

ALASKA STATE TROOPERS

ALASKA BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
STATEWIDE DRUG ENFORCEMENT UNIT



2012 ANNUAL DRUG REPORT





2012 Annual Drug Report



Table of Contents

Introduction	3
Our Mission	3
Staffing and Support	4
Nature of Alaska's Drug and Alcohol Problem	5
Drugs of Choice	6
Alcohol	7
Cocaine	8
Heroin	9
Marijuana	10
Methamphetamine	11
Prescription Drugs	12
National Prescription Drug Take Back Program	13
Drug Enforcement Administration	14
Anchorage Police Department	15
Juneau Police Department	16
Ted Stevens Anchorage International Airport	17
Emerging Trends in 2012	18
Pacific Region Trends	18
Alaska Trends	19
Summary	21
Resources	22

Introduction

The Alaska State Troopers, Alaska Bureau of Investigation Statewide Drug Enforcement Unit (SDEU) in authoring this publication, has endeavored to represent the drug situation in Alaska in a manner that provides the broadest possible picture of the true situation.

There are numerous agencies that conduct drug investigations in Alaska. While some agencies have a less formal relationship, most work closely with the Alaska State Troopers. In order to properly represent the true drug situation in Alaska, statistics from as many agencies in Alaska as possible are included in this report. While we made an effort to provide the most accurate seizure data and avoid duplication, there are instances where a specific seizure may have been counted in more than one report. Information provided by all sources should be considered when attempting to measure how drugs are impacting the citizens of this state.

We believe including as much information from all agencies involved in drug enforcement in Alaska is vital when analyzing the needs of the state in the arena of drug enforcement. However, it is important to note that the numbers alone should not be the sole source from which to make a complete assessment of the true drug situation in Alaska. To get the truest picture of the drug situation within Alaska we have attempted to take into account the anecdotal information gathered from conversations with those investigators on the frontlines of Alaska's war on drugs.

Our Mission

SDEU provides a leadership role in coordinating law enforcement's efforts to reduce the availability of illegal alcohol and controlled substances throughout Alaska. SDEU recognizes that a successful alcohol and drug program depends upon a unified effort blending traditional law enforcement techniques with demand reduction programs that address educational, social, and community concerns.

SDEU's mission is to:

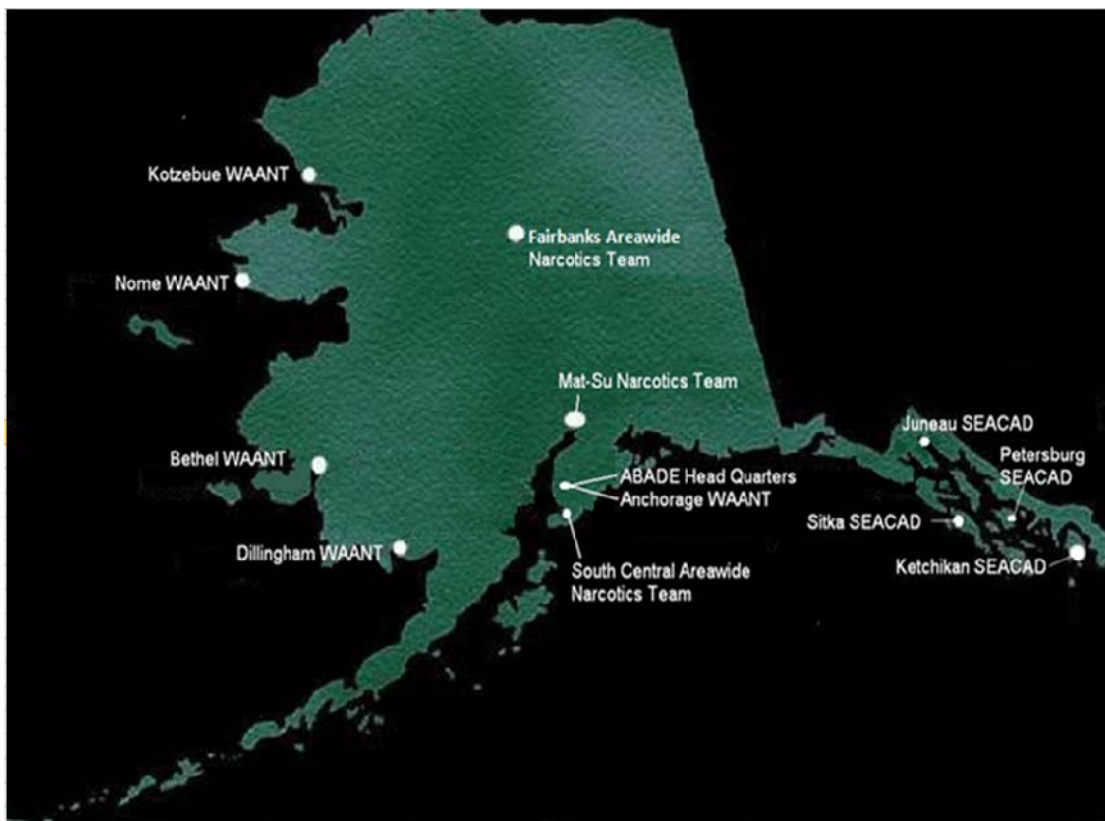
- ❖ Interdict and seize alcohol and controlled substances that are illegally distributed throughout Alaska.
- ❖ Identify and arrest distributors of controlled substances and illegal alcohol.
- ❖ Provide training and investigative support to criminal justice agencies.
- ❖ Support and participate in public education programs.



