



**U.S. Department of Justice
National Drug Intelligence Center**



Appalachia High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area



Drug Market Analysis 2010

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This assessment is an outgrowth of a partnership between the NDIC and HIDTA Program for preparation of annual assessments depicting drug trafficking trends and developments in HIDTA Program areas. The report has been coordinated with the HIDTA, is limited in scope to HIDTA jurisdictional boundaries, and draws upon a wide variety of sources within those boundaries.

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Strategic Drug Threat Developments

The principal drug threats to the Appalachia High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) region are the diversion and abuse of controlled prescription drugs (CPDs), particularly prescription opioid pain relievers,^a the distribution and abuse of cocaine, and the production and abuse of methamphetamine. In addition, marijuana production and distribution continue to pose serious threats to the region.

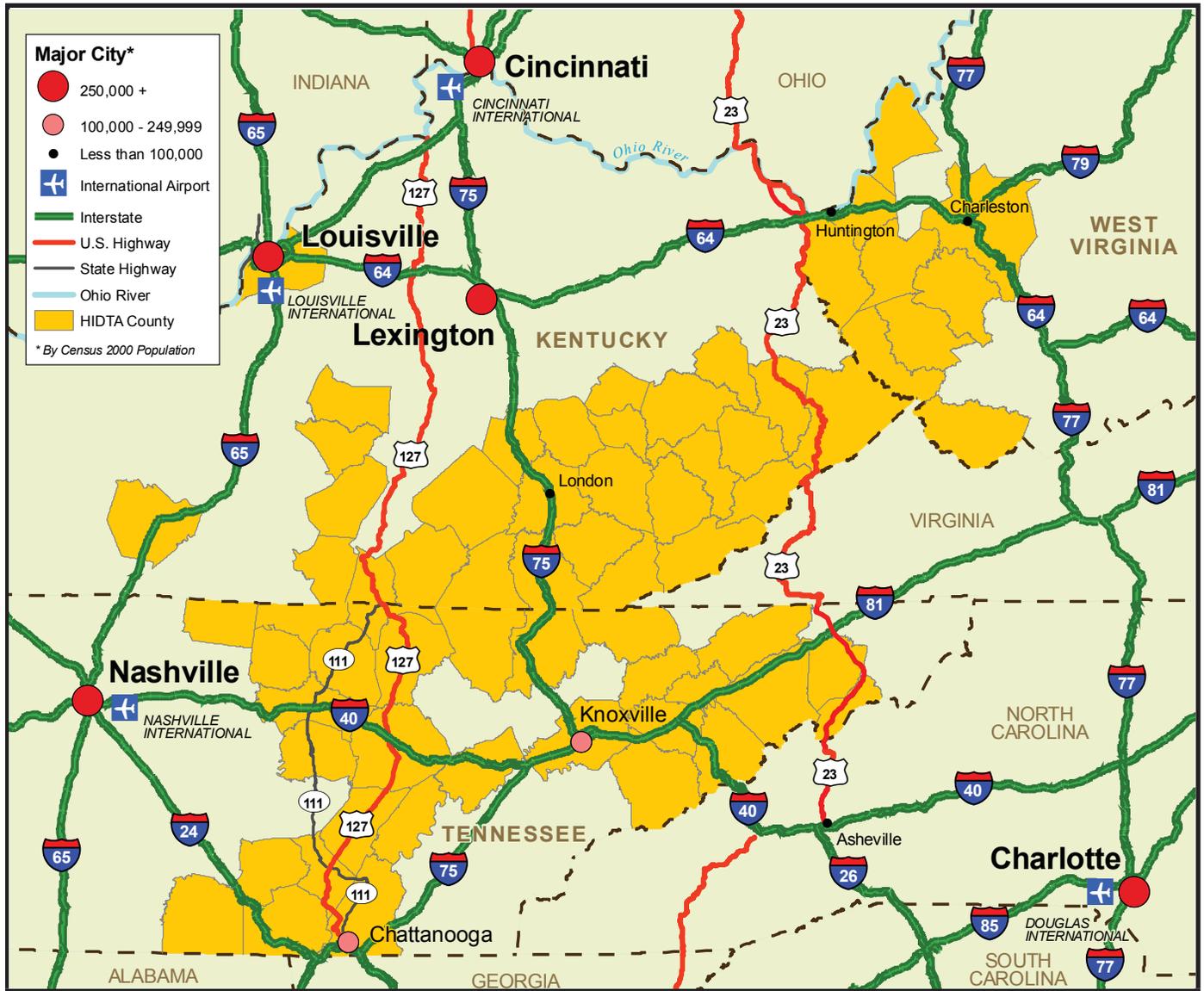
The following are significant strategic drug threat developments in the Appalachia HIDTA region:

