



Quarterly findings

Results presented in this report are for 114,717 individual solid dosage drug items analyzed by 18 State lab systems (88 individual labs) and 20 local labs between April 1, 2001, and June 30, 2001.¹

There were 307 distinct substances identified among the analyzed items submitted by all reporting labs. Because only two State lab systems in the Northeast contributed data for this quarterly report, the Northeast is under-represented.

This report begins with findings on drugs of particular interest to drug control and law enforcement agencies, providing specific results for emerging drugs of interest, club drugs, analgesics, and anabolic steroids. Overall, cannabis/THC, cocaine, methamphetamine, and heroin accounted for approximately 87% of the analyzed items. A summary of these findings begins on page 5.

Selected drugs of interest

NFLIS captures the results of drugs identified and reported by the participating labs. The database, therefore, provides a window into the prevalence of emerging and other drugs of interest to the drug control community and of drugs that are rarely encountered. Drugs such as methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA), carisoprodol, hydrocodone, ketamine, and gamma-hydroxybutyrate (GHB) can be traced by their frequency of appearance in labs across the country.

Exhibit 1 provides an example of the potential power of the NFLIS database to highlight emerging trends in infrequently found—but potentially important—drugs. (Please see page 8 for more detailed information about the benefits and limitations of the NFLIS data.)

The table shows the number of times a selected drug of interest was identified by the reporting labs. For example, MDMA was identified 1,074 times, while hydrocodone and MDA were identified 624 and 156 times, respectively. In addition, carisoprodol was identified 73 times and GHB 32 times.

(continued on page 2)

¹ Results were received for 119,583 items, including 4,571 for which the result was "No Analysis" and 295 for which the result was "Non-Drug Evidence"; these items were excluded from the analyses reported in this report. Additionally, some items may include multiple substances: results included 938 distinct drug combinations for two substances. Unless otherwise specified, the results reported here are for the first substance identified in an item.

About the System

Approximately 300 State and local forensic labs in the United States perform several million solid dosage drug analyses each year. The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and the drug control community have long recognized that these analyses represent a wealth of information. The National Forensic Laboratory Information System (NFLIS) is a DEA-sponsored project to systematically collect results from these drug analyses into a centralized data system. The NFLIS data system will provide the basis for developing information for local, State, regional, and national drug control and enforcement efforts. NFLIS will also assist the DEA in accomplishing its mission as our Nation's leading drug control agency.

For more details, please see page 9.

Exhibit 1

Selected drugs of interest, by census region

Number of analytic results^a

Drug	Census Region				Total
	W	MW	NE	S ^b	
MDMA	173	251	123	527	1,074
Oxycodone	87	85	100	356	628
Hydrocodone	121	62	27	414	624
MDA	45	80	3	28	156
Ketamine	17	47	34	55	153
Methylphenidate	17	69	5	49	140
Carisoprodol	17	7	6	43	73
GHB ^c	0	13	14	13	40
Tramadol	0	6	2	8	16
Lysergic acid	3	0	0	4	7
4-Methoxyamphetamine	0	1	0	2	3
Subtotal selected drugs					2,914
Total analyzed items					114,717

^aIncludes up to three substances per item.

^bResults for Texas State labs are for the period March 1, 2001 - May 31, 2001.

^cIncludes items identified as Gamma-Hydroxybutyric Acid and Gamma-Butyrolactone.

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Exhibits 2 through 4 present results of analyzed items for three different categories of drugs: club/party drugs, analgesics, and steroids.

Exhibit 2 presents selected "club drug" items analyzed for this quarter. The term "club drugs" refers to drugs that are increasingly being used by young adults at all-night dance parties known as "raves," and at other dance clubs and bars. The

annual survey released by The Partnership for a Drug-Free America found that 10% of the young people surveyed reported trying MDMA at least once, up from 7% last year and 5 percent 5 years ago (Partnership Attitude Tracking Study, 2000). Approximately 75% of the club drugs analyzed were MDMA. Ketamine accounted for 11% of the analyzed club drugs. Virtually unknown 5 to 10 years ago, the popularity of illicit ketamine use in nightclub and rave settings has risen dramatically over the past few years. Exhibit 2a presents the distribu-

tion of the top four club drugs reported in each region. The South had the greatest relative frequency of MDMA, while the Midwest had the least relative frequency compared to the other regions. The Midwest and Northeast also reported a greater relative frequency of GHB/GBL than the other regions.²

(continued on page 3)

² The number of analyzed items includes items identified as Gamma-Hydroxybutyric Acid and Gamma Butyrolactone (GBL).

Exhibit 2

Frequency of club drugs

Number and percentage of total identified club drugs

Club Drug	Total ^a	Percentage
MDMA	1,074	74.43%
MDA	156	10.81%
Ketamine	153	10.60%
GHB ^b	40	2.77%
Flunitrazepam	14	0.97%
MDEA	3	0.21%
PMA	3	0.21%
Total club drugs	1,443	100%
Total analyzed items	114,717	

^aResults for Texas State labs are for the period March 1, 2001 - May 31, 2001.

^bIncludes items identified as Gamma-Hydroxybutyric Acid and Gamma-Butyrolactone.