Staffing and Support

SDEU recognizes that because of Alaska's geographical vastness no single law enforcement agency is capable of handling the drug and alcohol issues alone. Using a combination of federal and state funding, the Department of Public Safety helps to fund a number of multi-jurisdictional task forces around the state. SDEU encourages cooperative efforts between federal, state and local law enforcement agencies and has taken a leadership role in fostering and developing many of these cooperative arrangements through multi-jurisdictional and/or multi-agency efforts. The ABI-SDEU Headquarters office in Anchorage primarily supports six (6) investigative task forces throughout the state. These teams are broken down by region as follows:

Alaska Interdiction Task Force / Anchorage Enforcement Group (DEA sponsored)
Fairbanks Area-wide Narcotics Team
Mat-Su Narcotics Enforcement Team
South Central Area-wide Narcotics Team
Southeast Alaska Cities Against Drugs Task Force
Western Alaska Alcohol and Narcotics Team



Additional specific information on the individual units can be found at –

<http://dps.alaska.gov/AST/ABI/SDEU.aspx>



SDEU participates with and receives assistance from several investigative agencies involved in drug enforcement. These agencies include the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the US Postal Inspection Service, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (BATF) and US Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE). SDEU also works closely with other local law enforcement agencies.

Nature of Alaska's Drug and Alcohol Problem

Members of Alaska's law enforcement community and others who are part of Alaska's criminal justice system have long known that the greatest contributing factor to violent crimes, including domestic violence and sexual assault, is drug and alcohol abuse. It is also widely recognized that many of the accidental deaths that occur in Alaska are related to alcohol use. This is especially true in the western regions of the state and is evident in the statistics entered into the Alaska State Trooper case management systems.

While there is no question that many aspects of the drug and alcohol problem are unique to Alaska, SDEU strives to provide a continuing and coordinated effort that not only meets the needs of Alaska, but is also dovetailed with the National Drug Control Strategy. The strategy underscores the social and economic costs to society and was developed to provide general guidance and a framework for federal, state, and local agencies in developing a counter drug effort. The strategy's established objectives are:

- Strengthen efforts to prevent drug use in communities
- Seek early intervention opportunities in health care
- Integrate treatment for substance use disorders into health care and expand support for recovery
- Break the cycle of drug use, crime, delinquency, and incarceration
- Disrupt domestic drug trafficking and production
- Strengthen international partnerships
- Improve information systems for analysis, assessment, and local management



Drugs of Choice

Alcohol, cocaine, heroin, marijuana, methamphetamine, and prescription drugs have been identified as the primary substances of abuse and are the focus of most Alaskan law enforcement efforts.

During 2012 the number of methamphetamine labs investigated by the Alaska State Troopers continued to decline with only 3 labs investigated. Despite the smaller number of labs seized, methamphetamine, mainly from sources outside the state, continues to be readily available throughout the state, but is more prominent in the larger populated areas.

