



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



Michigan 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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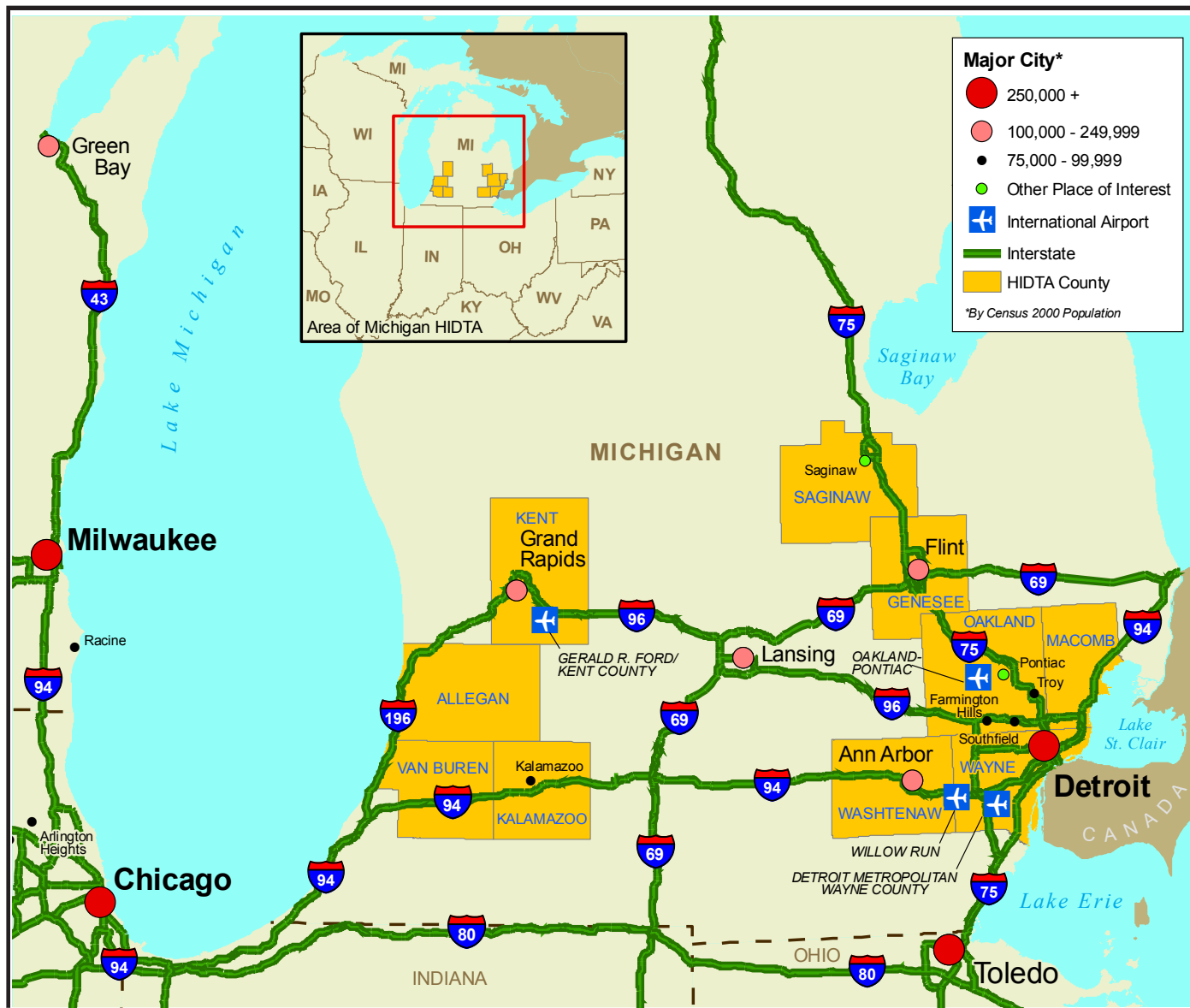
Strategic Drug Threat Developments

The distribution and abuse of cocaine (particularly crack), heroin, marijuana, controlled prescription drugs (CPDs), and methamphetamine are the principal drug threats to the Michigan High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) region. Various traffickers transport illicit drugs to the region, primarily from Southwest Border states, Chicago, New York City, Atlanta, and Canada.

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

- Wholesale quantities of cocaine were more difficult and expensive to purchase in the Michigan HIDTA region in 2009, a situation that is expected to continue in the coming year.
- The distribution and abuse of heroin are increasing in the Michigan HIDTA region. Young suburban Caucasian individuals are abusing heroin at increasing rates, a trend expected to continue. Some of these individuals are switching from OxyContin to heroin because it is less expensive or more readily available.
- Local marijuana production is expected to increase as a result of Michigan's 2008 medical marijuana legislation. States with similar legislation have realized increases in marijuana production, since some registered growers have exceeded the allowable production limits.
- Local methamphetamine production and abuse are increasing in Michigan. The number of statewide methamphetamine laboratory seizures increased dramatically, from 101 in 2007, to 209 in 2008, and 358 in 2009. The "one-pot" production method remains popular and is being performed with larger containers, yielding increased quantities of the drug.
- The use of prepaid cards to launder illicit funds is expected to increase, particularly by traffickers transiting the U.S.–Canada border. Prepaid cards allow traffickers to store and transport their proceeds with very little oversight or risk of seizure.