Exhibit 2a

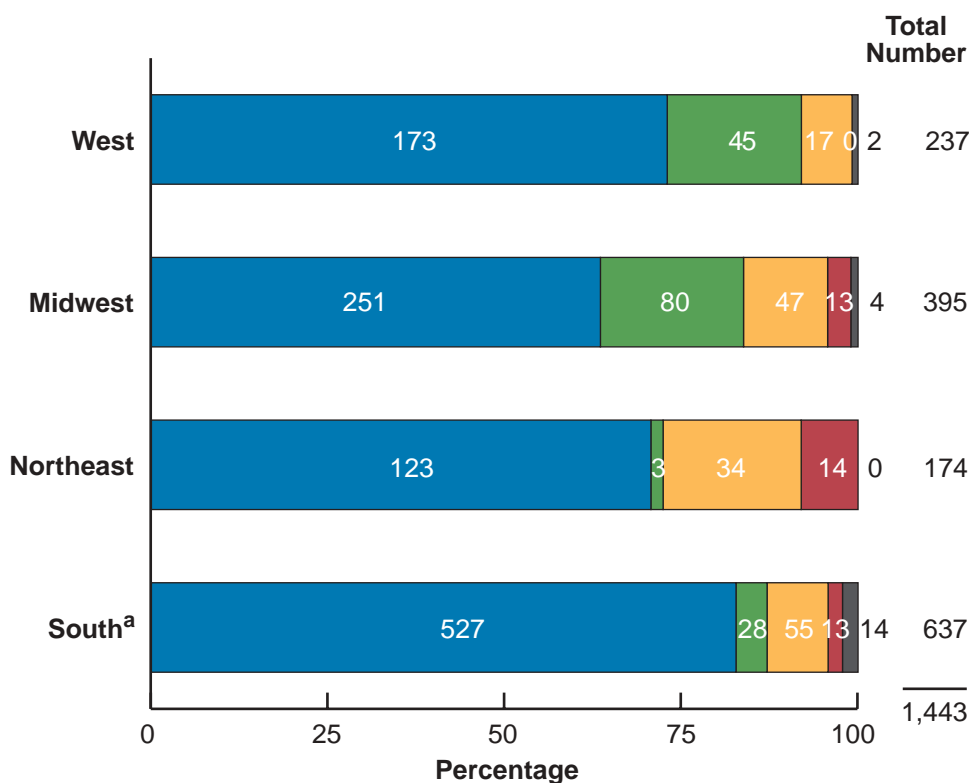
Distribution of club drugs by region

Legend

■	MDMA
■	MDA
■	Ketamine
■	GHB ^b
■	Other

^aResults for Texas State labs are for the period March 1, 2001 - May 31, 2001.

^bIncludes items identified as Gamma-Hydroxybutyric Acid and Gamma-Butyrolactone.



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Exhibit 3 summarizes common pain relievers reported in the NFLIS data this quarter. In recent years, non-medical use of prescription drugs, including pain relievers, has been increasing across the country (NIDA, NIH Advance Report: Epidemiologic Trends in Drug Abuse, September, 2000).

An estimated 9 million people 12 years of age and older used prescription drugs for non-medical reasons in 1999; more than a quarter of that number reported using prescription drugs non-medically for the first time in the previous year (NIDA Research Report Prescription Drugs: Abuse and Addiction, April 2001). Oxycodone and hydrocodone made up approximately 70% of the analyzed analgesics. In addition,

codeine and morphine made up approximately 11% and 5%, respectively. Exhibit 3a presents the distribution of reported analgesics in each region. The Midwest had the greatest relative frequency of codeine. The Northeast reported the greatest relative frequency of oxycodone, and the West and the South reported the greatest relative frequency of hydrocodone.

(continued on page 4)

