

# **Alaska State Troopers Alaska Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Enforcement**



## **2009 Annual Drug Report**



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# Introduction

The Alaska State Troopers, Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Enforcement 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 agencies other than those that participate in Alaska Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Enforcement 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 and drugs.

## Our Mission

### *Alaska Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Enforcement*

The Alaska State Troopers, Alaska Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Enforcement (ABADE) provides a leadership role in coordinating law enforcement's efforts to reduce the availability of alcohol and controlled substances throughout Alaska. ABADE 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.

#### **ABADE'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

ABADE recognizes that because of Alaska's geographical vastness and ethnic diversity, 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 forces around the state. ABADE 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 ABADE headquarters office in Anchorage primarily supports eight (8) investigative task forces throughout the state. These teams are broken down by region as follows:

Alaska Interdiction Task Force (DEA sponsored)

Anchorage Enforcement Group (DEA sponsored)

Fairbanks Area-wide Narcotics Team

Major Offender Unit

Mat-Su Drug Narcotics Enforcement Team

South Central Area-wide Narcotics Team

Southeast Cities Against Drugs Task Force

Western Alaska Alcohol and Narcotics Team

The Alaska National Guard Counter Drug Support Program (CDSP) provides additional personnel support within several ABADE units, as well as other narcotic enforcement groups. They provide operational resources, which include, but are not limited to manpower, equipment, 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.

ABADE 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). ABADE also works closely with other law enforcement agencies on a state and local level.



# 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 2009, 47% involved drugs and/or alcohol.

While there is no question that many aspects of the drug and alcohol problem are unique to Alaska, ABADE 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 goals are:

- Educate and enable America's youth to reject illegal drugs as well as alcohol and tobacco.
- Increase the safety of America's citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence.
- Reduce health and social costs to the public from illegal drug use.
- Shield America's air, land and sea frontiers from the drug threat.
- Disrupt foreign and domestic drug sources of supply.



## Drugs of Choice

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

During 2009, law enforcement officials continue to see methamphetamine use and manufacturing as a significant problem. However, 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 is the leading cause of violent, suicidal, and accidental deaths, especially in rural areas. Currently, 106 communities 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 easily 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 Alaska State Troopers applied for and received federal funding for five investigators whose function is focused on alcohol issues. In 2009, we continued a program started in 2008, in which the these five ABADE investigators along with three additional investigators continued to act as cross deputized United States Postal Inspector. This program is 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 with little threat of being caught or criminally charged. A dollar-for-dollar comparison of alcohol and drugs purchased in Anchorage and then resold in many Alaskan villages breaks down as follows:

<b>Substance</b>	<b>Investment</b>	<b>Return *</b>
Cocaine	\$1.00	\$1.50
Marijuana	\$1.00	\$4.00
Alcohol	\$1.00	\$15.00

\* Calculated at \$150 per bottle

### **Alcohol seized by ABADE (gallons)**

<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>
881.41	1029	582.29

### **Alcohol related charges/arrests by ABADE**

<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>
628	517	317



## ***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 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 seizures reported to and seized by ABADE in Alaska during 2009. These numbers do not include seizures made by the DEA Anchorage Enforcement Group, Anchorage Police Department, Juneau Police Department, Ketchikan Police Department or Unalaska Police Department. Seizures made by the Alaska Interdiction Task Force are also included in the statistics for the Drug Enforcement Administration on page 26.

### **Cocaine seized by ABADE (kilos)**

<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>
41.55	19.54	13.07

### **Cocaine related charges/arrests by ABADE**

<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>
216	187	96



## ***Marijuana***

Marijuana is available throughout the state and is viewed as a gateway drug to other drugs for young adults and teenagers. 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.

ABADE 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.

### **Marijuana seized by ABADE (pounds)**

<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>
145.47	253.09	258.23

### **Marijuana related charges/arrests by ABADE**

<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>
1,108	852	1011

### **Marijuana grows eradicated by ABADE**

<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>
88	72	84



## ***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.

DEA continues to conduct training in Alaska so that federal, state and local law enforcement officers will have the skills, knowledge, and tools to safely investigate suspected clandestine laboratories. There is now a sizable cadre of trained officers across the state. These officers are available to assist in the eradication of clandestine meth labs. In order to stay compliant with OSHA regulations, clan lab trained officers are required to attend annual re-certification as well as maintain the equipment and supplies needed for eradication of clandestine methamphetamine labs.

DEA has been extremely helpful in assisting in the cost of clean-up at clandestine lab sites. This requires a certified clean-up company to respond to the scene of each location, containerize larger items as well as the containers of chemical. These containers are then transported to a location for safe long-term storage and/or destruction.

In 2009, the number of meth labs discovered in Alaska has remained relatively low at nine. However, the meth labs discovered continue to be present 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. Frequently children are found residing in meth lab sites and many continue to live in dangerous environments. In 2009, 11% of the meth labs identified had minors present. Loaded firearms are also frequently found at these meth labs, which increases the danger to children living in these residences.

### **Meth Labs seized by ABADE**

<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>
11	12	9

Some of the commonly available items used in the manufacturing of meth include, Ephedrine or pseudoephedrine (found in cold/allergy tablets), lithium batteries, starter fluid, rock/table salt, matchbooks, coffee filters, acetone, aluminum foil and assorted kitchen glassware.

With the decrease in meth labs we have observed an increase in the volume of processed meth that is being imported from source cities into Alaska. Throughout Alaska there is a trend to have somewhat large amounts of methamphetamine arrive already in a processed and usable form. The same tends to be true for coastal commercial fishery related communities.



**Meth seized by ABADE (grams)**

2007	2008	2009
3,952.30	3,849.63	20,728.4

**Meth related charges/arrests by ABADE**

2007	2008	2009
144	138	163

For information and ideas regarding the response towards the meth epidemic in parts of the United States, go to [www.montanameth.org](http://www.montanameth.org), [www.mfiles.org](http://www.mfiles.org).



## ***Prescription Drugs***

The sale and abuse of prescription drugs such as Oxycontin/Oxycodone, Methadone, and Hydrocodone continued to be an issue in 2009. Throughout the state we have seen a significant increase in the illegal prescription drug trade. The number of overall illegal prescription drugs seized in 2009 has stayed consistent with 2008 seizures, with an increase in the Oxycontin/Oxycodone seized and a decrease in the number of Hydrocodone seized. This is a seven fold increase over seizures of illegal prescription drugs seized made by ABADE in 2005. These drugs are sought for their pharmaceutical purity and ability to alter the central nervous system. Not only does the abuse of prescription drugs create a health hazard for the users, it creates a financial tragedy in 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.

