Illinois, Louisiana, Massachusetts, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Texas, Virginia, and Washington. Colombian criminal groups distribute wholesale amounts of MDMA in states including Florida and New York. Dominican wholesale distributors are particularly active in Florida and Puerto Rico and in northeastern states such as Massachusetts, New Jersey, and New York. Law enforcement reporting reveals that Middle Eastern groups distribute wholesale quantities of MDMA in Michigan, and traditional organized crime groups distribute wholesale quantities of the drug in Colorado, Florida, and New York. Wholesale distributors often sell MDMA in lots of 50,000 tablets.

Criminal groups distributing wholesale amounts of MDMA often are responsible for midlevel distribution as well. Additionally, African American and Mexican criminal groups distribute midlevel amounts of MDMA in various

states. African American criminal groups have been identified as midlevel MDMA distributors in Maryland, and Mexican criminal groups have been identified as midlevel distributors in Arizona, Colorado, and Texas. Midlevel distributors generally sell MDMA to retail distributors in lots up to 5,000 tablets.

Law enforcement reporting indicates that Caucasian males aged 18 to 30 control most retail distribution of MDMA. Caucasian retail MDMA distributors typically are independent dealers; however, retail distribution by organized groups is increasing. For example, law enforcement reporting indicates that Asian street gangs are now distributing MDMA at the retail level in California, Colorado, Massachusetts, Missouri, and Washington, D.C.

Street gangs also are active in retail MDMA distribution. In fact, NDTs 2003 data show that 8.5 percent of state and local law enforcement agencies report high or moderate involvement of street gangs in MDMA distribution. Hispanic street gangs reportedly are distributing retail quantities of MDMA in Connecticut, Florida, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Virginia; African American street gangs distribute the drug in Georgia, Illinois, and Washington, D.C. Members of OMGs also have become somewhat involved in MDMA distribution. According to NDTs 2003 data, 3.3 percent of state and local law enforcement agencies report that OMGs are involved in the distribution of MDMA in their areas. Law enforcement reporting indicates that members of OMGs distribute retail amounts of MDMA in Massachusetts and North Carolina.

Retail distribution of MDMA generally occurs where teens and young adults congregate. Rave parties, dance clubs, and bars are most often cited by law enforcement agencies as locations for MDMA distribution. In addition, law enforcement agencies often report that MDMA distribution frequently occurs on college campuses, at

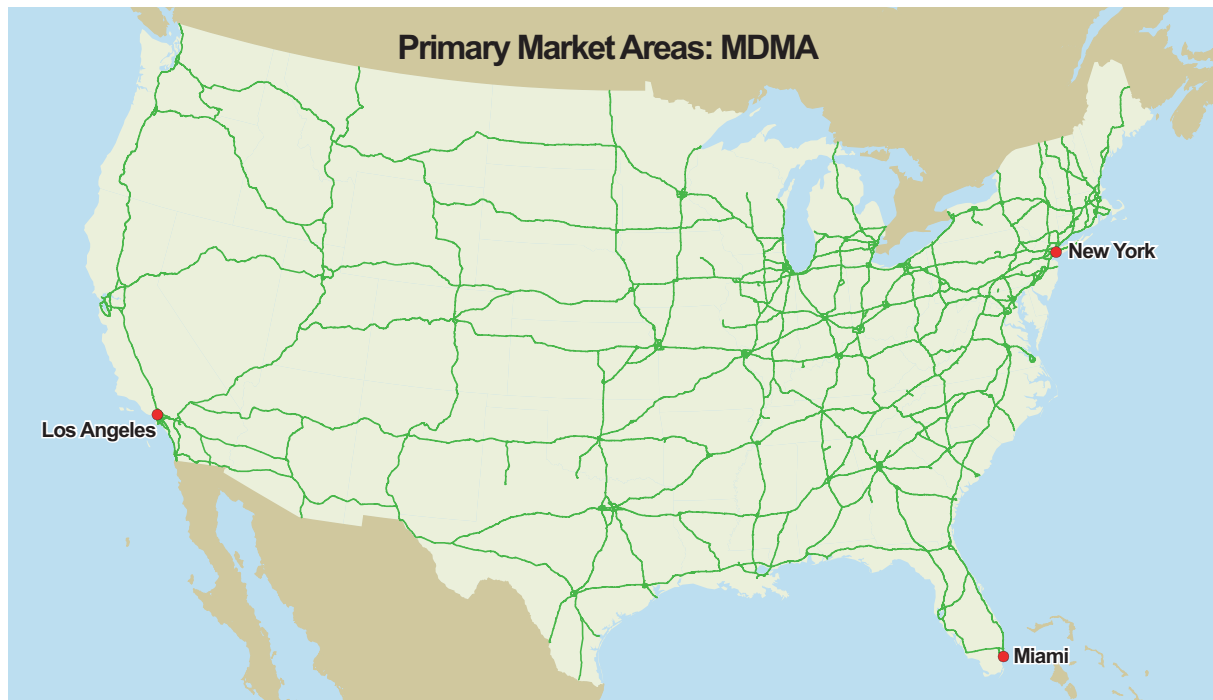


Figure 13.

high schools, and private parties. Outdoor (street corner) MDMA distribution occurs throughout the country. Pulse Check sources in Baltimore, Billings (MT), Columbia (SC), Denver, El Paso, Honolulu, Memphis, Miami, New York City, Philadelphia, Portland (ME), St. Louis, and Sioux Falls (SD) report that MDMA is sold outdoors in their areas. An increasing number of law enforcement agencies also report that distributors in their areas sell MDMA along with other drugs such as cocaine, crack, and marijuana.

### Primary Market Areas

Reporting from public health and law enforcement agencies reveals that Los Angeles, Miami, and New York are the primary market areas for MDMA. These metropolitan areas are designated primary market areas for MDMA because of a high level of demand for the drug and the large amount of MDMA distributed from these areas to other MDMA markets throughout the country.

**Los Angeles.** Available data indicate that the demand for MDMA in Los Angeles remains high and stable. DAWN data show that the estimated number of ED mentions for MDMA fluctuated

from 177 in 2000, to 142 in 2001, to 176 in 2002, ranking Los Angeles second only to Philadelphia among DAWN reporting cities. Los Angeles has reported a rate of two ED mentions per 100,000 population for MDMA each of the past 3 reporting years (2000–2002). According to CEWG, MDMA use in Los Angeles County is increasing.

Most MDMA available in Los Angeles is transported to the city from Las Vegas or directly from Western Europe by couriers on commercial flights and by mail services. Los Angeles is a source of wholesale and midlevel amounts of MDMA to drug markets throughout the country, primarily those in the Pacific, Southwest, and West Central regions. MDMA is transported from Los Angeles by couriers on commercial domestic flights to cities such as Columbus (OH), Denver, Fort Lauderdale, Las Vegas, Salt Lake City, and St. Louis. MDMA from Los Angeles is transported via private vehicle to drug markets in California (along I-5 and US 101) and southwestern states (along I-10 and I-20) including those in Dallas, Houston, Oakland, Phoenix, and San Francisco. MDMA is transported from Los Angeles via mail or package delivery services to cities nationwide including Baltimore, Dallas, Detroit,

Honolulu, Kansas City (MO), Nashville, and Phoenix. MDMA is transported from Los Angeles by couriers on passenger buses to cities including New York City.

Israeli and Russian traffickers control wholesale distribution of MDMA within Los Angeles. Midlevel and retail distributors of MDMA in Los Angeles usually are Caucasian males and typically are independent dealers. Most of the retail distribution of MDMA in Los Angeles occurs at rave parties, nightclubs, and colleges, although Pulse Check sources report increasing retail MDMA distribution at private parties and residences.

**Miami.** Drug demand studies and reporting from public health sources indicate that the demand for MDMA in Miami remains at high levels. DAWN data reveal that the estimated number of ED mentions for MDMA in Miami decreased significantly from 184 in 2001 to 135 in 2002; however, Miami remained fourth among all DAWN reporting cities in total ED mentions for MDMA. Concurrent with the decrease in total ED mentions for MDMA in Miami was a decrease in the rate of ED mentions for MDMA, from 9 per 100,000 population in 2001 to 6 per 100,000 in 2002. DAWN ME data do not separately list MDMA-related deaths; however, club drug-related deaths, including those for MDMA, have increased from 5 in 1999, to 9 in 2000, to 15 in 2001, ranking Miami second among all DAWN reporting cities. Pulse Check sources report that MDMA abuse in Miami is stable. CEWG representatives report that MDMA use by Caucasians in Miami remains at relatively high levels, and abuse is increasing within other ethnic groups; such groups were not identified.

Wholesale amounts of MDMA are smuggled from Western Europe to Miami, often via the Dominican Republic, primarily by couriers on commercial flights, mail services, and air cargo. MDMA is transported from Miami to regions throughout the United States by commercial air carriers, private vehicles, mail and package delivery services, passenger buses, and trains. Law enforcement reporting and seizure data indicate that couriers on domestic commercial flights

transport MDMA from Miami to cities such as Anchorage (AK), Kansas City (MO), Los Angeles, and Washington, D.C. MDMA also is transported via private vehicle from Miami along highways such as Interstates 95 and 75 to drug markets including those in Jacksonville, Myrtle Beach (SC), Nashville, and Norfolk. MDMA from Miami is transported via mail and package delivery services to cities such as Boston, Kansas City (MO), Los Angeles, Nashville, and Toledo (OH). Couriers also transport MDMA from Miami via passenger bus to destinations such as Myrtle Beach and by Amtrak trains to cities including Fort Collins (CO).

Israeli and Russian criminal groups control most wholesale MDMA distribution in Miami; however, Colombian and Dominican criminal groups also distribute wholesale and midlevel quantities of the drug. Retail MDMA distributors typically are Caucasian independent dealers who distribute MDMA at raves, dance clubs, college campuses, high schools, and private parties; however, law enforcement reporting indicates that street sales of MDMA in Miami by Hispanic street gangs are increasing.

**New York City.** Despite a possible decrease in demand for MDMA, New York City likely remains the largest MDMA market in the country. DAWN data show that the estimated number of ED mentions for MDMA has decreased each year, from 200 in 2000, to 172 in 2001, to 143 in 2002, ranking New York third among all DAWN cities. While the number of ED mentions has declined, the rate of such mentions has remained stable at 2 per 100,000 population each year during that period. CEWG and Pulse Check sources report that MDMA abuse in New York City appears to be stable.

Most of the MDMA entering New York City is transported from Western Europe to JFK International Airport and Newark Liberty International Airport by couriers as well as via mail services and air cargo. MDMA is transported via commercial air carriers, private vehicles, mail and package delivery services, and trains to several secondary markets throughout the United States.

MDMA is transported from New York City on domestic flights to cities such as Kansas City (MO), Los Angeles, Phoenix, San Juan (PR), Seattle, and Tampa. MDMA is transported from New York City in private vehicles via highways such as Interstates 95 and 80 to drug markets including those in Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Greensboro (NC), Las Vegas, Nashville, Miami, Philadelphia, and Washington, D.C. MDMA is transported via mail and package delivery services from New York City to cities such as Atlanta, Cleveland, Kansas City (MO), Los Angeles, Nashville, and Seattle. Couriers also transport MDMA from New York City aboard Amtrak trains to drug markets including those in Chicago, Indianapolis, Los Angeles, Miami, Orlando, and Tampa.

Israeli and Russian criminal groups control most wholesale MDMA distribution within New York City. However, law enforcement reporting indicates that Asian, Colombian, and Dominican criminal groups as well as members of traditional organized crime also distribute wholesale amounts of MDMA in New York City. Midlevel and retail distributors in New York City generally are independent dealers, typically adolescents and young adults. Most retail distribution in New York City occurs at bars, college campuses, concerts, dance clubs, private parties, and raves. Law enforcement reporting indicates that only limited amounts of outdoor (street corner) retail MDMA distribution occur in New York City.

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## Key Developments

Asian criminal groups and gangs increasingly are distributing MDMA in U.S. drug markets. Law enforcement reporting indicates that wholesale MDMA distribution by Asian criminal groups has increased in the Great Lakes, Northeast/Mid-Atlantic, Pacific, Southeast, and Southwest regions. Retail MDMA distribution by Asian criminal groups and gangs also has increased, particularly within the Northeast/Mid-Atlantic,

Southeast, Southwest, and West Central regions. Many of the Asian criminal groups and gangs distributing MDMA are of Vietnamese origin; however, others include those of Chinese and Laotian origin. Law enforcement reporting indicates that the MDMA tablets distributed by these groups usually are produced in Europe and transported directly to the United States or smuggled through a transit country such as Canada.

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## Projections

Overall demand for MDMA likely will remain stable or possibly decline in the near term. Demand indicators, including both drug prevalence and consequence studies, indicate that MDMA use by adolescents and young adults—the primary users of MDMA—likely peaked in

2001 and has since declined. Attitude tracking studies also indicate an increase in the number of adolescents that perceive great risks in using MDMA, a potential reversal of a previously widespread perception that MDMA was a relatively safe drug.

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# National Drug Threat Assessment 2004



## Pharmaceuticals

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The diversion and abuse of pharmaceuticals, including narcotics, depressants, and stimulants, pose an increasing threat to the country. Most pharmaceutical controlled substances abused in the United States are diverted by improper or illegal prescribing, forged prescriptions, doctor shopping, and theft; however, law enforcement agencies report that pharmaceuticals are increasingly being obtained from Mexico and through Internet pharmacies whose sources of supply often are in Mexico and other foreign countries.

Pharmaceutical narcotics such as hydrocodone (Vicodin), oxycodone (OxyContin), hydromorphone (Dilaudid), and codeine are available and abused throughout the country. The demand, availability, and abuse of these drugs are high and appear to be increasing, but the abuse of hydrocodone and oxycodone drugs in particular poses the greatest threat.

The availability of depressants (including barbiturates and benzodiazepines) varies regionally. Alprazolam (Xanax) and diazepam (Valium) are among the most widely abused pharmaceutical depressants, particularly in the Southeast region.

Stimulants, particularly dextroamphetamine (Adderall) and methylphenidate (Ritalin), are widely available in most areas. Ritalin abuse is most noted in school settings, where some students with legitimate prescriptions often share the drug with friends. Many adolescents and young adults abuse these drugs, and overall abuse appears to be stable.

## Narcotics

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Pharmaceutical narcotics such as hydrocodone, oxycodone, hydromorphone, and codeine are commonly diverted and abused for the euphoric effects

NDTS 2003 data indicate that 2.4 percent of state and local law enforcement agencies nationwide identified pharmaceuticals as their greatest drug threat. Regionally, more state and local law enforcement agencies in the Southeast (4.0%), Great Lakes (3.1%), and Northeast/Mid-Atlantic regions (3.0%) identified pharmaceuticals as the greatest drug threat than did their counterparts in the Pacific (0.7%), Southwest (0.7%), and West Central regions (0.0%).

NDTS data further reveal that 72.3 percent of state and local law enforcement agencies reported high or moderate availability of pharmaceuticals, a slight increase from 70.0 percent in 2002. The percentage of state and local law enforcement agencies reporting low availability also increased slightly, from 20.2 to 21.7 percent, during the same period. Just 2.8 percent of respondents indicated that pharmaceuticals are not available in their areas compared with 7.1 percent in 2002.

Pharmaceuticals were identified by 1.9 percent of state and local law enforcement agencies nationwide as the category of drugs most contributing to violent crime in their areas, according to the 2003 NDTS. Regionally, more law enforcement agencies in the Northeast/Mid-Atlantic (3.1%), Southeast (2.1%), and Great Lakes regions (2.1%) identified pharmaceuticals as such than did those in West Central (0.8%), Southwest (0.7%), and Pacific regions (0.3%).

they produce. Federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies in every region of the country report an increase in availability as well as abuse.



The demand for narcotics is high throughout the country. MTF data indicate that past year use of narcotics other than heroin was 9.4 percent in 2002 and 9.3 percent in 2003 among twelfth graders. (No data were available for eighth or tenth graders.) ED mentions and treatment admissions for prescription narcotic abuse are increasing. The estimated number of DAWN ED mentions for narcotic analgesics rose 20 percent from 2001 (99,317) to 2002 (119,185). TEDS data reveal that treatment admissions for opiates other than heroin (including methadone, codeine, morphine, oxycodone, and hydromorphone) rose from 22,306 in 1999 to 25,839 in 2000 and accounted for nearly 2 percent of all TEDS admissions.

### **Hydrocodone**

The prescription narcotic hydrocodone possesses an analgesic property similar to or greater than that of morphine. Sold under names such as Lorcet, Lortab, Tussionex, and Vicodin, hydrocodone drugs are available in tablet, capsule, and syrup forms. DEA reports that approximately 20 tons of hydrocodone products are used (legally and illegally) annually and that hydrocodones are among the most abused drugs in 13 DEA Field Divisions throughout the country. Specifically, Lorcet, Lortab, and Vicodin are of particular concern in areas covered by the Philadelphia, Phoenix, San Diego, San Francisco, and Seattle Field Divisions. NDTs 2003 data reveal that 55.6 percent of state and local law enforcement agencies nationwide reported that hydrocodone is a commonly diverted or illicitly abused pharmaceutical in their areas. More than three-quarters (76.5%) of law enforcement agencies in the Southeast reported that hydrocodone is commonly diverted or abused, the highest percentage recorded in the country.

NFLIS data indicate that hydrocodone accounted for only 0.94 percent of all drug items analyzed by state and local forensic laboratories in 2002. Regionally, forensic laboratories in the South (1.45%) reported the highest percent of hydrocodone items analyzed, followed by the Midwest (0.65%), Northeast (0.57%) and West (0.54%).

Data regarding rates of use for hydrocodone in general and individual types of hydrocodones

in particular are very limited; however, MTF data indicate that past year use of Vicodin appears to be trending upward. According to MTF, past year rates of use for Vicodin from 2002 to 2003 were 2.5 and 2.8 percent among eighth graders, 6.9 and 7.2 percent among tenth graders, and 9.6 and 10.5 percent among twelfth graders; however, none of the changes were significant. The consequences of hydrocodone use are increasing. The estimated number of ED mentions for hydrocodone increased overall from 21,567 in 2001 to 25,197 in 2002. Significant increases in the number of ED mentions for hydrocodone were reported in Buffalo (115%) and Seattle (26%).

### **Oxycodone**

Oxycodone, marketed under the brands OxyContin, Percocet, and Percodan, is increasingly available in every region of the country. Most DEA Field Divisions and HIDTAs report increasing oxycodone availability, particularly OxyContin. Sources in 14 Pulse Check cities described OxyContin as an emerging problem in the first half of 2002. Chicago was the only city for which a Pulse Check source did not report OxyContin as an emerging problem between January 2001 and June 2002—a period that spans the three most recent Pulse Check reporting periods. According to NDTs 2003 data, 58.4 percent of state and local law enforcement agencies nationwide reported that oxycodone is a commonly diverted or illicitly used pharmaceutical. STRIDE reporting indicates that the number of oxycodone dosage units submitted for testing increased from 11,782.8 in 2000 to 12,921.6 in 2001 but decreased sharply to 5,670.9 in 2002.

NFLIS data show that oxycodone is among the 10 most analyzed drug items in state and local forensic laboratories; however, oxycodone represents only 0.98 percent of total analyzed drug items. Oxycodone was most frequently identified in the Northeast (1.47%), South (1.24%), Midwest (0.78%), and West (0.32%).

DAWN data indicate that the consequences of oxycodone use are trending upward. The estimated numbers of ED mentions specifically for oxycodone were 18,409 in 2001 and 22,397 in 2002, not a

statistically significant change. DAWN data further indicate that the estimated number of ED mentions for oxycodone increased in five reporting

cities, of which Detroit recorded the highest increase (249%).

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### OxyContin Diversion and Abuse

OxyContin is a controlled-release tablet that contains large amounts of oxycodone (10 to 80 mg) and is used legitimately to treat moderate to severe pain, but also is abused for its heroin-like effects. Some addicts crush the tablet to override OxyContin's controlled-release mechanism and either snort or inject the powder for a rapid high. OxyContin is prevalent in every region of the country. NDTs 2003 data indicate, however, that OxyContin was reported as a commonly diverted or illicitly used pharmaceutical by more state and local law enforcement agencies in the Southeast (83.9%) and Northeast/Mid-Atlantic regions (75.0%) than in the Great Lakes (65.4%), West Central (61.8%), Pacific (56.9%), and Southwest regions (28.6%). Other law enforcement reporting indicates that OxyContin availability has decreased in areas covered by the Appalachia HIDTA and the DEA Field Divisions in Detroit, Miami, and Philadelphia. In addition to increased efforts to control drug diversion, the low cost of heroin, which often is substituted for OxyContin, may be contributing to the decrease in OxyContin availability and abuse in these areas. CEWG sources in Baltimore, Honolulu, Miami, Philadelphia, Portland, and St. Louis report that OxyContin and heroin continue to be used as substitutes for one another.

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### Hydromorphone

Hydromorphone (Dilaudid) also is commonly diverted in the United States but generally is abused less frequently than hydrocodone or oxycodone drugs. Although Dilaudid is abused in every region of the country, abuse and availability were noted in only two DEA Field Divisions (New Orleans and New York) and five HIDTAs (Appalachia, Atlanta, Gulf Coast, New England, and Philadelphia/Camden). STRIDE data indicate that 22,698.9 hydromorphone dosage units (du) were submitted for testing in 2000, 3,134.4 in 2001, and 17,870.0 in 2002. Most dosage units submitted for testing in 2002 were seized in Alabama (17,247.0 du), followed by Texas (157.0 du), Montana (154.0 du), West Virginia (100.5 du), Arkansas (73.5 du), Florida (97.0 du), Virginia (23.0 du), Mississippi (2.0 du), and Washington (1.0 du). NDTs 2003 data indicate that Dilaudid is reported as being commonly diverted or illicitly abused by more state and local law enforcement agencies in the Southeast region (46.5%), followed by the West Central (26.6%), Great Lakes (26.3%), Northeast/Mid-Atlantic (21.1%), Southwest (18.6%), and Pacific regions (11.5%).

Data regarding hydromorphone use and the consequences of use are not available.

### Codeine

Codeine is available and abused throughout the country; however, law enforcement and public health agency reporting regarding codeine is limited. Codeine was reported as available in six DEA Field Divisions (Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, Phoenix, San Francisco, and Seattle) and six HIDTAs (Arizona, Hawaii, Houston, Milwaukee, Philadelphia/Camden, and Southeast Michigan). CEWG reports that codeine cough syrup continues to be abused, and its use is spreading, particularly in Texas. TCADA, Gulf Coast Addiction Technology Transfer Center (GCATTC), and local law enforcement agencies report that codeine cough syrup is becoming increasingly popular among young adults, particularly in West Texas. According to the NDTs 2003, 63.2 percent of state and local law enforcement agencies in the Southwest indicated that codeine was a commonly diverted or illicitly used pharmaceutical. STRIDE data indicate that there were no codeine submissions in 2001 or 2002. NFLIS data indicate that codeine submissions represented 0.20 percent of the total analyzed drug items. The drug was identified most frequently in the Midwest and South at 0.23 percent, followed by the Northeast (0.16%) and West (0.15%).

The consequences of codeine use appear to be increasing. The estimated number of DAWN ED

mentions for codeine increased sharply from 3,720 in 2001 to 4,961 in 2002.

## Depressants

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Depressants, particularly benzodiazepines, are widely available and abused in all regions of the country. Depressants are prescribed for legitimate purposes; they are abused primarily for their sedative and euphoric effects as well as to enhance the intoxication of ethanol, to modulate the euphoric effects of opioids, and to modulate the adverse consequences of stimulant abuse. The abuse of the benzodiazepines alprazolam (Xanax) and diazepam (Valium) is mentioned frequently in law enforcement reporting; however, the abuse of barbiturates is rarely reported. Eight DEA Field Divisions and 13 HIDTAs report that benzodiazepines are abused in their areas. Xanax is of particular concern in four DEA Field Divisions (Caribbean, Dallas, Houston, and Philadelphia) and seven HIDTAs (Arizona, Central Florida, Gulf Coast, Hawaii, New England, Northeast Florida, and South Florida). According to STRIDE, most Xanax dosage units submitted for testing in 2002 were seized in Texas (99,470.3 of 123,159.5 du). Valium availability and abuse also are high in most regions of the country, but only the DEA Field Divisions in El Paso and Houston and the Arizona, Chicago, Hawaii, and New England HIDTAs report availability in their areas. STRIDE data indicate that, of the Valium samples submitted for testing in 2002, the highest number of dosage units were seized in Texas (88,074.7 du), followed by Hawaii (8,457.5 du), California (4,265.4 du), Arkansas (2,950.0 du), and Michigan (1,780.0 du).

Xanax and Valium are among the drugs most frequently identified in drug samples submitted for testing in state and local laboratories, according to NFLIS data. In 2002 Xanax represented 1.12 percent of all drug items analyzed in NFLIS reporting laboratories. Regionally, the drug was identified most often in the South (1.73%) but also in the

Midwest (0.88%) and Northeast (0.88%). Valium represented 0.94 percent of all drug items analyzed in NFLIS reporting laboratories in 2002. NFLIS also reports that Valium was identified most often in the South (0.77%), followed by the Midwest (0.39%), Northeast (0.39%), and West (0.34%).

NDTS 2003 data indicate that 72.8 percent of state and local law enforcement agencies nationwide identified Valium as a commonly diverted or illicitly abused pharmaceutical. The proportions of agencies across all regions identifying it as such ranged from 64.5 percent (Northeast/Mid-Atlantic) to 83.3 percent (Southeast). NDTs data indicate that Xanax was identified as being commonly diverted or illicitly abused by 65.7 percent of state and local law enforcement agencies nationwide. Regionally, more agencies identified Xanax as a commonly diverted or illicitly abused pharmaceutical in the Southeast (86.7%) than in the West Central (69.8%), Great Lakes (60.7%), Northeast/Mid-Atlantic (60.2%), and Pacific regions (41.5%).

The most recent data regarding the consequences of pharmaceutical depressant abuse, albeit limited, indicate that ED mentions for benzodiazepines are trending upward, while treatment admissions are mixed. The estimated number of DAWN ED mentions for benzodiazepines trended upward, although not significantly, from 103,972 in 2001 to 105,752 in 2002. Increases in ED mentions were not evident for any specific benzodiazepine except Xanax. ED mentions for Xanax increased from 25,644 in 2001 to 27,659 in 2002. TEDS data indicate that treatment admissions for benzodiazepines trended upward slightly from 4,321 in 1999 to 4,383 in 2000 but trended downward slightly for barbiturates (1,064 to 1,011) during the same period.