Exhibit 3

Frequency of analgesics

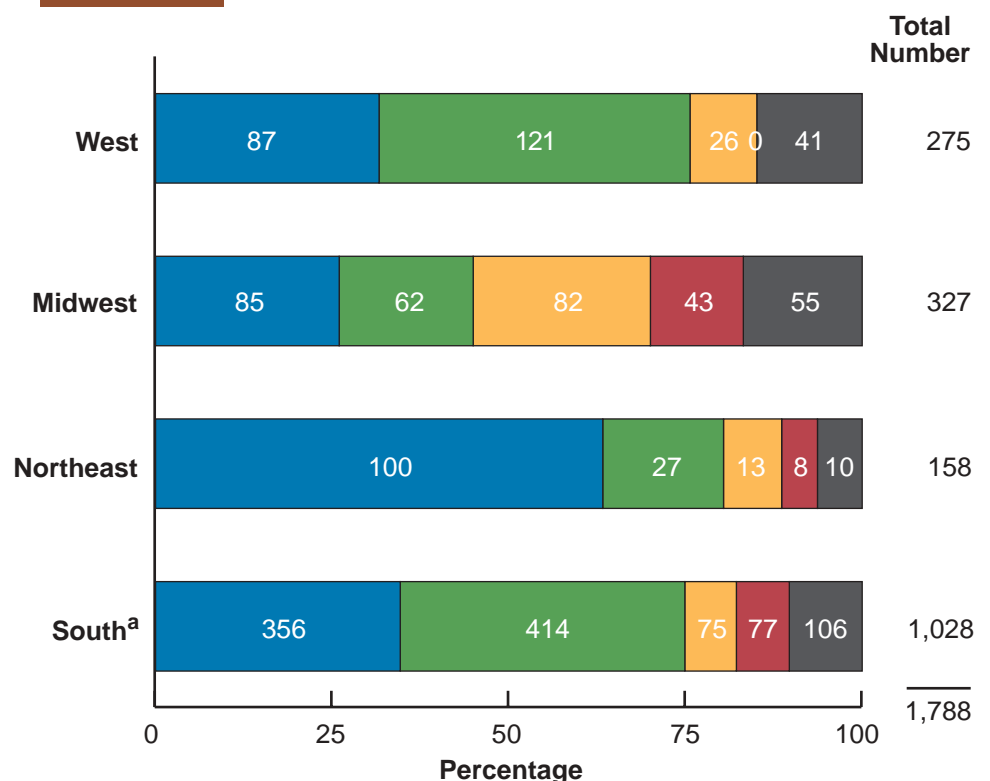
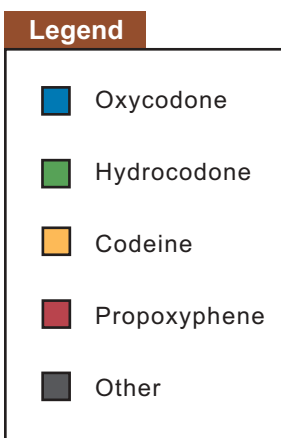
Number and percentage of total identified analgesics

Analgesic	Total ^a	Percentage
Oxycodone	628	35.12%
Hydrocodone	624	34.90%
Codeine	196	10.96%
Propoxyphene	128	7.16%
Morphine	98	5.48%
Hydromorphone	44	2.46%
Meperidine	28	1.57%
Tramadol	16	0.89%
Pentazocine	11	0.62%
Nalbuphine	8	0.45%
Fentanyl	4	0.22%
Buprenorphine	2	0.11%
Butorphanol tartrate	1	0.06%
Total analgesics	1,788	100%
Total analyzed items	114,717	

^aResults for Texas State labs are for the period March 1, 2001 - May 31, 2001.

Exhibit 3a

Distribution of analgesics by region



^aResults for Texas State labs are for the period March 1, 2001 - May 31, 2001.

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(continued from page 3)

Anabolic steroid use is reported to be rising among adolescents across the country, yet a majority of teenage users are unaware of the long-term consequences steroid use may have on their health (NIDA Community Drug Alert

Bulletin, 2000). As shown in Exhibit 4, a total of 148 of the analyzed items for this quarter were a type of anabolic steroid. Testosterone made up about 51% of the steroids identified. Methandrostenolone and nandrolone made up 19% and 14%, respectively, of the steroids analyzed. Exhibit 4a shows the distribution of steroids reported in each region.

Since the number of steroids reported in some regions is very small, no conclusions can be drawn about regional differences. Approximately 62% of all steroids reported this quarter were found in the South region.

(continued on page 5)

Exhibit 4

Frequency of anabolic steroids

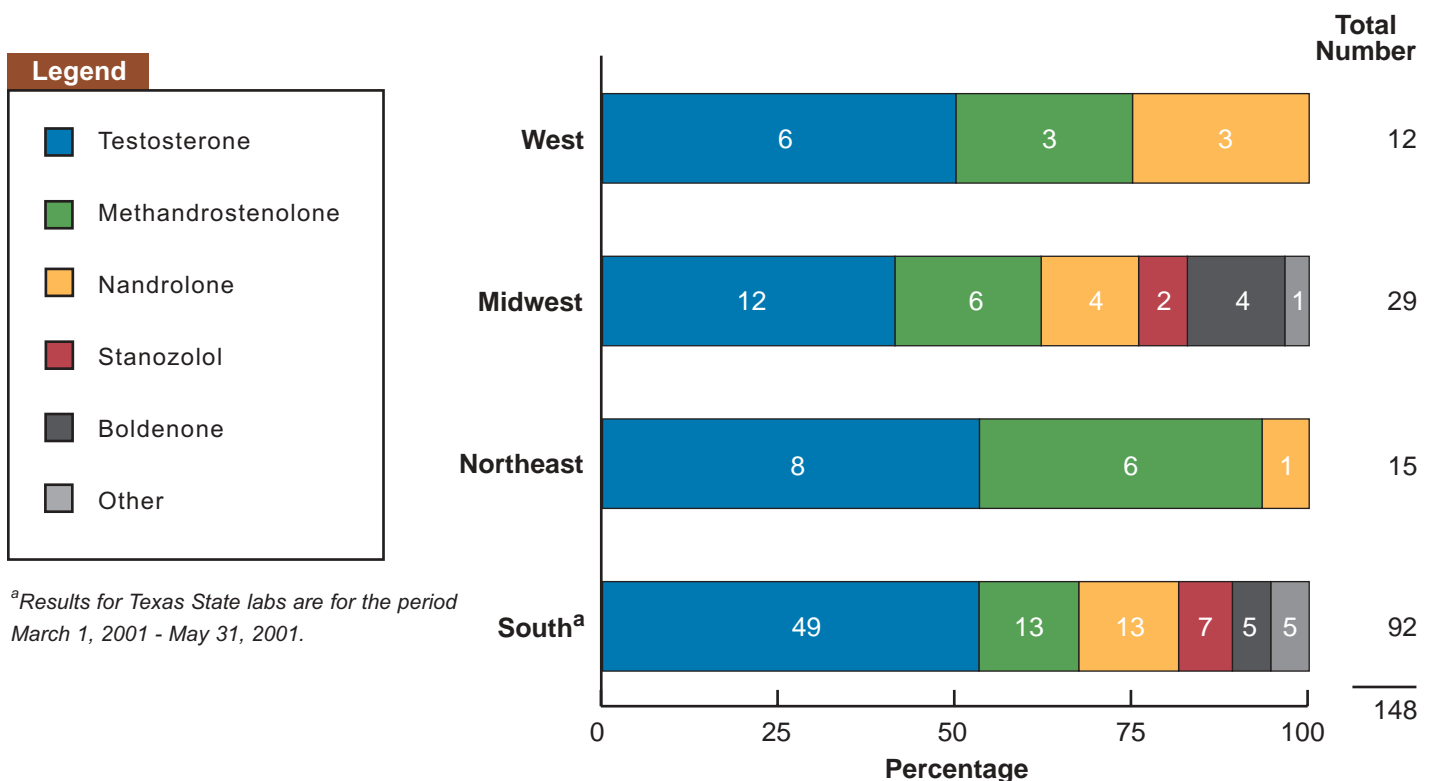
Number and percentage of total identified anabolic steroids