- CPD diversion and abuse pose the greatest drug threat to the Appalachia HIDTA region. Operational prescription drug monitoring programs (PDMPs) in the Appalachia HIDTA region have made acquiring CPDs more difficult, and as a result, many residents travel to states outside the region, particularly Florida and Georgia, to obtain these drugs from doctors, pharmacies, and pain management clinics.
- Methamphetamine laboratory seizures in the Appalachia HIDTA region increased 32 percent from 2008 to 2009, suggesting rising methamphetamine production, particularly in HIDTA counties in Kentucky. Increasing production is attributed to the growing popularity of the one-pot production method and the many pseudoephedrine smurfing operations in the region.^b
- Some outdoor cannabis cultivators in the Appalachia HIDTA region are now planting smaller, decentralized plots rather than single, larger outdoor plots and have moved some grow operations indoors to avoid detection and eradication by law enforcement officers. These changes are reflected in a 26 percent decrease in the number of cannabis plants eradicated from outdoor grow sites from 2008 to 2009.
- While the distribution and abuse of cocaine remain a significant drug threat in the region, no significant changes in availability or abuse of the drug were noted during 2009.

a. Opioid pain relievers include codeine, fentanyl (Duragesic, Actiq), hydromorphone (Dilaudid), meperidine (Demerol), morphine (MS Contin), oxycodone (OxyContin), methadone (Dolophine), and hydrocodone combinations (Vicodin, Lortab, and Lorcet).

b. Pseudoephedrine smurfing is a method used by some methamphetamine producers to acquire large quantities of pseudoephedrine by enlisting the assistance of several friends or associates in making purchases at or below the legal thresholds from multiple retail locations.

Figure 1. Appalachia High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area



HIDTA Overview

The Appalachia HIDTA region currently consists of 67 counties in Kentucky, Tennessee, and West Virginia. (See Figure 1.) The Appalachia HIDTA was established in 1998 to combat large-scale cannabis cultivation in designated counties in the tri-state area. Over the past few years, the mission of the Appalachia HIDTA has expanded to combat the threats posed by polydrug trafficking and abuse. As such, the Office of National Drug Control Policy in 2009 added Jefferson County (Louisville, Kentucky) and Roane County (bordering Knoxville, Tennessee) to the Appalachia HIDTA. Many communities in the Appalachia HIDTA region have high rates of poverty that result in high levels of unemployment, adult illiteracy, fragmented families, teenage pregnancy, public corruption, and an established moonshining tradition.^c These conditions have led some individuals in the region to an acceptance of illegal drug activities, particularly marijuana and methamphetamine production, which occur at high levels in rural areas.

c. The percentages of people living below the poverty level in Kentucky (17.3), Tennessee (15.5), and West Virginia (17.4) were greater than the national average (13.2) in 2008 (the latest date for which such data are available).

Drug Threat Overview

The diversion and abuse of CPDs, the distribution and abuse of cocaine, and the production and abuse of methamphetamine are the principal drug threats to the Appalachia HIDTA region. According to the National Drug Intelligence Center (NDIC) National Drug Threat Survey (NDTS) 2010, 25 of the 43 law enforcement respondents in the Appalachia HIDTA region identify CPDs as the drug that poses the greatest threat to their jurisdictions, 9 identify cocaine (crack or powder), and 7 identify methamphetamine (ice or powder). In 2009, Appalachia HIDTA initiatives reported the seizure of more than 27,000 dosage units of oxycodone and hydrocodone, 42 kilograms of cocaine, and 2 kilograms of methamphetamine. (See Table 1.)