The resurgence of the abuse of heroin and continued abuse of other opiates including various opioid based prescription medications is of significant concern primarily in the urban areas. Alcohol and marijuana continue to be the overwhelming drugs of choice for Western Alaska.



Alcohol

Alaska's criminal justice professionals recognize that alcohol is the primary substance of abuse in Alaska and contributes to many violent, suicidal, and accidental deaths, especially in rural areas. Currently, 108 communities¹ have voted in favor of local option statutes prohibiting the sale, importation, and/or possession of all alcohol. Because alcohol remains legal in many areas of Alaska, illegal bootlegging activities continue to be a problem in the local option communities. Alcohol is frequently transported to the villages via the US Postal Service, local air carriers, private aircraft, boat, snow machines and express mailing services. Bootlegging alcohol of all types has become a very lucrative business in rural Alaska.

The United States Postal Inspector continues to support the cross deputation of investigators in SDEU's Western Alaska Alcohol and Narcotics Team. This program is believed to be the only one of its kind in the United States.

The economics of the illegal sales of alcohol is staggering. For example, a bootlegger can purchase a 750-milliliter bottle of alcohol legally for \$10 or less in an urban liquor store. The same bottle of alcohol in Bethel, Kotzebue or Barrow may sell for \$50. In the more remote communities, alcohol can easily sell for \$150 to over \$300 per bottle depending on the supply and demand. The initial purchase for the bootlegger involves a minimal cash investment, a maximum cash return. A dollar-for-dollar comparison of alcohol and drugs purchased in Anchorage and then resold in many Alaskan villages breaks down as follows:

Cocaine	\$1.00	\$1.50
Marijuana	\$1.00	\$4.00
Alcohol	\$1.00	\$15.00

* Calculated at \$150 per bottle

Alcohol seized (gallons)

2010	2011	2012
774.02	682.87	473.00

Alcohol related charges/arrests

2010	2011	2012
363	392	284



Cocaine

Cocaine continues to be a widely used and lucrative drug for sale in Alaska. Cocaine is readily available in most areas of the state and is seen with great frequency in powder form and crack cocaine in the major urban areas such as Anchorage and Fairbanks.

Cocaine is brought into Alaska concealed on passengers or in luggage through ports of entry such as the Ted Stevens Anchorage International Airport, and it is also shipped via the US Post Office or commercial parcel companies such as FedEx, DHL or UPS.

The cocaine brought into Alaska is typically packaged in kilogram quantities and later broken down by dealers into smaller quantities for retail sale. In powder form, it is normally sold in gram quantities for \$100-150 and its primary method of ingestion is by snorting.

Crack dealers use a process involving powder cocaine, water, baking soda and heat to produce crack cocaine, which is then sold in small rocks for \$20. The primary method of use for crack is by smoking.

The statistics below show powder and crack cocaine seized by all task forces where SDEU investigators are assigned.

Cocaine seized (pounds)

2010	2011	2012
22.16	37.12	56.00

Cocaine related charges/arrests

2010	2011	2012
145	108	74



Heroin

Heroin is a highly addictive drug derived from morphine which is obtained from the opium poppy. It is a “downer” or depressant that affects the brain’s pleasure systems and interferes with the brain’s ability to perceive pain. It is a white to dark brown powder or tar like substance. Heroin can be used in a variety of ways, depending on the user’s preference and the purity of the drug. Heroin can be injected into a vein, injected into a muscle, smoked in a water pipe or standard pipe, mixed in a marijuana joint or regular cigarette, inhaled as smoke through a straw, or snorted as a powder via the nose.

The short term effects of heroin abuse appear soon after a single dose and disappear after a few hours. After an injection of heroin, the user reports feeling a surge of euphoria accompanied by a warm flushing of the skin, a dry mouth, and heavy extremities.

Heroin use is not isolated to the metropolitan areas of Alaska. Undercover buys and interdictions of heroin have been reported in several smaller communities. Heroin is primarily imported into Alaska via parcels and body carries. Investigations have shown that heroin use crosses socio-economic boundaries.