Steroid	Total ^a	Percentage
Testosterone	75	50.68%
Methandrostenolone	28	18.92%
Nandrolone	21	14.19%
Boldenone	9	6.08%
Stanozolol	9	6.08%
Methenolone	3	2.03%
Fluoxymesterone	1	0.68%
Methyltestosterone	1	0.68%
Oxandrolone	1	0.68%
Total anabolic steroids	148	100%
Total analyzed items	114,717	

^aResults for Texas State labs are for the period March 1, 2001 - May 31, 2001.

Exhibit 4a

Distribution of anabolic steroids by region



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(continued from page 4)

Summary of results

The 25 most frequently identified substances are listed in Exhibit 5. As shown, the top four drugs presented in Exhibit 5a make up over 88% of these results. A variety of other illegal substances is shown in Exhibit 5, but none of these substances represents more than 1% of the total number of analyzed items.

Drugs representing three categories of interest to enforcement agencies are also included in the "Top 25." Four prescription analgesics—hydrocodone, oxycodone, codeine, and morphine—are among the top 25 drugs reported (see also Exhibit 3). In addition, MDMA, with almost 1% of all reported results, was one of several club drugs identified (see also Exhibit 2). And finally, alprazolam, a commonly diverted and abused benzodiazepine, made up approximately 0.78% of all reported results this quarter.

Exhibit 5a presents the frequency distribution of the total drugs analyzed this quarter (top 4 plus "all other drugs") by region. Overall, 38% of the analyzed items were identified as cannabis/THC and approximately 31% as cocaine (including "crack" cocaine). Items identified as heroin constituted about 6% of the sample, and approximately 12% of the items were identified as methamphetamine.

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Exhibit 5

25 most frequently identified drugs

Number and percentage of total analyzed items

Drug ^a	Number ^b	Percentage
Cannabis/THC	43,487	37.91%
Cocaine	35,136	30.63%
Methamphetamine	13,535	11.80%
Heroin	7,437	6.48%
Non-controlled non-narcotic drug	1,199	1.05%
MDMA	1,074	0.94%
Alprazolam	890	0.78%
Oxycodone	628	0.55%
Hydrocodone	624	0.54%
Diazepam	467	0.41%
Pseudoephedrine	460	0.40%
Phencyclidine	325	0.28%
Amphetamine	238	0.21%
LSD	237	0.21%
Clonazepam	232	0.20%
Codeine	196	0.17%
Psilocin	190	0.17%
Acetaminophen	166	0.15%
MDA	156	0.14%
Ketamine	153	0.13%
Ephedrine	144	0.13%
Methylphenidate	140	0.12%
Propoxyphene	128	0.11%
Morphine	98	0.09%
Dihydrocodeine	97	0.09%
Total	107,437	93.65%
Total analyzed items	114,717	

^aSome of the substances listed include more than one form of a drug (e.g., cocaine and crack).

^bResults for Texas State labs are for the period March 1, 2001 - May 31, 2001.