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 ABADE 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 by ABADE (dosage units)**

<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>
521	432	534	281

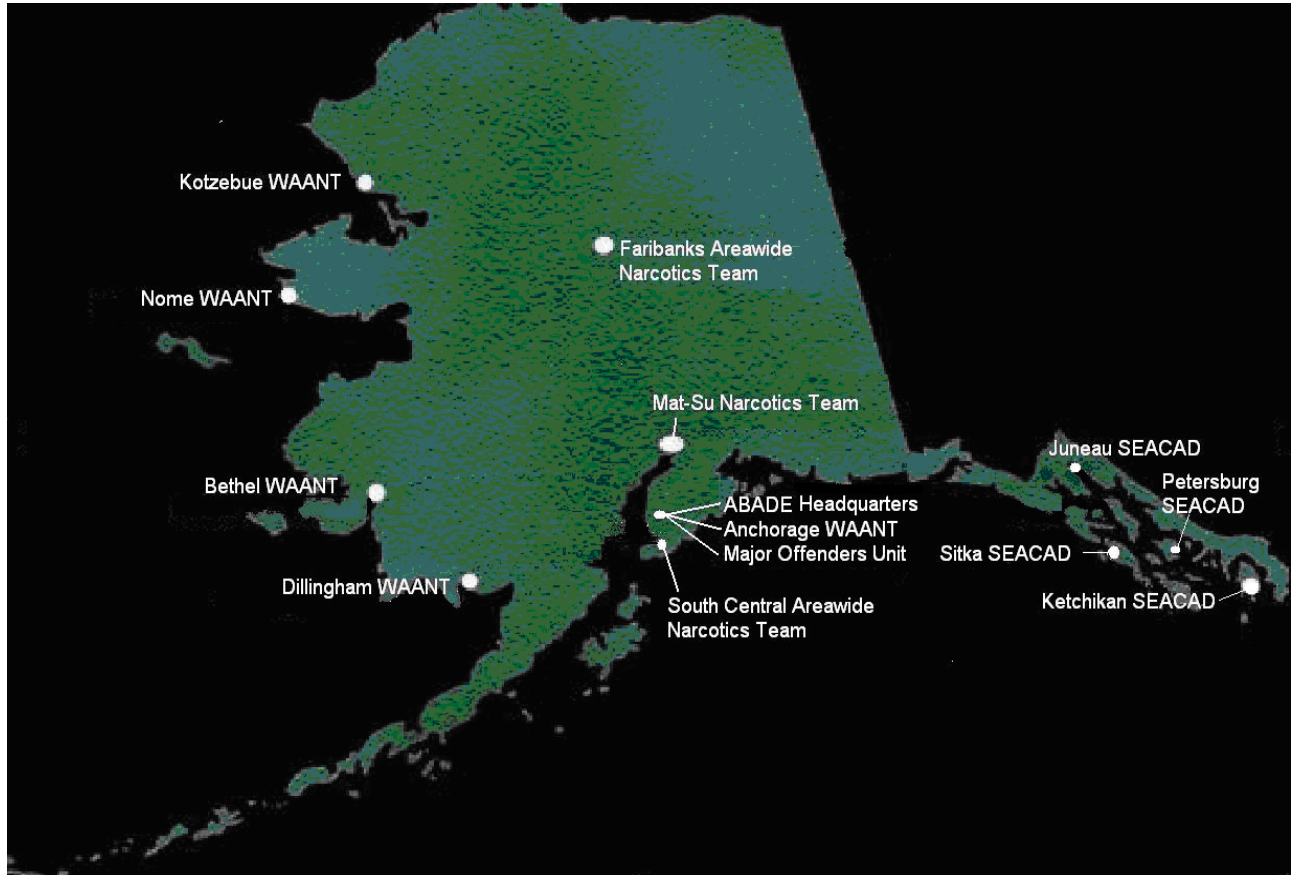
### **Oxycontin/Oxycodone seized by ABADE (dosage units)**

<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>
1,589	2,176.50	2,970.50	3503.50



# Alaska Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Enforcement Overviews

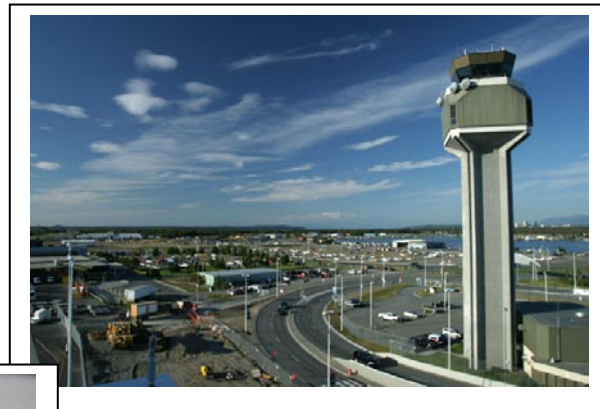
The map below gives a visual overview of the seven teams and their areas of responsibility that comprise the Alaska Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Enforcement. Each team works hand-in-hand with local law enforcement agencies and, in most locations, also with federal law enforcement agencies.



## ***Alaska Interdiction Task Force***

The Alaska Interdiction Task Force (AITF) is a federally funded task force sponsored by the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA). The Alaska State Troopers turned over supervision of the task force to the DEA in July 2002. Prior to that the unit was known as the Airport Interdiction Task Force and the unit's primary mission was focused solely on airport interdiction efforts. The AITF is now responsible for investigations that involve drug trafficking at various ports of entry to include passengers and luggage arriving at airport terminals, packages and cargo shipped through parcel delivery services, and commercial cargo carriers. The AITF is strategically located in Anchorage near the Ted Stevens International Airport, allowing the unit easy access to the airport and shipping companies where most passengers and parcels arrive.

The AITF team members consist of a DEA group supervisor, two DEA agents, two Alaska State Trooper investigator / K9 handlers, one Anchorage Police officer, one Airport Public Safety officer, one Immigration & Customs Enforcement agent, one member of the National Guard Counter Drug Support Program (CDSP) and an AST criminal justice technician.