Heroin seized (pounds)

2010	2011	2012
4.64	6.41	4.93

Heroin related charges/arrests

2010	2011	2012
82	118	146



Marijuana

Marijuana is available throughout the state and is viewed as a gateway drug to other drugs for young adults and teenagers. The 2011 Alaska Youth Risk Behavior Survey conducted by State of Alaska Department of Health and Social Services indicates that 21.2% of high school students used marijuana within the last 30 days. Demand for Alaskan-grown marijuana continues to be high as a result of its exceptional tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) content. Because Alaskan produced marijuana is extremely high quality; Alaska is considered a marijuana exporting state. However, there is also a significant market for "BC Bud" brought into Alaska from British Columbia, Canada.

SDEU teams continue to find extremely sophisticated indoor growing operations. Most commercial marijuana growing operations are found in communities along Alaska's road system. It is not unusual for sites to be located in homes with hidden or underground rooms specifically designed for the cultivation of marijuana. These rooms are often equipped with surveillance cameras and state-of-the-art timers controlling temperature, lighting, water, humidity and air purifiers. Many grows are found during and/or after fires. Also, many lease/rental and abandoned houses are damaged by the remodeling and humidity of a grow operation.

The Drug Enforcement Administration awarded \$80,000 in Marijuana Eradication grant funds to the State of Alaska in 2012. These funds were used to cover some of the costs associated with marijuana eradication in the state. Local police departments were notified of the availability of these funds to cover overtime incurred by officers involved in eradication operations. In 2012 funds were shared with the Anchorage, Craig and Kenai Police Departments.

Processed Marijuana seized (pounds)

2010	2011	2012
316.07	260.95	407.03

Marijuana related charges/arrests

2010	2011	2012
1,040	1,211	817

Marijuana grows eradicated

2010	2011	2012
75	96	65

Marijuana plants seized

2010	2011	2012
3,822	7,882	5,090



Methamphetamine

Methamphetamine use continues to be an issue throughout the United States including Alaska. Methamphetamine, also known as meth, speed, crank, crystal, and ice, produces an increase in energy and alertness and a decrease in appetite. The effects, which include an intense rush, have been reported to last up to 36 hours. It can be smoked, snorted, injected, or taken orally.

The collection of hazardous materials associated with the take down of a methamphetamine lab requires a certified clean-up company to respond to the location, collect and containerize larger items as well as various chemicals found at the site. These containers are then transported to a location for safe long-term storage and/or destruction.

Methamphetamine labs continue to be discovered in single and multi-family residences in many neighborhoods. In addition to meth labs producing illegal, often deadly drugs, the clandestine nature of the manufacturing process and the presence of ignitable, corrosive, reactive, and toxic chemicals at the sites, have resulted in explosions, fires, toxic fumes, and irreparable damage to human health and to the environment. Children are found residing in meth lab sites and many continue to live in dangerous environments. Loaded firearms are also frequently found at these meth labs, which increases the danger to children living in these residences. Locations found to contain methamphetamine labs are reported to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation which maintains an online listing of these addresses, a link to which can be found below. Reoccupation of these properties often requires expensive remediation.

Meth Labs seized

2010	2011	2012
11	8	3

Meth seized (pounds)

2010	2011	2012
4.53	6.20	35.19

Meth related charges/arrests

2010	2011	2012
185	194	182

http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/perp/methlab/methlab_listing.htm

For more information regarding meth education and awareness, go to:

www.montanameth.org, www.mfiles.org, www.lifeormeth.org, www.metheducation.com



Prescription Drugs

Throughout the state, the abuse of prescription drugs continues to be a significant problem. Not only does the abuse of prescription drugs create a health hazard for the users, it creates a financial impact upon the communities. The drugs vary in price and can cost anywhere from one dollar per milligram to two dollars per milligram depending on availability. With the increased demand for the drugs and a shortening of supply, many abusers may not have the money or insurance to pay for their addiction; thus increasing property and violent crimes in these communities. It has been reported that tens of thousands of dollars are being spent to feed this growing abuse and addiction.

The abuse of Oxycontin/Oxycodone and Hydrocodone and other opioid type medications continued to be a significant issue in 2012. These drugs are sought for their pharmaceutical purity and ability to alter the central nervous system.

Prescription drugs have been linked to the following crimes - homicide, assault, prescription fraud, home invasion thefts and pharmacy robberies. People who are addicted to prescription drugs facilitate their addiction by doctor shopping, pharmacy shopping, forgery, and purchasing the drugs via the Internet. Law enforcement is especially concerned for the welfare of particularly vulnerable populations such as the elderly and those with severe long-term illnesses such as cancer.

