

# ALASKA STATE TROOPERS

ALASKA BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
STATEWIDE DRUG ENFORCEMENT UNIT



## 2011 ANNUAL DRUG REPORT





# 2011 Annual Drug Report



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# 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. 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 seven (7) 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

Major Offender Unit

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>



The Alaska National Guard Counter Drug Support Program (CDSP) provides additional personnel support within several SDEU units, as well as other narcotic enforcement groups. They provide operational resources, which include, but are not limited to manpower, equipment, a scent detection canine and logistical support to federal, state, and local law enforcement throughout Alaska. Financed under a special congressional appropriation, there is no cost to the state of Alaska for CDSP personnel support. This program contributes numerous resources not normally available to law enforcement agencies for assistance specific to drug investigations.

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 clearly shown through statistics drawn from the Alaska State Trooper case management system. Of all cases initiated by the Alaska State Troopers in 2011, 33.6% involved drugs and/or alcohol. Of all violent crime cases, 59.5% involved drugs and/or alcohol.

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 law enforcement efforts.

During 2011 the number of methamphetamine labs investigated by the Alaska State Troopers has declined slightly from 11 labs in 2010 to 8 in 2011. 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.

Perhaps just as significant are the abuse and sales of prescription drugs and the continued resurgence of the abuse of heroin 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 communities<sup>1</sup> 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 the only one of its kind currently 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)

2009	2010	2011
582.29	774.02	682.87

## Alcohol related charges/arrests

2009	2010	2011
317	363	392

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.dps.state.ak.us/abc/docs/localopt.pdf>



# 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 in 2011 by all task forces where SDEU investigators are assigned.

## Cocaine seized (pounds)

2009	2010	2011
28.81	22.16	37.12

## Cocaine related charges/arrests

2009	2010	2011
96	145	108





# ***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)**

<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>
3.26	4.64	6.41

## **Heroin related charges/arrests**

<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>
64	82	118



# ***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.

In some parts of the state, the local economy is directly affected by the influx of money from illegally produced marijuana. Proceeds from marijuana production are used for a multitude of purchases including fuel, grow equipment/supplies, utilities, vehicles, ATV’s and building materials.

## **Processed Marijuana seized (pounds)**

<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>
258.23	316.07	260.95

## **Marijuana related charges/arrests**

<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>
1,011	1,040	1,211

## **Marijuana grows eradicated**

<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>
85	75	96

## **Marijuana plants seized**

<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>
5,165	3,822	7,882



# ***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.

In previous years, the DEA has paid for this collection of materials at these lab sites. DEA suspended that funding and cleanup costs are now borne by state and local agencies.

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.

## **Meth Labs seized**

<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>
9	11	8

## **Meth seized (pounds)**

<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>
45.70	4.53	6.20

## **Meth related charges/arrests**

<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>
163	185	194

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

[www.montanameth.org](http://www.montanameth.org), [www.mfiles.org](http://www.mfiles.org), [www.lifeormeth.org](http://www.lifeormeth.org), [www.metheducation.com](http://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 sale and abuse of Oxycontin/Oxycodone and Hydrocodone continued to be a significant issue in 2011. 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)**

<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>
281	627.50	1,051

### **Oxycontin/Oxycodone seized (dosage units)**

<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>
3,403.50	5,958.25	1,836.50

### **All other prescription drugs seized (dosage units)**

<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>
2,196.50	2,668.50	2,548



# 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 2011 to facilitate "Prescription Drug Take Back Days." The program resulted in the collection and proper disposal of approximately 3,500 pounds 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

	<b>Cocaine</b> (kilos)	<b>Heroin</b> (kilos)	<b>Marijuana</b> (lbs)	<b>Meth</b> (lbs)
2009	4.57	1.10	53.20	4
2010	8.54	3.71	1589.93	14.24
2011	5.77	.63	3.54	2.58





## 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 one sergeant, six full-time detectives and two TDY officers from the patrol division. The Vice Unit also provides detectives for narcotics training and education in the Anchorage community.

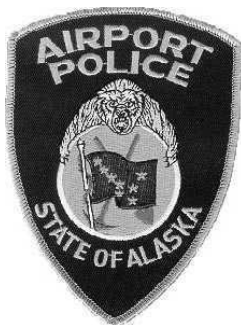
The Special Assignment Unit focuses on short-term street level drug investigations often resulting in an immediate buy/bust. This unit has one sergeant, and 13 full-time officers including a canine officer. The Safe Streets Task Force mission consists of targeting violent offenders with an emphasis on gang members. These are often associated with the narcotics trade.

There are three 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.

### Drug Seizures by APD

	<b>Crack (kilos)</b>	<b>Cocaine(kilos)</b>	<b>Heroin (kilos)</b>	<b>Marijuana(lbs)</b>	<b>Meth (lbs)</b>
<b>2009</b>	1.64	7.60	2.20	150.69	3.57
<b>2010</b>	1.04	4.17	2.85	427.25	11.53
<b>2011</b>	0.72	7.40	2.78	157.71	2.69





## **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**

	<b>Cocaine</b> (kilos)	<b>Heroin</b> (kilos)	<b>Marijuana</b> (lbs)	<b>Meth</b> (lbs)
<b>2011</b>	.0013	.024	4.40	.05



# Emerging Trends in 2011

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 three years of marijuana grows which were discovered by AST. The UAA study analyzed 200 marijuana grow searches conducted by AST during calendar years 2006, 2007 and 2008.

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.

<b>Reported Meth Labs Seized in Alaska *</b>				
<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>
11	12	9	11	8

\* 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.

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 2011. 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.

### **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. Following this enactment, the SDEU purchased a number of suspect products from a variety of vendors around the state. The items were submitted to the Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory (SCDL) for analysis. Additionally SDEU monitored submissions to the SCDL of these items from other law enforcement agencies.

Of the items submitted for analysis, none were found to contain any of the banned substances. This denotes compliance with the law by retailers but, changes to the chemical composition of these substances has allowed manufacturers to continue to legally market similar types of products in Alaska.

### **Bath Salts**

Products containing MDPV (3,4 methylenedioxypropylone)—marketed as “legal alternatives to cocaine or Ecstasy (MDMA)” emerged in the U.S. designer drug market during 2009. Such 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.”

Currently legislation is under consideration by the Alaska Legislature to ban the chemicals commonly found in these products.



## 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 barriers.

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](http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/index.html)

**Office of Diversion Control**  
[www.deaiversion.usdoj.gov/index.html](http://www.deaiversion.usdoj.gov/index.html)

**National Drug Intelligence Center**  
[www.usdoj.gov/ndic/](http://www.usdoj.gov/ndic/)

**Center for Substance Abuse Research**  
[www.cesar.umd.edu/](http://www.cesar.umd.edu/)

**U.S. Department of Health and Human Services**  
[www.oas.samhsa.gov/nhsda.htm](http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/nhsda.htm)

**The Partnership at Drug Free**  
[www.drugfree.org/drug-guide](http://www.drugfree.org/drug-guide)

**Department of Health and Social Services**  
<http://www.hss.state.ak.us/dph/chronic/school/yrbsresults.htm>

**University of Alaska – “The Predictive Validity of Marijuana Odor Detection”**  
<http://justice.uaa.alaska.edu/research/2010/1110.01.ast.marijuana/1110.01.marijuana.pdf>

*The 2011 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 2011.*

*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, Ted Stevens Anchorage Airport Police and the Drug Enforcement Administration.*