Figure 1. Michigan High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area



HIDTA Overview

The Michigan HIDTA region comprises six counties in eastern Michigan (Genesee, Macomb, Oakland, Saginaw, Washtenaw, and Wayne), and four counties in western Michigan (Allegan, Kalamazoo, Kent, and Van Buren). Saginaw County was added to the HIDTA in 2009, bringing the HIDTA population to approximately 6 million.^a (See Figure 1 on page 2.) The HIDTA counties include the major drug markets of Detroit, Flint, Saginaw, and the Kalamazoo-Grand Rapids area. These markets serve as distribution centers for many smaller drug markets within the HIDTA region and neighboring states.

The Michigan HIDTA region is located between major drug markets in Chicago and New York City and is connected by interstate highways and roads to other domestic drug markets, as well as to source areas along the Southwest Border and in Canada, where the shared international border renders Michigan particularly susceptible to drug smuggling. The Ambassador Bridge, Detroit-Windsor Tunnel, and Michigan Central Railway Tunnel connect Detroit with Windsor, Ontario, Canada, providing numerous opportunities for the cross-border shipment of drugs and currency. (See Figure 2 on page 4.) Additionally, there are more than 2 million registered watercraft in Michigan and Ontario, some of which are used by traffickers to transport illicit drugs across the extensive maritime border. The Detroit Metropolitan Wayne County Airport and other area airports are also used by couriers transporting drugs into and through the region.

Detroit, Flint, and Saginaw are the largest drug markets in the eastern counties of the HIDTA. Detroit, in particular, serves as the primary distribution center for illicit drugs transported into and through the HIDTA region from various source locations. Flint is supplied with illicit drugs principally from Detroit, which is located approximately 70 miles south. Saginaw is the northernmost urban area in Michigan and, as such, supplies drug abusers from northern Michigan. Saginaw distributors receive drugs mainly from Detroit, Chicago, and Canada.

Grand Rapids and Kalamazoo are the primary drug markets in the western counties of the HIDTA region. They are located between Chicago and Detroit, the cities of origin for most of the available illicit drugs in these markets. Methamphetamine production in the region occurs primarily in these counties.

Drug Threat Overview

According to the National Drug Intelligence Center (NDIC) National Drug Threat Survey (NDTS) 2010,^b 21 of the 51 federal, state, and local law enforcement respondents in the Michigan HIDTA region identify cocaine as the drug that poses the greatest threat to their jurisdictions, nine respondents identify heroin, nine identify marijuana, four identify CPDs, and three identify methamphetamine. In 2009, HIDTA initiatives reported the seizure of 365 kilograms of cocaine, 12 kilograms of heroin, 11,969 kilograms of marijuana, and 1 kilogram of methamphetamine.

Cocaine, particularly crack, poses a significant drug threat to the Michigan HIDTA region, although wholesale availability is limited in some areas. The high level of violence and property crime associated with crack cocaine has compelled many law enforcement agencies to identify it as the greatest drug threat to their areas. Wholesale cocaine prices in Detroit increased from June 2007 (\$17,000-\$24,000 per kg) to June 2008 (\$19,000-\$34,000 per kg), then remained relatively stable according to midyear 2009 reporting (\$18,000-\$33,000 per kg). Wholesale amounts of cocaine remain difficult to purchase, and prices for lesser amounts remain high (approximately \$1,000 per oz). As a result, some cocaine dealers no longer supply the cocaine before it's paid for, even to trusted customers.

Heroin abuse—primarily of South American (SA) heroin—is increasing in the HIDTA region. Law enforcement officials attribute much of this increase to young suburban Caucasian individuals, many of whom have switched from OxyContin to heroin because it is often less expensive and more readily available. Heroin prices have increased and heroin purities have varied, a likely result of supply not meeting the increasing demand in the region. Heroin prices increased from year-end 2008 reporting (\$55,000-\$100,000 per kg) to midyear 2009 (\$80,000-\$100,000 per kg), and retail-level purity varied from approximately 10 percent to over 90 percent. Diphenhydramine (Benadryl) is reported in many heroin samples, although other substances are also frequently present.

a. Reported statistics include Saginaw for all years to allow for comparison.

b. NDTS data for 2010 cited in this report are as of March 3, 2010. NDTS data cited are raw, unweighted responses from federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies solicited through either NDIC or the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) HIDTA program. Data cited may include responses from agencies that are part of the NDTS 2010 national sample and/or agencies that are part of HIDTA solicitation lists.