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## Stimulants

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Pharmaceutical stimulants are used primarily to treat attention deficit disorder (ADD), attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), obesity, and narcolepsy because of their effectiveness in increasing concentration, alertness, and energy. Pharmaceutical stimulants also are diverted and abused by those seeking such effects, particularly increased energy and concentration. The availability of the most commonly abused stimulants—dextroamphetamine (Dexedrine and Adderall) and methylphenidate (Ritalin, Methylin, and Concerta)—is stable. However, the diversion of Adderall and Ritalin appears to be increasing, largely because of an increasing number of patients selling their legitimately prescribed supplies to abusers. NDTs 2003 data indicate that state and local law enforcement agencies nationwide more frequently identified Ritalin (51.1%) than Adderall (11.4%) as a commonly diverted or abused pharmaceutical in their areas. Law enforcement reporting indicates that Ritalin abuse is most notable among high school and college students. Abuse is not limited to these age groups, however, as younger adolescents also abuse the drug. STRIDE data indicate that the number of methylphenidate dosage units submitted for testing dropped from 825.0 in 2001 to 234.3 in 2002.

NFLIS data for 2002 indicate that methylphenidate is among the 25 most frequently identified drugs in samples submitted to state and local forensic laboratories, representing approximately 0.10 percent of the total analyzed drug items submitted to forensic laboratories in that year. Methylphenidate estimates were highest in the Northeast (0.13%), closely followed by the Midwest (0.12%), South (0.10%), and West (0.06%).

Stimulant abuse appears to be relatively stable. MTF data indicate that Ritalin use was relatively stable from 2002 to 2003 among eighth (2.8% and 2.6%), tenth (4.8% and 4.1%), and twelfth graders (4.0% in both years). NSDUH data for 2002 show that approximately 1.2 million individuals aged 12 and older used a pharmaceutical stimulant within the past year. The percentage of past year use was highest among 18- to 25-year-olds (3.7%), followed by those aged 12 to 17 (2.6%) and 26 or older (0.8). DAWN data indicate that the estimated number of methylphenidate ED mentions was relatively stable from 2001 (1,279) to 2002 (1,245).

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# National Drug Threat Assessment 2004



## Other Dangerous Drugs

The production, distribution, and abuse of other dangerous drugs (ODDs), including the club drugs GHB, ketamine, and Rohypnol as well as the hallucinogens LSD, PCP, and psilocybin, pose only a moderate overall threat to the country.<sup>21</sup> The availability and use of these drugs are moderate and relatively stable. Particularly popular among adolescents and young adults, these drugs are most prevalent in metropolitan areas. Some club drugs, particularly GHB and Rohypnol, are used in drug-facilitated sexual assaults because of their sedative properties. Although law enforcement reporting indicates increased availability of hallucinogens within college and rave communi-

ties, the most recent drug prevalence data indicate that overall use of these drugs is relatively stable.

NDTS 2003 data show that less than 1 percent of state and local law enforcement agencies nationwide identify any of the ODDs as their greatest drug threat. In fact, regionally, only state and local law enforcement agencies in the Northeast/Mid-Atlantic, Great Lakes, and West Central regions identify any of the ODDs as their greatest drug threat. In the Northeast/Mid-Atlantic, 0.3 and 0.1 percent of agencies identify GHB and PCP, respectively; in the Great Lakes, 0.2 percent identify LSD; and in the West Central region, 0.1 percent identify ketamine as their greatest drug threat.

## Club Drugs

Club drugs, a term used to refer to drugs commonly sold or used at dance clubs or raves, include GHB (gamma-hydroxybutyrate) and GHB analogs, ketamine, MDMA (see MDMA section), and Rohypnol (flunitrazepam). The trafficking and abuse of these drugs pose a moderate threat overall, and use of club drugs appears to be highest among adolescents and young adults, according to the most recent reporting from law enforcement and public health agencies. In addition to GHB, ketamine, MDMA, and Rohypnol, several other drugs including 2C-T-7 (2,5-dimethoxy-4-(n)-propylthiophenethylamine), 2C-B (4-bromo-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine), BZP (N-benzylpiperazine), TFMPP (1-(3-trifluoromethylphenyl)piperazine), 5-Meo-DIPT, and AMT (alpha-methyltryptamine) are commonly

considered club drugs, although the availability of these drugs is limited.

### GHB

GHB, a Schedule 1 drug under the Controlled Substances Act, and its analogs, such as GBL (gamma-butyrolactone) and BD (1,4-butanediol), appear to be available to varying degrees in every state, and overall availability appears to be increasing slightly. Only a limited number of federal law enforcement agencies report that GHB is readily or widely available. These agencies include the New York/New Jersey, Arizona, South Texas, and Washington/Baltimore HIDTAs and the Atlanta, Dallas, Houston, and Los Angeles DEA Field Divisions. Most HIDTAs and DEA Field Divisions as well as several Pulse Check

21. This report cites trademark names such as OxyContin and Rohypnol in discussing the diversion and abuse of such substances. The use of any trademark names in this assessment does not imply any criminal activity, criminal intent, or misdealing on the part of the companies that manufacture these drugs. All such citations are made for reference purposes only.

sources report that GHB availability is moderate or low; however, nine HIDTAs and six DEA Field Divisions also report that availability is increasing. GHB- and GBL-related OCDETF investigations increased from 1 in FY2001 to 17 in FY2002. The number of OCDETF indictments in which GHB was charged also increased slightly, from 6 in FY2001 to 9 in FY2002. STRIDE 2002 data indicate that the amount of GHB samples submitted for testing decreased from 100,218 milliliters in 2001 to 77,918.9 milliliters in 2002.

NDTS 2003 data show that 20.7 percent of state and local law enforcement agencies nationwide described GHB availability as high or moderate, an increase from 16.4 percent in 2002. More than half (59.0%) of state and local law enforcement agencies in 2003 describe availability as low; however, the percentage of state and local agencies reporting that GHB is not available in their areas decreased from 29.6 percent in 2002 to 15.8 percent in 2003.

NFLIS data show that GHB rarely is identified in drug items analyzed by state and local forensic laboratories. In fact, GHB and GBL combined were identified only 549 times in 2002, representing only 4.48 percent of the 12,247 samples of club drugs (GHB/GBL, ketamine, MDA (3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine), MDEA (3,4-methylenedioxyethylamphetamine), MDMA, and PMA(paramethoxyamphetamine)) identified and less than 1 percent of all drug items identified.

Data regarding GHB use are mixed. MTF data show that past year GHB use from 2002 to 2003 among eighth graders trended upward from 0.8 to 0.9 percent, remained stable among tenth graders at 1.4 percent, and trended downward among twelfth graders from 1.5 to 1.4 percent; however, none of the rate changes were statistically significant. PATS data show that lifetime use among teens aged 12 to 17 was 3 percent in 2001 and 4 percent in 2002. The estimated number of DAWN ED mentions for GHB did not change significantly from 2001 (3,340) to 2002 (3,330). (DAWN GHB data include the analog GBL.)

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### **GHB Used to Facilitate Sexual Assaults**

Federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies in every region of the country report that GHB appears to be the substance most commonly used in drug-facilitated sexual assaults because of its powerful sedative properties. When used to commit sexual assaults, the drug is mixed into victims' drinks—usually without their knowledge—to mask the salty taste.

GHB is rapidly absorbed and metabolized by the body. Detectable levels of GHB may remain in urine for approximately 8 to 12 hours and in blood for 4 to 8 hours after ingestion. GHB is not detected in routine blood or urine screens; therefore, it is important to specifically request a GHB screen as soon after the assault as possible. Detectable levels of undigested GHB may be found in victims' vomit; vomiting is a common effect of GHB use.

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GHB is produced illegally in both domestic and foreign laboratories, usually in the areas where it is sold and used; however, there are no generally accepted estimates as to how much is produced illegally each year. Law enforcement sources report that GHB is produced in many areas of the country; seven HIDTAs (Central Florida, Midwest, Nevada, North Texas, Oregon, Rocky Mountain, and South Florida) report production in their areas. NCLSS data show that the number of reported laboratory seizures decreased from 13 in 2001 to 8 in 2002. Since 1999, California typically has led all other states in the number of reported GHB laboratory seizures, and the state reported the most GHB laboratory seizures each year from 1999 through 2001; however, in 2002, Oregon led all states with three such seizures. Illicit producers of GHB typically are Caucasian independent producers.

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### Prescription Form of GHB

In July 2002 the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved Xyrem, a Schedule III prescription form of GHB, for treating narcoleptic patients who experience episodes of cataplexy—a debilitating medical condition in which a person suddenly feels weak and collapses at moments of strong emotion. Diversion of Xyrem is subject to penalties under the Controlled Substances Act, and both the drug's manufacturer and the FDA have worked to establish tight controls on distribution. A single centralized pharmacy dispenses Xyrem for all U.S. patients only after the patient is informed of the proper use of the drug and the dangers associated with misuse.

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GHB also is smuggled into the United States from Canada, Europe, Mexico and, to a lesser extent, Israel. GHB is most often transported to the United States by commercial air carrier, mail service, or private vehicle. Primarily middle-class, male Caucasians aged 18 to 30 distribute GHB, but African American gangs and other diverse independent dealers are active in GHB distribution. GHB often is distributed at nightclubs, raves, college campuses, gyms, and via the Internet, where it frequently is sold under the guise of cleaning products and nail polish remover. The drug often is packaged in plastic bottles, eyedropper bottles, and small mouthwash bottles and sold to young adults and teens for \$5 to \$30 per dose.

### Ketamine

Ketamine, a Schedule III dissociative anesthetic with a combination of depressant, stimulant, hallucinogenic, and analgesic properties, is used primarily as a preoperative anesthetic for animals. The drug also is approved as an anesthetic for emergency surgery in humans; however, use in humans has been limited because of adverse effects such as hallucination and delirium. The liquid form of ketamine can be injected, applied to a cigarette or joint and smoked, or ingested after it is added to a drink. Ketamine powder is smoked, snorted, or ingested after it is added to a drink.

Most HIDTAs and DEA Field Divisions report that ketamine is available in their areas, and availability is increasing slightly in some regions of the country. The Milwaukee, New England, North Texas, and Northwest HIDTAs report that ketamine availability is increasing in their areas. Ketamine is reported as an emerging or growing problem by Pulse Check sources in Denver, El Paso, New Orleans, and Sioux Falls. STRIDE data show that the number of ketamine samples submitted for testing increased from 3,184.6 dosage units in 2001 to 4,367.3 in 2002. NFLIS estimates reveal that ketamine was among the 25 most frequently identified drugs in the United States, accounting for 0.16 percent of the total analyzed drug items in state and local forensic laboratories. The Northeast region reported the highest percentage (0.43%) of analyzed ketamine samples of any region in the United States in 2002. Percentages totaling 0.13, 0.11, and 0.11 were reported in the West, Midwest, and South regions, respectively. NFLIS further reports that ketamine accounted for 1,471 (12.01%) of the 12,247 club drug samples identified in state and local forensic laboratories in 2002.

NDTS 2003 data reveal that ketamine availability is considered high or moderate by 13.6 percent of state and local law enforcement respondents nationwide, an increase from 10.7 percent in 2002. Most agencies (61.1%) report low ketamine availability, up from 49.5 percent in 2002. The percentage of state and local law enforcement agencies reporting that ketamine is not available in their areas decreased from 36.5 percent in 2002 to 20.8 percent in 2003.

Somewhat limited data regarding ketamine use indicate that rates of use are trending downward among adolescents and that use is highest among twelfth graders. MTF data for 2002 and 2003 show that past year rates of use for ketamine trended downward, from 1.3 to 1.1 percent among eighth graders, 2.2 to 1.9 percent for tenth graders, and 2.6 to 2.1 percent for twelfth graders; however, none of the changes were statistically significant. PATS data indicate that lifetime use of ketamine among adolescents aged 12 to 17 remained stable at 5 percent in both 2001 to 2002.



Despite indications of relatively stable use, DAWN data indicate that the estimated number of ED mentions for ketamine decreased sharply from 679 in 2001 to 260 in 2002.

Ketamine is produced and sold legally in several countries, including Belgium, China, Colombia, Germany, Mexico, and the United States. Clandestine production is difficult and impractical because of the complexity of the ketamine manufacturing process; therefore, the theft or diversion of ketamine, often from foreign and domestic veterinary offices, is common. Law enforcement reporting indicates that most of the illegally obtained ketamine available in the United States is diverted from Mexico and other foreign sources. Diverted ketamine often is smuggled across the border from Mexico by couriers on foot or in private vehicles, but a large amount increasingly is transported from foreign countries via mail services.

Distribution of liquid and powdered ketamine typically occurs among friends and acquaintances, most often at nightclubs, private parties, and raves. Caucasian males between the ages of 17 and 25 are the primary distributors of ketamine, but Mexican criminal groups increasingly are distributing the drug, particularly in the Rocky Mountain HIDTA area. Law enforcement reporting indicates that liquid ketamine can be purchased for \$10 to \$125 per 10-milliliter vial, while powdered ketamine typically sells for \$40 to \$200 per gram.

### **Rohypnol**

Rohypnol, a Schedule IV drug under the Controlled Substances Act, is a powerful sedative drug. Most often available in tablet form, the drug normally is ingested orally; however, tablets sometimes are crushed into powder and snorted or dissolved in a liquid for injection or oral ingestion. The DEA San Francisco Field Division reports that Rohypnol also is available in liquid form, albeit in limited amounts. The drug is produced or sold legally in several foreign countries to treat sleep disorders and for use as a preanesthetic medication. Because of its potent sedative properties,

Rohypnol is one of the drugs commonly implicated in drug-facilitated sexual assaults.

The availability of Rohypnol generally is low, with the highest availability reported in states near the U.S.–Mexico border. Most Pulse Check sources describe Rohypnol as somewhat, not very, or not at all available. Nonetheless, Pulse Check sources in Los Angeles and El Paso report that the drug is widely available. Despite overall reports of limited availability, STRIDE data indicate that the number of Rohypnol samples submitted for testing increased sharply from 690.6 dosage units in 2001 to 1,527.5 dosage units in 2002. NFLIS 2002 data show that Rohypnol is not among the 25 most identified drugs analyzed by state and local forensic laboratories and represented only 0.35 percent (74 of 21,145) of the total identified benzodiazepine samples.

NDTS 2003 data indicate that 10.1 percent of state and local law enforcement agencies nationwide described Rohypnol availability as high or moderate, an increase from just 5.7 percent in 2002. Those agencies reporting low Rohypnol availability increased from 47.4 percent in 2002 to 61.5 percent in 2003. The percentage of state and local law enforcement agencies reporting that ketamine is not available in their areas decreased sharply, from 42.8 percent in 2002 to 23.9 percent in 2003.

Abuse of Rohypnol appears to be low, based on limited data. According to MTF data, rates of past year use of Rohypnol between 2002 and 2003 were 0.3 and 0.5 percent for eighth graders, 0.7 and 0.6 percent for tenth graders, and 1.6 and 1.3 percent for twelfth graders. None of the changes were statistically significant.

Rohypnol is produced legally in several countries and is widely available in Latin American (primarily Mexico and Colombia) and European countries. Rohypnol is neither manufactured nor approved for medical use in the United States, however, compelling distributors to smuggle the drug from foreign sources, particularly Mexico and Colombia. Independent distributors often travel to Mexico to obtain the drug (a prescription

is not required to purchase Rohypnol in Mexico) and smuggle it into the United States by couriers on foot or in private vehicles. Mexican traffickers also smuggle Rohypnol across the U.S.–Mexico border, usually by couriers on foot and in private vehicles. Colombian criminal groups typically transport Rohypnol to the United States via mail

services or couriers traveling aboard commercial airlines. Rohypnol is most commonly sold by independent dealers, typically older Caucasian teens or young adults, to teens and young adults at gyms, nightclubs, and raves for approximately \$5 per tablet.

## Hallucinogens

Hallucinogen trafficking and abuse pose only a moderate threat to the United States because of limited availability; hallucinogen availability is limited primarily to metropolitan areas. Although law enforcement reporting indicates increased availability of hallucinogens within college communities and raves, the most recent drug prevalence data indicate that overall use of these drugs is relatively stable.

### LSD

LSD (lysergic acid diethylamide) availability has decreased sharply overall since 2000. However, federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies report that LSD remains available in most metropolitan areas, but that availability in rural areas appears to be very limited. Only the DEA Denver Field Division and five HIDTAs (Gulf Coast, Houston, Midwest, North Texas, and South Texas) reported increasing LSD availability in their areas. Limited availability was reported in four DEA Field Divisions (Newark, New York, Seattle, and St. Louis) and four HIDTAs (Nevada, New England, Philadelphia/Camden, and Southeast Michigan). STRIDE data indicate that the number of LSD samples submitted for testing has decreased each of the past 3 years, from 24,460,969.6 dosage units in 2000, to 93,973.5 dosage units in 2001, to 1,624.2 dosage units in 2002.

NDTS data indicate that 18.9 percent of state and local law enforcement agencies nationwide describe LSD availability as high or moderate, a slight decrease from 20.9 percent in 2002. Most state and local agencies (66.0%) report low availability in 2003, up from 57.1 percent in 2002.

LSD use among adults appears to be decreasing. MTF data indicate a significant decrease in use between 2001 and 2002 for college students aged 18 to 22 (4.0% to 2.1%) and young adults aged 19 to 28 (3.4% to 1.8%). According to NSDUH, 1.8 percent of persons aged 18 to 25 and 0.1 percent of those aged 26 or older reported past year LSD use in 2002.

Data regarding past year LSD use among adolescents also show decreases. MTF data reveal decreases in past year MDMA use from 2002 to 2003. Rates decreased significantly for tenth (2.6% to 1.7%) and twelfth graders (3.5% to 1.9%). Past year rates of LSD use among eighth graders also trended downward from 2002 to 2003 (1.5% to 1.3%); however, the change was not statistically significant. PATS data also indicate a decrease in adolescent LSD use from 10 percent in 2001 to 8 percent in 2002. NSDUH data indicate that past year use of LSD was 1.3 percent for adolescents aged 12 to 17 in 2002.

The consequences of LSD use have decreased as well. The estimated number of DAWN ED mentions for LSD decreased sharply from 2,821 in 2001 to 891 in 2002. Decreases in ED mentions were recorded for several demographic subgroups including males, females, Hispanics, and most age groups.

Most LSD available in the United States is produced primarily in northern California and the Pacific Northwest by a relatively small network of experienced chemists; however, independent dealers throughout the country produce the drug in limited quantities. Law enforcement reporting indicates that LSD shipments have originated in

Denver, Houston, and New York City as well as California, New Jersey, and Oregon. LSD shipments also have originated in foreign source areas such as Mexico. Seizures of domestic LSD laboratories are rare. NCLSS data show only one reported clandestine LSD laboratory seizure in 2000—the laboratory produced an estimated 94 million LSD dosage units. No laboratory seizures were reported nationwide in 1999, 2001, or 2002.

Transportation and wholesale distribution of LSD is controlled by the limited number of producers of the drug, who supply trusted midlevel distributors in all regions of the country. LSD is transported to midlevel distributors primarily by private vehicles and mail services. Local independent dealers, usually Caucasian males in their late teens or early twenties, are the principal retail distributors of LSD. Nonetheless, the Milwaukee HIDTA indicates that some of the local independent LSD dealers in its area are Mexican, and the DEA Philadelphia Field Division identifies OMGs as retail LSD distributors in its area. Young adults are the primary users of LSD, and sales of the drug most often take place at colleges, high schools, nightclubs, and raves. LSD is distributed in crystal, tablet, or liquid form—the liquid is sometimes ingested in gelatin squares or applied to sugar cubes or paper—and sells for \$1 to \$15 per dosage unit.

## **PCP**

Law enforcement reporting and seizure data indicate that PCP (phencyclidine) is available throughout the country, primarily in metropolitan areas. In some areas the availability of PCP appears to be increasing. Most DEA Field Divisions report that PCP is available in their areas, and two (Philadelphia and Washington, D.C.) report that availability is increasing or resurgent. Less than half of the HDTAs report PCP availability; however, seven (Chicago, Houston, North Texas, Ohio, Philadelphia/Camden, South Texas, and Washington/Baltimore) note increasing availability or a resurgence of the drug. According to STRIDE data, the number of PCP dosage units submitted for testing increased sharply, from 1,037,573.5 in 2001 to 5,979,103.7 in 2002.

NDTS data show that 9.6 percent of state and local law enforcement agencies nationwide reported high or moderate PCP availability, up from 6.5 percent in 2002. NDTS data further show that 62.1 percent of agencies reported that PCP availability is low, compared with 50.7 percent the previous year. Nearly one-quarter (23.6%) indicated that PCP was not available in their areas.

According to NFLIS 2002 data, 5,559 PCP items were analyzed by state and local forensic laboratories nationwide, representing 0.31 percent of all drug items analyzed. NFLIS regions reporting the highest percentage of PCP items tested were the Northeast (0.68%) and West (0.54%).

PCP use is very limited for all age groups but appears to be highest among twelfth graders. MTF data also indicate low rates of past year PCP use for young adults aged 18 to 28 in 2001 (0.6%) and 2002 (0.3%). The rate of past year use of PCP for adults aged 18 to 25 was 0.3 percent in 2002, according to NSDUH. Data were not measurable for adults aged 26 or older. MTF data indicate that past year PCP use among twelfth graders was 1.1 percent in 2002 and 1.3 percent in 2003; however, the change is not statistically significant. NSDUH data indicate that past year PCP use for those aged 12 to 17 was 0.4 percent in 2002.

The consequences of PCP use have been increasing. According to DAWN, the estimated number of ED mentions for PCP rose steadily each year, from 3,436 mentions in 1998 to 7,648 mentions in 2002. DAWN data show that among DAWN reporting cities ED mentions for PCP were highest in Washington, D.C. (1,302), Philadelphia (1,144), and Los Angeles (991). In Newark, ED mentions for PCP increased dramatically from 35 in 2001 to 124 in 2002—an increase of more than 250 percent.

There are no generally accepted estimates as to annual domestic PCP production; however, laboratory seizure data and law enforcement reporting indicate that production remains limited and controlled primarily by African American criminal groups and street gangs in California,

often in the Los Angeles and San Bernardino areas. NCLSS data indicate that of the 25 clandestine laboratories seized in the United States from 1999 through June 2003, 18 were located in California. Moreover, five of the six laboratories seized from January to June 2003 were in California. PCP production by other criminal groups (particularly Mexican criminal groups), gangs, and independent laboratory operators occurs in other areas throughout the country, but to a much lesser extent.

African American gangs and criminal groups control most transportation and wholesale distribution of PCP in the United States. African American gangs also are the primary midlevel and retail distributors, although local independent dealers distribute the drug as well. Belizean nationals distribute PCP at the midlevel and retail level primarily in New York City. PCP is transported to these distributors primarily by mail services but also by couriers on buses, commercial flights, private vehicles, and trains. Retail-level distributors sell PCP in inner-city open-air markets, on college campuses, and at raves. The drug sells for \$20 to \$30 per gram in liquid and powder form and for \$20 to \$30 per dose in tablet form. Cities where retail sales of PCP are common include Baltimore, Chicago, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, New Orleans, Newark, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and Washington, D.C.

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### **PCP-Laced Cigarettes, Cigars, and Marijuana**

Smoking tobacco products or marijuana dipped in liquid PCP remains popular among some young adults, according to state and local law enforcement reporting. In 2003 PCP-laced cigarettes, cigars, and marijuana joints were noted in Arkansas, California, Maryland, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. The cost reportedly ranges from \$20 to \$25 each.

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### **Psilocybin**

Psilocybin (hallucinogenic mushrooms) is available to varying degrees in most areas of the country, although availability appears to be highest

in western states. Law enforcement reporting indicates that psilocybin is somewhat available in the Northeast/Mid-Atlantic, Southeast, and Southwest regions, although less so than in the Great Lakes, Pacific, and West Central regions. Only seven HIDTAs (Midwest, Milwaukee, New England, New Mexico, North Texas, Oregon, and Rocky Mountain) and four DEA Field Divisions (Boston, Denver, Phoenix, and Seattle) report psilocybin availability. High availability was reported in some areas of the Rocky Mountain HIDTA, while low availability was reported in the Milwaukee and New Mexico HIDTAs.

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### **Chocolate-Coated Psilocybin**

State and local law enforcement reporting indicates that seizures involving molded chocolates that contain ground psilocybin mushrooms and are wrapped in colorful aluminum foil are occurring with increasing frequency. Coating psilocybin mushrooms in chocolate to disguise the drug's foul taste is not a new practice; however, agencies in Colorado, Georgia, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, West Virginia, and Wisconsin have reported this trend in distribution in 2002 and 2003. Producers of the chocolate-coated drug primarily use mail services to transport it to distributors and users throughout the country.

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NDTS data show that only 23.4 percent of state and local law enforcement agencies nationwide reported high or moderate availability of psilocybin; however, this is an increase from 17.2 percent in 2002. The percentage of state and local law enforcement agencies reporting low psilocybin availability also increased from 52.0 percent in 2002 to 58.9 percent in 2003. Regionally, agencies in the Pacific (44.2%), West Central (27.2%), and Great Lakes (23.8%) accounted for the greatest proportions of agencies reporting high or moderate availability of psilocybin, followed by those in the Southwest (21.7%), Northeast/Mid-Atlantic (19.2%), and Southeast regions (18.9%).

Most national-level prevalence studies do not report psilocybin use; however, NSDUH does report lifetime use among adults and adolescents.

These data indicate that lifetime psilocybin use for adults aged 18 to 25 was 13.4 percent in 2002; lifetime psilocybin use among adolescents aged 12 to 17 was 2.3 percent.

Psilocybin is cultivated in indoor and outdoor grow sites in most regions of the country, particularly in the Pacific region. Local independent dealers are the primary producers of the drug. State and local law enforcement agencies specifically reporting cultivation during the past year include those in Arkansas, California, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. Four HIDTAs (Midwest, New England, Oregon, and Rocky Mountain) and four

DEA Field Divisions (Atlanta, Boston, Denver, and Seattle) also note production in their areas. Indoor cultivation appears to be increasing, likely aided by an increase in the availability of mail-order cultivation kits and indoor cultivation information available via the Internet.

Psilocybin cultivators transport the drug to distributors throughout the country primarily via mail services but also by couriers on commercial flights or in commercial or private vehicles. Caucasian males between the ages of 18 and 21 are the primary distributors, most often selling the drug near or on college campuses for between \$5 and \$35 per gram.

# National Drug Threat Assessment 2004



## Inhalants

The abuse of inhalants is a relatively low threat to the country; however, inhalant abuse, particularly among adolescents, is a concern among law enforcement and public health agencies. Inhalants are chemical vapors that produce mind-altering effects when users inhale them by sniffing or snorting. These chemical vapors are found in more than 1,000 household products and typically belong to several broad categories: volatile solvents (paint thinner, gasoline, correction fluid, glue); aerosols (paint, deodorant, hair spray); gases (ether, chloroform, nitrous oxide); and nitrites (cyclohexyl nitrite, amyl nitrite, and butyl nitrite).