It is the intent of SDEU to increase pressure on those involved in the non-medical use, abuse, and sales of these addictive drugs, by applying tried and true narcotics investigation techniques, and when ever prudent partnering with the DEA to charge these crimes in the federal system.

Hydrocodone seized (dosage units)

2010	2011	2012
627.50	1,051	141

Oxycontin/Oxycodone seized (dosage units)

2010	2011	2012
5,958.25	1,836.50	609

All other prescription drugs seized (dosage units)

2010	2011	2012
2,668.50	2,548	2,839



National Prescription Drug Take Back Program

This initiative addresses a vital public safety and public health issue. More than seven million Americans currently abuse prescription drugs, according to the 2009 Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration's National Survey on Drug Use and Health. Each day approximately 2,500 teens use prescription drugs to get high for the first time according to the Partnership for a Drug Free America. Studies show that a majority of abused prescription drugs are obtained from family and friends, including the home medicine cabinet.

In an effort to address this problem, the US Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, Office of Diversion Control, in conjunction with state and local law enforcement agencies throughout the United States, conducted the first ever National Prescription Drug Take Back Day on Saturday, September 25, 2010. The purpose of this National Take Back Day was to provide a venue for persons who wanted to dispose of unwanted and unused prescription drugs. This effort was a huge success in removing potentially dangerous prescription drugs, particularly controlled substances, from our nation's medicine cabinets. There were approximately 3,000 state and local law enforcement agencies throughout the nation that participated in the event. All told, the American public turned in more than 121 tons of pills on this first National Take Back Day.

Members from the Alaska State Troopers along with the Drug Enforcement Administration, other Alaskan law enforcement agencies and other professional and community organizations worked together in April and again in October of 2012 to facilitate "Prescription Drug Take Back Days." The program resulted in the collection and proper disposal of 2 tons of prescription medications from around the state.





Drug Enforcement Administration

The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) in Alaska is deeply involved in working with all state and local drug units to enhance and facilitate investigations of major offenders throughout Alaska.

DEA in Alaska is broken down into the Anchorage District Office (ADO) along with a post of duty in Fairbanks, Alaska. The ADO is broken down into the Enforcement Group (EG) and the Alaska Interdiction Task Force (AITF). These groups operate as task forces, in that they are comprised of DEA agents as well as officers from other agencies. The EG has federally deputized task force officers from the Anchorage Police Department (APD) and the Alaska State Troopers (AST), while AITF consists of federally deputized task force officers from the AST, APD, and Airport Police, as well as several other federal agencies as needed. The Alaska National Guard Counter Drug Support Program supports DEA throughout the entire state.

DEA furnishes training to state and local agencies and in the past, has provided funding for law enforcement personnel to be trained and re-certified in a variety of drug law enforcement related topics.

DEA continues to facilitate forfeiture proceedings related to assets and funds seized as a result of criminal investigations and drug trafficking. This effort allows state and local law enforcement agencies to receive a portion of the assets seized, which in turn funds additional criminal investigations.

Drug seizures by DEA

	Cocaine (kilos)	Heroin (kilos)	Marijuana (lbs)	Meth (lbs)
2010	8.54	3.71	1589.93	14.24
2011	5.77	.63	3.54	2.58
2012	7.17	4.30	11.93	9.26





Anchorage Police Department

The Anchorage Police Department drug enforcement effort includes the Vice Unit, Special Assignment Unit, FBI Safe Streets Task Force, and a DEA Task Force. In addition to these units that specialize in drug investigations we also have our Patrol Division that responds to immediate calls for service involving narcotics.

The Vice Unit focuses on longer term investigations targeting mid to high level dealers in the Anchorage area. Most of these investigations are three to six months in length but can last up to a year. The Vice Unit consists of 1 Sergeant, 5 full time Detectives and 1 TDY Officer from the patrol division. The Special Assignment Unit focuses on short-term street level drug investigations often resulting in an immediate buy/bust. This Unit has 1 Sergeant and 13 full time Officers including a canine Officer. The Safe Streets Task Force mission consists of targeting violent offenders with an emphasis on gang members. These are often associated with the narcotics trade. There are 3 full time Officers from APD assigned to the Safe Streets Task Force.