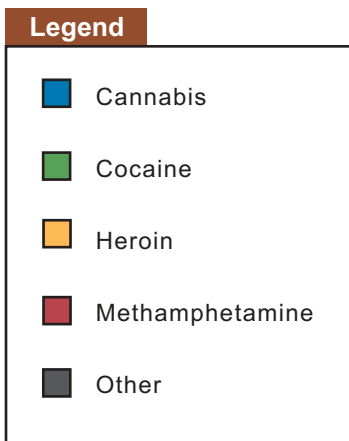
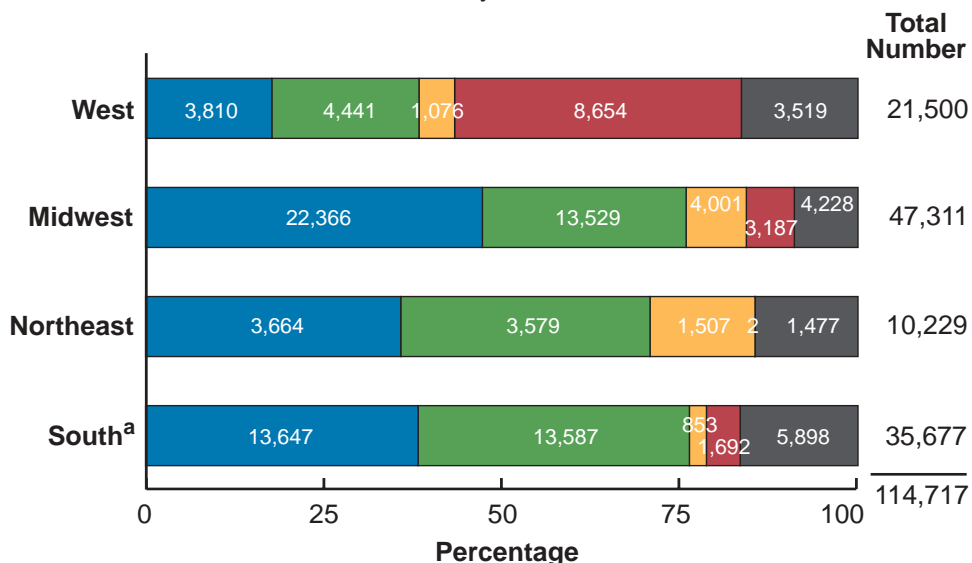


Exhibit 5a

Distribution of drug results by region

Number of total analyzed items



^aResults for Texas State labs are for the period March 1, 2001 - May 31, 2001.

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(continued from page 5)

There was some regional variation among the reporting labs, although the labs are not necessarily representative of their regions. For this quarter, cannabis/THC is the most prevalent substance identified in the Midwest, Northeast, and South, while methamphetamine is the most prevalent drug identified in the West.³ In addition, the prevalence of heroin among these reported results also varies substantially—from about 2% in the Southern

results to approximately 15% of the results for the Northeastern labs. These latter findings are consistent with the results from the last quarter.

Exhibit 6 summarizes analysis results reported to NFLIS broken down by nine drug categories. Drugs and other substances were classified by the DEA System to Retrieve Information from Drug Evidence (STRIDE) codes.⁴ Cannabis/THC and cocaine made up 38% and 31%, respectively, of the items analyzed. Approximately 12% of the items were stimulants and 6% were identified as

heroin. Depressants and tranquilizers, hallucinogens, and other drugs totaled about 7%, narcotics totaled about 2%, and no substance was identified in 5% of the items.

³Some of the labs in the West do not routinely analyze suspected cannabis; therefore, the number of items found to contain cannabis for the West may not be representative of cannabis seizures for that region.

⁴STRIDE codes are used to report the results of analyses of drugs by DEA labs. Therefore, STRIDE data reflect mostly Federal—as opposed to State and local—enforcement activity.

Exhibit 6 Frequency of analyzed items, by census region and drug category

Number and percentage of total analyzed items

Drug Category	Census Region				Total
	West	Midwest	Northeast	South ^a	
Cocaine	4,441 (20.66%)	13,529 (28.60%)	3,579 (34.99%)	13,587 (38.08%)	35,136 (30.63%)
Heroin	1,076 (5.01%)	4,001 (8.46%)	1,507 (14.73%)	853 (2.39%)	7,437 (6.48%)
Cannabis/THC ^b	3,810 (17.72%)	22,366 (47.27%)	3,664 (35.82%)	13,647 (38.25%)	43,487 (37.91%)
Stimulants	8,764 (40.76%)	3,350 (7.08%)	45 (0.43%)	1,907 (5.35%)	14,066 (12.26%)
Depressants/tranquilizers	167 (0.78%)	343 (0.73%)	147 (1.44%)	1,188 (3.33%)	1,845 (1.61%)
Narcotics	300 (1.40%)	461 (0.97%)	175 (1.71%)	1,054 (2.95%)	1,990 (1.73%)
Hallucinogens	417 (1.94%)	615 (1.30%)	175 (1.71%)	728 (2.04%)	1,935 (1.69%)
Other substances	619 (2.88%)	1,672 (3.53%)	572 (5.59%)	801 (2.25%)	3,664 (3.19%)
No substance identified	1,906 (8.87%)	974 (2.06%)	365 (3.56%)	1,912 (5.36%)	5,157 (4.50%)
Total	21,500 (100%)	47,311 (100%)	10,229 (100%)	35,677 (100%)	114,717 (100%)

^aResults for Texas State labs are for the period March 1, 2001 - May 31, 2001.

^bIncludes items identified as "Cannabis with Phencyclidine (PCP)."

NFLIS Interactive Data Site Access

In January 2001, the DEA and RTI released the NFLIS Interactive Data Site (IDS) to all labs participating in NFLIS. The IDS allows participating labs to run parameterized queries against the NFLIS database. These queries allow labs to access their own data at the individual case level and provide aggregated regional and national data. Labs that participate in NFLIS but have not begun sending in data files will only be able to run queries to get regional and national statistics.