The common household products that are misused as inhalants are legally available for their intended and legitimate uses. However, 46 states have enacted legislation designed to prevent products that are commonly used as inhalants from being sold to minors.

Individuals of all ages use inhalants, but teens and young adults account for a large portion of the inhalant abuse in the United States. NSDUH data reveal that approximately 2.1 million people (0.9%) aged 12 and older used inhalants at least once in the past year. The survey further revealed that approximately 1.1 million individuals aged 12 to 17 and 685,000 individuals aged 18 to 25

used inhalants in the past year. MTF data indicate that inhalant abuse among high school students appears to be highest among eighth graders. According to MTF, past year rates of inhalant abuse from 2002 to 2003 were 7.7 and 8.7 percent among eighth graders, 5.8 and 5.4 percent among tenth graders, and 4.5 and 3.9 percent among twelfth graders; however, none of the changes were statistically significant.

Side effects associated with the abuse of inhalants include dizziness, strong hallucinations, delusions, belligerence, apathy, and impaired judgment. Long-term abusers experience additional problems including weight loss, muscle weakness, disorientation, inattentiveness, lack of coordination, irritability, and depression. Individuals who cease abuse of inhalants often endure withdrawal symptoms such as sweating, rapid pulse, hand tremors, insomnia, nausea or vomiting, hallucinations, and grand mal seizures.

Chronic inhalant abuse may cause serious and sometimes irreversible damage to the user's heart, liver, kidneys, lungs, and brain. Death can occur after a single use of inhalants or after prolonged use. Sudden sniffing death (SSD) may result within minutes of inhalant abuse from irregular heart rhythm leading to heart failure.

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# National Drug Threat Assessment 2004



## Money Laundering

Traffickers of illicit drugs, primarily Colombian and Mexican criminal groups, launder their drug sale proceeds to minimize the risk of detection or seizure when using the funds. A principal method used to launder drug proceeds is the physical transportation of bulk currency and monetary instruments, such as money orders and checks, to destinations outside the United States. Drug proceeds also are laundered through money service businesses, including money remittance, money exchange, and check cashing firms. In addition, traffickers introduce their illicit proceeds into the U.S. financial system by structuring currency transactions in amounts that fall under threshold reporting requirements established by the Bank Secrecy Act, by co-opting small cash-intensive businesses to commingle drug proceeds with legitimate funds, and by purchasing real estate, vehicles, and businesses. These approaches represent the three defined methods of money laundering: placement, layering, and integration. Another approach is for traffickers to consign their proceeds to money brokers who launder the funds for a fee or commission. This approach frees DTOs and criminal groups of responsibility for the security and transportation of bulk proceeds and separates traffickers from the laundering process.

The amount of bulk cash shipped, as well as the vehicles, techniques, and routes used, varies, depending on the level of experience and organization of the trafficking groups involved. In most cases bulk currency is transported overland in shipments ranging from thousands to hundreds of thousands of dollars from drug markets to staging areas in large cities with well-established financial infrastructures or near U.S. borders. In other cases the money is transported to a nearby airport or seaport before being smuggled out of the country. Therefore, while money laundering occurs throughout the country, activity generally is concentrated in

many of the primary market areas identified in this assessment for the primary substances of abuse and in cities close to the U.S.–Mexico border. Bulk currency typically is transported in private and commercial vehicles via the U.S. highway system. Concealment techniques include false compartments in vehicles, dummy luggage and packages, and wrapped gifts and parcels.

Drug proceeds transported to the border area in bulk often are broken into smaller shipments in cities such as San Diego, Tucson, and El Paso before being smuggled into Mexico through POEs. According to EPIC seizure data, for example, drug proceeds often are transported by vehicle to border area cities in amounts exceeding \$100,000; however, inspectors at the border often encounter amounts less than \$30,000. Smugglers of both illicit drugs and currency are aware of manpower and time constraints at the border and usually cross at the busiest POEs to decrease the likelihood that they will be stopped. They also use spotters and runners on both sides of the border to coordinate the timing of crossings. Smugglers also cross the border between POEs to avoid law enforcement detection.

**Cocaine.** Colombian, Mexican, and Caribbean DTOs and criminal groups are actively involved in smuggling, transporting, and distributing wholesale cocaine in the United States and rely primarily on the bulk shipment of cash and monetary instruments to transport their illicit proceeds to foreign destinations. To a lesser extent, they use money service businesses and various money laundering techniques to disguise the source of their funds.

Colombian DTOs are a principal cocaine-related money laundering threat. Cocaine proceeds often are smuggled to Colombia via couriers aboard commercial flights and in cargo



shipments on maritime vessels from the eastern United States. Colombian DTOs also reportedly use Mexican bulk currency smugglers to transport cocaine proceeds from the United States into and through Mexico en route to Colombia. Colombian traffickers also use money service businesses, particularly money transmitters (*casas de cambio*, *giro* houses, and remittance companies), and the Black Market Peso Exchange (BMPE). The BMPE is an informal value transfer system whereby Colombian traffickers sell U.S. drug dollars to black market brokers in the United States and Colombia in exchange for pesos in Colombia.

Mexican cocaine traffickers typically transport their illicit proceeds overland via the U.S. highway system, particularly Interstates 5, 10, 35, 40, 70, 75, 80, and 95. They collect and store the proceeds in cocaine primary market areas such as Atlanta, Chicago, Houston, and Los Angeles as well as in border area cities such as El Paso, Phoenix, San Antonio, San Diego, and Tucson before smuggling them across the border into Mexico.

Caribbean cocaine traffickers typically transport their cocaine proceeds via couriers on commercial flights from Miami and New York. Dominican, Haitian, Jamaican, and Puerto Rican criminal groups sometimes provide money laundering services to larger DTOs.

**Methamphetamine.** Mexican DTOs and criminal groups are the primary producers, smugglers, transporters, and wholesale distributors of foreign-produced methamphetamine in the United States. Consequently, they are the principal launderers of methamphetamine proceeds. These organizations and groups rely on the bulk shipment of cash and monetary instruments and, to a lesser extent, the use of money service businesses, cash-intensive businesses, and structured currency transactions to launder their illicit proceeds.

Mexican methamphetamine traffickers transport bulk methamphetamine proceeds to the U.S.–Mexico border from consolidation cities primarily in the western United States, including the primary market areas of Los Angeles, Phoenix, San Diego, and San Francisco, via private and commercial vehicles. Frequently used routes

include Interstates 5, 8, 10, 40, and 70. Mail services, buses, and trains are used as well.

Traffickers of Southeast Asian methamphetamine doubtless smuggle their illicit proceeds out of the United States to foreign destinations. However, available information regarding the limited distribution of Southeast Asian methamphetamine is not sufficient to determine the specific methods or routes these traffickers use to launder their proceeds.

**Marijuana.** The traffickers primarily responsible for smuggling foreign-produced marijuana into the country are also the principal smugglers of the money derived from the sale of that marijuana to source countries. These include Mexican and Colombian DTOs, Jamaican and Asian criminal groups, and OMGs.

Marijuana typically is transported to drug markets in bulk, and the methods used to transport the drug to drug markets generally are the same methods used to transport bulk marijuana proceeds from markets. Reporting from state and local law enforcement agencies suggests, for example, that when traffickers transport marijuana to a drug market by commercial truck, the proceeds from that marijuana also are transported by commercial truck. Despite their heavy reliance on bulk currency smuggling, marijuana traffickers use other money laundering methods such as money service businesses, the BMPE, and cash-intensive businesses.

As the smugglers, transporters, and wholesale distributors of most foreign-produced marijuana in the United States, Mexican DTOs are the principal launderers of marijuana proceeds. They use Interstates 5, 10, 35, 40, 70, 75, and 80 among other highways to transport marijuana proceeds overland to the U.S.–Mexico border. Canada-based criminal groups often transport the proceeds from the sale of Canada-produced marijuana via State Highway 99 in California, Oregon, and Washington or via Interstates 75, 87, and 90 in Michigan and New York. Colombian and Jamaican marijuana trafficking groups smuggle marijuana proceeds, primarily by air carrier, to Colombia and Jamaica from the eastern United

States. Cities where marijuana proceeds are consolidated before being transported out of the country or transferred through the financial system include Chicago, El Paso, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New York, Phoenix, San Diego, and Tucson.

**Heroin.** Asian, Caribbean, Colombian, Mexican, and West African DTOs and criminal groups are actively involved in smuggling, transporting, and distributing heroin in the United States and thus are the primary launderers of heroin proceeds. Overall, these organizations and groups rely primarily on the bulk shipment of cash and monetary instruments to move their heroin proceeds out of the United States to foreign financial systems. They also transfer funds through money service businesses, place funds in the financial system through cash-intensive businesses, and disguise funds through the purchase of tangible assets.

Heroin traffickers also transfer heroin proceeds to foreign destinations through underground banking systems or informal value transfer systems. Such systems include the China-based *hui khan*, the India-based *hawala*, the Pakistan-based *hundi*, and the Colombia- and U.S.-based BMPE. Each is based on trust and anonymity and generally involves simple bookkeeping transactions between underground bankers, who periodically reconcile accounts through the bulk transfer of assets, currency smuggling, wire transfers, and precious metal shipments.

The primary destination of bulk heroin proceeds smuggled out of the United States is Mexico. Mexican DTOs transport heroin proceeds overland via the U.S. highway system, particularly Interstates 5, 10, 35, 40, 70, 75, 80, and 95, to the U.S.–Mexico border from areas throughout the United States. Most heroin trafficking groups, including Asian, Colombian, Dominican, Mexican, and Nigerian groups, often consolidate their

groups' proceeds at stash houses or place the proceeds in the banking system in large cities, such as Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles, and New York, and in cities closer to the border including El Paso, Houston, San Diego, and Tucson. Other destinations for heroin proceeds smuggled out of the country include Colombia, the Caribbean, Asia, Africa, and Europe.

**MDMA.** MDMA traffickers—including Israeli, Russian and, to a lesser extent, Asian DTOs and criminal groups—frequently smuggle their illicit proceeds in the form of bulk cash and monetary instruments to foreign destinations. The use of couriers traveling aboard commercial flights is the predominant method used by these traffickers to smuggle MDMA proceeds out of the United States.

Within the United States MDMA proceeds are transported via private and commercial vehicles, mail services, aircraft, buses, and trains, usually to the MDMA primary market areas of Los Angeles, Miami, and New York. Traffickers consolidate and count the proceeds at stash houses in these cities before smuggling them out of the country.

Israeli MDMA traffickers generally use couriers on commercial flights to transport their illicit proceeds to Europe; however, they also launder funds through money service businesses, diamond markets, front companies, and large-scale real estate investments. Russian MDMA traffickers typically wire transfer their illicit proceeds to Europe through shell corporations and front companies. Asian MDMA traffickers most often use couriers on commercial flights to transport MDMA proceeds, in bulk, to Asia. They also launder their illicit proceeds through money service and cash-intensive businesses as well as through the *hui khan*, *hawala*, and *hundi* underground banking systems.

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## Appendix A:

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### **National Drug Threat Survey 2003 Methodology**

The National Drug Intelligence Center (NDIC) *National Drug Threat Survey 2003* (NDTS 2003) was administered to a probability-based sample of state and local law enforcement agencies. The sample was designed to provide representative data at national, regional, and state levels for use in the National Drug Threat Assessment 2004. The previous NDTS 2002 sample was designed to provide representative data at the national and regional levels only. The availability of state-level representative data not only increases the precision of the data used in this year's National Drug Threat Assessment but also expands the application of NDTS 2003 results to NDIC's state and regional threat assessments.

## Survey Instrument

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The NDTs 2003 questionnaire (OMB Number 1105-0071) was designed by NDIC. A thorough review of data and response patterns from previous versions of the NDTs was conducted to improve the accuracy of information obtained from respondents. Responding law enforcement agencies were asked to identify the drug that poses the greatest threat, that most contributes to violent crime, and that most contributes to property crime in their areas. Agencies also were asked to rate the overall level of availability (on a scale of low, moderate, or high) of powder cocaine, crack cocaine, heroin, methamphetamine, marijuana, MDMA (ecstasy), and other dangerous drugs in their area. The survey included an item designed to solicit information on the level of involvement of street gangs and outlaw motorcycle gangs in the distribution of drugs in general and of specific drugs. Other items in the questionnaire asked respondents to indicate the types of heroin available, predominant type of heroin, presence of crack cocaine conversion sites, presence of MDMA production laboratories, level of methamphetamine production, and nature of cannabis cultivation in their areas. Respondents also were asked to indicate which chemicals are diverted in or from their areas for the production of illicit drugs and which pharmaceuticals are commonly diverted or illicitly used in their areas.

## Sample Design

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The *2000 Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies* conducted by the U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics was the basis for determining a sample frame from which to select law enforcement agencies to be surveyed for the NDTs 2003. After careful review of the more than 17,000 law enforcement agencies in the *2000 Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies*, a final sample frame of 7,930 state and local law enforcement agencies with drug law enforcement responsibilities was created. Municipal police departments from every state, including regional and county police departments with 10 or more sworn full time equivalent (FTE) employees, were retained for the sampling frame. County sheriff's offices with 10 or more sworn FTE employees were also retained for the sampling frame except those in six states where county sheriff's offices do not have drug law enforcement responsibilities. In the rest of the country, sheriff's offices were excluded if they did not indicate on the *2000 Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies* that they enforce drug laws. Campus police departments, constables, and special police agencies were excluded since most of these agencies, too, have limited or no drug investigation responsibilities. Tribal police departments, whose jurisdictions fall under federal authority, also were eliminated. State drug investigative agencies not in the *2000 Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies* were added to the sampling universe.

The sample frame of 7,930 state and local law enforcement agencies was stratified (see Table A1 on page 105) to include the following specific groups of state and local law enforcement agencies to ensure a thorough analysis of the domestic drug situation:

- ▶ Municipal police departments and county sheriff's offices with 75 or more sworn FTE employees as reported in the *2000 Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies* were selected with certainty (stratum 97).
- ▶ State police and state-level investigative agencies were selected with certainty to provide information on the drug threat situation from a state perspective. State police agencies were obtained from the *2000 Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies*. Additional state-level investigative agencies were derived from previous NDTs sampling plans. Typically included for each state were the state police and lead drug enforcement agency, although this pattern varied in some states (stratum 98).

- Investigative agencies in three U.S. territories—Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and Puerto Rico—were also selected with certainty (stratum 99).

To ensure that state-level representative statements could be made about results obtained from the NDTs 2003, local law enforcement agencies were coded according to the 50 states and District of Columbia. Municipal police departments and county sheriff's offices with sworn FTE employees of 10 or more but fewer than 75, and meeting all the criteria discussed above, were included in these strata. The states were used as the noncertainty strata, and a Neyman allocation was used to allocate the noncertainty sample to the state strata.<sup>22</sup> All eligible law enforcement agencies in the District of Columbia and Hawaii met the criteria for inclusion with certainty and were included in stratum 97. The state of California was split: law enforcement agencies within the Southern and Central U.S. Attorney Districts were included in Southern California and those in the Eastern and Northern Districts were included in Northern California. The noncertainty agencies in Southern California were included in stratum 91, and similar agencies for Northern California were included in stratum 92.

The actual sample, representing the sampling universe of 7,930 state and local law enforcement agencies, consisted of 3,497 agencies in 53 strata, 3 of which were certainty strata.

## Data Collection

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NDIC verified the point of contact and mailing address for each law enforcement agency in the sample and mailed the surveys, which were accompanied by a cover letter from NDIC Director Michael T. Horn and a postage-paid return envelope. NDIC Field Program Specialists located throughout the country were responsible for follow-up contacts with sample agencies that were mailed a survey.

Of the 3,497 state and local law enforcement agencies in the actual sample, 251 had received the survey earlier in 2003 under a joint effort by NDIC and the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) program that was designed to assist the HIDTAs in preparing their annual threat assessments. Copies of surveys completed by sample agencies under the joint NDIC-HIDTA effort were forwarded to NDIC. Lists of agencies that did not respond were given to Field Program Specialists for follow-up contact, and a second NDTs 2003 survey was either mailed or personally delivered to the nonresponding agency.

NDIC provided daily reports to help Field Program Specialists target nonresponding agencies, which were contacted by telephone, by letter, and in person. All responses were entered in the NDTs database designed and developed by NDIC.

## Sample Adjustments

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During survey processing, NDIC identified nine ineligible agencies. Included in this group were five agencies that no longer performed drug enforcement activities, three agencies that no longer existed, and one agency that had merged with another law enforcement agency. Three of these agencies were state noncertainty cases (one each in stratum 24, stratum 29, and stratum 91), three were certainties due to size (stratum 97), and three were state agency certainties (stratum 98).

The nine ineligible agencies were deleted from the original actual sample of 3,497 that resulted in an adjusted sample of 3,488 agencies in 53 strata, three of which were certainty strata. The sample represents 7,921 agencies. A summary of the adjusted sample design is presented in Table A1, page 104.

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22. For more details on Neyman allocation, see W.G. Cochran, "Stratified Random Sampling," Chapter 5 in *Sampling Techniques*, 3d ed. New York: John Wiley and Sons, 1977.

To compensate for the deletion of the three ineligible records in noncertainty strata (stratum 24, stratum 29, and stratum 91) from the sample, a poststratification factor was calculated for the affected strata to correct the base weights for those strata. For all other strata, the poststratification factor is 1.0. The poststratification factors for all strata also are shown in Table A1.

## Nonresponse Adjustment Factor

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Of the 3,488 agencies in the adjusted sample, 3,354 agencies responded to the NDTS 2003 for an overall response rate of 96.2 percent. Table A2 on page 107 summarizes the response rates by state. A nonresponse adjustment factor was applied to account for those agencies that did not respond to the survey.

The nonresponse adjustment factor for each stratum  $j$  is calculated as

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} \text{nonresponse} \\ \text{adjustment} \\ \text{factor } j \end{array} \right) = \frac{\sum_{\text{responding agencies}_{j,k}} \left( \begin{array}{l} \text{base} \\ \text{weight} \end{array} \right) \times \left( \begin{array}{l} \text{poststratification} \\ \text{factor} \end{array} \right) + \sum_{\text{nonresponding agencies}_{j,k}} \left( \begin{array}{l} \text{base} \\ \text{weight} \end{array} \right) \times \left( \begin{array}{l} \text{poststratification} \\ \text{factor} \end{array} \right)}{\sum_{\text{responding agencies}_{j,k}} \left( \begin{array}{l} \text{base} \\ \text{weight} \end{array} \right) \times \left( \begin{array}{l} \text{poststratification} \\ \text{factor} \end{array} \right)}$$

where  $k$  represents either the  $k^{\text{th}}$  responding or the  $k^{\text{th}}$  nonresponding agency in stratum  $j$ .

The final weight for each responding agency is calculated as

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} \text{final} \\ \text{weight} \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{l} \text{base} \\ \text{weight} \end{array} \right) \times \left( \begin{array}{l} \text{poststratification} \\ \text{factor} \end{array} \right) \times \left( \begin{array}{l} \text{nonresponse} \\ \text{adjustment} \\ \text{factor} \end{array} \right)$$

## Estimation Techniques

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The final weight for each respondent was used to derive national, regional, and state-level estimates for all survey items. The final adjusted score was summed for each response category (for example, high, moderate, and low) for each item, and the proportion of the final scores provided the national, regional, or state-level estimate for that item. Some respondents did not answer all survey items. The item nonresponse rate ranged from 0.8 to 20.3 percent.

## Nonsampling Error

Nonsampling error may affect NDTS 2003 data. Possible nonsampling errors include the following:

- ▶ Inability to obtain information about all agencies in the sample
- ▶ Varied interpretation of response categories (for example, high, moderate, and low are defined differently by respondents)
- ▶ Inability or unwillingness of respondents to provide correct information
- ▶ Errors made in collection, coding, or processing of data
- ▶ Failure to represent all agencies within the sample (undercoverage)

Nonsampling error can increase the total error over the error resulting from sampling. Random nonsampling errors can increase the variability of data, while systemic nonsampling errors that are consistent in one direction can introduce bias into the results of a sample survey. NDIC used data collection, coding, and processing procedures designed to limit the effects of random nonsampling error on the NDTS 2003 data. No systemic nonsampling errors were identified.

**Table A1. NDTS 2003 Sample Design (3,354 of 3,488 agencies responding)**

	<b>Stratum</b>	<b>Sample Count</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Original Base Weight</b>	<b>Post-stratification Factor</b>	<b>Nonresponse Adjustment Factor</b>	<b>Final Weight</b>
1	Alabama	54	154	2.8519	1.0000	1.0000	2.8519
2	Alaska	16	16	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
4	Arizona	29	55	1.8966	1.0000	1.2083	2.2917
5	Arkansas	54	105	1.9444	1.0000	1.0000	1.9444
8	Colorado	22	89	4.0455	1.0000	1.0000	4.0455
9	Connecticut	23	73	3.1739	1.0000	1.0000	3.1739
10	Delaware	12	12	1.0000	1.0000	1.0909	1.0909
12	Florida	39	192	4.9231	1.0000	1.0263	5.0526
13	Georgia	49	243	4.9592	1.0000	1.0000	4.9592
16	Idaho	50	50	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
17	Illinois	76	375	4.9342	1.0000	1.0133	4.9998
18	Indiana	55	171	3.1091	1.0000	1.0377	3.2263
19	Iowa	58	104	1.7931	1.0000	1.1373	2.0393
20	Kansas	46	91	1.9783	1.0000	1.0000	1.9783
21	Kentucky	65	126	1.9385	1.0000	1.0484	2.0323
22	Louisiana	22	109	4.9545	1.0000	1.2222	6.0554



Table A1. NDTs 2003 Sample Design (3,354 of 3,488 agencies responding)

	<b>Stratum</b>	<b>Sample Count</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Original Base Weight</b>	<b>Post-stratification Factor</b>	<b>Nonresponse Adjustment Factor</b>	<b>Final Weight</b>
23	Maine	64	80	1.2500	1.0000	1.0323	1.2904
24	Maryland	29	41	1.4000	1.0099	1.0000	1.4139
25	Massachusetts	53	230	4.3396	1.0000	1.0000	4.3396
26	Michigan	50	247	4.9400	1.0000	1.0417	5.1460
27	Minnesota	63	154	2.4444	1.0000	1.2115	2.9614
28	Mississippi	73	124	1.6986	1.0000	1.0896	1.8508
29	Missouri	65	221	3.3636	1.0108	1.0000	3.3999
30	Montana	32	32	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
31	Nebraska	46	46	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
32	Nevada	18	18	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
33	New Hampshire	57	68	1.1930	1.0000	1.0000	1.1930
34	New Jersey	73	363	4.9726	1.0000	1.1061	5.5002
35	New Mexico	36	49	1.3611	1.0000	1.0000	1.3611
36	New York	53	264	4.9811	1.0000	1.0392	5.1764
37	North Carolina	51	232	4.5490	1.0000	1.0625	4.8333
38	North Dakota	21	21	1.0000	1.0000	1.1667	1.1667
39	Ohio	85	424	4.9882	1.0000	1.0759	5.3668
40	Oklahoma	51	122	2.3922	1.0000	1.1333	2.7111
41	Oregon	31	77	2.4839	1.0000	1.0000	2.4839
42	Pennsylvania	73	360	4.9315	1.0000	1.2586	6.2068
44	Rhode Island	26	26	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
45	South Carolina	34	103	3.0294	1.0000	1.1333	3.4332
46	South Dakota	16	16	1.0000	1.0000	1.0667	1.0667
47	Tennessee	43	168	3.9070	1.0000	1.0750	4.2000
48	Texas	83	414	4.9880	1.0000	1.0921	5.4474
49	Utah	39	60	1.5385	1.0000	1.0000	1.5385
50	Vermont	31	31	1.0000	1.0000	1.0333	1.0333

Table A1. NDTS 2003 Sample Design (3,354 of 3,488 agencies responding)

Stratum		Sample Count	Total	Original Base Weight	Post-stratification Factor	Nonresponse Adjustment Factor	Final Weight
51	Virginia	24	59	2.4583	1.0000	1.0000	2.4583
53	Washington	42	119	2.8333	1.0000	1.0000	2.8333
54	West Virginia	43	49	1.1395	1.0000	1.0238	1.1666
55	Wisconsin	53	198	3.7358	1.0000	1.0192	3.8075
56	Wyoming	28	28	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
91	Southern California	11	58	4.9167	1.0724	1.0000	5.2727
92	Northern California	34	167	4.9118	1.0000	1.0625	5.2188
97	Certainties due to size (75 or more FTEs)	1213	1213	1.0000	1.0000	1.0228	1.0228
98	State agency certainties	71	71	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
99	Certainty agencies outside United States	3	3	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000

**Table A2. NDTs 2003 Response Rates**

<b>State/Territory/District</b>	<b>Respondents</b>	<b>Sample Size</b>	<b>Response Rate</b>
Guam Northern Mariana Islands Puerto Rico	3	3	100.0
Alabama	75	75	100.0
Alaska	18	18	100.0
Arizona	43	48	89.6
Arkansas	69	69	100.0
California	182	184	98.9
Colorado	48	48	100.0
Connecticut	48	48	100.0
Delaware	15	16	93.8
District of Columbia	1	1	100.0
Florida	134	138	97.1
Georgia	97	97	100.0
Hawaii	5	5	100.0
Idaho	57	57	100.0
Illinois	122	123	99.2
Indiana	80	82	97.6
Iowa	61	70	87.1
Kansas	60	60	100.0
Kentucky	68	71	95.8
Louisiana	60	65	92.3
Maine	66	68	97.1
Maryland	47	47	100.0
Massachusetts	93	93	100.0
Michigan	87	89	97.8
Minnesota	65	79	82.3
Mississippi	81	87	93.1
Missouri	89	89	100.0
Montana	37	37	100.0
Nebraska	51	51	100.0
Nevada	28	28	100.0
New Hampshire	62	62	100.0

Table A2. NDTs 2003 Response Rates

<b>State/Territory/District</b>	<b>Respondents</b>	<b>Sample Size</b>	<b>Response Rate</b>
New Jersey	131	142	92.3
New Mexico	48	48	100.0
New York	105	107	98.1
North Carolina	102	107	95.3
North Dakota	22	25	88.0
Ohio	121	128	94.5
Oklahoma	57	64	89.1
Oregon	50	50	100.0
Pennsylvania	76	92	82.6
Rhode Island	35	35	100.0
South Carolina	56	64	87.5
South Dakota	19	20	95.0
Tennessee	67	72	93.1
Texas	156	165	94.5
Utah	50	50	100.0
Vermont	32	33	97.0
Virginia	48	48	100.0
Washington	63	63	100.0
West Virginia	46	48	95.8
Wisconsin	84	85	98.8
Wyoming	34	34	100.0

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## Appendix B

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# Selected National Substance Abuse Indicators

**Table B1. NSDUH: Percentage of Respondents Reporting Use of Specific Drugs in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month by Age Group, 2003**

<b>Cocaine</b>	<b>Lifetime</b>	<b>Past Year</b>	<b>Past Month</b>
<b>12-17</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>
<b>18-25</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>26 and older</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.7</b>
<b>12 and older</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0.9</b>
<b>Crack</b>			
<b>12-17</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>18-25</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>26 and older</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>12 and older</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>Methamphetamine</b>			
<b>12-17</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>18-25</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>26 and older</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>12 and older</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>Marijuana</b>			
<b>12-17</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>8.2</b>
<b>18-25</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>17.3</b>
<b>26 and older</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>
<b>12 and older</b>	<b>40.4</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>6.2</b>
<b>Heroin</b>			
<b>12-17</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>18-25</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>26 and older</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>12 and older</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>MDMA</b>			
<b>12-17</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>18-25</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>
<b>26 and older</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>12 and older</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002.