## ***Fairbanks Area-wide Narcotics Team***

The primary area of responsibility for the Fairbanks Area-wide Narcotics Team is interior Alaska, which includes Fairbanks and the surrounding area, north to Barrow, and east to the Canadian border. This team is made up of one AST sergeant, two AST investigators, a Fairbanks Police Department officer, a North Pole Police Department officer, an AST criminal justice technician and a member of the National Guard Counter Drug Support Program. In 2008, an Alaska State Trooper Narcotics detection canine was added to the team.

The ABADE Fairbanks team works closely with Chief Laren Zager of the Fairbanks Police Department and Chief Paul Lindhag of the North Pole Police Department as well as the uniformed patrol section of the Alaska State Troopers to educate, train, and support their efforts related to drug enforcement. The Fairbanks team also works closely with the Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) agents assigned to the Fairbanks area. ATF complement the team's investigative ability by providing additional manpower, resources, and the possibility of federal prosecution of drug traffickers.

Their focus varies from the identification and investigation of street level dealers of crack cocaine to the investigation of large distributors of powder cocaine. Of significant concern in the Fairbanks area is the continuing threat of manufacturing, use, and distribution of methamphetamine. Clandestine methamphetamine laboratories are prevalent in the Fairbanks area and are being operated increasingly in or near single and multi-family homes, where public health and safety is at an extremely high risk.

During 2009, the unit was down one AST investigator due to his transfer to Nome AST Patrol. In spite of the 20% decrease in personnel that the transfer created this unit continued to be one of ABADE's most productive units.

In 2009, the ABADE Fairbanks Unit initiated 816 and forwarded 362 charges on 264 defendants to either the federal or state courts for prosecution.

The trafficking and cultivation of marijuana continues to be largest issue the ABADE Fairbanks team faced in 2009. This was made evident by the June of 2009 investigators initiated an investigation into a marijuana grow operation near Manley Hot Springs which revealed 656 marijuana plants, 54.56 lbs of processed marijuana, and over \$100,000.00 dollars in US currency, gold and other assets to include a 170 B Cesena.

In 2009, working closely with the Fairbanks Police Department traffic team, the Fairbanks team continued its efforts in identifying areas known for or frequented by the illegal drug trafficking culture. Once an area is identified both the uniformed and undercover officers saturate the area with aggressive focused law enforcement efforts. These efforts have been greatly successful in disrupting the drug trade in those areas. The effort has also been helpful in identifying a number of lower level drug suppliers in the community that have in some cases lead to prosecution.

In total for 2009, the ABADE Fairbanks team seized a total of \$5,054,242 worth of illegal narcotics in and around the Fairbanks area.





## ***Major Offenders Unit***

The Major Offenders Unit (MOU) focuses on major alcohol and drug distributors statewide. The team has been historically comprised of one AST sergeant, four AST investigators, an AST criminal justice technician, and a full-time prosecutor from the Department of Law. The unit is also supported by a member of the Alaska National Guard Counter Drug Support Program.

The MOU works independently and supports other ABADE units as well as local departments and federal agencies as needed. Nearly every investigator has been clan lab certified and is called upon to respond to various locations to assist in dismantling clandestine methamphetamine labs.

Co-located with the Alaska Interdiction Task Force in Anchorage, the Major Offenders Unit shares a close working relationship with DEA as well as IRS, BATF, ICE, and the FBI.

The manning issues continued for this unit in 2009. They were left with only two investigators due to personnel re-assignments. This effectively handicapped the unit for the entire year. Despite the personnel issues the team remained active, serving as a force multiplier all over the state utilizing their particular skill set and training to accomplish what otherwise would not have been possible.

During 2009, the MOU investigators focused on working several cases that involved major drug trafficking organizations (DTOs) within Alaska. In a number of these cases there has been an out of state source of supply identified. Working this case in close concert with our federal, state and municipal partners has allowed the cases to progress to the point that all appear to be federal level prosecutable cases.



## ***Mat-Su Drug Enforcement Team***

The Mat-Su Drug Enforcement team focuses on drug investigations within the Matanuska-Susitna region to include Palmer, Wasilla, Talkeetna, Glennallen, Valdez and Cordova. The team is comprised of one AST sergeant, two AST investigators, one Palmer Police Department officer, one Wasilla Police Department officer, an AST criminal justice technician and one member of the National Guard Counter Drug Support Program. The ABADE Mat-Su team works closely with Chief Russ Boatright of the Palmer Police Department and Interim Chief Larry Dickerson of the Wasilla Police Department as well as the uniformed patrol section of the Alaska State Troopers to educate, train, and support their efforts related to drug enforcement.

This team is one of our most experienced teams. In 2009, the Mat-Su team attempted to balance their focus between a number of long-term complex investigations, with short term lower level distributors, successfully purchasing numerous drugs from local dealers to include marijuana, cocaine, heroin, and prescription pills. The Mat-Su team initiated 445 drug related cases in 2009 and filed 411 drug related criminal charges with the court system.

Over the last few years the Mat-Su team has made a concerted effort to reduce the meth labs in the Mat-Su Valley. In 2009, utilizing the pseudoephedrine restrictions, the Mat-Su unit was able to locate and eradicate five clandestine labs. Of particular interest was the identification of what ABADE believe to be a potential new trend in Alaska and that is a single-pot methamphetamine cook. (see the Alaska trends page 32)

In 2009, heroin continues to be one of the most prevalent drugs in the Mat-Su Valley. Approximately 109 grams of heroin was seized by the Mat-Su Drug Enforcement Team. When compared to the 16.3 grams seized in 2005, this clearly illustrates the resurgence of heroin into today's urban drug culture. In addition to the increase in heroin the Mat-Su unit has also witness and continued increase in the Oxycontin/Oxycodone seized. In this calendar year the unit seized 1,265 dosage units averaging 80 mg per unit. In 2005, this number was 17 dosage units seized.

In addition to the increase in the Oxycontin/Oxycodone and heroin trades, the Mat-Su Valley continues to see numerous marijuana grows, ranging from relatively small grows of twenty plants to grows containing over five hundred plants. Coupled with the Fairbanks area in the number of grows eradicated this year, these two areas are responsible for well over 77% of the grows eradicated statewide.