The IDS is implemented as a secure web site located on a restricted and secured dedicated server that is accessible only through a direct dial-in connection. RTI staff provide a toll-free number for participating labs to use. The IDS is not accessible from the Internet. To access it, lab staff must

dial in to the NFLIS server directly and then use either Netscape or Internet Explorer to view the IDS. Each participating lab is given a lab-specific username and password as well as detailed instructions on how to use the IDS. Labs will not have access to other labs' data except as aggregated regional and national statistics. The multiple labs within a State system, such as the Illinois State Police labs, will have access to each other's data consistent with policies set by the headquarters lab.

The data site provides the capacity to query the data using standard, parameterized queries that generate customized reports. Lab staff can specify the time period, region of interest, types of labs, types of drugs, etc. to customize these queries. For example, Exhibit 7 is a screen shot of an IDS

query that can be used to generate a table of the 25 most frequently identified drugs, similar to Exhibit 5 (shown earlier in this report).⁵

The IDS is continually being further developed and improved. The IDS is ready for labs to use, but NFLIS will be adding new queries and other features, as well as generally improving the IDS, over the next few months. Participating labs are encouraged to submit suggestions for improvement by using the feedback page in the IDS, by sending an e-mail to NFLIS@rti.org, or by calling Al Bethke at 919-485-7737.

⁵Data for Exhibit 5 in this report will not match comparable data that are run using the IDS because the database has expanded since the report was prepared and because special arrangements were made for the data used in the report for one State system.

Exhibit 7

A parameterized IDS query

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "National Forensic Laboratory Information System - Microsoft Internet Explorer provided by RTI". The browser's address bar is empty. The main content area displays a form for generating a report titled "25 Most Frequently Identified Drugs".

On the left side, there is a navigation menu with the following links: Home, Database Characteristics, 25 Most Frequently Identified Drugs (highlighted), Drug Categories, DEA Drugs of Interest, Specific Drug Counts, Select Data Records, and Feedback. Above the menu is the logo of the U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration.

The main form area includes a "Show Me Detailed Instructions" button. Below it, the first step is "1. Specify Time Period", which contains two rows of date selection: "Submission Date" (unchecked) and "Completion Date" (checked). The "Start Date" is set to "July 2000" and the "End Date" is set to "September 2000".

The second step is "2. Select Labs by Type and Region OR Select Your Own Lab". Under "Select Labs by Type and Region", the "Both Types of Labs" radio button is selected. Under "Select Your Own Lab", the "CA San Bernardino S." radio button is selected.

At the bottom of the form, there is a "3. Run the Query" button.

Benefits & Limitations of NFLIS data

Benefits

The systematic collection and analysis of solid dosage drug analysis data from State and local labs will improve our knowledge and understanding of the changes and trends in the Nation's drug problem. Additionally, it will be a major resource for supporting drug enforcement and drug policy initiatives at the national level and in communities throughout the country. NFLIS will help the drug control community achieve its mission by:

- highlighting the extent and variations of controlled substances across geographic areas and over time,
- improving access to recent estimates of drug availability by local, State, and national agencies,
- bringing attention to emerging drug problems, and
- providing current information about the diversion of licit drugs into illicit channels.

The DEA, the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP), and other Federal agencies will be served by the NFLIS database. The data will benefit State, regional, and local task forces and single-agency operations as well.

NFLIS is an opportunity for State and local labs and their staff to participate in an important effort that will have high national visibility. Participating labs will receive regular reports summarizing data from their specific lab, as well as regional and national data. Additionally, participating labs have access to the NFLIS database that provides important information about local, regional, and national trends in drug seizures, purchases, and recoveries by law enforcement agencies and in

drug analysis results. Participating labs are able to run specific and customized queries on their own data as well as on aggregated data from other reporting labs. Labs may find NFLIS data useful in planning and managing future workloads and needs.

Limitations

As with all database systems, NFLIS has limitations that should be kept in mind when interpreting the findings presented in this report:

- NFLIS includes results from completed lab analyses only. Evidence secured by law enforcement but not analyzed is not included.
- The absolute and relative frequency of analyzed results for individual drugs may in part be a function of the current pattern of lab participation in NFLIS and State or local policies regarding enforcement and prosecution efforts for specific drugs. For example, California labs dominate the current data in the West, and most or all California law enforcement agencies do not actively prosecute misdemeanor cannabis charges. As a result, the frequency of analytical results for California showing cannabis are almost certainly lower than if policies were similar to most States in other regions.
- Lab policies and procedures with respect to the handling of drug evidence vary. Some labs analyze all evidence, while others analyze selected items. For example, a lab may analyze only the items that are likely to contain substances associated with higher legal penalties (e.g., cocaine versus marijuana).

- Lab policies and procedures vary with respect to record keeping. Therefore, what is reported to NFLIS also varies. For example, some labs' automated records include the weight of the sample selected for analysis (e.g., one of five bags of powder), while others record total weight.
- Chemical analysis practices differ among labs. For example, an unusual substance may be explicitly identified by one lab, while another lab may indicate "no controlled drug found." Although these differences in practice are unlikely to affect findings for common drugs such as cocaine or methamphetamine, they may affect the reported prevalence of unusual or emerging substances such as GHB, ketamine, or other drugs of interest.
- Currently, NFLIS includes only State and local labs. Drug analyses conducted by Federal forensic labs are not included.
- Evidence submitted for analysis reflects not only the "drugs on the street" but also local law enforcement practices that target specific types of drug trafficking.