Note: Prior to 2002, the NSDUH was known as the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA). Because of methodological changes to the 2002 survey, 2002 NSDUH data generally should not be compared with 2001 and earlier NHSDA data.

**Table B1. NSDUH: Percentage of Respondents Reporting Use of Specific Drugs in Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month by Age Group, 2003 (cont.)**

<b>LSD</b>	<b>Lifetime</b>	<b>Past Year</b>	<b>Past Month</b>
<b>12-17</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>18-25</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>26 and older</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>12 and older</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>PCP</b>			
<b>12-17</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>18-25</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>26 and older</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>12 and older</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002.

Note: Prior to 2002, the NSDUH was known as the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA). Because of methodological changes to the 2002 survey, 2002 NSDUH data generally should not be compared with 2001 and earlier NHSDA data.



**Table B2. MTF: Trends in Lifetime Prevalence of Use of Various Drugs  
for Eighth, Tenth, and Twelfth Graders, 1998–2003 (%)**

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Cocaine</b>						
8th Grade	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.3	3.6	3.6
10th Grade	7.2	7.7	6.9	5.7	6.1	5.1
12th Grade	9.3	9.8	8.6	8.2	7.8	7.7
<b>Crack</b>						
8th Grade	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.5	2.5
10th Grade	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.1	3.6	2.7
12th Grade	4.4	4.6	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.6
<b>Methamphetamine</b>						
8th Grade	—	4.5	4.2	4.4	3.5	3.9
10th Grade	—	7.3	6.9	6.4	6.1	5.2
12th Grade	—	8.2	7.9	6.9	6.7	6.2
<b>Marijuana/Hashish</b>						
8th Grade	22.2	22.0	20.3	20.4	19.2	17.5
10th Grade	39.6	40.9	40.3	40.1	38.7	36.4
12th Grade	49.1	49.7	48.8	49.0	47.8	46.1
<b>Heroin</b>						
8th Grade	2.3	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.6
10th Grade	2.3	2.3	2.2	1.7	1.8	1.5
12th Grade	2.0	2.0	2.4	1.8	1.7	1.5
<b>MDMA</b>						
8th Grade	2.7	2.7	4.3	5.2	4.3	3.2
10th Grade	5.1	6.0	7.3	8.0	6.6	5.4
12th Grade	5.8	8.0	11.0	11.7	10.5	8.3
<b>LSD</b>						
8th Grade	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.4	2.5	2.1
10th Grade	8.5	8.5	7.6	6.3	5.0	3.5
12th Grade	12.6	12.2	11.1	10.9	8.4	5.9
<b>PCP</b>						
8th Grade	—	—	—	—	—	—
10th Grade	—	—	—	—	—	—
12th Grade	3.9	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.1	2.5

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Monitoring the Future Study, 2003.

— Not available

**Table B3. MTF: Trends in Past Year Prevalence of Use of Various Drugs  
for Eighth, Tenth, and Twelfth Graders, 1998–2003 (%)**

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Cocaine</b>						
8th Grade	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.2
10th Grade	4.7	4.9	4.4	3.6	4.0	3.3
12th Grade	5.7	6.2	5.0	4.8	5.0	4.8
<b>Crack</b>						
8th Grade	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6
10th Grade	2.5	2.4	2.2	1.8	2.3	1.6
12th Grade	2.5	2.7	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.2
<b>Methamphetamine</b>						
8th Grade	—	3.2	2.5	2.8	2.2	2.5
10th Grade	—	4.6	4.0	3.7	3.9	3.3
12th Grade	—	4.7	4.3	3.9	3.6	3.2
<b>Marijuana/Hashish</b>						
8th Grade	16.9	16.5	15.6	15.4	14.6	12.8
10th Grade	31.1	32.1	32.2	32.7	30.3	28.2
12th Grade	37.5	37.8	36.5	37.0	36.2	34.9
<b>Heroin</b>						
8th Grade	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9
10th Grade	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.9	1.1	0.7
12th Grade	1.0	1.1	1.5	0.9	1.0	0.8
<b>MDMA</b>						
8th Grade	1.8	1.7	3.1	3.5	2.9	2.1
10th Grade	3.3	4.4	5.4	6.2	4.9	3.0
12th Grade	3.6	5.6	8.2	9.2	7.4	4.5
<b>LSD</b>						
8th Grade	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.2	1.5	1.3
10th Grade	5.9	6.0	5.1	4.1	2.6	1.7
12th Grade	7.6	8.1	6.6	6.6	3.5	1.9
<b>PCP</b>						
8th Grade	—	—	—	—	—	—
10th Grade	—	—	—	—	—	—
12th Grade	2.1	1.8	2.3	1.8	1.1	1.3

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Monitoring the Future Study, 2003.

— Not available

**Table B4. MTF: Trends in Current Prevalence of Use of Various Drugs for Eighth, Tenth, and Twelfth Graders, 1998–2003 (%)**

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Cocaine</b>						
8th Grade	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.9
10th Grade	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.3	1.6	1.3
12th Grade	2.4	2.6	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.1
<b>Crack</b>						
8th Grade	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7
10th Grade	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.7
12th Grade	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.9
<b>Methamphetamine</b>						
8th Grade	—	1.1	0.8	1.3	1.1	1.2
10th Grade	—	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.8	1.4
12th Grade	—	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.7
<b>Marijuana/Hashish</b>						
8th Grade	9.7	9.7	9.1	9.2	8.3	7.5
10th Grade	18.7	19.4	19.7	19.8	17.8	17.0
12th Grade	22.8	23.1	21.6	22.4	21.5	21.2
<b>Heroin</b>						
8th Grade	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4
10th Grade	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3
12th Grade	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4
<b>MDMA</b>						
8th Grade	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.8	1.4	0.7
10th Grade	1.3	1.8	2.6	2.6	1.8	1.1
12th Grade	1.5	2.5	3.6	2.8	2.4	1.3
<b>LSD</b>						
8th Grade	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.6
10th Grade	2.7	2.3	1.6	1.5	0.7	0.6
12th Grade	3.2	2.7	1.6	2.3	0.7	0.6
<b>PCP</b>						
8th Grade	—	—	—	—	—	—
10th Grade	—	—	—	—	—	—
12th Grade	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.6

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Monitoring the Future Study, 2003.

— Not available

**Table B5. PRIDE: Percentage of Past Year Drug Use by Junior and Senior High School Students and Twelfth Graders, 1998–1999 through 2002–2003 School Years**

	1998–1999	1999–2000	2000–2001	2001–2002	2002–2003
<b>Cocaine</b>					
Junior High	2.7	2.2	2.1	2.1	3.1
Senior High	6.1	5.3	5.5	5.1	6.3
12th Grade	8.0	7.1	7.9	7.1	8.6
<b>Marijuana</b>					
Junior High	11.0	9.2	9.3	8.3	11.7
Senior High	32.3	31.4	32.3	29.4	30.0
12th Grade	37.8	38.0	39.0	35.7	35.5
<b>Heroin</b>					
Junior High	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.5	2.3
Senior High	3.1	2.9	3.2	2.9	3.8
12th Grade	3.6	3.2	4.4	3.7	5.0

Source: Parents' Resource Institute for Drug Education

**Table B6. PRIDE: Percentage of Current Drug Use by Junior and Senior High School Students and Twelfth Graders, 1998–1999 through 2002–2003 School Years**

	1998–1999	1999–2000	2000–2001	2001–2002	2002–2003
<b>Cocaine</b>					
Junior High	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.9
Senior High	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.7	3.8
12th Grade	4.1	3.6	4.2	3.8	5.3
<b>Marijuana</b>					
Junior High	6.5	5.2	5.3	4.7	7.1
Senior High	20.3	19.3	20.5	18.5	19.1
12th Grade	23.1	23.4	24.2	21.9	22.9
<b>Heroin</b>					
Junior High	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.6
Senior High	2.0	1.9	2.1	1.8	2.6
12th Grade	2.4	2.1	2.8	2.4	3.6

Source: Parents' Resource Institute for Drug Education

**Table B7. DAWN: Estimated Number of Emergency Department Drug Mentions and Mentions of Selected Drugs by Year, 1995–2002**

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<b>Total Mentions (all drugs)</b>	<b>899,977</b>	<b>906,078</b>	<b>941,627</b>	<b>981,286</b>	<b>1,013,688</b>	<b>1,098,915</b>	<b>1,165,148</b>	<b>1,209,938</b>
<b>Drug Mentions (specific drugs)</b>								
Cocaine	135,711	152,420	161,083	172,011	168,751	174,881	193,034	199,198
Methamphetamine	15,933	11,002	17,154	11,486	10,447	13,505	14,923	17,696
Marijuana	45,259	53,770	64,720	76,842	87,068	96,426	110,512	119,472
Heroin	69,556	72,980	70,712	75,688	82,192	94,804	93,064	93,519
MDMA	421	319	637	1,143	2,850	4,511	5,542	4,026
GHB*	145	638	762	1,282	3,178	4,969	3,340	3,330
Ketamine	–	81	–	209	396	263	679	260
Rohypnol	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
LSD	5,682	4,569	5,219	4,982	5,126	4,016	2,821	891
PCP	5,963	3,441	3,626	3,436	3,663	5,404	6,102	7,648
Hydrocodone drugs	9,686	11,419	11,570	13,611	15,252	20,098	21,567	25,197
Oxycodone drugs	3,393	3,190	5,012	5,211	6,429	10,825	18,409	22,397

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 1995–2002.

\* Includes GHB and its precursor GBL

– Incomplete data

**Table B8. TEDS: Number of Treatment Admissions and Admissions by Selected Substances of Abuse, 1994–2000**

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<b>Treatment Admissions (Total)</b>	<b>1,635,652</b>	<b>1,634,365</b>	<b>1,600,374</b>	<b>1,522,235</b>	<b>1,618,791</b>	<b>1,637,379</b>	<b>1,599,703</b>
<b>Primary Substance</b>							
Cocaine	292,649	272,386	258,033	227,617	245,010	236,325	218,311
Smoked	216,935	202,954	191,124	167,421	179,336	172,665	158,524
Nonsmoked	75,714	69,432	66,909	60,196	65,674	63,660	59,787
Methamphetamine	33,432	47,683	41,035	53,646	56,413	58,777	66,052
Marijuana/hashish	142,707	170,982	192,614	197,233	219,059	231,258	236,638
Heroin	212,311	220,972	216,810	221,520	230,560	238,426	243,523

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set, 1994–2000.

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## Sources

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**Central Intelligence Agency**

Crime and Narcotics Center

**East Coast Gang Investigators Association****Executive Office of the President**

Office of National Drug Control Policy

High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas

Appalachia

Atlanta

Central Florida

Central Valley California

Chicago

Gulf Coast

Hawaii

Houston

Lake County

Los Angeles

Midwest

Milwaukee

Nevada

New England

New York/New Jersey

Northern California

North Florida

North Texas

Northwest

Ohio

Oregon

Philadelphia/Camden

Puerto Rico/U.S. Virgin Islands

Rocky Mountain

Southeast Michigan

South Florida

Southwest Border

Washington/Baltimore

**National Alliance of Gang Investigators Associations****Parents' Resource Institute for Drug Education****Partnership Attitude Tracking Study****Royal Canadian Mounted Police****United Nations International Narcotics Control Board****U.S. Department of Defense**

Defense Intelligence Agency

Joint Interagency Task Force-West

Joint Task Force

Naval Criminal Investigative Service

U.S. Air Force

**U.S. Department of Health and Human Services**

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Youth Risk Behavior Survey

National Institutes of Health

National Institute on Drug Abuse

Community Epidemiology Work Group

Monitoring the Future

University of Mississippi

Potency Monitoring Project

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

Drug Abuse Warning Network

National Survey on Drug Use and Health

Treatment Episode Data Set

**U.S. Department of Homeland Security**

Directorate of Border and Transportation Security

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

U.S. Coast Guard

Maritime Intelligence Center

**U.S. Department of the Interior**

Bureau of Land Management Law Enforcement

U.S. Forest Service

National Forest System

U.S. Park Police

**U.S. Department of Justice**

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives  
Bureau of Justice Assistance  
    Middle–Atlantic/Great Lakes Organized Crime Law  
    Enforcement Network  
    Mid–States Organized Crime Information Center  
    New England State Police Information Network  
    Regional Information Sharing Systems  
    Regional Organized Crime Information Center  
    Rocky Mountain Information Network  
    Western States Information Network  
Drug Enforcement Administration  
    Atlanta Field Division  
    Boston Field Division  
    Caribbean Field Division  
    Chicago Field Division  
    Cocaine Signature Program  
    Dallas Field Division  
    Denver Field Division  
    Detroit Field Division  
    Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program  
    Domestic Monitor Program  
    El Paso Field Division  
    El Paso Intelligence Center  
        National Clandestine Laboratory Seizure System  
    Federal–Wide Drug Seizure System  
    Heroin Signature Program  
    Houston Field Division  
    Los Angeles Field Division  
    Miami Field Division  
    National Forensic Laboratory Information System  
    Newark Field Division  
    New Orleans Field Division  
    New York Field Division  
    Office of Diversion Control  
    Philadelphia Field Division  
    Phoenix Field Division  
    San Diego Field Division  
    San Francisco Field Division  
    Seattle Field Division  
    Special Operations Division  
    St. Louis Field Division  
    System to Retrieve Information From Drug Evidence  
    Washington, D.C., Field Division  
Executive Office for United States Attorneys  
    U.S. Attorneys’ Offices

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
    Albany Field Office  
    Albuquerque Field Office  
    Anchorage Field Office  
    Atlanta Field Office  
    Baltimore Field Office  
    Birmingham Field Office  
    Boston Field Office  
    Buffalo Field Office  
    Charlotte Field Office  
    Chicago Field Office  
    Cincinnati Field Office  
    Cleveland Field Office  
    Columbia Field Office  
    Dallas Field Office  
    Denver Field Office  
    Detroit Field Office  
    El Paso Field Office  
    Honolulu Field Office  
    Houston Field Office  
    Indianapolis Field Office  
    Jackson Field Office  
    Jacksonville Field Office  
    Kansas City Field Office  
    Knoxville Field Office  
    Las Vegas Field Office  
    Little Rock Field Office  
    Los Angeles Field Office  
    Louisville Field Office  
    Memphis Field Office  
    Milwaukee Field Office  
    Minneapolis Field Office  
    Mobile Field Office  
    Newark Field Office  
    New Haven Field Office  
    New Orleans Field Office  
    New York Field Office  
    Norfolk Field Office  
    North Miami Beach Field Office  
    Oklahoma City Field Office  
    Omaha Field Office  
    Philadelphia Field Office  
    Phoenix Field Office  
    Pittsburgh Field Office  
    Portland Field Office  
    Richmond Field Office  
    Sacramento Field Office  
    Salt Lake City Field Office  
    San Antonio Field Office  
    San Diego Field Office  
    San Francisco Field Office  
    San Juan Field Office  
    Seattle Field Office  
    Springfield Field Office  
    St. Louis Field Office  
    Strategic Intelligence and Analysis Unit  
    Tampa Field Office  
    Washington, D.C., Field Office  
Federal Bureau of Prisons

National Institute of Justice  
Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring Program  
Office of Justice Programs  
National Youth Gang Center

Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces  
United States Marshals

**U.S. Department of State**

International Narcotics Control Strategy Report

**U.S. Department of Treasury**

Financial Crimes Enforcement Network

Internal Revenue Service  
Criminal Investigation Division

**U.S. General Accounting Office**

**U.S. Postal Inspection Service**

**U.S. Sentencing Commission**

**State-Level Sources**

**Alabama**

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Abbeville Police Department  
Alabama Department of Public Safety  
Alabaster Police Department  
Alexander City Police Department  
Andalusia Police Department  
Anniston Police Department  
Arab Police Department  
Auburn Police Department  
Bayou La Batre Police Department  
Bessemer Police Department  
Birmingham Police Department  
Blount County Drug Task Force  
Blount County Sheriff  
Brighton Police Department  
Calhoun Cleburne County Drug and Violent Crime Task Force  
Chambers County Sheriff  
City of Mobile Police Department  
Clarke County Sheriff  
Colbert County Drug Task Force  
Colbert County Sheriff  
Creola Police Department  
Cullman County Sheriff  
Dale County Sheriff  
Daleville Police Department  
Dallas County Sheriff  
Daphne Police Department  
Decatur Police Department  
Demopolis Police Department  
Dothan Police Department  
Elba Police Department  
Escambia County Sheriff  
Etowah County Drug and Major Crime Task Force  
Etowah County Sheriff  
Eufaula Police Department  
Fayette County Sheriff  
Florence Police Department  
Fort Payne Police Department

Gadsden Police Department  
Gardendale Police Department  
Georgiana Police Department  
Haleyville Police Department  
Hartselle Police Department  
Hoover Police Department  
Huntsville-Madison County Strategic Counterdrug Team  
Irontdale Police Department  
Jackson Police Department  
Jasper City Police Department  
Jefferson County Sheriff  
Lanett Police Department  
Lauderdale Drug Task Force  
Leeds Police Department  
Lincoln Police Department  
Livingston Police Department  
Lowndes County Sheriff  
Madison County Sheriff  
Millbrook Police Department  
Mobile County Sheriff  
Monroe County Sheriff  
Montgomery County Sheriff  
Montgomery Police Department  
Moody Police Department  
Mountain Brook Police Department  
Multi-Agency Drug Enforcement Team  
Northport Police Department  
Opelika Police Department  
Oxford Police Department  
Pell City Police Department  
Pike County Sheriff  
Pleasant Grove Police Department  
Rainsville Police Department  
Shelby County Sheriff  
Narcotics Unit  
St. Clair County Sheriff  
Thomasville Police Department



## National Drug Threat Assessment 2004

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Troy Police Department  
Tuscaloosa County Sheriff  
Tuscaloosa Police Department  
Tuscumbia Police Department

Walker County Sheriff  
West Alabama Narcotics Task Force  
Wetumpka Police Department  
Winston County Sheriff

### Alaska

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Alaska State Troopers  
Anchorage Police Department  
Bethel Police Department  
Fairbanks Police Department  
Homer Department of Public Safety  
Juneau Metropolitan Drug Enforcement Unit  
Kenai Police Department  
Ketchikan Police Department  
Kodiak Police Department

Kotzebue Police Department  
North Pole Police Department  
North Slope Borough Police Department  
Palmer Police Department  
Sitka Police Department  
Soldotna Police Department  
Unalaska Department of Public Safety  
Valdez Police Department  
Wasilla Police Department

### Arizona

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Arizona Department of Public Safety  
    Highway Patrol Division  
Border Alliance Narcotics Network  
Benson Police Department  
Chandler Police Department  
Coconino County Sheriff  
    Metro Narcotics Unit  
El Mirage Police Department  
Eloy Police Department  
Flagstaff Police Department  
Gila County Narcotics Task Force  
Gila County Sheriff  
Gilbert Police Department  
Glendale Police Department  
Goodyear Police Department  
Greenlee County Narcotics Task Force  
Greenlee County Sheriff  
Holbrook Police Department  
Joint Drug Intelligence Group  
Lake Havasu City Police Department  
La Paz County Narcotics Task Force  
Marana Police Department  
Maricopa County Sheriff  
Mesa Police Department  
Metropolitan Area Narcotics Trafficking Interdiction Squads  
Metropolitan Intelligence Support and Technical  
    Investigative Center  
Mohave Area Group Narcotic Enforcement Team  
Mohave County Sheriff

Northern Arizona Street Crimes Task Force  
Page Police Department  
Payson Police Department  
Peoria Police Department  
Phoenix Police Department  
Pima County HIDTA Task Force  
Pima County Sheriff  
Pinal County Narcotic Task Force  
Pinal County Sheriff  
Prescott Police Department  
Prescott Valley Police Department  
Safford Police Department  
Santa Cruz County Metro Task Force  
Scottsdale Police Department  
Sedona Police Department  
Show Low Police Department  
Sierra Vista Police Department  
Somerton Police Department  
Southwest Border Alliance  
Surprise Police Department  
Tempe Police Department  
Thatcher Police Department  
Tohono O'Odham Police Department  
Tolleson Police Department  
Tucson Police Department  
Wickenburg Police Department  
Willcox Police Department  
Yavapai County Sheriff  
Yuma County Sheriff

### Arkansas

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Arkansas County Sheriff  
Arkansas State Police  
    Investigative Support Unit  
Ashdown Police Department  
Barling Police Department  
Benton County Sheriff  
Bentonville Police Department  
Blytheville Police Department  
Brinkley Police Department  
Bryant Police Department  
Camden Police Department  
Clark County Sheriff

Clarksville Police Department  
Conway County Sheriff  
Conway Police Department  
Crawford County Sheriff  
Crittenden County Sheriff  
Cross County Sheriff  
DeQueen Police Department  
Desha County Sheriff  
Dumas Police Department  
El Dorado Police Department  
Eureka Springs Police Department  
Fayetteville Police Department

Forrest City Police Department  
 Fort Smith Police Department  
 Franklin County Sheriff  
 Garland County Sheriff  
 Gravette Police Department  
 Greene County Sheriff  
 Harrison Police Department  
 Hope Police Department  
 Hot Springs Police Department  
 Independence County Sheriff  
 Jackson County Sheriff  
 Jacksonville Police Department  
 Jonesboro Police Department  
 Lafayette County Sheriff  
 Little Rock Police Department  
 Logan County Sheriff  
 Lonoke County Sheriff  
 Lowell Police Department  
 Marion Police Department  
 McGehee Police Department  
 Mena Police Department  
 Montgomery County Sheriff  
 Morrilton Police Department

Newport Police Department  
 North Little Rock Police Department  
 Osceola Police Department  
 Paragould Police Department  
 Perry County Sheriff  
 Pine Bluff Police Department  
 Polk County Sheriff  
 Pope County Sheriff  
 Pulaski County Sheriff  
 Sevier County Sheriff  
 Sheridan Police Department  
 Sherwood Police Department  
 Springdale Police Department  
 St. Francis County Sheriff  
 Stuttgart Police Department  
 Texarkana Police Department  
 Union County Sheriff  
 Warren Police Department  
 Washington County Sheriff  
 West Memphis Police Department  
 White County Sheriff  
 White Hall Police Department  
 Wynne Police Department

**California**

Alameda County Sheriff  
 Alameda Police Department  
 Alhambra Police Department  
 Alpine County Sheriff  
 Anaheim Police Department  
 Antioch Police Department  
 Arcadia Police Department  
 Azusa Police Department  
 Bakersfield Police Department  
 Bell Police Department  
 Benicia Police Department  
 Berkeley Police Department  
 Beverly Hills Police Department  
 Blythe Police Department  
 Brawley Police Department  
 Brea Police Department  
 Buena Park Police Department  
 Burbank Police Department  
 Butte County Sheriff  
 Calexico Police Department  
 California Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement  
 California City Police Department  
 California Department of Justice  
     Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement  
 California Highway Patrol  
 Calistoga Police Department  
 Carlsbad Police Department  
 Ceres Department of Public Safety  
 Chico Police Department  
 Chino Police Department  
 Chula Vista Police Department  
 Clovis Police Department  
     Narcotics Unit  
 Coalinga Police Department  
 Concord Police Department

Contra Costa County Sheriff  
 Corcoran Police Department  
 Coronado Police Department  
 Corona Police Department  
 Costa Mesa Police Department  
 Culver City Police Department  
 Daly City Police Department  
 Downey Police Department  
 El Cajon Police Department  
 El Dorado County Sheriff  
 El Monte Police Department  
 Escondido Police Department  
 Eureka Police Department  
 Fairfield Police Department  
 Farmersville Police Department  
 Federal Bureau of Investigation  
 Fontana Police Department  
 Foster City Police Department  
 Fremont Police Department  
 Fresno County Sheriff  
 Fresno Police Department  
     Narcotic Unit  
 Fullerton Police Department  
 Galt Police Department  
 Gardena Police Department  
 Garden Grove Police Department  
 Gilroy Police Department  
 Glendale Police Department  
 Glenn County Sheriff  
 Gridley Police Department  
 Half Moon Bay Police Department  
 Hawthorne Police Department  
 Hayward Police Department  
 Hillsborough Police Department  
 Humboldt County Sheriff