In total for 2009, the Mat-Su Drug team seized more than \$6,207,153.90 worth of illegal narcotics from in and around the Mat-Su Valley.



## ***South Central Area-wide Narcotics Team***

Prior to 2005, this unit was part of the Western Alaska Alcohol and Narcotics Team (WAANT) and initially consisted of one AST investigator and one officer from the Soldotna Police Department. With the assignment of a new AST sergeant position in April of 2005, this unit now operates as a separate unit within ABADE that consists of one AST sergeant, one AST investigator, one Soldotna Police Department Officer supplied by Chief John Lucking, one part time Kenai Police Department Office supplied by Chief Gus Sandahl and one AST criminal justice technician. Communities within its area of responsibility are located on the Kenai Peninsula (Homer, Soldotna, Kenai, and Seward), Kodiak Island as well as Girdwood and Whittier. The unit is dedicated to work closely with the local police departments in these communities and the uniformed patrol units of the Alaska State Troopers to educate and support their efforts in drug enforcement. The unit has also provided drug education to other agencies such as Juvenile Services and the Office of Children Services regarding drug endangered children as well as drug and methamphetamine clandestine lab identification.

This unit's enforcement duties range from street level drug sales to interdiction of methamphetamine manufacturing organizations. This year the unit has had undercover operations in Seward, Homer, Kenai, Soldotna, Kasilof and Girdwood. Investigations vary from commercial marijuana grows, the manufacture of methamphetamine to the distribution of marijuana, cocaine, methamphetamine and prescription drugs.

For most of 2009, the South Central Areawide Narcotics Unit struggled with personnel shortages. These shortages were due to transfers and resignations but ultimately resulted in the AST sergeant being the only ABADE investigator for the Kenai Peninsula. In an attempt to address the personnel shortages ABADE temporarily assigned investigators from other areas of the state to work with the AST Sergeant on a short term basis. Despite the shortages in personnel the unit in total initiated 681 drug related cases resulting in 472 charges being forwarded to the District Attorney's Office.

Over the last few years, the South Central Areawide Narcotics Unit has made an effort to reduce the meth labs on the Kenai Peninsula by monitoring Sudafed logs at the local pharmacies and occasionally some Anchorage pharmacies. There has been a significant decrease in the number of clandestine laboratories discovered on the Kenai Peninsula. Two abandoned methamphetamine labs were eradicated from the Peninsula during 2009.

With the decrease in clandestine labs, the South Central Areawide Narcotics Unit has observed an increase in the amount of processed methamphetamine and heroin being imported into the area. Also of note is the increase in the number of firearms seized in the association with the drug investigations.

In total, the unit served 23 search warrants resulting in the seizure of more than \$461,685.25 worth of illegal drugs and approximately \$18,617.00 worth of drug-related property, firearms and cash.



## ***Southeast Alaska Cities Against Drugs***

The Southeast Alaska Cities Against Drugs Task Force (SEACAD) is a pro-active task force who's primary goal is to eliminate drug trafficking in southeast Alaska. SEACAD is comprised of one Alaska State Trooper sergeant, one Alaska State Trooper investigator, two municipal investigators and one criminal justice technician. SEACAD has four offices: The first office located in Juneau, consists of one AST sergeant and a criminal justice technician; the second office in Ketchikan, consists of one AST investigator; the third office in the Sitka Police Department, consists of one municipal investigator; the fourth office at the Petersburg Police Department, consists one municipal investigator.

The AST sergeant oversees and works hand-in-hand with the SEACAD project that is headed by Chief Sheldon Schmitt of the Sitka Police Department. Chief Schmitt along with Chief Dale Stone of the Petersburg Police Department provides narcotics officers to work alongside the AST investigators to focus on street level dealers, major offenders, and manufacturing. Some of the investigative methods used by this team include interdiction activities and undercover operations. SEACAD members are also tasked with teaching drug related classes to the local municipal police department throughout Southeast Alaska.

In August 2009, ABADE was able to fill a long running Criminal Justice Technician I(CJT) position vacancy. The CJT provides support to the investigators of SEACAD and also to the investigators of federal and municipal drug enforcement units pertaining to investigations within Southeast Alaska. Also, in 2009, a new contract investigator position, funded directly by the SEACAD the grant, was created and assigned to the SEACAD office in Juneau. This position is expected to be filled at the beginning of 2010.

Though the Juneau Police Department and Ketchikan Police Department have their own individual drug units they still hold seats on the SEACAD Board. SEACAD, JPD and KPD investigators routinely work together to investigate the importation, sale and manufacturing of controlled substances throughout Southeast Alaska. Also, the Craig Police Department on occasion provides an investigator to assist the Ketchikan SEACAD office with investigations on the Prince of Wales Island and in Ketchikan. An improved working relationship has also been developed with the DEA High Intensity Drug Trafficking (HIDTA) area task force in Seattle, WA .

The SEACAD has been very active in 2009 working both short and long term cases. SEACAD initiated 814 cases in 2009, forwarding 175 charges to the local State District Attorney's Office. These cases ran the gamut hitting all of the most popular of abused substances, cocaine, heroin, methamphetamine, marijuana, and illegal prescription medication abuse. The largest of these cases involved marijuana and illegal prescription medication trafficking.

These statistics do not account for the numerous joint operations the SEACAD has conducted with Juneau Police Department Metro Unit, Ketchikan Police Department Drug Unit and the DEA High Intensity Drug Trafficking (HIDTA) area task force. In large part due to the increase in information sharing between the HIDTA and the SEACAD, the HIDTA has intercepted many individuals in Seattle traveling to Juneau attempting to import a wide range of narcotics. Over the last year this working relationship has been responsible for the



seizure of and estimated 1,400 in 80 mg tablets of Oxycontin, 17 ounces of cocaine, 27 grams of crack cocaine, and 13 ounces of methamphetamine, all of which was being transported to Juneau through the Seattle Tacoma International Airport.

Excluding the seizures listed above, the unit served 33 search warrants resulting in the seizure of \$755,902.50 worth of illegal drugs and approximately \$22,281.00 worth of drug-related property, firearms and cash.