Figure 2. International Border Between Detroit, Michigan, and Windsor, Ontario



Marijuana is widely available throughout the region. Commercial-grade Mexican marijuana is the most prevalent type, although locally produced and high-potency Canadian marijuana are also commonly available. Local indoor and outdoor marijuana production occurs throughout the HIDTA region and may increase, since local cannabis cultivators illegally exploit Michigan’s 2008 medical marijuana legislation. Wholesale prices for high-potency marijuana were relatively stable in Detroit from the end of 2008 (\$1,600-\$5,000 per lb) to midyear 2009 reporting (\$1,600-\$6,000 per lb).

CPDs, MDMA (3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine, also known as ecstasy), and other drugs are also available in the Michigan HIDTA region. Diverted CPDs, including methadone, OxyContin, Vicodin, and Xanax, are widely abused in the HIDTA region. Law enforcement reporting indicates that CPDs such as Xanax and promethazine with codeine (commonly prescribed as cough syrup) from the HIDTA region are transported to other states, including Alabama, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia, where prices for these drugs are significantly higher. MDMA is

abused mainly by college students in the region. Law enforcement reporting indicates that powdered MDMA capsules and N-benzylpiperazine (BZP) tablets (which produce effects similar to those of MDMA but are legal in Canada) are available in the area. Khat is also available in the area. Michigan law enforcement reported a seizure of freeze-dried khat in December 2009. While fresh khat leaves begin to deteriorate approximately 48 hours after harvest, initial testing indicates that freeze-dried khat maintains its potency for a month or more. The availability of freeze-dried khat in the region is expected to allow for increased abuse as traffickers expand their distribution operations to take advantage of the longer shelf life of the drug.

Methamphetamine production is a significant problem in Michigan, particularly in western counties, where the number of laboratory seizures has increased dramatically. Law enforcement reporting indicates that producers are increasingly using the “one-pot” method to produce the drug, and street prices for the precursor pseudoephedrine remain high.

Drug Trafficking Organizations

Wholesale cocaine, heroin, and commercial-grade marijuana distributors in the Michigan HIDTA are typically supplied by major Mexican DTOs that operate in locations along the Southwest Border and in large domestic distribution centers in the Midwest and eastern United States. Canada-based Asian DTOs supply most wholesale distributors of high-potency marijuana and MDMA in the region.

African American DTOs are the predominant wholesale distributors of cocaine, heroin, and marijuana in the region. They transport powder cocaine and marijuana from various drug markets in the United States, such as Chicago, New York City, and Atlanta, as well as directly from locations along the Southwest Border, where they have connections to Mexican sources of supply. They also purchase wholesale quantities of these drugs from Mexican traffickers in the HIDTA region. African American drug traffickers also smuggle some MDMA into the region from Canada.

Mexican DTOs, many of which have direct ties to sources of supply along the Southwest Border, also distribute wholesale quantities of powder cocaine, heroin, and marijuana. Caucasian and Middle Eastern traffickers in the region distribute wholesale quantities of powder cocaine, marijuana, and MDMA. Asian DTOs are the principal suppliers of Canadian high-potency marijuana and MDMA to the region, often using Indo-Canadian truck drivers to transport the drugs across the border. Albanian traffickers also transport and distribute wholesale quantities of Canadian high-potency marijuana and MDMA in the region, but to a lesser extent than Asian DTOs.

Street gangs are the primary distributors of retail quantities of cocaine, heroin, and marijuana in the Michigan HIDTA region. Street gang recruitment of middle school and high school students is common, and young recruits are used to perform various gang-related criminal activities, including drug sales, shootings, carjackings, and robberies. The level of activity of street gangs in the HIDTA region, including the nationally affiliated Gangster Disciples and many local gangs, remains stable.

Outlaw motorcycle gangs (OMGs) such as the Outlaws and Highwaymen distribute cocaine, marijuana, and methamphetamine at the retail level in some areas of the region. Law enforcement reports that the Hells Angels Motorcycle Club (HAMC) may be planning to resume activities in Michigan, where it has not had a significant presence since the 1970s. HAMC members were identified in 2008 and 2009 in Lansing, Kalamazoo, and Detroit; some of the members sighted in Detroit wore armbands stating “we’re coming back.” An increased HAMC presence in Michigan could lead to violent clashes with existing OMGs in the area.