## National Drug Threat Assessment 2004

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Huntington Beach Police Department  
Huntington Park Police Department  
Imperial County Narcotic Task Force  
Imperial County Sheriff  
Imperial Valley Street Interdiction Team  
Inglewood Police Department  
Inland Regional Narcotics Enforcement Team  
Inyo County Sheriff  
Inyo Narcotic Enforcement Team  
Irvine Police Department  
Kerman Police Department  
Kern County Sheriff  
Kings County Narcotics Task Force  
Kings County Sheriff  
La Habra Police Department  
Lake County Narcotic Task Force  
La Mesa Police Department  
Livermore Police Department  
Lodi Police Department  
Long Beach Police Department  
Los Altos Police Department  
Los Angeles County Sheriff  
Los Angeles Interagency Metropolitan Police Apprehension  
Crime Task Force (LA IMPACT)  
Los Angeles Police Department  
Madera County Sheriff  
Mammoth Lakes Police Department  
Manhattan Beach Police Department  
Marin County Sheriff  
Menlo Park Police Department  
Merced County Sheriff  
Merced Police Department  
Milpitas Police Department  
Modesto Police Department  
Montclair Police Department  
Montebello Police Department  
Monterey County Sheriff  
Monterey Park Police Department  
Monterey Police Department  
Mountain View Police Department  
Napa County Sheriff  
Napa Police Department  
Napa Special Investigation Bureau  
National City Police Department  
Nevada County Sheriff  
Newport Beach Police Department  
North County Regional Gang Task Force  
Oakdale Police Department  
Oakland Police Department  
Oceanside Police Department  
Ontario Police Department  
Orange County Sheriff  
Orange Police Department  
Oxnard Police Department  
Pacific Grove Police Department  
Palm Springs Police Department  
Palo Alto Police Department  
Palos Verdes Estates Police Department  
Pasadena Police Department  
Pittsburg Police Department  
Placer County Sheriff  
Placer Special Investigation Unit  
Pleasanton Police Department  
Pomona Police Department  
Redlands Police Department  
Redondo Beach Police Department  
Redwood City Police Department  
Rialto Police Department  
Richmond Police Department  
Ridgecrest Police Department  
Rio Vista Police Department  
Riverside County Sheriff  
Riverside Police Department  
Roseville Police Department  
Sacramento County Sheriff  
Sacramento Police Department  
Salinas Police Department  
San Bernardino County Sheriff  
Methamphetamine Interdiction Team  
San Bernardino County West End Narcotics Enforcement  
Team (SBWESTNET)  
San Bernardino Police Department  
San Diego County Sheriff  
San Diego Police Department  
Narcotics Section  
San Francisco Police Department  
San Joaquin County Sheriff  
San Jose Police Department  
San Leandro Police Department  
San Luis Obispo County Sheriff  
San Mateo County Narcotics Task Force  
San Mateo County Sheriff  
San Mateo Police Department  
Santa Ana Police Department  
Santa Barbara County Sheriff  
Santa Barbara Police Department  
Santa Clara County Office of the Sheriff  
Santa Clara County Specialized Enforcement Team  
Santa Clara Police Department  
Santa Cruz County Narcotic Enforcement Team (SCCNET)  
Santa Cruz County Sheriff  
Santa Cruz Police Department  
Santa Maria Police Department  
Santa Monica Police Department  
Santa Rosa Police Department  
Sausalito Police Department  
Seal Beach Police Department  
Shasta County Sheriff  
Shasta Interagency Narcotic Task Force  
Simi Valley Police Department  
Solano County Sheriff  
Sonoma County Narcotics Task Force  
Sonoma County Sheriff  
Sonoma Police Department  
Southern Alameda County  
Gang Violence Suppression Task Force  
Narcotic Enforcement Team  
Southern California Drug Task Force  
South Gate Police Department  
South Pasadena Police Department

South San Francisco Police Department  
 Stanislaus Drug Enforcement Agency  
 Stockton Police Department  
 Sunnyvale Department of Public Safety  
 Taft Police Department  
 Torrance Police Department  
 Tulare County Sheriff  
 Tuolumne County Sheriff  
 Tustin Police Department  
 Ukiah Department of Public Safety  
 Unified Narcotic Enforcement Team  
 Upland Police Department  
 Vacaville Police Department  
 Vallejo Police Department

Ventura County Sheriff  
 Ventura Police Department  
 Visalia Police Department  
 Walnut Creek Police Department  
 Weed Police Department  
 West Contra Costa County  
     Narcotic Enforcement Team  
 West Covina Police Department  
 Westminster Police Department  
 Whittier Police Department  
 Woodland Police Department  
 Yuba County Sheriff  
 Yuba/Sutter Narcotic Enforcement Team

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### Colorado

22nd Judicial District Drug Task Force  
 Adams County Sheriff  
 Alamosa Police Department  
 Arapahoe County Sheriff  
 Arvada Police Department  
 Aurora Police Department  
     Narcotics Section  
 Basalt Police Department  
 Boulder County Drug Task Force  
 Boulder County Sheriff  
 Boulder Police Department  
 Breckenridge Police Department  
 Broomfield Police Department  
 Chaffee County Sheriff  
 Colorado Bureau of Investigation  
 Colorado Springs Police Department  
 Colorado State Patrol  
 Commerce City Police Department  
 Denver Police Department  
 Douglas County Sheriff  
 Eagle County Sheriff  
 Eastern Colorado Plains Drug Task Force  
 Edgewater Police Department  
 Elbert County Sheriff  
 El Paso County Sheriff  
 Englewood Department of Safety Services  
 Estes Park Police Department  
 Federal Heights Police Department  
 Fort Collins Police Services  
 Front Range Task Force  
 Fruita Police Department  
 Golden Police Department  
 Grand Routt and Moffat Narcotics Enforcement Team  
     (GRAMNET)

Grand Junction Police Department  
 Grand Valley Joint Drug Task Force  
 Greeley Police Department  
 Gunnison County Sheriff  
 Jefferson County Sheriff  
 Lakewood Police Department  
 Lamar Police Department  
 La Plata County Sheriff  
 Larimer County Drug Task Force  
 Larimer County Sheriff  
 Littleton Police Department  
 Longmont Police Department  
 Mesa County Sheriff  
 Metro Gang Task Force  
 Monte Vista Police Department  
 Montrose County Sheriff  
 Morgan County Sheriff  
 North Metro Task Force  
 Park County Sheriff  
 Pueblo Police Department  
 Rifle Police Department  
 South Metro Drug Task Force  
 Southwest Drug Task Force  
 Teller County Sheriff  
 Thornton Police Department  
 Two Rivers Drug Enforcement Team  
 Vail Police Department  
 Weld County Sheriff  
 Weld County Task Force  
 West Metro Drug Task Force  
 Westminster Police Department  
 Woodland Park Police Department

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### Connecticut

Ansonia Police Department  
 Avon Police Department  
 Bridgeport Police Department  
 Bristol Police Department  
 Cheshire Police Department

Connecticut State Police  
     Statewide Narcotics Task Force  
 Danbury Police Department  
 Derby Police Department  
 East Hartford Police Department  
 Enfield Police Department

## National Drug Threat Assessment 2004

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Fairfield Police Department  
Farmington Police Department  
Glastonbury Police Department  
Greenwich Police Department  
Groton Police Department  
Hamden Police Department  
Hartford Police Department  
Manchester Police Department  
    East Central Narcotics Group  
Meriden Police Department  
Middlebury Police Department  
Middletown Police Department  
Milford Police Department  
Montville Police Department  
New Britain Police Department  
New Haven Police Department  
New London Police Department  
North Branford Police Department  
Norwalk Police Department  
Norwich Police Department

Redding Police Department  
Ridgefield Police Department  
Shelton Police Department  
Southington Police Department  
South Windsor Police Department  
Stamford Police Department  
Stratford Police Department  
Suffield Police Department  
Thomaston Police Department  
Torrington Police Department  
Vernon Police Department  
Waterbury Police Department  
Waterford Police Department  
West Hartford Police Department  
West Haven Police Department  
Weston Police Department  
Westport Police Department  
Wethersfield Police Department  
Windsor Locks Police Department  
Wolcott Police Department

### Delaware

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Delaware State Police  
    Special Investigations Unit  
Dover Police Department  
Elsmere Bureau of Police  
Georgetown Police Department  
Harrington Police Department  
Lewes Police Department  
Milford Police Department

Millsboro Police Department  
Newark Police Department  
New Castle City Police Department  
New Castle County Police Department  
Rehoboth Beach Police Department  
Seaford Police Department  
Smyrna Police Department  
Wilmington Police Department

### District of Columbia

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District of Columbia Housing Authority Police Department  
Metropolitan Police Department

Metro Transit Police Department

### Florida

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Alachua County Sheriff  
Altamonte Springs Police Department  
Apopka Police Department  
Arcadia Police Department  
Aventura Police Department  
Avon Park Police Department  
Baker County Sheriff  
Bartow Police Department  
Bay County Sheriff  
Boca Raton Police Services Department  
Boynton Beach Police Department  
Bradenton Police Department  
Brevard County Sheriff  
Brooksville Police Department  
Broward Sheriff  
Bunnell Police Department  
Cape Coral Police Department  
Charlotte County Sheriff  
Chattahoochee Police Department  
Chipley Police Department  
Citrus County Sheriff  
City County Investigative Bureau  
City of Miami Police Department  
City of Tampa Police Department

Clay County Sheriff  
Clearwater Police Department  
Coconut Creek Police Department  
Collier County Sheriff  
Columbia County Sheriff  
Coral Gables Police Department  
Coral Springs Police Department  
Davie Police Department  
Daytona Beach Police Department  
Delray Beach Police Department  
Dixie County Sheriff  
Escambia County Sheriff  
Flagler County Sheriff  
Florida Department of Law Enforcement  
    Gainesville Field Office  
    Miami Regional Operations Center  
    Office of Statewide Intelligence  
    St. Augustine Field Office  
Florida Highway Patrol  
    Contraband Interdiction Program  
    Troop E Miami  
    Troop G Jacksonville  
Fort Lauderdale Police Department  
Fort Myers Police Department

Gainesville Police Department  
 Gilchrist County Sheriff  
 Gulf County Sheriff  
 Hallandale Beach Police Department  
 Hernando County Sheriff  
 Hialeah Police Department  
 Highland Beach Police Department  
 Highlands County Sheriff  
     Special Operations Division  
 High Springs Police Department  
 Hillsborough County Sheriff  
 Holly Hill Police Department  
 Hollywood Police Department  
 Homestead Police Department  
 Indian River County Sheriff  
 Jackson County Sheriff  
 Jacksonville Beach Police Department  
 Jacksonville Sheriff  
 Jefferson County Sheriff  
 Jupiter Island Public Safety Department  
 Jupiter Police Department  
 Key West Police Department  
 Kissimmee Police Department  
 Lady Lake Police Department  
 Lake Alfred Police Department  
 Lake County Sheriff  
 Lake Placid Police Department  
 Lake Worth Police Department  
 Lantana Police Department  
 Largo Police Department  
 Lauderhill Police Department  
 Lee County Sheriff  
 Leon County Sheriff  
 Live Oak Police Department  
 Manatee County Sheriff  
 Margate Police Department  
 Marion County Sheriff  
 Martin County Sheriff  
 Melbourne Police Department  
 Metropolitan Bureau of Investigation  
 Miami Beach Police Department  
 Miami-Dade Police Department  
 Miami Shores Police Department  
 Miramar Police Department  
 Monroe County Sheriff  
 Mulberry Police Department  
 Naples Police Department  
 Nassau County Sheriff  
 Neptune Beach Police Department  
 New Port Richey Police Department  
 New Smyrna Beach Police Department  
 Niceville Police Department  
 North Miami Police Department  
 North Palm Beach Department of Public Safety  
 Ocala Police Department  
 Okaloosa County Sheriff  
 Okeechobee County Sheriff  
 Orange County Sheriff

Orange Park Police  
 Orlando Police Department  
 Ormond Beach Police Department  
 Osceola County Investigative Bureau  
 Osceola County Sheriff  
 Palm Bay Police Department  
 Palm Beach County Sheriff  
 Palm Beach Gardens Police Department  
 Palm Beach Police Department  
 Palm Springs Department of Public Safety  
 Panama City Police Department  
 Parkland Public Safety Department  
 Pasco County Sheriff  
 Pembroke Pines Police Department  
 Pensacola Police Department  
 Pinecrest Police Department  
 Pinellas County Sheriff HIDTA Task Force  
 Pinellas Park Police Department  
 Plantation Police Department  
 Polk County Sheriff  
     Narcotics Section  
         Polk County Central Florida HIDTA Poly-Drug  
         Task Force  
 Port Orange City Police Department  
 Port St. Lucie Police Department  
 Putnam County Sheriff  
 Quincy Police Department  
 Riviera Beach Police Department  
 Royal Palm Beach Police Department  
 Sanford Police Department  
 Santa Rosa County Sheriff  
 Sarasota County Sheriff  
 Sarasota Police Department  
     Strategic Narcotics Section  
 Satellite Beach Police Department  
 Seminole County Sheriff  
 South Daytona Police Department  
 Springfield Police Department  
 St. Augustine Police Department  
 St. John County Sheriff  
 St. Lucie County Sheriff  
 St. Petersburg Beach Police Department  
 St. Petersburg Police Department  
 Sumter County Sheriff  
 Sunrise Police Department  
 Tallahassee Police Department  
 Titusville Police Department  
 University of Florida Police Department  
 University of North Florida Police Department  
 Venice Police Department  
 Village of Key Biscayne Police Department  
 Volusia County Sheriff  
 Wauchula Police Department  
 West Palm Beach Police Department  
 Wildwood Police Department  
 Williston Police Department  
 Winter Haven Police Department  
 Winter Park Police Department

Georgia

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- Adairsville Police Department
- Adel Police Department
- Albany-Dougherty Drug Unit
- Albany Police Department
- Americus Police Department
- Athens-Clarke County Police Department
- Athens-Clarke Drug Task Force
- Atlanta Police Department
  - Gangs and Guns Unit
  - Narcotics Unit
- Barnesville Police Department
- Bartow County Sheriff
- Baxley Police Department
- Ben Hill County Sheriff
- Berrien County Sheriff
- Bibb County Board of Education
  - Campus Police
- Bibb County Sheriff
- Bowdon Police Department
- Brunswick Police Department
- Calhoun-Gordon County Drug Task Force
- Calhoun Police Department
- Carroll County Sheriff
- Carrollton Police Department
- Cedartown Police Department
- Chatham-Savannah Counter Narcotics Team
- Chattooga County Sheriff
- Cherokee Multi-Agency Narcotics Squad
- Clarke County Sheriff
- Clayton County Drug Enforcement Task Force
- Clayton County Police Department
- Clayton County Sheriff
- Cobb County Police Department
- Cobb County Sheriff
- Cochran Police Department
- College Park Police Department
- Columbia County Sheriff
- Columbus Police Department
- Commerce Police Department
- Conyers Police Department
- Covington Police Department
- Coweta County Sheriff
- Crawford County Sheriff
- Crisp County Sheriff
- Dalton Police Department
- Decatur County Sheriff
- De Kalb County Police Department
- De Kalb County Sheriff
- Doraville Police Department
- Douglas County Sheriff
- Douglasville Police Department
- East Metro Drug Enforcement Team
- East Point Police Department
- Eatonton Police Department
- Fairburn Police Department
- Fayette County Sheriff
  - Drug Task Force
- Fayetteville Police Department
- Fitzgerald Police Department
- Forsyth County Sheriff
- Forsyth Police Department
- Fulton County Police Department
- Gainesville Police Department
- Georgia State Patrol
- Georgia Institute of Technology Police Department
- Glynn County Police Department
- Gordon County Sheriff
- Grady County Sheriff
- Gray Police Department
- Gwinnett County Police Department
- Habersham County Sheriff
- Hall County Sheriff
- Haralson County Sheriff
- Haralson-Paulding Drug Task Force
- Hart County Sheriff
- Hazlehurst Police Department
- Henry County Bureau of Police Services
- Houston County Sheriff
- Jones County Sheriff
- Kennesaw State University Police Department
- La Fayette Police Department
- La Grange Police Department
- Lowndes County Sheriff
- Macon County Sheriff
- Macon Police Department
- Marietta/Cobb/Smyrna Narcotics Unit
- Marietta/Cobb/Smyrna Organized Crime Unit
- Marietta Police Department
- Millen Police Department
- Muscogee County Sheriff
- Newton County Sheriff
- Paulding County Sheriff
- Polk County Sheriff
- Putnam County Sheriff
- Rabun County Sheriff
- Richmond County Sheriff
- Rockdale County Sheriff
- Rome/Floyd Metro Task Force
- Rome Police Department
- Roswell Police Department
- Savannah Police Department
- Smyrna Police Department
- Snellville Police Department
- South Central Drug Task Force
- St. Marys Police Department
- Sumter County Sheriff
- Sylvania Police Department
- Temple Police Department
- Thunderbolt Police Department
- Tifton City Police Department
- Toccoa Police Department
- Tri-Cities Narcotics Drug Task Force
- Trion Police Department
- Valdosta Police Department
- Walker County Sheriff
- Walton County Sheriff

Ware County Sheriff  
Warner Robins Police Department

Washington Police Department  
Whitfield County Sheriff

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### Guam

Government of Guam  
Customs and Quarantine Agency

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### Hawaii

Hawaii County Police Department  
Hawaii Department of Public Safety  
Narcotics Enforcement Division  
Hawaii National Guard

Honolulu Police Department  
Kauai Police Department  
Maui Police Department

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### Idaho

Ada County Sheriff  
Adams County Sheriff  
Bannock County Sheriff  
Benewah County Sheriff  
Bingham County Sheriff  
Blackfoot Police Department  
Blaine County Sheriff  
Boise County Sheriff  
Boise Police Department  
Bonneville County Sheriff  
Caldwell Police Department  
Canyon County Sheriff  
Caribou County Sheriff  
Cassia County Sheriff  
Chubbuck Police Department  
Clearwater County Sheriff  
Coeur d'Alene Police Department  
Elmore County Sheriff  
Emmett Police Department  
Fremont County Sheriff  
Garden Police Department  
Gem County Sheriff  
Gooding County Sheriff  
Idaho County Sheriff  
Idaho Falls Police Department  
Idaho State Police  
Jefferson County Sheriff  
Jerome County Sheriff  
Jerome Police Department

Ketchum Police Department  
Kootenai County Joint Agency Drug Task Force  
Kootenai County Sheriff  
Latah County Sheriff  
Lewiston Police Department  
Madison County Sheriff  
McCall Police Department  
Meridian Police Department  
Minidoka County Sheriff  
Moscow Police Department  
Mountain Home Police Department  
Nampa Police Department  
Nez Perce County Sheriff  
Oneida County Sheriff  
Owyhee County Sheriff  
Payette County Sheriff  
Payette Police Department  
Pocatello Police Department  
Post Falls Police Department  
Rathdrum Police Department  
Rexburg Police Department  
Rupert Police Department  
Sandpoint Police Department  
Shoshone County Sheriff  
Sundance Drug Task Force  
Twin Falls County Sheriff  
Twin Falls Police Department  
Valley County Sheriff  
Weiser Police Department

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### Illinois

Addison Police Department  
Alexander County Sheriff  
Alton Police Department  
Antioch Police Department  
Arlington Heights Police Department  
Aurora Police Department  
Barrington Hills Police Department  
Bartlett Police Department  
Bartonville Police Department  
Bedford Park Police Department  
Beecher Police Department  
Belleville Police Department  
Bellwood Police Department  
Berwyn Police Department  
Bloomington Police Department

Blue Island Police Department  
Bolingbrook Police Department  
Braidwood Police Department  
Bridgeview Police Department  
Broadview Police Department  
Brookfield Police Department  
Buffalo Grove Police Department  
Burbank Police Department  
Burr Ridge Police Department  
Cahokia Police Department  
Calumet City Police Department  
Canton Police Department  
Carlinville Police Department  
Cary Police Department  
Caseyville Police Department



## National Drug Threat Assessment 2004

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Champaign Police Department  
Chicago Heights Police Department  
Chicago Police Department  
    Narcotic and Gang Investigation Section  
        Package Interdiction Team  
Chicago Ridge Police Department  
Christian County Sheriff  
Cicero Police Department  
Colona Police Department  
Cook County Sheriff  
Country Club Hills Police Department  
Countryside Police Department  
Crest Hill Police Department  
Crestwood Police Department  
Crete Police Department  
Crystal Lake Police Department  
Darien Police Department  
Decatur Police Department  
Deerfield Police Department  
DeKalb County Sheriff  
Des Plaines Police Department  
De Witt County Sheriff  
Dixmoor Police Department  
Dolton Police Department  
Downers Grove Police Department  
DuPage County Sheriff  
DuPage Metropolitan Enforcement Group  
East Hazel Crest Police Department  
Elgin Police Department  
Elk Grove Village Police Department  
Elmhurst Police Department  
Elmwood Park Police Department  
Evanston Police Department  
Evergreen Park Police Department  
Flossmoor Police Department  
Forest View Police Department  
Fox Lake Police Department  
Frankfort Police Department  
Franklin Park Police Department  
Freeport Police Department  
Fulton County Sheriff  
Galesburg Police Department  
Genoa Police Department  
Glen Carbon Police Department  
Glendale Heights Police Department  
Glen Ellyn Police Department  
Glenview Illinois Police Department  
Glenwood Police Department  
Grant Park Village Police Department  
Grundy County Sheriff  
Hanover Park Police Department  
Harvey Police Department  
Harwood Heights Police Department  
Havana Police Department  
Hazel Crest Police Department  
Hickory Hills Police Department  
Hillside Police Department  
Hodgkins Police Department  
Hoffman Estates Police Department  
Homewood Police Department  
Illinois State Police  
Indian Head Park Police Department  
Island Lake Police Department  
Itasca Police Department  
Jefferson County Sheriff  
Joliet Police Department  
    Narcotics Unit  
Kane County Sheriff  
Kendall County Cooperative Police Assistance Team  
Kewanee Police Department  
La Grange Park Police Department  
Lake County Sheriff  
Lake in the Hills Police Department  
Lake Villa Police Department  
Lake Zurich Police Department  
Lansing Police Department  
LaSalle Task Force  
Lemont Police Department  
Litchfield Police Department  
Lockport Police Department  
Lombard Police Department  
Loves Park Police Department  
Lynwood Police Department  
Lyons Police Department  
Macon County Sheriff  
Madison County Sheriff  
Manhattan Police Department  
Marshall Police Department  
Maryville Police Department  
Mascoutah Police Department  
Mason County Sheriff  
Mattoon Police Department  
Maywood Police Department  
McHenry County Sheriff  
Melrose Park Police Department  
Mendota Police Department  
Mercer County Sheriff  
Midlothian Police Department  
Minooka Police Department  
Moline Police Department  
Morris Police Department  
Morton Grove Police Department  
Mount Prospect Police Department  
Mount Vernon-Jefferson County Narcotics Division  
Mount Vernon Police Department  
Mundelein Police Department  
Murphysboro Police Department  
Naperville Police Department  
Norridge Police Department  
Northbrook Police Department  
    Investigations Unit  
Northlake Police Department  
Oak Brook Police Department  
Oak Lawn Police Department  
Oak Park Police Department  
Olympia Fields Police Department  
Orland Park Police Department  
Palatine Police Department  
Palos Heights Police Department  
Palos Park Police Department

Park Forest Police Department  
 Park Ridge Police Department  
 Peoria County Sheriff  
 Peoria Police Department  
 Phoenix Police Department  
 Pike County Sheriff  
 Posen Police Department  
 Prospect Heights Police Department  
 Quincy Police Department  
 Riverdale Police Department  
 River Forest Police Department  
 Riverside Police Department  
 Rockdale Police Department  
 Rock Falls Police Department  
 Rockford Police Department  
 Rock Island Police Department  
 Rolling Meadows Police Department  
 Romeoville Police Department  
 Sangamon County Sheriff  
 Sauk Village Police Department  
 Schaumburg Police Department  
 Shorewood Police Department  
 Silvis Police Department  
 Skokie Police Department  
 South Barrington Police Department

Springfield Police Department  
 Stickney Police Department  
 Streamwood Police Department  
 Summit Police Department  
 Tazewell County Sheriff  
 Thornton Police Department  
 Tinley Park Police Department  
 University Park Police Department  
 Warrenville Police Department  
 Waukegan Police Department  
 Westchester Police Department  
 Western Illinois Central Task Force  
 Western Springs Police Department  
 West Frankfort Police Department  
 Wheaton Police Department  
 Will County Gang Suppression Unit  
 Will County Sheriff  
 Williamson County Sheriff  
 Willow Springs Police Department  
 Wilmette Police Department  
 Winnebago County Sheriff  
 Wood Dale Police Department  
 Woodridge Police Department  
 Woodstock Police Department  
 Yorkville Police Department

## Indiana

Albany Police Department  
 Alexandria City Police Department  
 Allen County Sheriff  
 Anderson Police Department  
 Angola Police Department  
 Bloomington Police Department  
 Boonville Police Department  
 Brownsburg Police Department  
 Carmel Metropolitan Police Department  
 Cass County Sheriff  
 Cedar Lake Police Department  
 Charlestown Police Department  
 Chesterton Police Department  
 Cicero Police Department  
 Clay County Sheriff  
 Columbia City Police Department  
 Crawfordsville Police Department  
 Crown Point Police Department  
 Daviess County Sheriff  
 De Kalb County Sheriff  
 Dyer Police Department  
 East Chicago Police Department  
 Elkhart County Prosecutor  
 Elkhart County Sheriff  
 Elkhart Police Department  
 Evansville Police Department  
 Fort Wayne Police Department  
 Frankton Police Department  
 Gary Police Department  
 Greenfield City Police Department  
 Greensburg Police Department  
 Griffith Police Department  
 Hamilton/Boone Drug Task Force

Hammond Police Department  
 Harrison County Sheriff  
 Highland Police Department  
 Hobart Police Department  
 Howard County Drug Enforcement Task Force  
 Huntingburg Police Department  
 Huntington County Sheriff  
 Indianapolis Police Department  
 Indiana State Police  
     Drug Enforcement Section  
 Johnson County Sheriff  
 Kendallville Police Department  
 Knox County Sheriff  
 Kokomo Police Department  
 Lafayette Police Department  
 Lake County Drug Task Force  
 Lake Station Police Department  
 La Porte County Metro Operations  
 La Porte County Sheriff  
 Lawrence Police Department  
 Lebanon Police Department  
 Logansport Police Department  
 Lowell Police Department  
 Marion County Sheriff  
 Marion Police Department  
 Marshall County Police Department  
 Merrillville Police Department  
 Michigan City Police Department  
 Mishawaka Police Department  
 Monroe County Sheriff  
 Montgomery County Sheriff  
 Muncie Police Department  
 Munster Police Department

## National Drug Threat Assessment 2004

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New Albany Police Department  
New Castle Department of Police  
Noblesville Police Department  
North Vernon Police Department  
Parke County Sheriff  
Plainfield Police Department  
Plymouth City Police Department  
Portage Police Department  
Porter County Sheriff  
Posey County Narcotics Unit  
Posey County Sheriff  
Richmond City Police Department  
Schererville Police Department  
Seymour Police Department  
South Bend Police Department  
St. John Police Department

St. Joseph County Sheriff  
Switzerland County Sheriff  
Tell City Police Department  
Terre Haute Police Department  
Tippecanoe County Sheriff  
Tipton Police Department  
Vanderburgh County Sheriff  
Vermillion County Sheriff  
Vigo County Sheriff  
Vincennes Police Department  
Wabash County Sheriff  
Warrick County Sheriff  
Whitley County Drug Task Force  
Winchester Police Department  
Zionsville Police Department

### Iowa

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Algona Police Department  
Altoona Police Department  
Ames Police Department  
Atlantic Police Department  
Bettendorf Police Department  
Black Hawk County Sheriff  
Burlington Police Department  
Carroll County Sheriff  
Carroll Police Department  
Cedar Falls Department of Public Safety  
Cedar Rapids Police Department  
Centerville Police Department  
Cerro Gordo County Sheriff  
Clarinda Police Department  
Clayton County Sheriff  
Clinton Police Department  
Clive Police Department  
Creston Police Department  
Davenport Police Department  
Delaware County Sheriff  
Denison City Police Department  
Des Moines County Sheriff  
Des Moines Police Department  
Estherville Police Department  
Grinnell Police Department  
Grundy County Sheriff  
Harrison County Sheriff  
Henry County Sheriff  
Indianola Police Department  
Iowa City Police Department  
Iowa Department of Public Safety  
Intelligence Bureau  
Iowa Falls Police Department