## ***Western Alaska Alcohol and Narcotics Team***

This team's primary area of responsibility is Alaska's western region, to include Kotzebue, Nome, Bethel, Dillingham and the Aleutian Chain. The WAANT consisted of one AST sergeant and two AST investigators in Anchorage, three AST investigators in Bethel, one AST investigator in Nome, one AST investigator in Dillingham, one AST investigator in Kotzebue and local police officers in Kotzebue and Dillingham. In addition, the unit also has criminal justice technicians in Anchorage and Bethel.

Due to the vast number of local option communities in Western Alaska, a significant portion of this team's focus is on alcohol enforcement. They target smugglers and bootleggers through undercover operations and interdictions.

As in previous years, the two most common methods of importing alcohol and illegal drugs into rural communities are via the US Postal system and local airlines. Alcohol shipped legally to regional hubs such as Nome, Bethel, and Kotzebue is then illegally distributed to local option communities that have banned alcohol or have limited the possession of alcohol under the local option laws of Alaska.

Because much of the alcohol and drugs being sold illegally in Alaska are shipped through the US mail, the US Postal Inspectors Service conducts interdictions with direct support from AST and CDSP. These efforts consist of US Postal Inspectors assisted by AST investigators and CDSP personnel monitoring packages en route to outlying villages and communities through postal facilities in Anchorage, Fairbanks and Bethel. Suspicious packages are brought to the attention of the postal inspectors, who then decide how best to investigate the shipment.

The investigations of many of these seizures are coordinated through AST and/or other local law enforcement entities. The Postal Inspectors office relies heavily on support from ABADE. This support includes resources like scent detection canines, intelligence information and follow-up efforts. Not only does this support assist in the seizure, it also helps successfully investigate and prosecute those involved in alcohol bootlegging and drug trafficking.

The cross deputation of AST WAANT team members by the Postal Inspectors Office occurred in 2007 and continued in 2009. This cross deputation has given WAANT investigators additional authority to conduct investigations involving postal parcels. Through this program of cross-deputation, alcohol seizures with a street value of \$102,415 and illicit drugs with a street value of \$194,920 were interdicted in 2009, which might otherwise have been missed.

Alcohol and marijuana continue to be the overwhelming drugs of choice for Western Alaska; however WAANT investigators have witnessed a significant increase in the level of illegal prescription medication distribution as well as the presence of heroin and methamphetamine. WAANT continues to see mostly opportunistic sellers of alcohol with no real organizational structure to target.



Below is an overview of some of the unit's cases throughout the year. This sampling clearly illustrates the diverse nature of investigation conducted by WAANT investigators in Western Alaska.

#### JANUARY

In 7 separate cases, WAANT investigators in Anchorage seized 112-750 ml bottles of distilled spirits destined for Western Alaska communities. One of these cases was a postal case involving 34 bottles being sent to an "infant" in Stebbins.

#### FEBRUARY

Anchorage WAANT contacted an adult Native couple based on three tips they might transport contraband to Kotlik. Although a consented search resulted in no contraband being seized, a postal watch was put into effect resulting in the seizure of 835.3 grams (1.8 pounds) of marijuana. Village street value \$41,750.00

#### APRIL

Bethel WAANT executed a search warrant at a residence in Bethel after Oxycontin pills were purchased from the residence. Upon serving a search warrant on the residence, 72 Oxycontin pills, \$8,325 in cash, a .22 Calico rifle, and miscellaneous drug paraphernalia were seized.

#### JUNE

Dillingham WAANT served a search warrant on a fishing vessel in Naknek. As a result, 263 grams of marijuana, two firearms and the boat was seized. The owner was arrested, and pled guilty to one count of MICS 4. The boat was later returned as part of the plea agreement.

#### AUGUST

Nome WAANT investigated an importation complaint involving 2 males from Elim and 1 male from Savoonga who were importing alcohol to Elim via boat. Nome ABADE made contact with the vessel in Golovin and located 22 – 12 ounce cans of beer and 1 – 750 ml bottle of whisky in the boat and on their person. Investigation revealed that the two men from Elim in the skiff had thrown 83 – 750 ml bottles of alcohol and 50 – 12 ounce cans of beer into the ocean as the United States Coast Guard was rescuing them. The 18' Lund boat, the Honda ATV and ATV trailer used to transport the alcohol was seized as evidence

#### SEPTEMBER

Nome WAANT contacted a native female from Nome at a local air carrier. Incident to contact, the female was found to be in possession of 1 gram of heroin, 5 pills of Oxycontin, and 5 ½ pills of Methadone. As a result of her cooperation with WAANT, Anchorage WAANT contacted an adult black male who was traveling from Los Angeles to Anchorage with a \$25,000 warrant. The male was arrested transported to Anchorage Jail where DOC located 300 – 80 mg tablets of Oxycontin hidden on his person.

#### OCTOBER

Kotzebue WAANT received information that an adult native male was selling marijuana from his house. Investigators conducted a "knock and talk" contacting the individual who voluntarily handed over more than 948.6 grams of marijuana and \$2,560 in drug proceeds.



## NOVEMBER

Alaska State Troopers stationed out of St. Mary's contacted an adult Native male after it was reported that he might be importing alcohol to Pilot Station. The suspect was found to be in possession of 60 – 16 ounce water bottles that were filled with alcohol.

Due to the transfer of the AST investigators in Kotzebue and Bethel and a temporary duty re-assignment for one of the Anchorage based AST investigators; the WAANT has battled with personnel shortages throughout 2009. Despite these man power struggles, in 2009, WAANT investigators initiated 1,717 cases resulting in 499 charges being forwarded for prosecution, seizing approximately \$1,254,676.00 in both illegal drugs and alcohol.



## ***Alaska State Trooper Canine Unit***

The Alaska State Troopers Canine Unit currently consists of four dual-purpose canine teams and four single-purpose drug detection canine teams. The dual-purpose canine teams are assigned in Anchor Point, Fairbanks, Klawock and the Mat-Su Valley. The teams function as patrol troopers first and as canine teams secondarily. The dual-purpose canine teams work as both a patrol canine team as well as a drug detection canine team. As a dual-purpose canine team they are proficient in man tracking, suspect apprehension, building searches, area searches, and drug detection searches. The single-purpose canine teams work solely as a drug detection canine team. The drug detection canines are stationed out of Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Bethel, but will respond to any location in the state.