Production

Law enforcement in the HIDTA region report an increase in indoor and outdoor locally produced marijuana. This production is likely supported by demand for profitable high-potency marijuana, and the Michigan Medical Marijuana Act, which allows qualified and registered patients to possess marijuana and cultivate specified amounts of cannabis ([see text box on page 6](#)). Michigan HIDTA initiatives seize a large number of cannabis plants in the region each year. In 2008, Michigan HIDTA initiatives eradicated approximately 3,546 kilograms of indoor plants and approximately 17,404 kilograms of outdoor plants. In 2009, they eradicated approximately 3,292 kilograms of indoor plants and 8,677 kilograms of outdoor plants. Although 2008 seizure statistics were higher than those in 2009, sources report that factors including limited law enforcement resources, project funding shortfalls, and unfavorable weather may have contributed to lower seizures. Indoor marijuana production typically takes place in houses or apartments privately owned or rented by independent growers, usually African Americans and Caucasians. Some growers operate large-scale grows in rented houses or apartments, or in commercial buildings that have multiple rooms in which to propagate, cultivate, and dry the plants. Outdoor marijuana production

Michigan Medical Marijuana Act

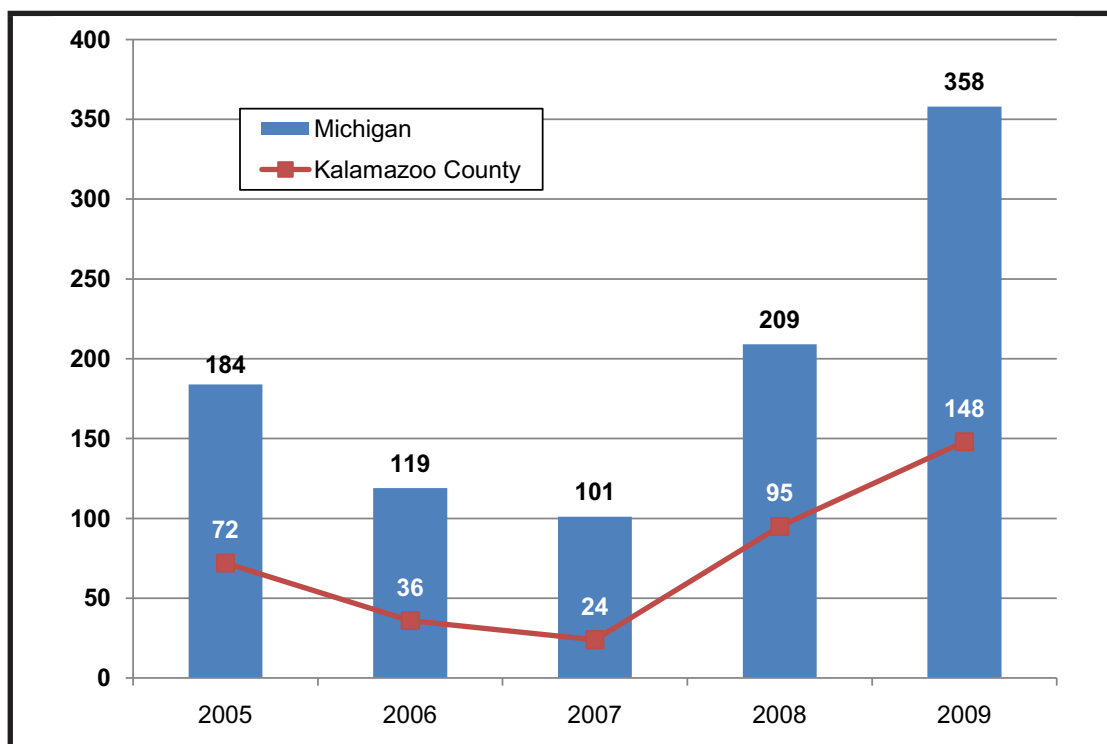
The Michigan Medical Marijuana Act, enacted in December 2008, allows a qualifying patient to possess up to 2.5 ounces of usable marijuana, and to cultivate, or designate a qualified caregiver to cultivate, 12 cannabis plants kept in an enclosed, locked facility. The program has received more than 20,000 applications for cards and has issued more than 10,000 patient and 4,000 caregiver registrations since April 6, 2009. Law enforcement authorities in states such as California and Washington with established medical marijuana laws report that although these laws allow the production, distribution, and use of marijuana for medical purposes, some individuals exploit the laws by deliberately exceeding the allowable limits to illegally produce and distribute marijuana.

Source: State of Michigan.

occurs in the region, particularly on state-owned property, on other open lands, or in agricultural fields among legitimate crops. Law enforcement reporting indicates that some outdoor marijuana production operations in Michigan are now more difficult to locate, since growers are scattering plants in swamps; wet conditions decrease the need for plant tending, and the use of Global Positioning System (GPS) technology by growers makes it easier to keep track of the locations of plants.