Table 1. Appalachia HIDTA Initiative Seizures, by Drug, in Kilograms, 2009

State	Powder Cocaine	Crack Cocaine	Ice Methamphetamine	Powder Methamphetamine	Commercial Grade Marijuana	High-Potency Marijuana*	Heroin	Oxycodone (Dosage Units)	Hydrocodone (Dosage Units)
KY	10.670	0.384	0.616	1.597	324.065	486.234	0.061	9,981	4,838
TN	18.449	5.889	0.001	0.502	272.718	322.340	0.321	3,016	450
WV	4.059	5.530	0	0.031	555.696	300.058	0.606	8,142	902
Total	33.178	11.803	0.617	2.130	1,152.479	1,108.632	0.988	21,139	6,190

Source: Appalachia High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area.

*The amount of high-potency marijuana seized in the Appalachia HIDTA region is calculated on the conversion of one cannabis plant, typically grown indoors, yielding approximately 1 pound (0.454 kg) of high-potency marijuana.

The diversion, distribution, and abuse of CPDs pose the greatest drug threat to the region. CPDs are readily available and abused at high levels. Operational PDMPs in the Appalachia HIDTA region have made acquiring CPDs more difficult, and as a result, many residents travel to states outside the region, particularly Florida and Georgia, to obtain these drugs from doctors, pharmacies, and pain management clinics.^d High levels of crime are frequently attributed to the trafficking and abuse of CPDs in the region. Law enforcement officers estimate that 90 percent of all property crimes committed in Cabell, Lincoln, and Wayne Counties, West Virginia, stem from OxyContin abuse.

Availability and abuse of powder and crack cocaine remained stable at high levels in the region in 2009. NDTS 2010 data reveal that 36 of the 43 local law enforcement agency respondents in the Appalachia HIDTA region report that powder cocaine is available at moderate to high levels in their jurisdictions, and 34 report the same for crack cocaine.

Methamphetamine production, distribution, and abuse pose significant drug threats. Law enforcement reporting and methamphetamine laboratory seizure data suggest rising methamphetamine production in the region. Locally produced methamphetamine is most commonly available in the region; however, Mexican methamphetamine is also trafficked and abused. Methamphetamine abuse is often associated with crimes such as child endangerment and assault in some areas of the region.

Cannabis cultivation and subsequent marijuana production and abuse are prevalent in the Appalachia HIDTA region. Caucasian traffickers are the primary producers and distributors of marijuana. Some outdoor cannabis cultivation sites in the region are operated by Mexican or Hispanic traffickers. Marijuana produced in the region is distributed locally and in market areas outside the region. Appalachia HIDTA officials report that the predominant markets for locally produced marijuana are Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, specifically in the old rust belt cities or steel cities in these states, where many Appalachian family members migrated to find work in the mid-twentieth century.

Heroin and other drugs pose low threats to the Appalachia HIDTA region. Heroin availability and abuse are at low levels throughout most of the region. Other drugs, such as MDMA (3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine, also known as ecstasy), GHB (gamma-hydroxybutyrate), and LSD (lysergic acid diethylamide), are available in the region on a limited basis.

d. Kentucky, Tennessee, and West Virginia have operational PDMPs. Each state controls the language of its PDMP with regard to how the prescription information gathered as part of the program will be shared not only in the state but also with other states. In July 2009, Florida enacted a law establishing a PDMP. The law requires that pain management clinics register with the Department of Health and that state medical and osteopathic medicine boards set standards of practice for all physicians and osteopaths who prescribe controlled substances from those clinics. As of March 2010, Georgia had no PDMP; however, there is pending legislation that would establish an electronic database of Schedule II, III, IV, and V drugs.

Drug Trafficking Organizations

Mexican DTOs^e are the principal wholesale distributors of cocaine and Mexican methamphetamine and commercial-grade marijuana in the Appalachia HIDTA region. They also distribute lesser quantities of Mexican brown powder heroin and black tar heroin at the midlevel and retail level. Mexican traffickers typically obtain their illicit drugs from Mexican DTOs near the Southwest Border area or in Atlanta, Georgia. In addition, Mexican traffickers cultivate cannabis at outdoor grow sites in the region. Mexican traffickers supply illicit drugs to most midlevel and retail-level traffickers in the region, principally African American and Caucasian distributors.