Our DEA Task Force is comprised of DEA Agents as well as Officers from other departments; we have two Detectives currently assigned to the airport interdiction group. Their primary mission is interception of narcotics entering the State. During 2012 our APD DEA task force Detectives are responsible for seizing 19.5 kilograms of cocaine, 200 grams of methamphetamine, and 200 grams of heroin. (These stats are already captured by DEA)

Also of note is a 482.57 kilogram seizure of Spice by Detectives in the Vice Unit.

The Vice Unit also provides Detectives for narcotics training and education in the Anchorage community.

Drug Seizures by APD

	Crack (kilos)	Cocaine(kilos)	Heroin (kilos)	Marijuana(lbs)	Meth (lbs)
2010	1.04	4.17	2.85	427.25	11.53
2011	0.72	7.40	2.78	157.71	2.69
2012	0.90	1.78	2.92	186.89	5.72





Juneau Police Department Drug Enforcement Unit

Juneau Police Department has two officers assigned to the drug enforcement unit (DEU), which targets dealers and importers of illegal drugs in the Juneau Borough. Drug investigations range from short term buy/busts, to long term operations lasting many months. The DEU frequently collaborates with SEACAD and federal law enforcement agencies in airport interdictions and smuggling investigations, in effort to intercept narcotics coming into Juneau. The majority of drugs make their way to Juneau from source states California, Oregon, and Washington via mail and parcel delivery services and body carries on commercial airlines.

The following highlights the 2012 amounts of scheduled drugs seized and their street value:

Marijuana	5850g	\$ 175,546
Oxycodone	274.5 pills	\$ 43,600
Hydrocodone / Methadone	476 pills	\$ 51,457
Heroin	893g	\$ 803,700
Cocaine	4g	\$ 480
Methamphetamine	416g	\$ 83,200
Fentanyl	300 micrograms	\$ 450
LSD	23 blotter tabs	\$ 1,140

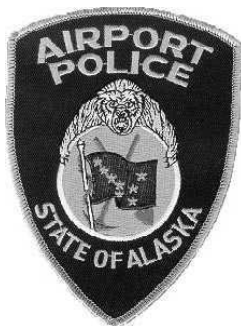
Total value of drugs seized: \$1,159,573

Total cash seized: \$ 29,739

In 2012, street values of heroin and methamphetamine were significantly higher in comparison to source states and cities of higher population in Alaska. As Juneau's Oxycodone supply was dwindling, demand and price for heroin and methamphetamine increased. Operation "Jack and the Beanstalk" that began in 2007 was concluded in 2012; thirty-eight indictments on players in the Oxy conspiracy ranged from Sacramento, CA to Fairbanks. The DEU also assisted a federal task force in identifying and arresting 2 heroin and methamphetamine traffickers in Portland, OR who were significant Juneau sources. Three ounces of methamphetamine and three ounces of heroin were seized.

The DEU generated 122 cases, with 37 defendants charged or arrested with 48 crimes. Six calls for emergency medical services involving overdoses were made in 2012.





Ted Stevens Anchorage International Airport

The Ted Stevens Anchorage International Airport Police conducts investigative efforts within the hub involving the statewide, domestic and international transportation of illegal drugs and alcohol. The mission to seize and interdict these illegal substances to prevent distribution throughout Alaska starts with a commitment to narcotics enforcement activities by assigning an officer to the DEA operated Alaska Interdiction Task Force. Additionally, uniformed officers and the department investigator conduct numerous narcotics investigations as a result of anonymous tips and complaints from airlines and cargo facilities. The department also coordinates investigative efforts with other state, federal and lower 48 law enforcement agencies. Dedication to community/customer service in this arena is paramount and officers are involved in drug education activities with our local airport businesses, schools and other private and public entities.

Drug Seizures by Anchorage Airport Police

	Cocaine (kilos)	Heroin (kilos)	Marijuana (lbs)	Meth (lbs)
2011	.0013	.024	4.40	.05
2012	.003	0.00	10.2	0.00



Emerging Trends in 2012

It is the intent of this section to familiarize the reader with some current and anticipated trends within Alaska. To do so it is important to look at the current Pacific Region picture as Alaska tends to follow suit in the following years. The National Drug Intelligence Center (NDIC) breaks the nation down into nine regions. The Pacific Region is made up of Alaska, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Nevada, Hawaii, Guam and Northern and Central California.