Jasper County Sheriff  
Lee County Sheriff  
Le Mars Police Department  
Linn County Sheriff  
Lucas County Sheriff  
Mahaska County Sheriff  
Marion County Sheriff  
Marion Police Department  
Marshall County Sheriff  
Mid-Iowa Drug Task Force  
Muscatine County Sheriff  
Muscatine Police Department  
Newton Police Department  
O'Brien County Sheriff  
Oelwein Police Department  
Pella Police Department  
Perry Police Department  
Pleasant Hill Police Department  
Polk County Sheriff  
Red Oak Police Department  
Scott County Sheriff  
Sioux City Police Department  
Storm Lake Police Department  
Tama County Sheriff  
Tri-State Drug Task Force  
Van Buren County Sheriff  
Warren County Sheriff  
Waterloo Police Department  
Waverly Police Department  
Webster City Police Department  
West Des Moines Police Department  
Windsor Heights Police Department  
Woodbury County Sheriff

### Kansas

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Arkansas City Police Department  
Atchison Police Department  
Baxter Springs Police Department  
Bonner Springs Police Department  
Butler County Drug Task Force  
Butler County Sheriff  
Cherokee County Sheriff

Coffey County Sheriff  
Colby Police Department  
Columbus Police Department  
Crawford County Sheriff  
Derby Police Department  
Dickinson County Sheriff  
Drug Enforcement Unit

Dodge City Police Department  
 Douglas County Sheriff  
 Edwardsville Police Department  
 Emporia Police Department  
 Ford County Sheriff  
 Fort Scott Police Department  
 Garden City Police Department  
 Grant County Sheriff  
 I-135/I-70 Drug Task Force  
 Johnson County Sheriff  
 Kansas Bureau of Investigation  
   Great Bend Regional Task Force  
   Southeast Kansas Drug Enforcement Task Force  
   Wichita Regional Office  
 Kansas City Police Department  
 Kansas Highway Patrol  
 Kearny County Sheriff  
 Labette County Sheriff  
 Lansing Police Department  
 Lawrence Police Department  
 Leavenworth Police Department  
 Lenexa Police Department  
 Linn County Sheriff  
 Lyon County Sheriff  
 McPherson County Sheriff  
 McPherson Police Department

Merriam Police Department  
 Miami County Sheriff  
 Montgomery County Sheriff  
 Neosho County Sheriff  
 Newton Police Department  
 Olathe Police Department  
 Osawatomie Police Department  
 Ottawa Police Department  
 Overland Park Police Department  
 Parsons Police Department  
 Phillips County Sheriff  
 Pittsburg Police Department  
 Pratt Police Department  
 Reno County Sheriff  
 Riley County Police Department  
 Roeland Park Police Department  
 Saline Police Department  
 Sedgwick County Sheriff  
 Shawnee County Sheriff  
 Shawnee Police Department  
 Sumner County Sheriff  
 Thomas County Sheriff  
 Topeka Police Department  
 Ulysses Police Department  
 Wellington Police Department  
 Wichita Police Department

### Kentucky

Adair County Sheriff  
 Albany Police Department  
 Barbourville Police Department  
 Beattyville Police Department  
 Bell County Sheriff  
 Bellevue Police Department  
 Bowling Green Police Department  
 Burkesville Police Department  
 Campbellsville Police Department  
 Clark County Sheriff  
 Clinton County Sheriff  
 Columbia Police Department  
 Corbin Police Department  
 Covington Police Department  
 Cumberland County Sheriff  
 Cumberland Police Department  
 Edgewood Police Department  
 Elizabethtown Police Department  
 Evarts Police Department  
 Florence Police Department  
 Fort Wright Police Department  
 Frankfort Police Department  
 Franklin Police Department  
 Georgetown Police Department  
 Graves County Sheriff  
 Grayson County Sheriff  
 Hardin County Sheriff  
 Harlan City Police Department  
 Harlan County Sheriff  
 Harrodsburg Police Department  
 Highland Heights Police Department  
 Hyden Police Department

Independence Police Department  
 Jackson Police Department  
 Jeffersonton Police Department  
 Johnson County Sheriff  
 Kenton County Police Department  
 Kenton County Sheriff  
 Kentucky State Police  
 Knott County Sheriff  
 La Grange City Police  
 Lebanon Police Department  
 Leitchfield Police Department  
 Letcher County Sheriff  
 Lexington-Fayette-Union County Division of Police  
 Logan County Sheriff  
 London Police Department  
 Louisville Metro Police Department  
   Narcotics Unit  
 Madison County Sheriff  
 Magoffin County Sheriff  
 Marion County Sheriff  
 Marshall County Sheriff  
 Mayfield Police Department  
 McCracken County Sheriff  
 McCreary County Sheriff  
 Middlesboro Police Department  
 Monticello Police Department  
 Mount Sterling Police Department  
 Mount Vernon Police Department  
 Mount Washington Police Department  
 Nelson County Sheriff  
 Oldham County Police Department  
 Owensboro Police Department

## National Drug Threat Assessment 2004

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Paducah Police Department  
Paintsville Police Department  
Perry County Sheriff  
Pike County Sheriff  
Pikeville Police Department  
Prestonsburg Police Department  
Princeton Police Department  
Pulaski County Sheriff  
Richmond Police Department  
Rockcastle Sheriff  
Russell Police Department  
Russellville Police Department  
Salyersville Police Department  
Scott County Sheriff

Scottsville Police Department  
Shelbyville Police Department  
Shepherdsville Police Department  
Shively Police Department  
Somerset Police Department  
St. Matthews Police Department  
Taylor County Sheriff  
Versailles Police Department  
Wayland Police Department  
Wayne County Sheriff  
West Buechel Police Department  
Williamsburg Police Department  
Winchester Police Department

### Louisiana

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Acadia Parish Sheriff  
Alexandria City Police  
    Narcotics Division  
Allen Parish Sheriff  
Ascension Parish Sheriff  
Avoyelles Parish Sheriff  
    Narcotics Division  
Baton Rouge Police Department  
Beauregard Parish Sheriff  
Bossier City Police Department  
Bossier Parish Sheriff  
Caddo Parish Sheriff  
Calcasieu Parish Sheriff  
Cameron Parish Sheriff  
Catahoula Parish Sheriff  
Claiborne Parish Sheriff  
Denham Springs Police Department  
De Soto Parish Sheriff  
East Baton Rouge Parish Sheriff  
Franklinton Police Department  
Grand Isle Police Department  
Gretna Police Department  
Harahan Police Department  
Iberville Parish Sheriff  
Jefferson Parish Sheriff  
Kenner Police Department  
Lafayette Metro Narcotics Task Force  
Lafayette Parish Sheriff  
Lafayette Police Department  
Lafourche Parish Sheriff  
Lake Charles Police Department  
Livingston Parish Sheriff  
Louisiana State Police  
Madison Parish Sheriff

Marksville Police Department  
Monroe Police Department  
Morehouse Parish Sheriff  
Natchitoches Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Force  
Natchitoches Police Department  
New Orleans Police Department  
New Roads Police Department  
Ouachita Parish Sheriff  
Plaquemine Police Department  
Plaquemines Parish Sheriff  
Rapides Parish Sheriff  
    Metro Narcotics  
Richwood Police Department  
Shreveport Police Department  
St. Bernard Parish Sheriff  
St. Charles Parish Sheriff  
St. James Parish Sheriff  
St. John the Baptist Parish Sheriff  
St. Landry Parish Sheriff  
St. Martin Parish Sheriff  
St. Mary Parish Sheriff  
St. Tammany Parish Sheriff  
Sulphur Police Department  
Tangipahoa Parish Sheriff  
Terrebonne Parish Sheriff  
    Narcotics Strike Force  
Thibodaux Police Department  
Vernon Parish Sheriff  
Washington Parish Sheriff  
Webster Parish Sheriff  
Welsh Police Department  
Winnfield Police Department  
Zachary Police Department

### Maine

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Androscoggin County Sheriff  
Aroostook County Sheriff  
Auburn Police Department  
Augusta Police Department  
Baileyville Police Department  
Bangor Police Department  
Bar Harbor Police Department  
Bath Police Department

Belfast Police Department  
Biddeford Police Department  
Brewer Police Department  
Bridgton Police Department  
Buxton Police Department  
Calais Police Department  
Camden Police Department  
Cape Elizabeth Police Department

Caribou Police Department  
 Cumberland County Sheriff  
 Cumberland Police Department  
 Damariscotta Police Department  
 Dixfield Police Department  
 Fairfield Police Department  
 Falmouth Police Department  
 Farmington Police Department  
 Franklin County Sheriff  
 Freeport Police Department  
 Gorham Police Department  
 Hampden Police Department  
 Houlton Police Department  
 Kennebec County Sheriff  
 Kennebunk Police Department  
 Kennebunkport Police Department  
 Kittery Police Department  
 Knox County Sheriff  
 Lewiston Police Department  
 Lincoln County Sheriff  
 Lisbon Police Department  
 Livermore Falls Police Department  
 Maine Drug Enforcement Agency  
     Houlton Task Force Office  
     Lewiston Task Force Office  
     Lyman Task Force Office  
 Maine State Police  
 Mexico Police Department  
 Millinocket Police Department

North Berwick Police Department  
 Oakland Town Police Department  
 Ogunquit Police Department  
 Old Orchard Beach Police Department  
 Old Town Police Department  
 Orono Police Department  
 Paris Police Department  
 Penobscot County Sheriff  
 Piscataquis County Sheriff  
 Portland Police Department  
 Rockland Police Department  
 Rumford Police Department  
 Saco Police Department  
 Sagadahoc County Sheriff  
 Sanford Police Department  
 Scarborough Police Department  
 Skowhegan Police Department  
 Somerset County Sheriff  
 Topsham Police Department  
 Waldo County Sheriff  
 Washington County Sheriff  
 Wells Police Department  
 Westbrook Police Department  
 Windham Town Police Department  
 Winthrop Police Department  
 Yarmouth Police Department  
 York County Sheriff  
 York Police Department

**Maryland**

Aberdeen Police Department  
 Allegany County Sheriff  
 Annapolis Police Department  
 Anne Arundel County Police Department  
 Baltimore City State's Attorney's Office  
 Baltimore County Police Department  
 Baltimore Police Department  
     Organized Crime Division  
         Narcotics Section  
 Bel Air Police Department  
 Berlin Police Department  
 Brunswick Police Department  
 Calvert County Sheriff  
 Cambridge Police Department  
 Caroline County Sheriff  
 Cecil County Sheriff  
 Charles County Sheriff  
 Cheverly Police Department  
 Chevy Chase Village Police Department  
 Combined County Criminal Investigation Narcotic Unit  
 Cumberland Police Department  
 Delmar Police Department  
 District Heights Police Department  
 Easton Police Department  
 Frederick County Sheriff  
 Frederick Police Department  
     Drug Enforcement Unit  
 Frostburg Police Department  
 Fruitland Police Department

Garrett County Sheriff  
 Hagerstown Police Department  
 Harford County Sheriff  
 Havre De Grace Police Department  
 Housing Authority of Baltimore City Police Force  
 Howard County Department of Police  
 Hyattsville Police Department  
 Kent County Sheriff  
 Laurel Police Department  
 Maryland-National Capital Park Police  
 Maryland Natural Resources Police  
 Maryland State Police  
     Criminal Intelligence Division  
     Prince George's/Montgomery Counties Drug Task Force  
     Queen Anne's County Narcotics Task Force  
     Talbot County Narcotics Task Force  
     Wicomico County Narcotics Task Force  
     Worcester County Narcotics Task Force  
 Maryland Transportation Authority Police  
 Montgomery County Police Department  
 Mount Rainier Police Department  
 Ocean City Police Department  
 Prince George's County Police Department  
 Queen Anne's County Sheriff  
 Riverdale Park Police Department  
 Rockville City Police Department  
 Salisbury Police Department  
 Seat Pleasant Police Department  
 St. Mary's County Sheriff

## National Drug Threat Assessment 2004

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Talbot County Sheriff  
University of Maryland Baltimore Campus (UMBC)  
Police Department  
University of Maryland  
Department of Public Safety

Westminster Police Department  
Wicomico County Sheriff  
Worcester County Sheriff

### Massachusetts

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Agawam Police Department  
Amesbury Police Department  
Amherst Police Department  
Barnstable Police Department  
Bedford Police Department  
Bellingham Police Department  
Beverly Police Department  
Boston Police Department  
Drug Control Division  
Bourne Police Department  
Braintree Police Department  
Brewster Police Department  
Brockton Police Department  
Brookline Police Department  
Cambridge Police Department  
Canton Police Department  
Carlisle Police Department  
Central Massachusetts HIDTA Task Force  
Charlton Police Department  
Chelmsford Police Department  
Chelsea Police Department  
Chicopee Police Department  
Cohasset Police Department  
Dartmouth Police Department  
Dedham Police Department  
Douglas Police Department  
East Brookfield Police Department  
Everett Police Department  
Fairhaven Police Department  
Fall River Police Department  
Vice and Intelligence Unit  
Falmouth Police Department  
Fitchburg Police Department  
Foxboro Police Department  
Framingham Police Department  
Grafton Police Department  
Great Barrington Police Department  
Greenfield Police Department  
Halifax Police Department  
Hanson Police Department  
Harwich Police Department  
Haverhill Police Department  
Holden Police Department  
Holliston Police Department  
Holyoke Police Department  
Hudson Police Department  
Lakeville Police Department  
Lawrence Police Department  
Lee Police Department  
Leicester Police Department  
Leominster Police Department  
Lexington Police Department  
Lowell Police Department

Lynn Drug Task Force  
Lynn Police Department  
Malden Police Department  
Manchester Police Department  
Mashpee Police Department  
Massachusetts State Police  
Medfield Police Department  
Medford Police Department  
Melrose Police Department  
Methuen Police Department  
Middleton Police Department  
Milford Police Department  
Millis Police Department  
Monson Police Department  
Nantucket Police Department  
New Bedford Police Department  
Newbury Police Department  
Newburyport Police Department  
Newton Police Department  
Norfolk Police Department  
North Adams Police Department  
Northampton Police Department  
North Attleboro Police Department  
Norwood Police Department  
Oak Bluffs Police Department  
Palmer Police Department  
Peabody Police Department  
Pittsfield Police Department  
Plainville Police Department  
Plymouth Police Department  
Provincetown Police Department  
Quincy Police Department  
Randolph Police Department  
Raynham Police Department  
Revere Police Department  
Rochester Police Department  
Salem Police Department  
Saugus Police Department  
Sharon Police Department  
Shrewsbury Police Department  
Somerset Police Department  
Somerville Police Department  
South Hadley Police Department  
Southwick Police Department  
Springfield Police Department  
Sterling Police Department  
Sturbridge Police Department  
Taunton Police Department  
Templeton Police Department  
Tewksbury Police Department  
Truro Police Department  
Wakefield Police Department  
Waltham Police Department

Wareham Police Department  
 Ware Police Department  
 Warren Police Department  
 Wellesley Police Department  
 Westfield Police Department  
 Westford Police Department  
 Weston Police Department  
 Westport Police Department

West Springfield Police Department  
 Weymouth Police Department  
 Whitman Police Department  
 Williamstown Police Department  
 Winthrop Police Department  
 Woburn Police Department  
 Worcester Police Department  
 Yarmouth Police Department

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## Michigan

Allegan County Sheriff  
 Almont Police Department  
 Ann Arbor Police Department  
 Arenac County Sheriff  
 Auburn Hills Police Department  
 Battle Creek Police Department  
 Bay City Police Department  
 Bay County Sheriff  
 Berkley Police Department  
 Bloomfield Township Police Department  
 Burton City Police Department  
 Canton Township Police Department  
 Center Line Department of Public Safety  
 Chelsea Police Department  
 Chesterfield Police Department  
 Clinton County Sheriff  
 Clinton Township Police Department  
 Davison Police Department  
 Dearborn Heights Police Department  
 Dearborn Police Department  
 Detroit Police Department  
 Dickinson County Sheriff  
 Emmett Township Police Department  
 Farmington Hills Police Department  
 Flint City Police Department  
 Flushing Police Department  
 Genesee County Sheriff  
 Genesee Township Police Department  
 Grand Rapids Police Department  
 Green Oak Township Police Department  
 Grosse Pointe Farms Department of Public Safety  
 Grosse Pointe Woods Department of Public Safety  
 Hamtramck Police Department  
 Holly Police Department  
 Ingham County Sheriff  
 Ironwood Department of Public Safety  
 Kalamazoo County Sheriff  
 Kalamazoo Department of Public Safety  
 Kalamazoo Valley Enforcement Team  
 Kent County Sheriff  
 Kentwood Police Department  
 Lake County Sheriff  
 Lansing Police Department  
 Lapeer Department of Public Safety  
 Livingston and Washtenaw Narcotics Enforcement Team

Livingston County Sheriff  
 Livonia Police Department  
 Macomb County Sheriff  
 Madison Heights Police Department  
 Marysville City Police Department  
 Mecosta County Sheriff  
 Michigan State Police  
 Milan Police Department  
 Monroe County Sheriff  
 Mundy Township Police Department  
 Muskegon County Sheriff  
 Muskegon Police Department  
 Negaunee Police Department  
 Oakland County Sheriff  
 Oceana County Sheriff  
 Ogemaw County Sheriff  
 Oscoda County Sheriff  
 Ottawa County Sheriff  
 Petoskey Department of Public Safety  
 Plymouth Police Department  
 Pontiac Police Department  
 River Rouge Police Department  
 Riverview Police Department  
 Rochester Police Department  
 Roseville Police Department  
 Royal Oak Police Department  
 Saginaw City Police Department  
 Southfield Police Department  
 St. Clair Police Department  
 St. Clair Shores Police Department  
 St. Joseph City Police Department  
 Sterling Heights Police Department  
 Sumpter Township Police Department  
 Taylor Police Department  
 Trenton Police Department  
 Troy Police Department  
 Tuscola County Sheriff  
 Warren Police Department  
 Washtenaw County Sheriff  
 Waterford Police Department  
 Wayne County Sheriff  
 Westland Police Department  
 Wexford County Sheriff  
 Wixom Police Department  
 Wyoming Police Department

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## Minnesota

Alexandria Police Department  
 Anoka County Sheriff  
 Austin Police Department

Becker County Sheriff  
 Benton County Sheriff  
 Bloomington Police Department



## National Drug Threat Assessment 2004

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Blue Earth County Sheriff  
Brooklyn Park Police Department  
Brown County Sheriff  
Carlton County Sheriff  
Carver County Sheriff  
Centennial Lakes Police Department  
Champlin Police Department  
Chisholm Police Department  
Clay County Sheriff  
Cottage Grove Police Department  
Crow Wing County Sheriff  
Dakota County Drug Task Force  
Duluth City Police Department  
Faribault Police Department  
Farmington Police Department  
Fergus Falls Police Department  
Glencoe Police Department  
Golden Valley Department Public Safety  
Goodhue County Sheriff  
Hennepin County Sheriff  
Hermantown Police Department  
Hopkins Police Department  
Kanabec County Sheriff  
Koochiching County Sheriff  
Lakeville Police Department  
Le Sueur County Sheriff  
Lino Lakes Police Department  
Little Falls Police Department  
Lyon County Sheriff  
Maple Grove Police Department  
Marshall Department of Public Safety

Meeker County Sheriff  
Minneapolis Police Department  
Narcotics Unit  
Minnesota Department of Public Safety  
Bureau of Criminal Apprehension  
Minnesota River Valley Drug Task Force  
Minnesota State Patrol  
Minnetonka Police Department  
Mower County Sheriff  
New Hope Police Department  
New Ulm Police Department  
Orono Police Department  
Owatonna Police Department  
Pine County Sheriff  
Pipestone County Sheriff  
Ramsey County Sheriff  
Ramsey Police Department  
Red Wing Police Department  
Richfield Police Department  
Rochester Police Department  
Rosemount Police Department  
Shakopee Police Department  
Sherburne County Sheriff  
St. Cloud Police Department  
St. Paul Police Department  
St. Peter Police Department  
Thief River Falls Police Department  
Waite Park Police Department  
Wash County Sheriff  
Watonwan County Sheriff

## Mississippi

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Aberdeen Police Department  
Adams County Sheriff  
Alcorn County Sheriff  
Amory Police Department  
Attala County Sheriff  
Baldwyn Police Department  
Batesville Police Department  
Biloxi Police Department  
Booneville Police Department  
Brandon Police Department  
Clarke County Sheriff  
Clarksdale Police Department  
Clinton Police Department  
Columbia Police Department  
Columbus Police Department  
Metro Narcotics Division  
Crystal Springs Police Department  
Desoto County Sheriff  
Durant Police Department  
East Mississippi Drug Task Force  
Ellisville Police Department  
Florence Police Department  
Forrest County Sheriff  
Forrest-Perry County  
Metro Narcotics Task Force  
Gautier Police Department  
Greenville Police Department

Greenwood Police Department  
Grenada County Sheriff  
Grenada Police Department  
Gulfport Police Department  
Harrison County Sheriff  
Hattiesburg Police Department  
Hazlehurst Police Department  
Hernando Police Department  
Hinds County Sheriff  
Houston Police Department  
Humphreys County Sheriff  
Itawamba County Sheriff  
Jackson Police Department  
Jones County Sheriff  
Kosciusko Police Department  
Lamar County Sheriff  
Leake County Sheriff  
Lee County Sheriff  
Lincoln County Sheriff  
Long Beach Police Department  
Louisville Police Department  
Lowndes County Sheriff  
Lucedale Police Department  
Macon Police Department  
Magee Police Department  
Marion County Sheriff  
Marshall County Sheriff

McComb Police Department  
 Meridian Police Department  
 Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics  
 Mississippi Highway Patrol  
     Bureau of Investigation  
 Monroe County Sheriff  
 Moss Point Police Department  
 Natchez Police Department  
 Ocean Springs Police Department  
 Oxford Police Department  
 Panola County Sheriff  
 Pascagoula Police Department  
 Pass Christian Police Department  
 Picayune Police Department  
 Pike County Sheriff  
 Pontotoc Police Department  
 Poplarville Police Department

Prentiss County Sheriff  
 Quitman Police Department  
 Rosedale Police Department  
 Senatobia Police Department  
 Simpson County Sheriff  
 Southeast Mississippi Drug Task Force  
 South Mississippi Drug Task Force  
 Tupelo Police Department  
 Union County Sheriff  
 Vicksburg Police Department  
 Walthall County Sheriff  
 Washington County Sheriff  
 Water Valley Police Department  
 Waveland Police Department  
 Waynesboro Police Department  
 Wiggins Police Department  
 Yazoo County Sheriff

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## Missouri

Andrew County Sheriff  
 Audrain County Sheriff  
 Belton Police Department  
 Blue Springs Police Department  
 Boot Level Drug Task Force  
 Breckenridge Hills Police Department  
 Camden County Sheriff  
 Camdenton Police Department  
 Cape Girardeau County Sheriff  
 Cape Girardeau Police Department  
 Carroll County Sheriff  
 Chariton County Sheriff  
 Charlack Police Department  
 Charleston Department of Public Safety  
 Chesterfield Police Department  
 Christian County Sheriff  
 Clay County Sheriff  
 Clayton Police Department  
 Clinton Police Department  
 Cole County Sheriff  
 Columbia Police Department  
 Comet Drug Task Force  
 Cool Valley Police Department  
 Crawford County Sheriff  
 Dellwood Police Department  
 Drug Enforcement Administration  
 Farmington Police Department  
 Ferguson Police Department  
 Festus Police Department  
 Florissant Police Department  
 Franklin County Sheriff  
 Frontenac Police Department  
 Grain Valley Police Department  
 Greene County Sheriff  
 Hannibal Police Department  
 Independence Police Department  
 Jackson County Drug Task Force  
 Jackson County Sheriff  
 Jasper County Sheriff  
 Jefferson City Police Department  
 Jefferson County Sheriff

Joplin Police Department  
 Kansas City Metro Drug Task Force  
 Kansas City Police Department  
 Kearney Police Department  
 Kinloch City Police Department  
 Kirkwood Police Department  
 Ladue Police Department  
 Lake Area Narcotics Enforcement Group  
 Lake St. Louis Police Department  
 Lawrence County Sheriff  
 Lees Summit Police Department  
 Manchester Police Department  
 Marshall Police Department  
 Maryland Heights Police Department  
 Mexico Public Safety Department  
 Miller County Sheriff  
 Mineral Area Drug Task Force  
 Missouri State Highway Patrol  
     Division of Drug and Crime Control  
 Moniteau County Sheriff  
 Montgomery County Sheriff  
 Neosho City Police Department  
 North Central Missouri Drug Task Force  
 Overland Police Department  
 Pagedale Police Department  
 Park Hills Police Department  
 Pevely Police Department  
 Phelps County Sheriff  
 Pike County Sheriff  
 Pine Lawn Police Department  
 Pleasant Valley Police Department  
 Portageville Police Department  
 Potosi Police Department  
 Raymore Police Department  
 Republic Police Department  
 Rock Hill Police Department  
 Southeast Missouri Drug Task Force  
 Springfield Police Department  
 St. Charles City Police Department  
 St. Charles County Regional Drug Task Force  
 St. Charles County Sheriff

## National Drug Threat Assessment 2004

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St. Joseph Police Department  
St. Louis County Police Department  
St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department  
St. Peters Police Department  
Stoddard County Sheriff  
Sullivan Police Department  
University City Police Department  
Velda Village Police Department  
Versailles Police Department

Warrensburg Police Department  
Warrenton Police Department  
Washington County Sheriff  
Washington Police Department  
Weatherby Lake Police Department  
Webb City Police Department  
Webster Groves Police Department  
Wright City Police Department

### Montana

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Anaconda/Deer Lodge County Law Enforcement Agency  
Beaverhead County Sheriff  
Big Horn County Sheriff  
Billings Police Department  
Bozeman Police Department  
Butte-Silver Bow Law Enforcement Department  
Cascade County Sheriff  
Central Montana Drug Task Force  
City/County Special Investigations Unit  
Flathead County Sheriff  
Gallatin County Sheriff  
Glendive Police Department  
Great Falls Police Department  
Hamilton Police Department  
Havre Police Department  
Helena Police Department  
Hill County Sheriff  
Kalispell Police Department  
Lake County Sheriff  
Laurel Police Department  
Lewis and Clark County Sheriff  
Lewistown Police Department  
Lincoln County Sheriff