Methamphetamine production in Michigan is increasing as the “one-pot” method of producing the drug has gained popularity. (See text box on page 7.) National Seizure System (NSS) data indicate that the number of statewide methamphetamine laboratory seizures increased dramatically, from 101 in 2007, to 209 in 2008, and 358 in 2009. Statewide legislation enacted in December 2005 that restricted the sale of and access to products containing pseudoephedrine and ephedrine, increased law enforcement efforts, and mandated public awareness campaigns effectively reduced local methamphetamine production. However, producers continue to obtain pseudoephedrine through smurfing operations,^c and they increasingly employ simple production techniques such as the one-pot method to manufacture methamphetamine, particularly in Kalamazoo County, which recorded 148 of the 358 statewide laboratory seizures in 2009. (See Figure 3.) Local Caucasian independent dealers are the primary methamphetamine producers, operating small-scale laboratories that yield a few grams to a few ounces per production cycle.

Figure 3. Methamphetamine Laboratory Seizures in Michigan, 2005–2009



Source: National Seizure System, data run May 5, 2010.

c. Smurfing is a method used by some methamphetamine and precursor chemical traffickers to acquire large quantities of pseudoephedrine. Individuals purchase pseudoephedrine in quantities at or below legal thresholds from multiple retail locations. Traffickers often enlist the assistance of several associates in smurfing operations to increase the speed with which chemicals are acquired.

“One-Pot” Methamphetamine Production Increases in the Michigan HIDTA Region

In the one-pot method, commonly available chemicals are combined in a container to produce methamphetamine. Individuals using this method are able to produce the drug in approximately 30 minutes at nearly any location by mixing the ingredients, usually in a 2-liter plastic bottle. Producers often use the one-pot method while traveling in vehicles and dispose of waste components along roadsides. Numerous methamphetamine producers still operate in homes, apartments, and motels, where they may perform multiple one-pot cooks at a time or in quick succession.

Law enforcement reporting indicates that one-pot cooks have been increasing in size, since some producers are using 3-liter bottles, 5-gallon plastic containers, and multigallon water cooler bottles for their operations. Large one-pot operations reportedly use up to 20 boxes of pseudoephedrine at a time and can yield up to 50 grams of methamphetamine per production cycle. These sizable operations likely support multiple abusers.

Transportation

Traffickers primarily use private and commercial vehicles to transport drugs to the region from Southwest Border states, Chicago, New York City, Atlanta, and Canada. Private automobiles and motor homes are often equipped with false compartments of varying levels of sophistication or contain manufactured voids in which traffickers conceal drugs. Law enforcement reporting suggests that Mexican DTOs in the Chicago area are encouraging the use of vehicles with hidden compartments or are providing them to their Michigan drug customers. Smugglers also are using private aircraft to smuggle marijuana and MDMA into Michigan from Canada. Additionally, traffickers hire couriers to transport illicit drugs on aircraft, buses, trains, and watercraft. Drug transporters continue to attempt different methods to move drugs and proceeds without detection. In late 2009, a Detroit man was convicted for conspiracy to distribute cocaine and marijuana; he had used tour buses to move drugs and cash around the United States. Some traffickers ship drugs into the region through the U.S. Postal Service and parcel delivery services. Approximately 10 heroin shipments from India addressed to homes in Detroit and suburbs within the HIDTA region were intercepted in late 2009 and early 2010 at parcel hubs. The Detroit addresses are often abandoned homes monitored by drug distributors; other addresses are often those of recipients who hold the unopened packages for distributors.

Distribution

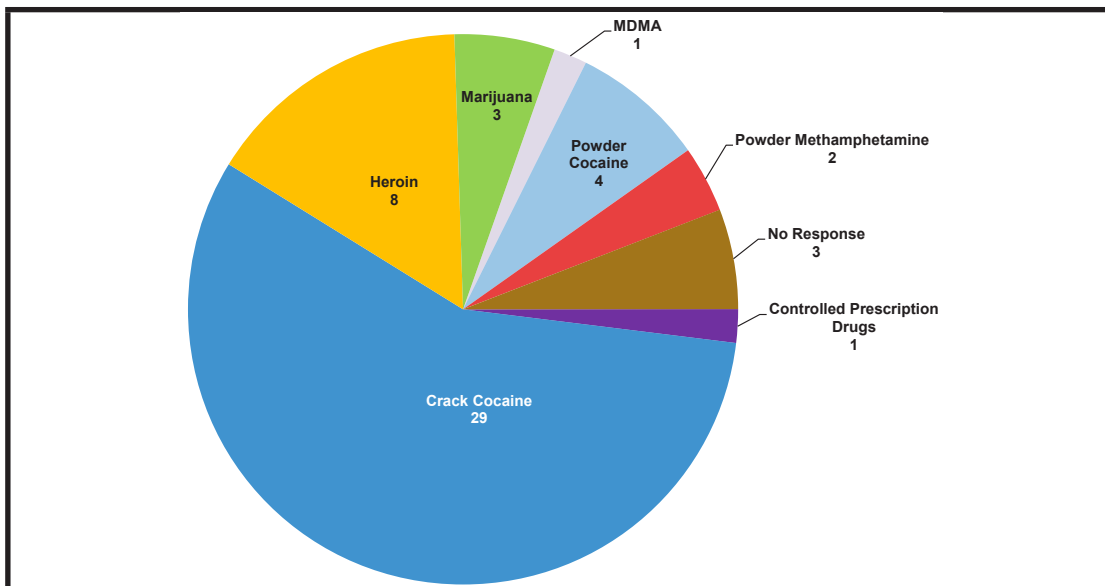
African American, Mexican, and Asian DTOs are major wholesale distributors of drugs in the region. African American and Mexican traffickers supply cocaine, Mexican marijuana, and SA and Mexican heroin in most areas of the HIDTA region. Asian and, to a lesser extent, Albanian traffickers are wholesale suppliers of high-potency marijuana and MDMA produced in Canada. Caucasian and Middle Eastern traffickers are also wholesale distributors of cocaine and marijuana in the region.