PACIFIC REGION TRENDS

Methamphetamine

According to the NDIC's 2011 Drug Threat Assessment, methamphetamine continues to be the greatest threat to the Pacific Region. They report that although the domestic production of methamphetamine has declined over the region in large part due to the regulation of precursor chemicals use in its production; it is widely available throughout the region. It is further reported that the majority of methamphetamine within the region is supplied by Mexican drug trafficking organizations (DTOs) entering the country through the ports of entry and along the United States - Mexico border.

Powder Cocaine

The NDIC identifies powder cocaine as a significant issue in the Pacific Region as well. Also supplied to the United States by Mexican DTOs, the DTOs supply independent dealers and street gangs with the powder cocaine that they often times process into crack cocaine prior to distribution.

Marijuana

Marijuana is the most widely available and commonly abused drug throughout the Pacific Region. The Pacific Region leads the country in marijuana cultivation.

During 2011, utilizing funds acquired from federally forfeited illegal drug proceeds, the Alaska State Troopers (AST) commissioned the University of Alaska Anchorage (UAA) Justice Center to analyze five years of marijuana grows which were discovered by AST. The UAA study analyzed 333 marijuana grow searches conducted by AST during calendar years 2006 through 2010.

The primary purpose of the study was to provide an empirical estimate of the extent to which AST investigators' detection of marijuana odors served as a reliable indicator of the presence of illegal quantities of marijuana in structures.

Detection of marijuana odors was found to be significantly associated with the discovery of relatively large amounts of marijuana – that is, quantities of four ounces or more, as well as 25 or more plants.

The study titled, "The Predictive Validity of Marijuana Odor Detection" analyzed a total of 115 variables, a link to the entire 53 page report can be found in the resources section of this report.



ALASKA TRENDS

Methamphetamine

In July of 2006, pseudoephedrine regulations were adopted by the State of Alaska. This armed law enforcement professionals with a valuable tool to combat meth labs in the state. The table below shows the number of reported meth labs seized by SDEU.

Reported Meth Labs Seized in Alaska *

2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
12	9	11	8	3

* Statistic represents labs seized by SDEU only.

Although we have witnessed a decrease in the number of methamphetamine labs since 2006, SDEU has some concern due to the recent popularity of a new method in producing methamphetamine known as the “One Pot” or “Shake and Bake” method. All of the labs encountered by the SDEU in 2012 employed the “One Pot” method.

Methamphetamine cooks using the one pot method combine ammonium nitrate or sulfate, pseudoephedrine tablets, ether, water and the reactive metal into one container from the beginning of the process. The intent is to reduce the amount of time needed for the overall process. The dangers to the cooks and to first responders are due to the mixing of all of the ingredients in one container. The concentration of products builds pressure within the sealed container to levels beyond which the containers were built to withstand. The building pressure along with the violent reaction of the reactive metal with water can create a rupture or bursting of the container exposing the ingredients within to the outside air. Beyond the damage that is created by the bursting container, these ruptures are often accompanied by flames resulting from the flammable liquid within the container. As this method begins to gain in popularity within Alaska it will increase the danger to all citizens of Alaska from explosions, fires, and exposure to dangerous chemicals.

The number of methamphetamine lab seizures in nearly every other region of the country has shown a steady increase over the last three years due primarily to one pot labs.

As previously mentioned in this publication, methamphetamine abuse remains a significant issue within Alaska. Although the number of labs has remained relatively low, it appears that the use and abuse of the drug lingers.

Prescription Medication

More and more, prescription medications are being abused and sold. SDEU continued to see significant seizures of prescription medications in 2012. It is believed that the largest portion of these medications is being obtained through illegal means.

The latest data provided by the National Drug Intelligence Center shows that overdose deaths associated with the use of prescription medications exceeds those associated with



the use of cocaine, heroin and methamphetamine combined. This number includes both legal and illegal uses of prescription medications.

Heroin

The number of heroin seizures in our urban areas continues to grow. SDEU recognizes that there has been an increase in the availability of heroin throughout the state and it is no longer isolated to the urban areas.