Caucasian DTOs and criminal groups are the primary cannabis cultivators and methamphetamine producers in the region. They distribute locally produced marijuana and methamphetamine as well as Mexican marijuana, powder and crack cocaine, Mexican methamphetamine, and CPDs. Caucasian traffickers obtain most illicit drugs, with the exception of CPDs and locally produced marijuana and methamphetamine, from Mexican traffickers in the region. Caucasian traffickers sometimes purchase Mexican methamphetamine directly from sources of supply in Atlanta, Georgia; and Phoenix and Tucson, Arizona.

Production

Small-scale methamphetamine laboratories pose a significant threat to the Appalachia HIDTA region. Law enforcement reporting and laboratory seizure data indicate increasing methamphetamine production in the region, principally by Caucasian traffickers. According to National Seizure System (NSS) data, the number of methamphetamine laboratories seized in the region increased from 318 in 2008 to 420 in 2009, with the increase specifically reported in HIDTA counties in Kentucky. (See Table 2.) Tennessee law enforcement officials also report increasing methamphetamine production in HIDTA counties despite NSS data showing a slight decrease in laboratory seizures.^f Increased production is attributed to the widespread use of the one-pot production method and the abundance of pseudoephedrine smurfing operations.

Table 2. Methamphetamine Laboratories Seized in Appalachia HIDTA Counties, 2005–2009

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Kentucky	88	79	75	116	220
Tennessee	244	295	149	167	166
West Virginia	87	55	30	35	34
Total	419	429	254	318	420

Source: National Seizure System, run date April 6, 2010.

High levels of outdoor cannabis cultivation occur within in the Appalachia HIDTA region, usually aided by favorable growing climates and the presence of well-organized cannabis growers. In addition, cannabis cultivation is a multigenerational trade in the region, as young family members are introduced to the trade by older members who have produced marijuana for many years. Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program data for 2009 indicate that 92 percent of the nearly 10 million outdoor cannabis plants eradicated in the United States were eradicated in only seven states—California, Hawaii, Kentucky, Oregon, Tennessee, Washington, and West Virginia (commonly referred to as the Marijuana Seven, or M7, states). The Appalachia HIDTA region is composed of portions of three of these seven states—Kentucky, Tennessee, and West Virginia, which accounted for approximately 10 percent (991,538) of all outdoor plants eradicated nationally in 2009.

e. Mexican DTOs in the Appalachia HIDTA region are frequently composed of illegal immigrants from Mexico, Americans of Mexican descent, or a combination of both.

f. The reporting of methamphetamine laboratory seizures varies by agency in the Appalachia HIDTA region and may also vary from NSS reporting. For example, some agencies report the number of seized laboratories based upon the physical locations of methamphetamine laboratory seizures, while other agencies count each vessel at a site as a separate laboratory.

While cannabis continues to be cultivated extensively at outdoor grow sites in the Appalachia HIDTA region, some cultivators have changed production patterns in an attempt to avoid eradication by law enforcement officers. Some growers have changed from large outdoor grow sites with centralized plots and high plant counts to smaller, decentralized plots with low plant counts. These changes appear to have resulted in a 26 percent decrease in the number of cannabis plants eradicated from outdoor grow sites in counties of the Appalachia HIDTA region from 2008 through 2009.^g (See Table 3.) Most cannabis grow sites in the region are operated by Caucasian traffickers, while others are operated by Mexican or Hispanic traffickers.

Suspected Hispanic Grow Site Seized in Campbell County, Tennessee

In September 2009, law enforcement officers with the Tennessee Alcoholic Beverage Commission, Tennessee Bureau of Investigation, Tennessee Highway Patrol, Tennessee National Guard, Campbell County Sheriff's Department, Claiborne County Sheriff's Department, and U.S. Forest Service seized a suspected Hispanic-operated outdoor grow site in Tennessee. Approximately 151,250 cannabis plants were eradicated from six grow sites on privately owned timber lands in Campbell County. Although no suspects were apprehended, Hispanic involvement was suspected because of the items found at campsites near the grow sites, such as Spanish-version newspapers and other characteristics common among Hispanic grow sites, including the use of dams and irrigation tubing to water the plants. This was the second Hispanic-operated grow site found by Tennessee law enforcement over the past 2 years.