Livingston Police Department  
Miles Police Department  
Missoula County Sheriff  
Missoula Police Department  
Missouri River Drug Task Force  
Montana Department of Justice  
    Division of Criminal Investigations  
        Billings Regional Office  
        Eastern Montana Drug Task Force  
        Southwest Montana Drug Task Force  
Montana Highway Patrol  
Northwest Drug Task Force  
Park County Sheriff  
Powell County Sheriff  
Ravalli County Sheriff  
Roosevelt County Sheriff  
Rosebud County Sheriff  
Teton County Sheriff  
Toole County Sheriff  
Tri-Agency Drug Task Force  
Valley County Sheriff  
Whitefish City Police Department  
Yellowstone County

### Nebraska

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III Corps Drug and Violent Crime Task Force  
Adams County Sheriff  
Alliance Police Department  
Beatrice Police Department  
Bellevue Police Department  
Blair Police Department  
Buffalo County Sheriff  
Cass County Sheriff  
Chadron Police Department  
Columbus Police Department  
Crete Police Department  
Dakota County Sheriff  
Dawson County Sheriff  
Dodge County Sheriff  
Douglas County Sheriff  
Elkhorn Police Department  
Fremont Police Department  
Gage County Sheriff  
Gering Police Department  
Grand Island Police Department  
Hall County Sheriff Department  
Hastings Police Department  
Kearney Police Department  
Keith County Sheriff

Lancaster County Sheriff  
La Vista Police Department  
Lexington Police Department  
Lincoln County Sheriff  
Lincoln/Lancaster County Narcotics Task Force  
Lincoln Police Department  
Madison County Sheriff  
McCook Police Department  
Nebraska City Police Department  
Nebraska State Patrol  
Norfolk Police Department  
North Platte Police Department  
Ogallala Police Department  
Omaha Police Department  
Otoe County Sheriff  
Papillion Police Department  
Platte County Sheriff  
Ralston Police Department  
Saline County Sheriff  
Sarpy County Sheriff  
Saunders County Sheriff  
Scottsbluff County Sheriff  
Scottsbluff Police Department  
Seward County Sheriff

Seward Police Department  
 Sidney Police Department  
 Southeast Area Drug Enforcement Task Force  
 South Sioux Police Department

Tri-City Drug Task Force  
 Washington County Sheriff  
 Western Nebraska Intelligence and Narcotics Group Task Force  
 York Police Department

**Nevada**

Boulder City Police Department  
 Carson City Sheriff  
 Churchill County Sheriff  
 Douglas County Sheriff  
 Elko County Sheriff  
 Elko Police Department  
 Eureka County Sheriff  
 Fallon Police Department  
 Henderson Police Department  
 Humboldt County Sheriff  
 Lander County Sheriff  
 Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department  
 Lincoln County Sheriff  
 Lyon County Sheriff  
 Mesquite City Police Department

Mineral County Sheriff  
 Nevada Department of Public Safety  
     Investigation Division  
 North Las Vegas Police Department  
 Nye County Sheriff  
 Pershing County Sheriff  
 Reno Police Department  
 Sparks Police Department  
 Storey County Sheriff  
 Washoe County Sheriff  
 West Wendover Police Department  
 White Pine County Sheriff  
 Winnemucca Police Department  
 Yerington Police Department

**New Hampshire**

Alton Police Department  
 Amherst Police Department  
 Belknap County Sheriff  
 Belmont Police Department  
 Cheshire County Sheriff  
 Claremont Police Department  
 Concord Police Department  
 Conway Police Department  
 Derry Police Department  
 Dover Police Department  
 Durham Police Department  
 Enfield Police Department  
 Epping Police Department  
 Exeter Police Department  
 Farmington Police Department  
 Franklin Police Department  
 Gilford Police Department  
 Goffstown Police Department  
 Gorham Police Department  
 Grafton County Sheriff  
 Hampton Police Department  
 Hanover Police Department  
 Haverhill Police Department  
 Henniker Police Department  
 Hillsborough County Sheriff  
 Hillsborough Police Department  
 Hooksett Police Department  
 Hudson Police Department  
 Jaffrey Police Department  
 Keene Police Department  
 Laconia Police Department  
 Lebanon Police Department  
 Litchfield Police Department  
 Littleton Police Department  
 Londonderry Police Department

Manchester Police Department  
 Meredith Police Department  
 Merrimack Police Department  
 Milford Police Department  
 Moultonboro Police Department  
 Nashua Police Department  
 New Hampshire Attorney General's Drug Task Force  
     Western Team  
 New Hampshire State Police  
 Newington Police Department  
 New Market Police Department  
 Newport Police Department  
 Northfield Police Department  
 North Hampton Police Department  
 Pelham Police Department  
 Pembroke Police Department  
 Peterborough Police Department  
 Plaistow Police Department  
 Plymouth Police Department  
 Portsmouth Police Department  
 Raymond Police Department  
 Rochester Police Department  
 Rockingham County Sheriff  
 Salem Police Department  
 Seabrook Police Department  
 Somersworth Police Department  
 Stratham Police Department  
 Sullivan County Sheriff  
 Swanzey Police Department  
 Tilton Police Department  
 Winchester Police Department  
 Windham Police Department  
 Wolfeboro Police Department

New Jersey

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- Andover Township Police Department
- Atlantic City Police Department
- Avalon Police Department
- Bayonne Police Department
- Beachwood Police Department
- Belleville Police Department
- Bergen County Prosecutor's Office
  - Narcotic Task Force
- Berkeley Township Police Department
- Bernardville Police Department
- Bordentown Township Police Department
- Bound Brook Police Department
- Brick Township Police Department
- Brigantine Police Department
- Burlington County Prosecutor
- Camden County Prosecutor
- Camden Police Department
- Cape May County Prosecutor
- Carlstadt Police Department
- Carneys Point Police Department
- Cedar Grove Police Department
- Cherry Hill Police Department
- Chesilhurst Borough Police Department
- Clayton Police Department
- Cliffside Park Police Department
- Clifton Police Department
  - Narcotics Division
- Delran Police Department
- Dover Township Police Department
- Eastampton Township Police Department
- East Brunswick Police Department
- East Greenwich Township Police Department
- East Orange Police Department
- Eatontown Police Department
- Edison Police Department
- Elizabeth Police Department
- Englewood Cliffs Police Department
- Essex County Sheriff
  - Bureau of Narcotics
- Ewing Township Police Department
- Fairfield Township Police Department
- Fairview Police Department
- Flemington Police Department
- Fort Lee Police Department
- Franklin Township (Gloucester County) Police Department
- Franklin Township (Somerset County) Police Department
- Garfield Police Department
- Garwood Police Department
- Gloucester Township Police Department
- Guttenberg Police Department
- Hackensack Police Department
- Hackettstown Police Department
- Haddon Township Police Department
- Hamilton Township Police Department
- Hammonton Police Department
- Haworth Police Department
- Hazlet Township Police Department
- Hillsdale Police Department
- Hillside Police Department
- Hoboken Police Department
- Howell Township Police Department
- Hudson County Prosecutor's Office
- Irvington Police Department
- Jackson Township Police Department
- Jersey City Police Department
- Kearny Police Department
- Kenilworth Police Department
- Lakewood Police Department
- Lavallette Police Department
- Linden Police Department
- Logan Township Police
- Long Beach Township Police Department
- Long Branch Police Department
- Longport Police Department
- Magnolia Police Department
- Manalapan Township Police Department
- Mansfield Township Police Department
- Middle Township Police Department
- Middletown Township Police Department
- Milltown Borough Police Department
- Montclair Police Department
- Montvale Police Department
- Moorestown Township Police Department
- Morris County Prosecutor's Office
- Mountain Lakes Police Department
- Mount Holly Township Police Department
- Newark Police Department
- New Brunswick Police Department
- New Jersey State Police
- North Bergen Township Police Department
- North Brunswick Police Department
- Oaklyn Police Department
- Ocean City Police Department
- Ocean County Prosecutor's Office
- Old Bridge Township Police Department
- Paramus Police Department
- Parsippany Police Department
- Passaic County Prosecutor
  - Joint Narcotics Task Force
- Passaic Police Department
- Paterson Police Department
- Pennsauken Police Department
- Perth Amboy Police
  - Special Investigations Unit
- Pine Hill Police Department
- Piscataway Police Department
- Plainfield Police Department
- Pompton Lakes Police Department
- Princeton Borough Police Department
- Rahway Police Department
- Randolph Township Police Department
- Readington Township Police Department
- Ridgefield Park Police Department
- Ridgewood Police Department
- Riverside Police Department
- Sayreville Police Department

Shrewsbury Borough Police Department  
 South Bound Brook Police Department  
 Spring Lake Police Department  
 Surf City Borough Police Department  
 Sussex County Prosecutor  
 Teaneck Police Department  
 Trenton Police Department  
 Union City Police Department  
     Narcotics Task Force  
 Union County Police Department  
 Union County Prosecutor  
     Narcotic Strike Force  
 Union Township Police Department  
 Upper Saddle River Police Department

Verona Police Department  
 Vineland Police Department  
 Voorhees Township Police Department  
 Wallington Police Department  
 Washington Township Police Department  
 Wayne Police Department  
 West Caldwell Police Department  
 West Milford Police Department  
 West New York Police Department  
 West Orange Township Police Department  
 West Paterson Police Department  
 Willingboro Township Police Department  
 Woodbridge Police Department

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### New Mexico

Alamogordo Police Department  
 Albuquerque Police Department  
 Artesia Police Department  
 Belen Police Department  
 Bernalillo County Sheriff  
 Bloomfield Police Department  
 Bosque Farms Police Department  
 Carlsbad Police Department  
 Chaves County Metro Narcotics Task Force  
 Chaves County Sheriff  
 Cibola County Sheriff  
 Clovis Police Department  
 Corrales Police Department  
 Curry County Sheriff  
 Deming Police Department  
 Doña Ana County Sheriff  
 Eddy County Sheriff  
 Espanola Police Department  
 Farmington Police Department  
 Grant County Sheriff  
 Hidalgo County Sheriff  
 Hobbs Police Department  
 Las Cruces Police Department  
 Las Vegas Police Department  
 Lea County Sheriff

Lincoln County Sheriff  
 Lordsburg Police Department  
 Los Alamos County Police Department  
 Los Lunas Police Department  
 Lovington Police Department  
 Luna County Sheriff  
 New Mexico State Police  
     Department of Public Safety  
 Otero County Sheriff  
 Portales Police Department  
 Raton Police Department  
 Rio Rancho Department of Public Safety  
 Roswell Police Department  
 Sandoval County Sheriff  
 San Juan County Sheriff  
 San Miguel County Sheriff  
 Santa Fe Police Department  
 Socorro County Sheriff  
 Socorro Police Department  
 Sunland Park Police Department  
 Taos County Sheriff  
 Torrance County Sheriff  
 Truth or Consequences Police Department  
 Tucumcari Police Department

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### New York

Albany County Sheriff  
 Albany Police Department  
 Allegany County Sheriff  
 Amherst Police Department  
 Binghamton Police Department  
 Broome County Sheriff  
 Buffalo Police Department  
 Carthage Police Department  
 Catskill Police Department  
 Cattaraugus County Sheriff  
 Chautauqua County Sheriff  
 Cheektowaga Police Department  
 Clarkstown Police Department  
 Clinton County Sheriff  
 Columbia County Sheriff  
 Depew Police Department  
 Dobbs Ferry Police Department

Dryden Police Department  
 Dunkirk City Police Department  
 Dutchess County Drug Task Force  
 Dutchess County Sheriff  
 East Greenbush Police Department  
 East Rochester Police Department  
 Elmira City Police Department  
 Endicott Police Department  
 Erie County Sheriff  
 Evans Police Department  
     Detective Bureau  
 Freeport Police Department  
 Fulton County Sheriff  
 Garden City Police Department  
 Geddes Police Department  
 Glen Cove Police Department  
 Great Neck Estates Police Department

## National Drug Threat Assessment 2004

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Greece Police Department  
Guilderland Twp Police Department  
Hempstead Village Police Department  
Highland Falls Police Department  
Ithaca Police Department  
Kingston Police Department  
Lackawanna Police Department  
Lake Placid Police Department  
Lakewood-Busti Police Department  
Lloyd Police Department  
Malone Police Department  
Manlius Police Department  
Monroe County Sheriff  
Mount Vernon Police Department  
Nassau County Police Department  
Newburgh Police Department  
New Castle Police Department  
New Paltz Police Department  
New Rochelle Police Department  
New York City Police Department  
New York State Police  
Niagara County Drug Task Force  
Niagara County Sheriff  
Niagara Falls Police Department  
Norwich Police Department  
Ocean Beach Police Department  
Oneida County Sheriff  
Onondaga County Sheriff  
Ontario County Sheriff  
Orange County Sheriff  
Orangetown Police Department  
Oswego Police Department  
Putnam County Sheriff  
Rensselaer County Sheriff  
Rochester Police Department  
Rockland County Sheriff  
Rome Police Department  
Rotterdam Police Department

Saratoga County Sheriff  
Saugerties Village Police Department  
Schenectady Police Department  
Seneca Falls Police Department  
Sleepy Hollow Police Department  
Southampton Town Police Department  
Southern Tier Drug Task Force  
South Nyack-Grand View Police Department  
Steuben County Sheriff  
Suffolk County District Attorney  
Suffolk County Police Department  
Syracuse Police Department  
Tarrytown Police Department  
Tioga County Sheriff  
Town of Colonie Police Department  
Town of Cornwall Police Department  
Town of Fishkill Police Department  
Town of Greenburgh Police Department  
Town of Hamburg Police Department  
Town of Poughkeepsie Police Department  
Town of Ramapo Police Department  
Town of Schodack Police Department  
Town of Tonawanda Police Department  
Troy Police Department  
Utica Police Department  
Village of Frankfort Police Department  
Village of Haverstraw Police Department  
Village of Lake Success Police Department  
Village of Mount Morris Police Department  
Village of Spring Valley Police Department  
Village of Suffern Police Department  
Washingtonville Police Department  
Watervliet Police Department  
Westchester County Police Department  
White Plains Police Department  
Yonkers Police Department  
Narcotics Unit

### North Carolina

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Alamance County Sheriff  
Archdale Police Department  
Asheville Police Department  
Beaufort Police Department  
Biltmore Forest Police Department  
Brunswick County Sheriff  
Buncombe County Sheriff  
Burke County Sheriff  
Burlington Police Department  
Cabarrus County Sheriff  
Caldwell County Sheriff  
Cary Police Department  
Catawba County Sheriff  
Narcotics/Vice Division  
Chapel Hill Police Department  
Charlotte-Mecklenburg Police Department  
Cherryville Police Department  
Cleveland County Sheriff  
Columbus County Sheriff  
Concord Police Department

Cumberland County Sheriff  
Davidson Police Department  
Durham County Sheriff  
Durham Police Department  
Farmville Police Department  
Fayetteville Police Department  
Forsyth County Sheriff  
Franklin Police Department  
Garner Police Department  
Gaston County Police Department  
Gastonia City Police Department  
Goldsboro Police Department  
Graham Police Department  
Greensboro Police Department  
Greenville Police Department  
Guilford County Sheriff  
Haywood County Sheriff  
Henderson County Sheriff  
Hendersonville Police Department  
Hertford County Sheriff

Hickory Police Department  
 High Point Police Department  
 Iredell County Sheriff  
 Jacksonville Police Department  
 Johnston County Sheriff  
 Kenly Police Department  
 Kernersville Police Department  
 Kinston Police Department  
 Lincoln County Sheriff  
 Lumberton Police Department  
 Maggie Valley Police Department  
 Maiden Police Department  
 Marion Police Department  
 Martin County Sheriff  
 McDowell County Sheriff  
 Metropolitan Enforcement Group  
 Morganton Department of Public Safety  
 Murfreesboro Police Department  
 New Bern Police Department  
 North Carolina State Bureau of Investigation  
 North Carolina State Highway Patrol  
 Oak Island Police Department  
 Ocean Isle Beach Police Department  
 Onslow County Sheriff  
 Orange County Sheriff  
 Pasquotank County Sheriff  
 Person County Sheriff  
 Pitt County Sheriff  
 Raleigh Police Department  
 Randolph County Sheriff  
 Reidsville Police Department  
 Rockingham County Sheriff  
 Rocky Mount Police Department

Rowan County Sheriff  
 Roxboro City Police Department  
 Rutherford County Sheriff  
 Salisbury Police Department  
 Sampson County Sheriff  
     Special Investigation Division  
 Sanford Police Department  
 Scotland Neck Police Department  
 Selma Police Department  
 Sharpsburg Police Department  
 Shelby Police Department  
 Siler Police Department  
 Southern Pines Police Department  
 Spindale Police Department  
 St. Pauls Police Department  
 Surf City Police Department  
 Taylorsville Police Department  
 Thomasville Police Department  
 Transylvania County Sheriff  
 Union County Sheriff  
 Vance County Sheriff  
 Wake County Sheriff  
 Warren County Sheriff  
 Washington County Sheriff  
 Wayne County Sheriff  
 Weaverville Police Department  
 Whiteville Police Department  
 Wilmington Police Department  
 Wilson Police Department  
 Winston-Salem Police Department  
 Yadkinville Police Department  
 Yancey County Sheriff

**North Dakota**

Bismarck Police Department  
 Bottineau County Sheriff  
 Burleigh County Sheriff  
 Cass County Sheriff  
 Devils Lake Police Department  
 Dickinson Police Department  
 Fargo Police Department  
 Grafton Police Department  
 Grand Forks Police Department  
 Mandan City Police Department  
 McLean County Sheriff  
 Minot Police Department

Morton County Sheriff  
 North Dakota Bureau of Criminal Investigation  
 Richland County Sheriff  
 Rolette County Sheriff  
 Stark County Sheriff  
 Valley City Police Department  
 Wahpeton Police Department  
 Ward County Narcotics Task Force  
 Ward County Sheriff  
 West Fargo Police Department  
 Williston Police Department

**Northern Mariana Islands**

Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands  
     DEA/Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands  
     Narcotic Task Force

**Ohio**

Adams County Sheriff  
 Akron Police Department  
 Alliance Police Department  
 Ashland Police Department  
 Athens County Sheriff  
 Auglaize County Sheriff

Austintown Police Department  
 Bay Village Police Division  
 Beachwood Police Department  
 Beaver Township Police Department  
 Bedford Heights Police Department  
 Boardman Police Department



## National Drug Threat Assessment 2004

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Brookville Police Department  
Brown County Sheriff  
Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation  
Butler County Sheriff  
Butler Township Police Department  
Cadiz Police Department  
Canton Police Department  
    Vice Unit  
Carey Police Department  
Cincinnati Police Department  
Circleville Police Department  
Clark County Sheriff  
Clermont County Sheriff  
Cleveland Heights Police Department  
Cleveland Police Department  
    Bureau of Special Services  
Clinton Township Police Department  
Columbus Police Department  
Copley Township Police Department  
Coshocton County Sheriff  
Crestline Police Department  
Cuyahoga County Sheriff  
Cuyahoga Falls Police Department  
Defiance Police Department  
Delaware County Sheriff  
Dover Police Department  
East Palestine Police Department  
Elyria Police Department  
Empire Police Department  
Euclid Police Department  
Evendale Police Department  
Fairfield City Police Department  
Fairfield County Sheriff  
Fairlawn Police Department  
Fairview Park Police Department  
Fayette County Sheriff  
Franklin County Sheriff  
Geauga County Sheriff  
Geneva Police Department  
Georgetown Police Department  
Glenwillow Police Department  
Grandview Heights Police Department  
Granville Police Department  
Greene County Agencies for Combined Enforcement Task  
    Force  
Green Township Police Department  
Hamilton City Police Department  
Hamilton County Sheriff  
Hancock County Sheriff  
Hillsboro Police Department  
Jefferson County Sheriff  
Kettering Police Department  
Kirtland Police Department  
Lakewood Police Department  
    Narcotics/Vice Division  
Licking County Sheriff  
Lima Police Department  
Logan Police Department  
Lorain Police Department  
Louisville Police Department  
Lucas County Sheriff  
Lyndhurst Police Department  
Madison Township Police Department  
Mahoning County Sheriff  
Mahoning Valley Drug Task Force  
Mansfield Police Department  
Maple Heights Police Department  
Mariemont Police Department  
Marlboro Township Police Department  
Martins Ferry Police Department  
Massillon Police Department  
Medina Police Department  
Mentor Police Department  
METRICH Drug Enforcement Unit  
Metro Drug Task Force  
Miami Township (Clermont County) Police Department  
Middleburg Heights Police Department  
Middletown Division of Police  
Mingo Junction Police Department  
Montgomery County Sheriff  
Montgomery Police Department  
Moreland Hills Police Department  
Morgan County Sheriff  
Muskingum County Sheriff  
Newark City Police Department  
Newton Falls Police Department  
North Olmsted Police Department  
North Randall Police Department  
Ohio Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation  
Ohio State Highway Patrol  
Oregon Police Department  
Ottawa County Sheriff  
Parma Heights Police Department  
Parma Police Department  
Perrysburg Township Police Department  
Pike County Sheriff  
Poland Township Police Department  
Port Clinton City Police Department  
Rittman City Police Department  
Ross County Sheriff  
Sandusky Police Department  
Shaker Heights Police Department  
Sheffield Lake Police Department  
Solon Police Department  
Springdale Police Department  
Springfield Division of Police  
Stark County Metro Narcotics Unit  
Stark County Sheriff  
Stark County Violent Crimes Initiative  
Strongsville Police Department  
Summit County Drug Unit  
Summit County Sheriff  
Sylvania Police Division  
Toledo Police Department  
Troy Police Department  
Twinsburg Police Department  
Union Township Police Department  
Utica Police Department  
Wakeman Police Department  
Warren-Clinton Drug and Strategic Operations Task Force

Warren Police Department  
 Washington County Sheriff  
 Wayne County Sheriff  
 Wellsville Police Department  
 West Jefferson Police Department  
 Westshore Enforcement Bureau  
 Narcotics/Vice/Pharmaceutical Diversion Task Force

Wickliffe Police Department  
 Willowick Police Department  
 Wood County Sheriff  
 Worthington Police Department  
 Wyoming Police Department  
 Youngstown Police Department

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## Oklahoma

Ardmore Police Department  
 Atoka City Police Department  
 Bartlesville Police Department  
 Bristow Police Department  
 Broken Arrow Police Department  
 Bryan County Sheriff  
 Caddo County Sheriff  
 Catoosa Police Department  
 Cherokee County Sheriff  
 Chickasha Police Department  
 Choctaw Police Department  
 Clinton Police Department  
 Creek County Sheriff  
 Davis Police Department  
 Delaware County Sheriff  
 District II Drug Task Force  
 Duncan Police Department  
 Durant Police Department  
 Edmond Police Department  
 Elk City Police Department  
 Enid Police Department  
 Eufaula Police Department  
 Garfield County Sheriff  
 Glenpool Police Department  
 Grady County Sheriff  
 Harrah Police Department  
 Healdton Police Department  
 Holdenville Police Department  
 Hugo City Police Department  
 Kay County Sheriff

Lawton Police Department  
 Marlow Police Department  
 McClain County Sheriff  
 Midwest City Police Department  
 Mustang Police Department  
 Newcastle Police Department  
 Nichols Hills Police Department  
 Norman Police Department  
 Oklahoma City Police Department  
 Oklahoma County Sheriff  
 Oklahoma Department of Public Safety  
 Oklahoma Highway Patrol  
 Oklahoma State Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs  
 Control  
 Okmulgee County Sheriff  
 Pawnee County Sheriff  
 Payne County Sheriff  
 Pittsburg County Sheriff  
 Poteau Police Department  
 Purcell Police Department  
 Spencer Police Department  
 Stillwater Police Department  
 Tahlequah Police Department  
 The Village Police Department  
 Tulsa County Sheriff  
 Tulsa Police Department  
 Warr Acres Police Department  
 Watonga Police Department  
 Woodward County Sheriff  
 Yukon Police Department

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## Oregon

Baker City Police Department  
 Beaverton Police Department  
 Central Oregon Drug Enforcement Team  
 Clackamas County Sheriff  
 Clatsop County Sheriff  
 Coos Bay Police Department  
 Coos County Sheriff  
 Cornelius Police Department  
 Corvallis Police Department  
 Deschutes County Sheriff  
 Douglas County Sheriff  
 Douglas Interagency Narcotics Team  
 Forest Grove Police Department  
 Gladstone Police Department  
 Gresham Police Department  
 Hillsboro Police Department  
 Street Crimes Unit  
 Hood River County Sheriff  
 Hood River Police Department

Jackson County Narcotic Enforcement Team  
 Jackson County Sheriff  
 Jefferson County Sheriff  
 Josephine County Sheriff  
 Keizer Police Department  
 Klamath County Sheriff  
 Klamath Falls Police Department  
 La Grande Police Department  
 Lake Oswego Police Department  
 Lane County Interagency Narcotics Enforcement Team  
 Lane County Sheriff  
 Linn County Sheriff  
 Malheur County Narcotics Task Force  
 Malheur County Sheriff  
 Marion Area Gang and Narcotics Task Force  
 Marion County Sheriff  
 Medford City Police Department  
 Milton-Freewater Police Department  
 Milwaukie Police Department

## National Drug Threat Assessment 2004

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Morrow County Sheriff  
Multnomah County Sheriff  
    Special Investigations Unit  
Newport Police Department  
Ontario Police Department  
Oregon City Police Department  
Oregon State Police  
    Criminal Investigation Services Division  
    Portland Airport Interagency Narcotics Team  
Polk County Sheriff  
Portland Metro Area Heroin Task Force  
Portland Police Department  
    Drugs and Vice Division  
Prineville Police Department  
Redmond Police Department  
Regional Organized Crime Narcotics Task Force

Salem Police Department  
Seaside Police Department  
South Coast Interagency Narcotics Team  
Springfield Police Department  
Stayton City Police Department  
St. Helens Police Department  
Sweet Home Police Department  
The Dalles Police Department  
Troutdale Police Department  
Tualatin Police Department  
Wallowa County Sheriff  
Washington County Sheriff  
West Linn Police Department  
Westside Interagency Narcotics Team  
Yamhill County Sheriff

### Pennsylvania

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Abington Township Police Department  
Aliquippa Police Department  
Allegheny County Police Department  
Allentown Police Department  
Athens Township Police Department  
Beaver Borough Police Department  
Bensalem Township Police Department  
Bethlehem Police Department  
Bethlehem Township Police Department  
Blakely Police Department  
Bloomsburg Police Department  
Bradford Police Department  
Butler Police Department  
Castle Shannon Police Department  
Central Berks Regional Police Department  
Chambersburg Police Department  
Cheltenham Township Police Department  
Chester Police Department  
Conshohocken Police Department  
Donora Police Department  
Dormont Police Department  
Downingtown Police Department  
East Hempfield Township Police Department  
East Whiteland Township Police Department  
Edwardsville Police Department  
Elizabethtown Police Department  
Erie Police Department  
Fox Chapel Police Department  
Franklin Park Borough Police Department  
Franklin Police Department  
Grove City Police Department  
Harrisburg Police Department  
Hatboro Police Department  
Huntingdon Borough Police Department  
Huntingdon County Drug Task Force  
Indiana Borough Police Department  
Jefferson Hills Borough Police Department  
Kennedy Township Police Department  
Kennett Square Police Department  
Lancaster Bureau of Police  
Lehigh County Drug Task Force  
Lititz Borough Police Department