The State Medical Examiner's office has seen a steady increase in the number of heroin/opiate related deaths over the past three years. During 2012, the Statewide Drug Enforcement Unit and has invested significant effort in heroin distribution related cases. The number of heroin related charges/arrests by the SDEU rose from 118 in 2011 to 146 in 2012.

Synthetic Cannabinoids

Synthetic cannabis is a term used to describe a variety of a psychoactive herbal and chemical substances which, when consumed mimic the effects of smoking marijuana. Marketed as incense and herbs, these products are sold on the internet and in smoke shops.

Although complete studies have not been conducted, some of the side effects of synthetic cannabis consumption are heart palpitations, extreme agitation, vomiting, delusions, hallucinations, and panic attacks.

In July of 2011, Alaska legislation prohibiting the sale and possession of a number of the common chemical compounds found in these synthetic cannabinoids was enacted.

Submission data from the Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory for 2012 shows a total of 105 synthetic cannabinoid submissions with 9 awaiting analysis. Of those analyzed, only 6 were determined to contain substances prohibited by current state law.

Bath Salts

Products containing MDPV (3,4 methylenedioxypyrovalerone)—marketed as “legal alternatives to cocaine or Ecstasy (MDMA)” emerged in the U.S. designer drug market during 2009. These synthetic cathinone type products have caused users throughout the country to experience severe adverse effects, and the number of calls to U.S. poison control centers related to them has trended upward. Retailers often sell these products labeled as “bath salts.”

In 2012, state legislation banning the substances most commonly found in these substances was enacted.

In 2012, there were a total of 37 synthetic cathinone (Bath Salt) submissions. Of those, all 37 were found to contain substances prohibited by state law.



Summary

The Statewide Drug Enforcement Unit, with its unique ability to interdict and investigate cases across the state, recognizing that drug abuse is not confined to any one geographical location or any economic strata in our state. Drug and alcohol abuse affects all Alaskans, despite social, ethnic, racial and economic differences.

We also recognize that the ill-gotten gains of drug traffickers and alcohol smugglers promote an increase in lawlessness of all types. This lawlessness is not isolated to the use of controlled substances. It includes, but is not limited to, burglary, theft, domestic violence assaults and murder. By the eradication of such activity and the arrest of those who would profit off the misery of others, we will make Alaska and the communities therein a much better and safer place to live and raise a family. The Alaska Bureau of Investigation, along with our partner agencies throughout the state, diligently dedicate our resources and energy toward that goal.

The Statewide Drug Enforcement Unit is committed to working with interested agencies in the fight against substance abuse throughout the state by using innovative concepts to deal with the illegal sale and distribution of alcohol and drugs. We are also committed to focusing on increased awareness and knowledge of drug abuse through educational presentations to the Public Safety Academy and in public forums, such as schools, service organizations and other community groups.



Resources

Office of National Drug Control Policy

www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/index.html

Office of Diversion Control

www.deadiversion.usdoj.gov/index.html

National Drug Intelligence Center

www.usdoj.gov/ndic/

Center for Substance Abuse Research

www.cesar.umd.edu/

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

www.oas.samhsa.gov/nhsda.htm

The Partnership at Drug Free

www.drugfree.org/drug-guide

Department of Health and Social Services

<http://dhss.alaska.gov/dph/Chronic/Pages/yrbs/yrbsresults.aspx>

University of Alaska – “The Predictive Validity of Marijuana Odor Detection”

<http://justice.uaa.alaska.edu/research/2010/1110.02.ast.marijuana/1110.02.marijuana.pdf>

The 2012 Annual Drug Report is authored by the Alaska State Troopers, Alaska Bureau of Investigation Statewide Drug Enforcement Unit. It can be accessed via the Department of Public Safety internet site therefore there is no publication cost. It is intended to inform Alaskans about the type and frequency of drug related crime reported in Alaska during 2012.

The Alaska State Troopers, Alaska Bureau of Investigation supplied the majority of information presented in this report. Statistical data was provided by the Alaska State Troopers, Alaska Bureau of Investigation, the Anchorage Police Department, Juneau Police Department, Ted Stevens Anchorage Airport Police and the Drug Enforcement Administration.