Source: Appalachia High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area; Tennessee Alcoholic Beverage Commission.

Some indoor cannabis cultivation takes place in the Appalachia HIDTA region. Law enforcement officers report that some growers continue to move outdoor operations indoors to avoid unpredictable weather conditions and eradication efforts by local law enforcement. The number of cannabis plants eradicated from indoor grow sites in the region increased 7 percent from 2008 through 2009. (See Table 3.)

Table 3. Cannabis Plants Eradicated at Outdoor and Indoor Grow Sites in Appalachia HIDTA Counties 2005–2009

	Outdoor					Indoor				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Kentucky	363,365	387,780	285,938	246,901	226,840	392	50	333	1,215	709
Tennessee	323,278	309,961	117,482	436,859	292,675	620	111	112	0	78
West Virginia	38,437	41,761	32,079	72,413	38,038	263	1,165	510	448	994
Total	725,080	739,502	435,499	756,173	557,553	1,275	1,326	955	1,663	1,781

Source: Appalachia High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area; Kentucky State Police; Tennessee Bureau of Investigation; West Virginia Army National Guard.

Transportation

The Appalachia HIDTA region has a highly accessible transportation system (see Figure 1 on page 2), including major roadways that link it to many domestic drug markets, such as Atlanta; Columbus, Ohio; Detroit, Michigan; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; and those in Florida, North Carolina, and the Southwest Border area. Traffickers routinely exploit the interstate highway system to transport wholesale quantities of cocaine and Mexican methamphetamine and commercial-grade marijuana into the region from the Southwest Border area and Atlanta to Knoxville, Louisville, and Charleston, West Virginia, for further distribution to the Appalachia HIDTA region and adjacent counties.

g. Appalachia HIDTA officials report that fluctuations in the number of cannabis plants eradicated each year are frequently the result of reductions or increases in available eradication resources and do not necessarily indicate a change in the amount of cannabis cultivated in the region. Nonetheless, major shifts in the allocation of eradication resources were not reported in 2009.

Overland transportation in private, rental, and commercial vehicles is the most common method used to move illicit drugs into the Appalachia HIDTA region. Most drugs are transported into, through, and from the region using Interstates 40 and 75 as well as other secondary roadways that provide access to various source cities. For example, in March 2010, Tennessee law enforcement officers stopped a vehicle heading north on I-75 between Knoxville and Chattanooga and discovered 5 pounds of marijuana concealed inside a duffel bag. The driver of the rental vehicle was a Knoxville resident who claimed to be returning to the area from Atlanta. Law enforcement reporting further indicates that U.S. Highway 23, a north-south highway extending from Michigan to Florida, is increasingly being used as a route for the flow of illegal drugs through the Appalachia HIDTA region.

Traffickers also use other methods to transport drugs into and through the region, including couriers on commercial flights and package delivery services. The headquarters of a large package delivery service company is in Louisville, and law enforcement officers routinely seize large quantities of drugs from parcels transiting Louisville that originated in Arizona, California, and Texas and were destined for areas such as Georgia, Michigan, New York, and Tennessee. For example, in 2009, the Louisville Metro Police Drug Task Force intercepted more than 1,700 parcels and seized more than 9,979 kilograms of marijuana, 478 kilograms of codeine, 108 kilograms of cocaine, 32 kilograms of PCP (phencyclidine), 51,601 dosage units of prescription drugs, and \$374,193 in U.S. currency.

Distribution

Mexican DTOs are the principal wholesale distributors of cocaine and Mexican methamphetamine and commercial-grade marijuana in the Appalachia HIDTA region. They also distribute lesser quantities of Mexican brown powder heroin and black tar heroin. Mexican brown powder heroin is supplied to Charleston, West Virginia, from Columbus, Ohio, which is a distribution center for Mexican heroin supplied to markets throughout much of Ohio as well as in West Virginia and western Pennsylvania. They supply these drugs to African American and Caucasian midlevel and retail-level traffickers in the region, as well as street gang members. Retail-level drug distribution typically occurs at open-air drug markets and businesses and in local clubs and private residences.