Lower Merion Township Police Department  
Lower Paxton Township Police Department  
Lower Pottsgrove Township Police Department  
Lower Salford Township Police  
Marple Township Police Department  
Meadville Police Department  
Monroeville Police Department  
Muhlenberg Township Police Department  
Murrysville Police Department  
New Britain Township Police Department  
New Kensington Police Department  
North Versailles Township Police Department  
Pennsylvania Office of Attorney General  
    Bureau of Narcotics Investigation  
Pennsylvania State Police  
    Bureau of Drug Law Enforcement  
Philadelphia/Camden HIDTA ATF Task Force  
Philadelphia Police Department  
    Narcotics Field Unit – East  
    Narcotics Field Unit – Northeast  
    Narcotics Field Unit – South  
Pittsburgh Police Bureau  
Plains Township Police Department  
Radnor Township Police Department  
Richland Township Police Department  
Ridley Township Police Department  
Robinson Township Police Department  
Sandy Township Police Department  
Scranton Police Department  
Somerset Borough Police Department  
South Whitehall Township Police Department  
Trainer Borough Police Department  
Turtle Creek Police Department  
Uniontown Police Department  
Upper Darby Township Police Department  
Upper Gwynedd Township Police Department  
Upper Merion Township Police Department  
Warren Police Department  
Warwick Township Police Department  
West Norriton Township Police Department  
Westtown-East Goshen Regional Police Department  
Whitpan Township Police Department

Wilkes-Barre Police Department  
Willistown Township Police Department

Wright Township Police Department  
York Police Department

**Puerto Rico**

Puerto Rico Department of Justice  
Special Investigation Bureau

**Rhode Island**

Barrington Police Department  
Bristol Police Department  
Burrillville Police Department  
Central Falls Police Department  
Charlestown Police Department  
Coventry Police Department  
Cranston Police Department  
Cumberland Police Department  
East Greenwich Police Department  
East Providence Police Department  
Glocester Police Department  
Hopkinton Police Department  
Jamestown Police Department  
Johnston Police Department  
Lincoln Police Department  
Middletown Police Department  
Narragansett Police Department  
Newport Police Department

North Kingstown Police Department  
North Providence Police Department  
North Smithfield Police Department  
Pawtucket Police Department  
Portsmouth Police Department  
Providence Police Department  
Rhode Island Department of Attorney General  
Criminal Investigations Unit  
Rhode Island State Police  
Scituate Police Department  
Smithfield Police Department  
South Kingstown Police Department  
Tiverton Police Department  
Warren Police Department  
Warwick Police Department  
Westerly Police Department  
West Warwick Police Department  
Woonsocket Police Department

**South Carolina**

Aiken County Sheriff  
Aiken Department of Public Safety  
Anderson County Sheriff  
Anderson Police Department  
Bamberg Police Department  
Barnwell City Police  
Barnwell County Sheriff  
Beaufort County Drug Task Force  
Beaufort County Sheriff  
Berkeley County Sheriff  
Bishopville Police Department  
Charleston County Sheriff  
Charleston Police Department  
Chesterfield County Sheriff  
Columbia Police Department  
Darlington Police Department  
Dorchester County Sheriff  
Easley Police Department  
Florence County Sheriff  
Florence Police Department  
Fort Mill Police Department  
Fountain Inn Police Department  
Georgetown Police Department  
Greenville Police Department  
Greenwood County Sheriff  
Greenwood Police Department  
Hardeeville Police Department  
Horry County Police Department  
Isle of Palms Police Department  
Kershaw County Sheriff

Lancaster County Sheriff  
Lancaster Police Department  
Lexington County Sheriff  
Liberty Police Department  
Marion Police Department  
Mauldin Police Department  
McCormick County Sheriff  
Mount Pleasant Police Department  
Myrtle Beach Police Department  
Newberry County Sheriff  
Newberry Police Department  
North Charleston Police Department  
North Myrtle Beach Police Department  
Orangeburg County Sheriff  
Orangeburg Department of Public Safety  
Richland County Sheriff  
Rock Hill Police Department  
Simpsonville Police Department  
South Carolina Law Enforcement Division  
South Carolina State Highway Patrol  
Spartanburg County Sheriff  
Spartanburg Public Safety Department  
Sumter County Sheriff  
Sumter Police Department  
Surfside Beach Police Department  
Tega Cay Police Department  
Union County Sheriff  
Walterboro Police Department  
York County Sheriff

**South Dakota**

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Aberdeen City Police Department	Sioux Falls Area Drug Task Force
Brookings Police Department	Sioux Falls Police Department
Brown County Sheriff	South Dakota Division of Criminal Investigation
Huron Police Department	South Dakota Highway Patrol
Madison Police Department	Spearfish Police Department
Meade County Sheriff	Sturgis Police Department
Minnehaha County Sheriff	Unified Narcotics Enforcement Team
Mitchell Department of Public Safety	Vermillion Police Department
Pennington County Sheriff	Watertown Police Department
Pierre Police Department	Yankton Police Department
Rapid City Police Department	

**Tennessee**

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19th Judicial District Drug Task Force	Jackson/Madison County Metro Narcotics
Bartlett Police Department	Jackson Police Department
Belle Meade Police Department	Jefferson City Police Department
Bledsoe County Sheriff	Jefferson County Sheriff
Blount County Sheriff	Jellico Police Department
Bradley County Sheriff	Johnson City Bureau of Police
Campbell County Sheriff	Jonesborough Department of Public Safety
Carter County Sheriff	Kingsport Police Department
Celina Police Department	Knox County Sheriff
Chattanooga Police Department	Knoxville Police Department
Chester County Sheriff	La Follette City Police Department
Clarksville Police Department	Lawrence County Sheriff
Cleveland Police Department	Lewisburg Police Department
Coffee County Sheriff	Marion County Sheriff
Columbia Police Department	Martin Police Department
Cookeville Police Department	McKenzie Police Department
Cowan Police Department	Memphis Police Department
Crossville Police Department	Metro Nashville Police Department
Cumberland County Sheriff	Monroe County Sheriff
Cumberland Gap Police Department	Monteagle Police Department
Decherd Police Department	Montgomery County Sheriff
Dickson County Sheriff	Morristown Police Department
Dunlap Police Department	Mount Carmel Police Department
Estill Springs Police Department	Murfreesboro Police Department
Fairview Police Department	Newport Police Department
Fentress County Sheriff	Oak Ridge Police Department
Franklin County Sheriff	Overton County Sheriff
Franklin Police Department	Paris Police Department
Gainesboro Police Department	Pickett County Sheriff
Gatlinburg Police Department	Pigeon Forge Police Department
Germantown Police Department	Pikeville Police Department
Giles County Sheriff	Portland Police Department
Goodlettsville Police Department	Rhea County Sheriff
Grainger County Sheriff	Ripley Police Department
Graysville Police Department	Roane County Sheriff
Greene County Sheriff	Rogersville Police Department
Greeneville Police Department	Rutherford County Sheriff
Grundy County Sheriff	Selmer Police Department
Hamilton County Sheriff	Sequatchie County Sheriff
Hardin County Sheriff	Sevierville Police Department
Hawkins County Sheriff	Sewanee Police Department
Haywood County Sheriff	Shelby County Sheriff
Henderson County Sheriff	Narcotics Unit
Hickman County Sheriff	Shelbyville Police Department
Jackson County Sheriff	Smith County Sheriff

Somerville Police Department  
 South Pittsburg Police Department  
 Stewart County Sheriff  
 Sullivan County Sheriff  
 Sweetwater Police Department  
 Tennessee Bureau of Investigation  
 Tennessee Highway Patrol

Unicoi County Sheriff  
 Van Buren County Sheriff  
 Warren County Sheriff  
 White County Sheriff  
 Whitwell Police Department  
 Williamson County Sheriff  
 Wilson County Sheriff

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**Texas**


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33rd Judicial District Narcotics Enforcement Team  
 Abilene Police Department  
 Allen Police Department  
 Alpine Police Department  
 Alvarado Police Department  
 Alvin Police Department  
 Andrews County Sheriff  
 Argyle Police Department  
 Arlington Police Department  
 Atascosa County Sheriff  
 Austin Police Department  
 Azle Police Department  
 Bastrop County Sheriff  
 Baytown Police Department  
 Beaumont Police Department  
 Bedford Police Department  
 Bell County Sheriff  
 Benbrook Police Department  
 Bexar County Sheriff  
 Bonham Police Department  
 Borger Police Department  
 Bosque County Sheriff  
 Brewster County Sheriff  
 Brownsville Police Department  
 Brownwood Police Department  
 Bullard Police Department  
 Burleson Police Department  
 Burnet County Sheriff  
 Caddo Mills Police Department  
 Calhoun County Sheriff  
 Cameron County Sheriff  
 Canyon Police Department  
 Carrollton Police Department  
 Carson County Sheriff  
 Castle Hills Police Department  
 Central Texas Narcotics Task Force  
 Chandler Police Department  
 College Station Police Department  
 Colleyville Texas Police Department  
 Collin County Sheriff  
 Comal County Sheriff  
 Commerce Police Department  
 Conroe Police Department  
 Converse Police Department  
 Corpus Christi Police Department  
 Crandall Police Department  
 Culberson County Sheriff  
 Dallas County Sheriff  
 Dallas Police Department  
 Dalworthington Gardens Department of Public Safety  
 Dayton Police Department

Deer Park Police Department  
 Denton County Sheriff  
 Denton Police Department  
 Duncanville Police Department  
 Eagle Pass Police Department  
 Ector County Sheriff  
 Edinburg Police Department  
 Elgin Police Department  
 Ellis County Sheriff  
 El Paso County Metro Narcotics Task Force  
 El Paso County Sheriff  
 El Paso Police Department  
 Narcotics Division  
 Elsa Police Department  
 Ennis Police Department  
 Erath County Sheriff  
 Euless Police Department  
 Fannin County Sheriff  
 Flower Mound Police Department  
 Forest Hill Police Department  
 Fort Bend Narcotics Task Force  
 Fort Worth Police Department  
 Galena Park Police Department  
 Galveston County Narcotics Task Force  
 Galveston County Sheriff  
 Galveston Police Department  
 Garland Police Department  
 Glenn Heights Police Department  
 Gonzales County Sheriff  
 Gonzales Police Department  
 Granbury Police Department  
 Grand Prairie Police Department  
 Grapevine Police Department  
 Grayson County Sheriff  
 Greenville Police Department  
 Groves Police Department  
 Halton City Police Department  
 Harker Heights Police Department  
 Harlingen Police Department  
 Harris County Organized Crime Unit  
 Harris County Sheriff  
 Hays County Sheriff  
 Hereford Police Department  
 Hidalgo County Sheriff  
 Hidalgo Police Department  
 Highland Park Department of Public Safety  
 Hillsboro Police Department  
 Hondo Police Department  
 Hopkins County Sheriff  
 Houston Police Department  
 Howard County Sheriff

## National Drug Threat Assessment 2004

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Hudson Oaks Police Department  
Hudspeth County Sheriff  
    Narcotics Unit  
Hunt County Sheriff  
Hurst Police Department  
Hutchins Police Department  
Irving Police Department  
Italy Policy Department  
Jasper County Sheriff  
Jefferson County Narcotics Task Force  
Jersey Village Police Department  
Jim Wells County Sheriff  
Johnson County Sheriff  
Joshua Police Department  
Justin Police Department  
Katy Police Department  
Kaufman County Sheriff  
Keller Police Department  
Kenedy County Sheriff  
Kennedale Police Department  
Killeen Police Department  
La Feria Police Department  
Lago Vista Police Department  
Lake Jackson Police Department  
Lakeway Police Department  
Lampasas Police Department  
Lancaster Police Department  
La Porte Police Department  
Laredo Police Department  
Lewisville Police Department  
Limestone County Sheriff  
Lindale Police Department  
Livingston Police Department  
Longview Police Department  
Lubbock County Sheriff  
Lubbock Police Department  
Luling Police Department  
Mabank Police Department  
McAllen Police Department  
McKinney Police Department  
McLennan County Sheriff  
Mesquite Police Department  
Midland County Sheriff  
Midland Police Department  
Midlothian Police Department  
Montague County Sheriff  
Montgomery County Sheriff  
    Special Investigation Unit  
Navarro County Sheriff  
Navasota Police Department  
New Boston Police Department  
New Braunfels Police Department  
North Central Texas Narcotics Task Force  
Northeast Area Drug Interdiction Task Force  
North Richland Hills Police Department  
Nueces County Sheriff  
Odessa Police Department  
Olmos Park City Police Department  
Orange County Sheriff  
Panhandle Regional Narcotics Trafficking Task Force  
Pasadena Police Department  
Pecos Police Department  
Pharr Police Department  
Plano Police Department  
Port Arthur Police Department  
Portland Police Department  
Potter County Sheriff  
Presidio County Sheriff  
Raymondville Police Department  
Red Oak Police Department  
Richardson Police Department  
Richland Hills Police Department  
Richmond Police Department  
Rio Vista Police Department  
Rockwall County Sheriff  
Round Rock Police Department  
Rowlett Police Department  
Royse City Police Department  
Rusk County Sheriff  
Sachse Police Department  
San Angelo Police Department  
San Antonio Police Department  
San Marcos Police Department  
San Patricio County Sheriff  
Seminole Police Department  
Shallowater Police Department  
Smith County Sheriff  
South Padre Island Police Department  
South Plains Regional Narcotics Task Force  
Stephenville Police Department  
Stop The Offenders Program Narcotics Task Force  
Sugar Land Police Department  
Sunset Valley Police Department  
Tarrant County Sheriff  
Temple Police Department  
Terrell County Sheriff  
Terrell Hills Police Department  
Terrell Police Department  
Texarkana Police Department  
Texas City Police Department  
Texas Department of Public Safety  
    Narcotics Service  
        Post Seizure Analysis Team  
Texas Office of the Attorney General  
The Colony Police Department  
Titus County Sheriff  
Travis County Sheriff  
Trinidad Police Department  
Tyler County Sheriff  
Tyler Police Department  
Victoria County Sheriff  
Victoria Police Department  
Waco Police Department  
Watauga Department of Public Safety  
Weatherford Police Department  
Webb County Sheriff  
    Criminal Investigation Division  
Webster Police Department  
Wharton County Sheriff  
Whitehouse Police Department

White Settlement Police Department  
 Wichita Falls Police Department  
 Williamson County Sheriff  
 Willow Park Police Department

Wilmer Police Department  
 Windcrest Police Department  
 Wolforth Police Department  
 Wylie Police Department

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## Utah

American Fork Police Department  
 Bountiful Police Department  
 Box Elder County Sheriff  
 Box Elder Narcotics Strike Force  
 Cache County Sheriff  
 Cache/Rich Counties Drug Task Force  
 Carbon County Metro Drug Task Force  
 Carbon County Sheriff  
 Carbon Metro Drug Task Force  
 Central Utah Narcotics Task Force  
 Clearfield Police Department  
 Davis County Sheriff  
 Davis Metro Narcotics Strike Force  
 DEA Metro Narcotics Task Force  
 Duchesne County Sheriff  
 Farmington Police Department  
 Grand County Sheriff  
 Grand/San Juan Narcotics Task Force  
 Heber City Police Department  
 Hurricane Police Department  
 Kaysville Police Department  
 Layton Police Department  
 Lehi Police Department  
 Midvale Police Department  
 Moab Police Department  
 Morgan County Sheriff  
 Murray Police Department  
 Nephi Police Department  
 North Ogden Police Department  
 North Salt Lake Police Department  
 Ogden Police Department  
 Ogden/Weber Metro Gang Unit

Orem Department of Public Safety  
 Pleasant Grove Police Department  
 Price Police Department  
 Provo Department of Public Safety  
 Richfield Police Department  
 Riverdale Police Department  
 Roosevelt City Police Department  
 Salt Lake City Police Department  
 Salt Lake County Sheriff  
 Sandy City Police Department  
 San Juan County Sheriff  
 Sanpete County Sheriff  
 Sevier County Sheriff  
 South Jordan Police Department  
 South Ogden Police Department  
 South Salt Lake Police Department  
 Springville Police Department  
 Summit County Sheriff  
 Tooele County Sheriff  
 Tooele Drug Task Force  
 Tooele Police Department  
 Utah County Major Crimes Task Force  
 Utah County Sheriff  
 Utah Department of Public Safety  
 Vernal City Police Department  
 Wasatch Range Task Force  
 Washington County Drug Task Force  
 Washington County Sheriff  
 Weber/Morgan Narcotic Strike Force  
 West Jordan Police Department  
 West Valley City Police Department  
 Woods Cross Police Department

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## Vermont

Addison County Sheriff  
 Barre City Police Department  
 Bennington County Sheriff  
 Bennington Police Department  
 Berlin Town Police Department  
 Brandon Police Department  
 Brattleboro Police Department  
 Burlington Police Department  
 Caledonia County Sheriff  
 Colchester Police Department  
 Essex Police Department  
 Franklin County Sheriff  
 Hartford Police Department  
 Middlebury Police Department  
 Milton Police Department  
 Montpelier Police Department  
 Newport Police Department

Orange County Sheriff  
 Orleans County Sheriff  
 Rutland County Sheriff  
 Rutland Police Department  
 Shelburne Police Department  
 South Burlington Police Department  
 Springfield Police Department  
 St. Albans Police Department  
 St. Johnsbury Police Department  
 Stowe Police Department  
 Swanton Village Police Department  
 Vermont State Police  
 Washington County Sheriff  
 Williston Police Department  
 Windham County Sheriff  
 Winooski Police Department



**Virginia**

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Abingdon Police Department	Manassas Park Police Department
Albemarle County Police Department	Martinsville Police Department
Alexandria Police Department	Newport News Police Department
Arlington County Police Department	Norfolk Police Department
Ashland Police Department	Narcotics Division
Big Stone Gap Police Department	Orange Police Department
Bristol Police Department	Petersburg Police Department
Charlottesville Police Department	Poquoson Police Department
Chesapeake Police Department	Portsmouth Police Department
Chesterfield County Police Department	Prince George County Police Department
Chincoteague Police Department	Prince William County Police Department
Christiansburg Police Department	Pulaski Police Department
Colonial Beach Police Department	Richmond Police Department
Danville Police Department	Roanoke City Police Department
Emporia Police Department	Roanoke County Police Department
Fairfax County Police Department	Rocky Mount Police Department
Fairfax Police Department	South Boston Police Department
Falls Church Police Department	Staunton Police Department
Fauquier County Sheriff	Strasburg Police Department
Fredericksburg Police Department	Suffolk Police Department
Galax Police Department	Vienna Police Department
Hampton Police Division	Virginia Beach Police Department
Harrisonburg Police Department	Special Investigations
Henrico County Police Department	Virginia State Police
Leesburg Police Department	Bureau of Criminal Investigations
Loudoun County Sheriff	Drug Enforcement Division
Luray Police Department	Fairfax Field Office
Lynchburg Police Department	Virginia Interdiction Initiative
Manassas City Police Department	Wise Police Department

**Washington**

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Auburn Police Department	Lacey Police Department
Bainbridge Island Police Department	Mason County Sheriff
Bellevue Police Department	Medina Police Department
Bellingham Police Department	Milton Police Department
Benton County Sheriff	Monroe Police Department
Blaine Police Department	Mountlake Terrace Police Department
Bonney Lake Police Department	Mukilteo Police Department
Brier Police Department	Okanogan County Sheriff
Centralia Police Department	Olympia Police Department
Cheney Police Department	Pacific County Sheriff
Clallam County Sheriff	Pend Orielle County Sheriff
Clark County Sheriff	Pierce County Sheriff
Colville Police Department	Port Angeles Police Department
Des Moines Police Department	Prosser Police Department
Edmonds Police Department	Renton Police Department
Everett Police Department	Richland Police Department
Federal Way Police Department	San Juan County Sheriff
Ferndale Police Department	Seattle Police Department
Fife Police Department	Selah Police Department
Forks Police Department	Shelton Police Department
Goldendale Police Department	Snohomish County Sheriff
Grant County Sheriff	Snohomish Regional Drug Task Force
Kennewick Police Department	Snoqualmie Police Department
Kent Police Department	Spokane County Sheriff
King County Sheriff	Spokane Police Department
Kitsap County Sheriff	Sultan Police Department
Klickitat County Sheriff	Sumner Police Department

Sunnyside Police Department  
 Tacoma Police Department  
 Thurston County Sheriff  
 Toppenish Police Department  
 Tukwila Police Department  
 United Narcotics Enforcement Team

Vancouver Police Department  
 Walla Walla County Sheriff  
 Washington State Patrol  
 West Richland Police Department  
 West Sound Narcotic Enforcement Team  
 Yakima Police Department

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### West Virginia

Barboursville Police Department  
 Beckley Police Department  
 Berkeley County Sheriff  
 Bluefield Police Department  
 Boone County Sheriff  
 Braxton County Sheriff  
 Bridgeport Police Department  
 Brooke County Sheriff  
 Burnsville Police Department  
 Cabell County Sheriff  
 Chapmanville Police Department  
 Charleston Police Department  
 Clarksburg Police Department  
 Fayette County Sheriff  
 Gilbert Police Department  
 Gilmer County Sheriff  
 Glenville Police Department  
 Greenbrier County Drug and Violent Crime Task Force  
 Greenbrier County Sheriff  
 Hancock County Sheriff  
 Harrison County Sheriff  
 Hurricane Police Department  
 Jackson County Sheriff  
 Jefferson County Sheriff  
 Kanawha County Sheriff  
 Kermit Police Department  
 Lewis County Sheriff  
 Lincoln County Sheriff  
 Logan County Sheriff  
 Madison Police Department  
 Man Police Department  
 Marion County Sheriff  
 Martinsburg Police Department  
 Mason County Sheriff

Mason Police Department  
 McDowell County Sheriff  
 Mercer County Sheriff  
 Metropolitan Drug Enforcement Network Team  
 Monongalia County Sheriff  
 Mon Valley Drug Task Force  
 Morgantown Police Department  
 Moundsville Police Department  
 New Haven Police Department  
 New Martinsville Police Department  
 Nicholas County Sheriff  
 Nitro Police Department  
 Ohio County Sheriff  
 Parkersburg Police Department  
 Parkersburg Violent Crime and Narcotics Task Force  
 Point Pleasant Police Department  
 Princeton Police Department  
 Putnam County Sheriff  
 Raleigh County Sheriff  
 South Charleston Police Department  
 St. Albans Police Department  
 Summersville Police Department  
 Vienna Police Department  
 War Police Department  
 Wayne County Sheriff  
 Weirton Police Department  
 Welch Police Department  
 Weston Police Department  
 West Virginia Central Drug Task Force  
 West Virginia State Police  
 Wheeling Police Department  
 Wood County Sheriff  
 Wyoming County Sheriff

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### Wisconsin

Adams County Sheriff  
 Appleton Police Department  
 Ashwaubenon Public Safety  
 Barron County Sheriff  
 Bayside Police Department  
 Beloit City Police Department  
 Beloit Town Police Department  
 Brown County Drug Task Force  
 Brown County Sheriff  
 Burlington City Police Department  
 Caledonia Police Department  
 Cedarburg Police Department  
 Chippewa Falls Police Department  
 Clintonville Police Department  
 Columbus Police Department

Crawford County Sheriff  
 Dane County Sheriff  
 Eau Claire Police Department  
 Elkhorn Police Department  
 Fitchburg Police Department  
 Fond du Lac County Sheriff  
 Fond du Lac Police Department  
 Forest County Sheriff  
 Germantown Police Department  
 Glendale Police Department  
 Green Bay Police Department  
 Green Lake County Sheriff  
 Hartford Police Department  
 Hudson Police Department  
 Iowa County Sheriff

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Janesville Police Department  
Jefferson County Sheriff  
Kaukauna Police Department  
Kenosha County Sheriff  
Kenosha Police Department  
Kiel Police Department  
La Crosse Police Department  
Langlade County Sheriff  
Madison Police Department  
Manitowoc County Sheriff  
Marathon County Sheriff  
Marinette County Sheriff  
Marquette County Sheriff  
Marshfield Police Department  
Mauston Police Department  
Menasha Police Department  
Milwaukee County Sheriff  
Milwaukee Police Department  
Mount Pleasant Police Department  
Oregon Police Department  
Oshkosh Police Department  
Outagamie County Sheriff  
Ozaukee County Sheriff  
Pepin County Sheriff  
Pewaukee City Police Department  
Plymouth Police Department  
Portage County Sheriff  
Portage Police Department  
Racine County Metro Drug Unit

Racine Police Department  
Street Crimes Unit  
Richland Center Police Department  
Rock County Sheriff  
Shawano City Police Department  
Sheboygan County Sheriff  
Sheboygan Police Department  
South Milwaukee Police Department  
Superior Police Department  
Two Rivers Police Department  
Vernon County Sheriff  
Verona Police Department  
Viroqua Police Department  
Walworth County Sheriff  
Washburn County Sheriff  
Waukesha County Sheriff  
Waukesha Police Department  
Waupaca County Sheriff  
Waupaca Police Department  
Waupun Police Department  
Waushara County Sheriff  
Wauwatosa Police Department  
West Allis Police Department  
West Milwaukee Police Department  
Winnebago County Sheriff  
Wisconsin Department of Justice  
Division of Narcotic Enforcement  
Wisconsin State Patrol

### Wyoming

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Albany County Sheriff  
Campbell County Sheriff  
Carbon County Sheriff  
Casper Police Department  
Cheyenne Police Department  
Cody Police Department  
Douglas Police Department  
Evanston Police Department  
Gillette Police Department  
Goshen County Sheriff  
Green River Police Department  
Jackson Police Department  
Johnson County Sheriff  
Lander Police Department  
Laramie County Sheriff  
Laramie Police Department  
Lincoln County Sheriff  
Natrona County Sheriff  
Park County Sheriff  
Powell Police Department

Rawlins Police Department  
Riverton Police Department  
Rock Springs Police Department  
Sheridan County Sheriff  
Sheridan Police Department  
Sublette County Sheriff  
Sweetwater County Sheriff  
Teton County Sheriff  
Torrington Police Department  
Uinta County Sheriff  
Wheatland City Police Department  
Worland City Police Department  
Wyoming Division of Criminal Investigation  
Central Enforcement Team  
Mountain Enforcement Team  
Northeast Enforcement Team  
Southeast Enforcement Team  
Southwest Enforcement Team  
Wyoming Highway Patrol

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