African American criminal groups and gangs are the primary retail-level distributors of crack cocaine and heroin throughout the HIDTA region; they also distribute marijuana and some MDMA in urban areas of the region. African American criminal groups from Detroit travel to Kalamazoo County to distribute heroin, cocaine, and marijuana. These groups use the houses of local drug users as distribution locations for short periods of time, generally for one day, before moving to another house to avoid law enforcement scrutiny. Mexican, Hispanic, Caucasian, Middle Eastern, and West African criminal groups, as well as independent dealers, OMGs, and street gangs, also distribute illicit drugs at the retail level throughout the HIDTA region.

Drug-Related Crime

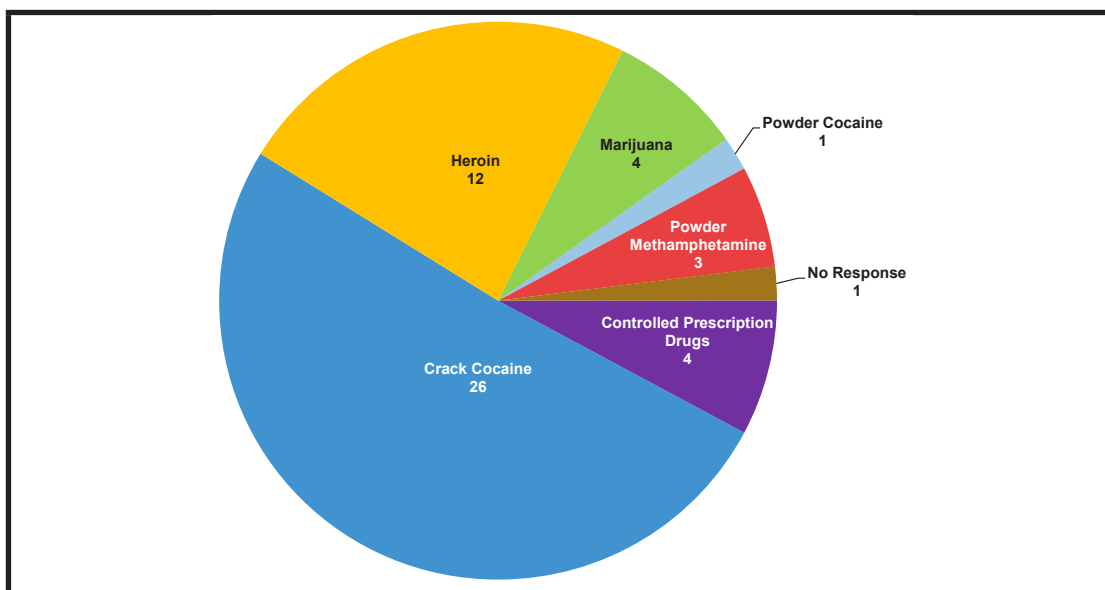
Crack cocaine is the drug that contributes to most crime in the HIDTA region. According to the NDTs 2010, 29 of the 51 state and local law enforcement respondents in the Michigan HIDTA region identify crack as the drug most associated with violent crime; 26 respondents report the same for property crime. (See Figures 4 and 5 on page 8.) The distribution and abuse of cocaine, heroin, and other drugs are also associated with a large amount of the crime in the Michigan HIDTA region. Violent crime, much of which is drug-related, is a serious problem in the HIDTA region, especially in Detroit and Flint. Approximately 75 percent of property crime that occurs in the HIDTA region is drug-related.

Figure 4. Drug Most Associated With Violent Crime in the Michigan HIDTA Region as Reported by State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, by Number of Respondents



Source: National Drug Threat Survey 2010.

Figure 5. Drug Most Associated With Property Crime in the Michigan HIDTA Region as Reported by State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, by Number of Respondents



Source: National Drug Threat Survey 2010.