African American traffickers are the principal midlevel and retail-level distributors in many urban areas of the Appalachia HIDTA region. They typically distribute powder and crack cocaine, marijuana, CPDs, and heroin.

Caucasian traffickers are the principal midlevel and retail-level distributors in most rural areas of the Appalachia HIDTA region. They are the principal distributors of CPDs and locally produced marijuana and methamphetamine throughout the region. They also distribute Mexican commercial-grade marijuana, Mexican methamphetamine and, to a lesser degree, heroin obtained from Mexican traffickers operating in the region. Caucasian traffickers and abusers often obtain CPDs from out-of-state doctors, pharmacies, pain management clinics, and Internet pharmacies.

Gang members distribute illicit drugs at the retail level in the Appalachia HIDTA region. Drug distribution by African American and Hispanic street gang members most frequently occurs in Knoxville and Charleston.^h African American street gangs, such as Black Gangster Disciples, Bloods, and Crips, primarily distribute cocaine, marijuana, and limited amounts of CPDs. Members of most Hispanic street gangs, such as Latin Kings, Mara Salvatrucha, Sureños, and Vatos Locos, distribute cocaine and Mexican commercial-grade marijuana, black tar heroin, and methamphetamine. Outlaw motorcycle gangs (OMGs), such as Black Pistons, Outlaws, and Southern Sons, distribute limited quantities of cocaine, heroin, marijuana, and methamphetamine. Pagan's Motorcycle Club members in West Virginia distribute small quantities of cocaine and marijuana. OMGs in Knoxville typically produce and distribute ice methamphetamine in the area.ⁱ

h. Street gang activity has not been reported in Appalachia HIDTA counties in Kentucky.

i. Tennessee Methamphetamine Task Force officials report that for prosecutorial purposes, ice methamphetamine is defined as methamphetamine that is more than 80 percent pure. Based on this definition, most of the locally produced methamphetamine available in their area is ice methamphetamine.

Drug-Related Crime

Drug-related violent and property crimes often occur within the Appalachia HIDTA region as distributors and abusers seek funds to sustain their operations and addictions, respectively. NDTS 2010 data reveal that 19 of 43 respondents report that CPDs are associated with violent crime and 25 report that CPDs are associated with property crime. Moreover, law enforcement officers report that methamphetamine abuse is often associated with crimes such as child endangerment and assault in some areas of the region. In March 2010, the Federal Bureau of Investigation obtained a Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations indictment charging 55 members and associates of the Pagan's Motorcycle Club with various violations of federal statutes, including racketeering, extortion, kidnapping, drug law offenses, robbery, and conspiracy to commit murder in the Southern District of West Virginia.

Abuse

The abuse of prescription opioid pain relievers is a significant concern in the Appalachia HIDTA region because of the wide availability and highly addictive nature of the drugs. According to data from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration Treatment Episode Data Set, the number of treatment admissions for other opiates, tranquilizers, and sedatives (generally, CPDs) in Kentucky, Tennessee, and West Virginia exceeded the number of admissions for marijuana, cocaine, amphetamines (including methamphetamine), and heroin in 2008 (the latest available data). (See Table A1 on page 8.) Public health officials report that CPD abuse has resulted in many drug-related deaths in Tennessee and West Virginia, although the number of such deaths is unavailable. The most commonly abused CPDs are alprazolam (Xanax), diazepam (Valium), hydrocodone (Vicodin), and oxycodone (OxyContin). Abuse of marijuana, methamphetamine, and cocaine remained relatively unchanged in 2009 throughout most of the Appalachia HIDTA region. Heroin is abused at low levels throughout the region.

Illicit Finance

Traffickers use various methods to move and launder illicit drug proceeds in the Appalachia HIDTA region. Bulk cash smuggling is the primary method used by Mexican traffickers to move drug proceeds from the HIDTA region to Mexico. Mexican traffickers often transport bulk cash in private vehicles from locations in Chattanooga, through Nashville and Memphis, and then to cash consolidation areas in Atlanta or Charlotte, North Carolina, for later shipment to the Southwest Border area and Mexico. Some traffickers in HIDTA counties also use money services businesses, cash-intensive businesses, prepaid cards, real estate investments, banks, electronic commerce, trade-based techniques, and informal value transfer systems to launder illicit drug proceeds. Most traffickers in Kentucky hide drug proceeds in bulk and launder drug proceeds through the purchase of luxury items such as jewelry, expensive vehicles, and real estate.