In the coming months, special studies will be conducted that will allow us to better characterize our findings. Information from these studies will enhance our ability to link the reported analytical findings with the true scope of the Nation's illegal and illicit drug markets.

Behind the data

RTI, under contract to the DEA, began the planning, design, and implementation of NFLIS in September 1997. A survey of 308 State and local forensic labs conducted in mid-1998 identified 276 individual labs that routinely perform solid dosage drug analyses.* Results from the survey and information from other sources were used to establish a sampling frame to identify the State lab systems and local labs that make up the NFLIS sample.

Thirty-one State lab systems and 31 local labs were sampled for NFLIS. These State systems and local labs include 165 individual labs that analyzed more than 1 million items in 1997. Some labs were considered to be important for strategic reasons, such as geographic location or caseload size, and were included in the sample with certainty. Other labs were randomly selected to generate a sample that will be used to make national and regional estimates. Geographic region, type of lab (State lab system or local lab), and estimated annual drug caseload were used in establishing the sample and sample weights.

Enlistment of labs for NFLIS began in 1998, and efforts to secure participation agreements (memoranda of understanding) are ongoing. The DEA and RTI provide modest assistance to labs to facilitate their participation in NFLIS. This assistance

includes computer hardware and software as well as the design and implementation of basic lab information management systems (LIMS) for use in establishing automated drug analysis databases.

As of August 2001, 46 of the 62 sampled State lab systems and local labs (a total of 129 individual labs) have signed formal agreements to participate in NFLIS. Of the remaining sampled labs, some are in the process of upgrading their LIMS or require another specific data entry system to facilitate their reporting to NFLIS.

In addition to the sampled labs, other labs have volunteered to contribute data to NFLIS. To date, 13 non-sampled labs have agreed to participate. Because these labs are not part of the NFLIS sample, their data will not be used to generate the national and regional estimates. However, these labs represent an initial step toward the ultimate goal of including data for all State and local forensic labs that conduct solid dosage drug analyses. In some cases, these additional participants will provide NFLIS with the results of all drug analyses conducted in some States, adding to the ability of the system to report on drug analyses at the State and local levels. Data from these additional participants will be included in NFLIS analyses and reports, as appropriate.

The following table presents an overview of the anticipated and current coverage of NFLIS. As shown, 43 of the State lab sys-

tems and local labs (together totaling 120 individual labs) that have joined NFLIS have begun to regularly report their drug analysis data to the System. These reporting labs represent an annual caseload of more than 600,000 cases. Once a sufficient number of sampled labs is reporting regularly, statistically representative national estimates will be generated and reported.

The core NFLIS data elements include lab case number (or other identifier), submission number, lab item/exhibit number, date case received, location of submitting agency, form of item/exhibit (e.g., powder), total quantity of item/exhibit, date case was completed or reported, and substance(s) identified. Optional NFLIS data elements include name of submitting agency, submitting agency case number, how the evidence was acquired (e.g., seized/purchased), origin of drug (legal or illegal manufacturer), name of legal manufacturer, unique packaging and markings, drug purity, secondary active drugs (adulterants) or diluents, and non-controlled substance(s) identified. The data are reported to NFLIS, recoded, reformatted into a standard format, validated and edited as necessary, and stored in a database.

**1998 Survey of State and Local Forensic Laboratories, Research Triangle Institute, August 1999.*

Planned and current NFLIS coverage, by census region^a

State Lab Systems	West		Midwest		Northeast		South		Total	
	No.	Caseload ^b	No.	Caseload	No.	Caseload	No.	Caseload	No.	Caseload
Sampling Frame ^c	10	99,300	13	169,300	10	104,300	16	355,200	49	728,100
Sample ^d	6	85,500	6	136,472	6	83,536	13	298,641	31	604,149
Enlisted ^e										
Sampled	4	65,400	6	136,472	3	41,033	10	258,236	23 ^g	501,111
Non-Sampled	2	3,500	0	0	1	550	0	0	3	4,050
Reporting ^f										
Sampled	3	62,500	5	134,072	3	41,033	8	193,693	19 ^h	431,298
Non-Sampled	1	1,700	0	0	1	550	0	0	2	2,250
Local Labs										
Sampling Frame ^c	34	152,800	31	120,300	19	216,300	32	163,900	116	653,300
Sample ^d	9	93,745	8	51,672	6	172,031	9	90,353	31	407,801
Enlisted ^e										
Sampled	6	66,735	5	25,010	5	32,031	7	68,846	23	192,622
Non-Sampled	1	3,000	3	14,200	2	15,650	4	13,901	10	46,751
Reporting ^f										
Sampled	4	26,219	5	25,010	4	27,488	6	65,401	19	144,116
Non-Sampled	0	0	1	6,500	2	15,650	1	2,500	4	24,650

^a The overall NFLIS sample is being expanded to include all State Lab systems and approximately 55 local municipal labs.