In addition to training Alaska State Trooper's canines, in 2009 the unit supported and trained canine teams for Fairbanks Police Department, Fairbanks Airport Police and Fire Department, North Slope Borough Public Safety, Kenai Police Department, Kodiak Police Department, Valdez Police Department, Sitka Police Department, and the National Guard Counter Drug Support Program. The Alaska State Troopers offer eight days of training every quarter that is open to all police departments with canine teams wishing to attend. In addition the Alaska State Troopers Canine Unit offers and annual certifications for canine teams for both patrol canine teams as well as drug detection canine teams.

In 2009, the Alaska State Troopers Canine Unit was directly involved in 78 felony arrests, 39 misdemeanor arrests, the seizure of 1098 grams of heroin, 12,855 grams of cocaine, 2145 grams of methamphetamine, 44,297 grams of marijuana and \$531,479.00 cash from drug proceeds.





## DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) in Alaska is broken down into the Anchorage District Office (DO) and the Fairbanks Post of Duty. The Anchorage DO is broken down into the Enforcement Group (EG) and the Alaska Interdiction Task Force (AITF). Both Groups operate as Task Forces (TF), in that they are comprised of DEA Agents as well as officers from other departments. The EG has federally deputized TF Officers from the Anchorage Police Department (PD) while the AITF, which is housed at the Ted Stevens Anchorage International Airport, consists of federally deputized TF Officers from the Alaska State Troopers (AST), Anchorage PD, Airport Police, as well as several other federal agencies as needed. The Alaska National Guard Counter Drug Support Program supports the DEA throughout the entire state.

The 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. The DEA is collocated with both the Anchorage PD Drug Enforcement Unit, as well as the AST Major Offenders Unit, in DEA facilities in Anchorage.

The DEA continues to furnish training to state and local agencies. The DEA provided funding for law enforcement personnel to be trained and re-certified in clandestine laboratory investigations as well as narcotics investigations. The DEA hosted a two-week Basic Drug Enforcement School which was attended by officers from throughout the entire state as well as a leadership course for drug supervisors. The DEA also provided funding for disposal of clandestine methamphetamine laboratories and marijuana eradication operations.

The 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)
2007	54.80	1.10	135.58	10.60
2008	11	4.2	106.86	.95
2009	4.57	1.10	53.20	4



# Juneau Police Department Metro Drug Unit



The Juneau Police Department Metro Drug Unit has two officers devoted full-time to drug investigations in Juneau. Metro conducts controlled buys and participates with other federal and state agencies to combat illicit drug activity in Juneau. Juneau continues to have significant Oxycontin and cocaine importation via smuggling in parcels and air travelers. In Juneau, Oxycontin commands a high price averaging \$160 per 80mg pill. This creates the potential for significant profit for those successfully smuggling from the Lower 48. The methamphetamine market appears to have remained flat, with reports of manufacture and distribution comparably low with the availability of Oxycontin. Several cases have tied property crimes and violent crimes to drug activity in the community. The Juneau Police Department will continue to devote resources to the fight against illegal drug activity.

The following highlights the total amount of drugs seized by the Juneau Police Department in 2009.

Methamphetamine	428.02g	\$47,082.20
Cocaine	1972.13g	\$19,712.00
Oxycontin/Oxycodone	2095 pills	\$377,100.00
Methadone	538 d.u.	\$10,760.00
Heroin	74.2g	\$7,420.00
Ecstasy	102 d.u.	\$ 2,040.00
Marijuana	21.8 kilos	\$ 544,230.00
Seized cash		\$ 53,800.00

Total street value of seized drugs: \$1,008,344.20

Juneau PD Metro conducted 26 controlled buys in the calendar year, and twenty-seven defendants were charged or arrested on 48 controlled substance crimes.



# Valdez Police Department



Valdez Police Officers work closely with the ABADE Mat-Su Drug Enforcement Team enforcing drug laws within the community of Valdez. Valdez Police Department has 11 sworn officers that include one Investigator as well as a uniformed officer with a drug enforcement trained canine. Over the past several years and with the assistance of the Mat-Su Team, Valdez Police have put together several large felony drug investigations that netted seizures of cash, vehicles and drugs.

A recent trend for the community of Valdez is the dramatic increase in the distribution of diverted pharmaceuticals.

## **2009 Overview**

Valdez Police had (12) cases involving seizures of diverted pharmaceuticals that resulted in criminal charges or are forthcoming. These pharmaceuticals included Hydrocodone, Oxycontin, Endocet and Lortab.



## Emerging Trends in 2009

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 2009 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 borders.

#### **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.

#### **THC Extraction**

THC extraction seems to be growing in popularity for a number of reasons. It is perceived as being "more healthy" than smoking marijuana and the claim is that there is no cancer causing carcinogens. There is also very little smell unlike smoking marijuana. Because there is no harsh smoke, there is no irritation to the lungs, and no tar to stain teeth and fingers. But what may be the most attractive reason to those that use the drug is the fact that up to five times more THC enters the bloodstream and the cost associated with that high is much cheaper. For those that grow marijuana it allows them to get more THC out of the marijuana leaves or "shake". Since the marijuana bud holds most of the THC it is usually sold as is. With THC extraction the leaves that hold a relatively lesser amount of THC can be utilized.

Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) is the main active compound found in the marijuana plant. THC extraction simply refers to the process used to extract the compound from the rest of



the plant. Usually the process includes the use of a solvent passing through the marijuana plant, stripping it of the THC and being collected in a glass dish. When the solvent has later evaporated it leaves behind a sticky dark substance known as hashish oil which can contain up to 70% THC. This is a much higher concentration of THC than when it is in plant form. Of samples tested from 1995 to present the average THC content in marijuana cultivated in Alaska is 10.72%. The national average of THC content in marijuana from 1995 to 2006 is 6.70%<sup>1</sup>. The level of THC in marijuana is largely dependent on the quality of the plant strain and the quality of cultivation.

Once the hashish oil is collected, which requires scrapping it from the bottom of the glassware with a razor blade, it can be ingested in a number of ways, from placing it on a cigarette, inhaling the vapors after heating it up, or placing it in food. The health consequence associated with ingesting hashish oil is elevated since the THC levels are so much higher, not to mention the added consequences of ingesting the solvents used in the THC extraction process.