Marijuana and methamphetamine producers commit various crimes to support their illegal operations. Marijuana producers who operate indoor grows often steal electricity by reversing or bypassing meters. Methamphetamine producers typically steal precursor chemicals or obtain them through illegal sources. Furthermore, many marijuana and methamphetamine producers protect their properties with traps designed to injure intruders or law enforcement and may also use violence to defend their operations.

Drug customers and distributors often fall victim to drug-related rip-offs, some of which are violent. Law enforcement reporting indicates that young people, often students, are targeted by criminals offering to sell them drugs. Instead, the criminals arrange to meet the purchasers and steal their cash, cell phones, car keys, and other belongings. This type of crime may be underreported as victims might be hesitant to report such incidents to the authorities, since they were engaged in illegal activity at the time. Drug distributors also are frequently targeted by other criminals seeking to steal their drugs and

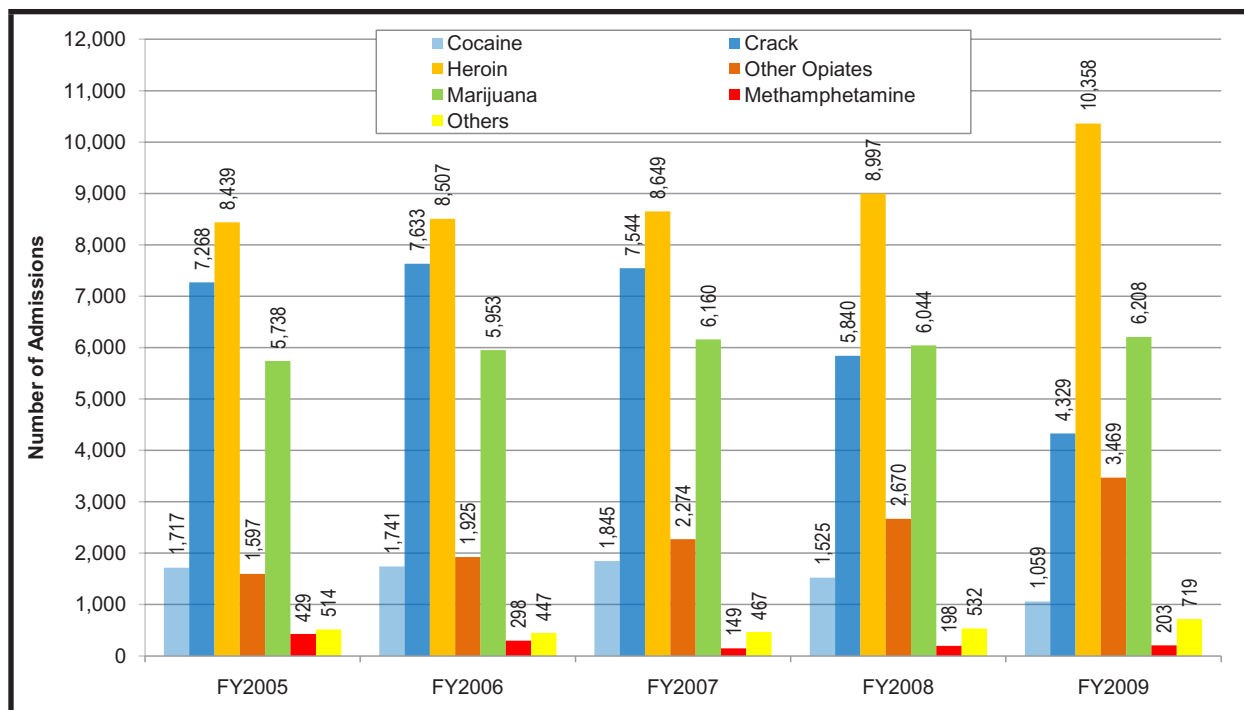
cash. Some criminals specialize in such rip-offs and gather intelligence to determine the best time and place to steal from the distributors. Some of these thieves are reportedly impersonating law enforcement officers and wearing police equipment. Many drug-related thefts are likely unreported given the illegal nature of the stolen property.

Drug abusers typically commit crimes, including burglary, retail fraud, robbery, and theft, in order to obtain drugs or money to purchase drugs. They steal a wide variety of items that they can sell, including scrap metal, window air conditioners, catalytic converters, and grounding bars from cellular phone and radio towers, in order to acquire drug funds. CPD distributors also commit drug store robberies and home invasions to obtain supplies and cash. Law enforcement officials in the eastern HIDTA counties continue to report noticeable increases in the level of property crimes that can be attributed to both drug abusers and the weakened economy.