Outlook

NDIC analysts expect Mexican DTOs to maintain dominance over wholesale-level cocaine, Mexican methamphetamine, and Mexican commercial-grade marijuana distribution. Caucasian traffickers will remain the primary CPD distributors, local methamphetamine producers, and cannabis cultivators in the region. The diversion, distribution, and abuse of CPDs will remain the greatest threat to the region, with continued widespread availability and abuse. Florida and Georgia are expected to remain significant source areas for CPDs in the near term until legislation in Florida and pending legislation in Georgia aimed at curbing diversion in the states are successfully implemented. Local methamphetamine production is expected to rise, with the one-pot production method becoming the production method of choice. NDIC analysts expect outdoor cannabis cultivation by Mexican or Hispanic traffickers to increase in the near term.

Appendix A. Table

Table A1. Drug-Related Treatment Admissions to Publicly Funded Facilities in Kentucky, Tennessee, and West Virginia, by Drug, 2004–2008*

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*
Marijuana					
Kentucky	3,175	4,247	4,403	4,235	3,384
Tennessee	1,183	1,403	1,304	1,413	1,717
West Virginia	735	900	972	984	922
Total	5,093	6,550	6,679	6,632	6,023
Cocaine (by all routes of administration)					
Kentucky	1,815	3,885	4,353	3,800	2,856
Tennessee	2,586	2,744	2,653	2,235	1,779
West Virginia	403	564	776	529	352
Total	4,804	7,193	7,782	6,564	4,987
Other Opiates, Tranquilizers, and Sedatives					
Kentucky	1,776	2,714	3,625	4,240	4,952
Tennessee**	1,397	1,729	1,663	2,025	2,226
West Virginia	657	1,262	1,416	1,620	1,916
Total	3,830	5,705	6,704	7,885	9,094
Amphetamines (including methamphetamine)					
Kentucky	532	1,307	1,249	1,045	844
Tennessee	558	541	414	287	275
West Virginia	77	172	181	132	114
Total	1,167	2,020	1,844	1,464	1,233
Heroin					
Kentucky	197	458	515	513	694
Tennessee	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
West Virginia	154	253	213	155	187
Total	351	711	728	668	881

Source: Treatment Episode Data Set, run date April 13, 2010.

*The latest year for which data are available is 2008.

**Tennessee data for tranquilizers were not available in 2004 or 2005.

NR—Not reported.

Sources

Local and State

Kentucky

Kentucky State Police

Louisville Metro Police Drug Task Force

Tennessee

Alcoholic Beverage Commission

Governor's Task Force for Marijuana Eradication

Clinton Police Department

Tennessee Bureau of Investigation

Tennessee Department of Health

Tennessee Highway Patrol

Tennessee Methamphetamine Task Force

West Virginia

Boone County Sheriff's Office

Cabell County Sheriff's Department

Charleston Police Department

Metropolitan Drug Enforcement Network Team

Kanawha County Sheriff's Office

Lincoln County Sheriff's Office

Logan County Sheriff's Department

Mason County Sheriff's Department

McDowell County Sheriff's Office

Mingo County Sheriff's Department

Violent Crime Drug Task Force

Putnam County Sheriff's Department

Wayne County Sheriff's Office

West Virginia Health Statistics Center

Federal

Executive Office of the President

Office of National Drug Control Policy

High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area

Appalachia

U.S. Department of Commerce

U.S. Census Bureau

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

Treatment Episode Data Set

U.S. Department of Justice

Drug Enforcement Administration

Charleston (West Virginia) Resident Office

Detroit Division

Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program

El Paso Intelligence Center

National Seizure System

London (Kentucky) Resident Office

Southwest Border Drug Task Force

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Huntington (West Virginia) Resident Agency

London (Kentucky) Resident Agency

Pittsburgh Division

Other

The Lexington-Herald Leader

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