The possession or manufacture of hashish is prohibited in Alaska. It is a class C felony to be in possession of three or more grams of hashish; any lesser amount would be charged as an A misdemeanor. The manufacture of hashish is a class B felony which carries a penalty of up to 10 years in jail and/or up to \$100,000 fine.

### **Salvia Divinorum and Salvinorin A**

The DEA Office of Diversion Control describes *Salvia divinorum* as a perennial herb in the mint family, only found naturally in the Sierra Mazateca region of Oaxaca, Mexico, the plant, can grow to over three feet in height, has large green leaves, hollow square stems and white flowers with purple calyces.<sup>2</sup> Although it has only been found naturally growing in Oaxaca, Mexico, the plant can also be grown successfully outside of this region. Sought for its hallucinogenic properties, the plant found its origins of use with the shamans of Mazateca Indians in certain religious ceremonies.

According to a National Survey on Drug Use and Health Report published by SAMHSA in February 2008, it is estimated that 1.8 million persons aged 12 or older have used *Salvia divinorum* in their lifetime. Approximately 750,000 did so in the past year. Use was more common among young adults (18-25 years old) as opposed to older adults (>26 years of age). Young adults were 3 times more likely than youths aged 12 to 17 to have used *Salvia divinorum* in the past year. Use is more common in males than females.<sup>3</sup>

The active element of *Salvia divinorum* has been identified as salvinorin A. Ingested much like marijuana, the user's perception of reality is distorted. The Center for Substance Abuse Research reports that during intense hallucinations, the user may have sensations of traveling through time and space, of floating or flying; sensations of twisting and spinning, heaviness or lightness of the body, and "soreness". Less intense effects (that occur only when the eyes are closed) include visual hallucinations of various patterns and shapes.

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.usdoj.gov/ndic/pubs25/25921/marijuan.htm>

<sup>2</sup> [http://www.deadiversion.usdoj.gov/drugs\\_concern/salvia\\_d/salvia\\_d.htm](http://www.deadiversion.usdoj.gov/drugs_concern/salvia_d/salvia_d.htm)

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/2k8/hallucinogens/hallucinogens.pdf>



The hallucinogenic visions produced by this herb terminate when interrupted by noise or light.<sup>4</sup>

Currently, neither *Salvia divinorum* nor any of its components, including salvinorin A, are controlled under the federal Controlled Substances Act (CSA). However, a number of states have placed controls on *Salvia divinorum* and/or salvinorin A. As of November 2008, thirteen states have enacted legislation placing regulatory controls on *Salvia divinorum* and/or salvinorin A. Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Mississippi, Missouri, North Dakota, Oklahoma, and Virginia have placed *Salvia divinorum* and/or salvinorin A into Schedule I of state law. California, Louisiana, Maine and Tennessee enacted other forms of legislation restricting the distribution of the plant. States in which legislative bills proposing regulatory controls died are Alabama, Alaska, Hawaii, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Oregon, South Carolina, and Utah. Legislative bills proposing regulatory controls are pending in Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas and Wisconsin.

## **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 ABADE.

**Reported Meth Labs Seized in Alaska**

<b>2005*</b>	<b>2006*</b>	<b>2007*</b>	<b>2008*</b>	<b>2009*</b>
42	18	11	12	9

\* Statistic represents labs seized by ABADE only.

Although we have witnessed a dramatic decrease in the number of methamphetamine labs since 2006, ABADE has some concern of this number showing significant increase in the years to come due to the recent popularity of a new method in producing methamphetamine known as the One Pot Cook.

Methamphetamine cooks using the single pot method combine the anhydrous ammonia, the pseudoephedrine tablets, 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 the first responders are due to the mixing of all of the ingredients in one container. The concentration of products builds up the ether pressure within the sealed container to levels beyond which the containers were built to withstand. The building pressure 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, exposure of items such as the reactive metals to the air then creates further explosive danger. As this method begins to gain in popularity within Alaska it will increase

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<sup>4</sup> <http://www.cesar.umd.edu/cesar/drugs/salvia.asp>



the danger to all citizens of Alaska from explosions, fires, and exposure to dangerous chemicals.

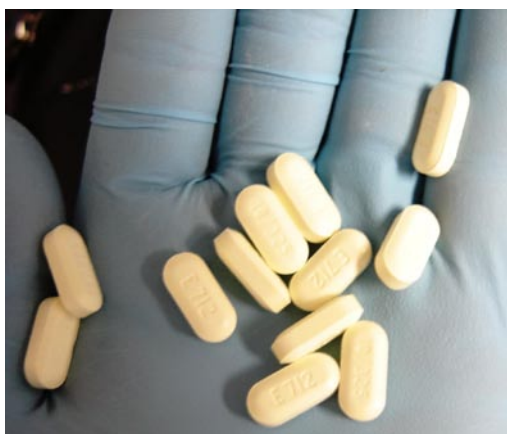
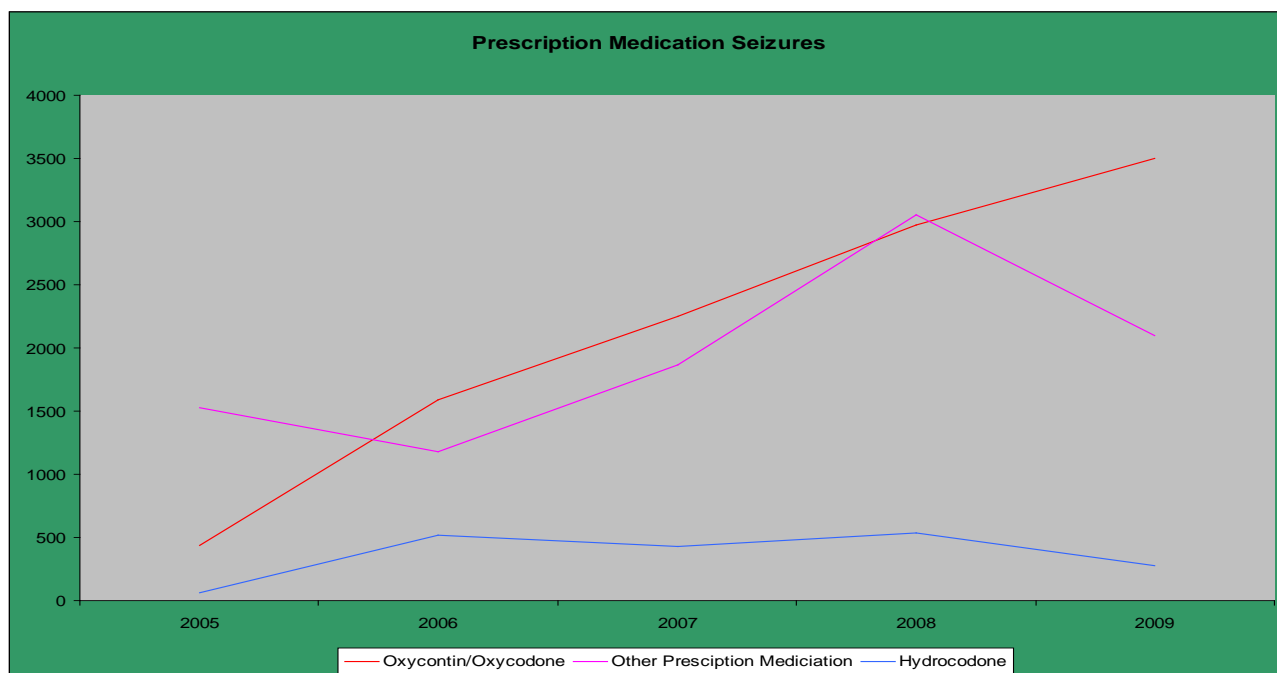
As previously mentioned in this publication, methamphetamine abuse remains a significant issue within Alaska. Although the number of labs has remained relatively low, it appears that the use and abuse of the drug lingers. As previously written about in prior reports the anticipated increase in the levels of imported methamphetamine have come to fruition.