Abuse

Heroin abuse is increasing in the Michigan HIDTA region, especially among young, suburban Caucasians, many of whom formerly abused OxyContin. The number of publicly funded treatment admissions in the region in which heroin was indicated as the primary substance of abuse was higher than for any other drug and increased more than 20 percent from fiscal year (FY) 2005 (8,439) to FY2009 (10,358). (See Figure 6.) The actual figures may be higher than indicated, since many young, suburban drug abusers are covered by private health insurance and are not included in these data. The abuse of cocaine, marijuana, methamphetamine, MDMA, and CPDs is also of significant concern to law enforcement and public health officials. Marijuana and cocaine abuse remain high and stable in the region. Methamphetamine abuse is increasing in the region, mirroring increasing local methamphetamine production. The number of publicly funded treatment admissions in which methamphetamine was indicated as the primary substance of abuse increased approximately 30 percent in the region from FY2007 (149) to FY2009 (203). (See Figure 6.) MDMA abuse, historically high among high school and college age individuals, is now problematic in Detroit, where African Americans are increasingly abusing the drug. CPD abuse, particularly of OxyContin, Vicodin, and Xanax, remains stable in the HIDTA region.

Figure 6. Publicly Funded Treatment Admissions in the Michigan HIDTA Region by Primary Substance of Abuse, FY2005–FY2009*



Source: Michigan Department of Community Health.

*Services funded in whole or in part with MDCH-administered allocations.

Illicit Finance

A large portion of the proceeds generated by drug sales in the Michigan HIDTA region are transported by traffickers in bulk to drug source locations, including Chicago, Southwest Border states, Mexico, and Canada. Mexican DTOs transport bulk currency shipments to source locations, including California, Mexico, and other areas along the Southwest Border, while Canadian traffickers transport bulk currency across the U.S.–Canada border. Some traffickers consolidate their drug proceeds in the Chicago area before transporting them further to drug source locations. Michigan HIDTA initiatives seized nearly \$22 million in cash in 2009.

Prepaid cards,^d casinos, money services businesses, and cash-intensive businesses are also commonly used by traffickers to launder illicit drug proceeds. Prepaid credit cards are used by traffickers to hold their drug proceeds during transportation within the HIDTA region and across the U.S.–Canada border. These cards allow traffickers to store and transport their proceeds with very little oversight or risk of seizure. Affiliates of Asian DTOs and OMGs are suspected to be widely using prepaid credit cards, and use of these cards is expected to increase.

Outlook

NDIC analysts expect the availability of wholesale quantities of cocaine in the Michigan HIDTA region to remain stable in the coming year. Heroin abuse by young suburban Caucasian individuals is expected to increase as more OxyContin users switch to the cheaper and more readily available heroin and as additional individuals initiate heroin use. Small-scale methamphetamine production using the one-pot method is expected to continue at high levels or increase in Michigan. Marijuana production in the Michigan HIDTA region will also increase marginally as local cannabis growers (particularly those who will exploit Michigan's medical marijuana law) strive to meet demand for high-potency marijuana. MDMA distribution by African American drug traffickers in Detroit will result in new MDMA abusers in African American communities that previously did not have access to the drug.

d. Prepaid cards are payment mechanisms that draw value from funds provided to the prepaid card program manager or other designee prior to use. Open-system prepaid cards, which are branded by major payment networks, are similar in appearance to traditional credit or debit cards and can be used anywhere that the network brand is accepted, frequently including worldwide automated teller machines (ATMs). Closed-system cards, such as gift cards, operate on merchants' internal networks and can be used only to conduct transactions within the specific payment system(s) for which they were intended.

Sources

Local, State, and Regional

Allen Park Police Department
 Ann Arbor Police Department
 Bloomfield Township Police Department
 Brownstown Township Police Department
 City of Troy Police Department
 Clinton Township Police Department
 Detroit Police Department
 Kalamazoo Public Safety
 Kalamazoo Valley Enforcement Team
 Lincoln Park Police Department
 Livingston and Washtenaw Narcotics Enforcement Team
 Livonia Police Department
 Macomb County Sheriff's Office
 Melvindale Police Department
 Milford Police Department
 Novi Police Department
 Oakland County Sheriff
 Oakland County Narcotics Enforcement
 Pittsfield Township Police Department
 River Rouge Police Department
 Saginaw Police Department
 Saline Police Department
 South Oakland Narcotic Intelligence Consortium
 State of Michigan
 Department of Community Health
 Department of State Police
 Bay Area Narcotics Enforcement Team
 County of Macomb Enforcement Team
 Downriver Area Narcotics Organization
 Livingston and Washtenaw Narcotics Enforcement Team
 Metropolitan Enforcement Team
 Western Wayne Narcotics
 West Michigan Enforcement Team
 Sterling Heights Police Department
 Walled Lake Police Department
 Washtenaw County Prosecuting Attorney
 Washtenaw County Sheriff's Department
 Western Wayne Criminal Investigations
 White Lake Police Department
 Wixom Police Department
 Wolverine Lake Police Department
 Woodhaven Police Department
 Ypsilanti Police Department

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 El Paso Intelligence Center
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 Heroin Domestic Monitor Program
 U.S. Marshals Service
 Detroit Fugitive Apprehension Team

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