As seen below when looking at a long term statistical comparison from 1992 through 2009 the State of Alaska is seeing a significant spike in the amount of imported methamphetamine.



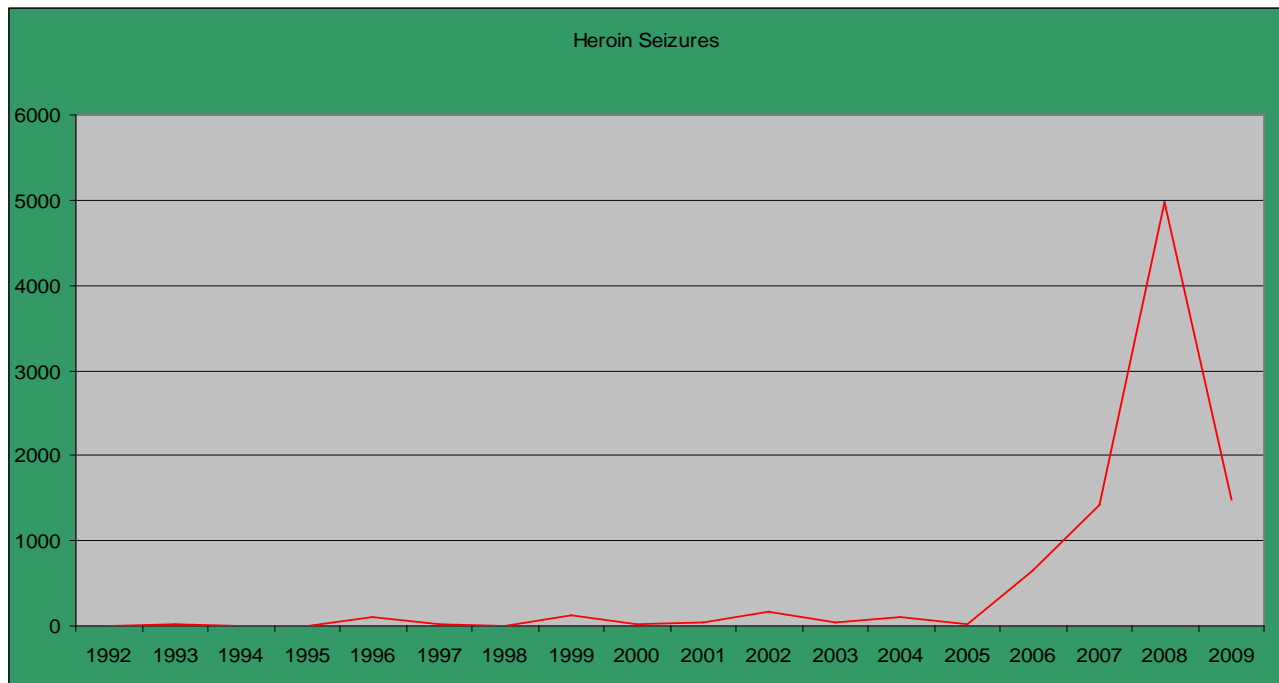
## Prescription Medication

More and more, pharmaceutical medications are being abused and sold. ABADE continues to see significant increases in the number of pills seized in 2009. It is believed that the largest portion of these medications is being obtained through illegal means. The table below shows the dramatic increase in prescription drug seizures since 2005.



## Heroin

The number of heroin seizures in our urban areas continues to grow. ABADE recognizes that there has been an increase in the availability of heroin throughout state and is no longer isolated to the urban areas. The table below shows the increase in the heroin seized by ABADE investigators from 1992 to 2009.



Although the graph illustrates a decline in the heroin seizures for 2009, it is important to note that within the first month of 2010, ten pounds of heroin was seized coming into Alaska.



# Summary

The Alaska Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Enforcement, 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 Alcohol and Drug Enforcement, along with our partner agencies throughout the state, diligently dedicate our resources and energy toward that goal.

The Alaska Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Enforcement is committed to working with all 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** <http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/index.html>

**Office of Diversion Control** <http://www.deadiversion.usdoj.gov/index.html>

**National Drug Intelligence Center** <http://www.usdoj.gov/ndic/>

**Center for Substance Abuse Research** <http://www.cesar.umd.edu/>

**U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services** <http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/nhsda.htm>

*The 2009 Annual Drug Report is authored by the Alaska State Troopers, Alaska Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Enforcement. 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 2009.*

*The Alaska State Troopers, Alaska Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Enforcement supplied the majority of information and photos presented in this report. Statistical data was provided by the Alaska State Troopers, Alaska Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Enforcement and the Drug Enforcement Administration.*