^b Estimated 1997 caseloads derived from the 1998 Survey of State and Local Forensic Laboratories, Research Triangle Institute, August 1999.

^c Total number of identified State lab systems and local labs that perform solid dosage drug analyses.

^d A statistical sample of State lab systems and local labs that will allow for regional and national estimates of drug analyses results.

^e Sampled and non-sampled State lab systems and local labs that have signed memoranda of understanding agreeing to regularly contribute data to NFLIS, as of August 2001.

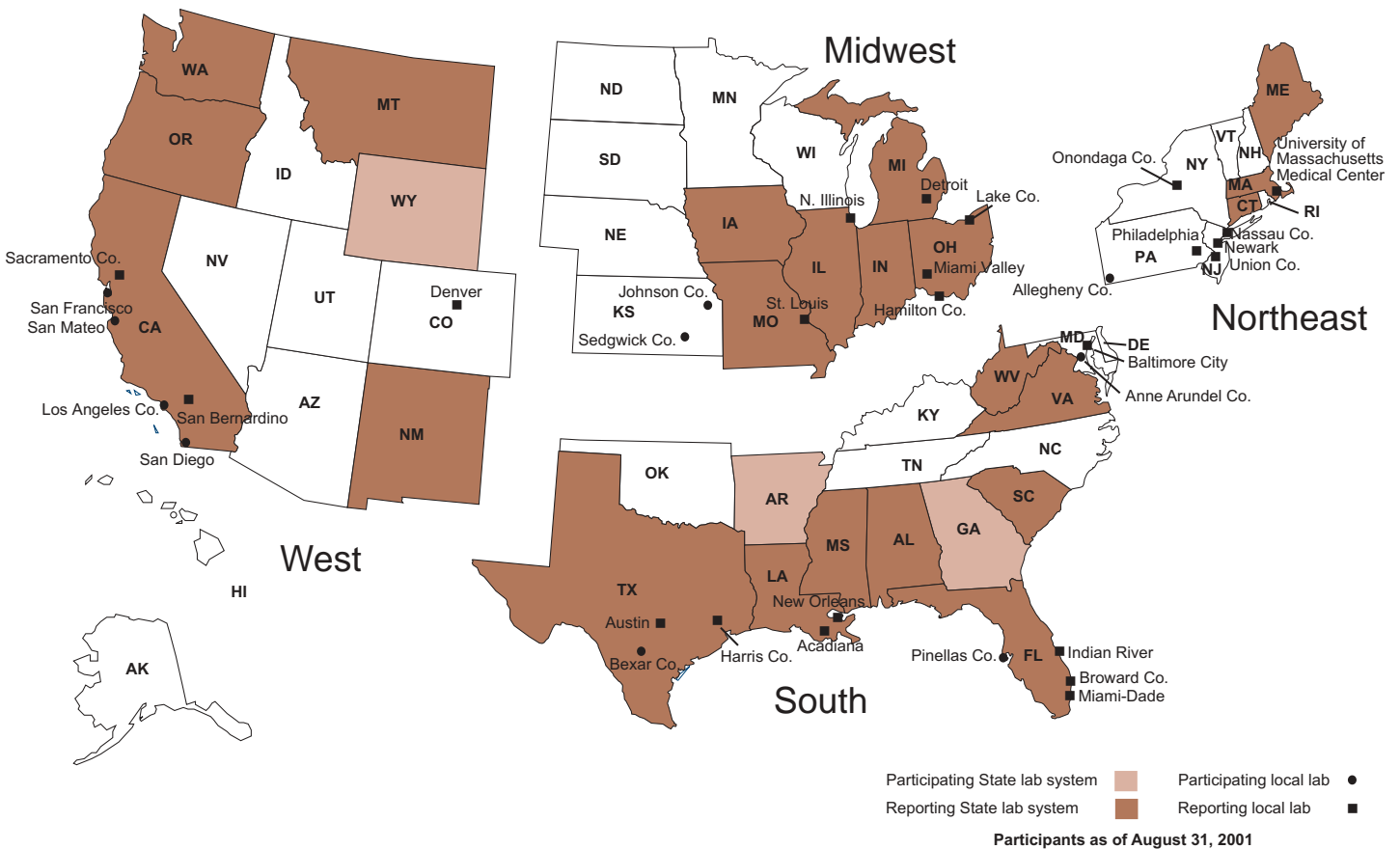
^f Sampled and non-sampled State lab systems and local labs that submitted data for at least part of the second quarter of 2001.

^g These enlisted State lab systems represent 106 individual labs.

^h These reporting State lab systems represent 95 individual labs.

Appendix

Participating labs, by census region



As of August 2001, 26 State lab systems (109 individual labs) and 33 local labs have joined the NFLIS partnership; that is, they have agreed to regularly report solid dosage drug analysis data to the System. This Quarterly Report summarizes data for the period of April 1 to June 30, 2001, analyzed by 22 State lab systems (97 individual labs) and 23 local labs and

submitted to RTI. Participating State lab systems and local labs are identified in the above map.

The State lab systems and local labs that have begun regular NFLIS reporting do not necessarily reflect the trends of their respective regions or the Nation. Although the data presented in this report represent all analyses submitted to NFLIS by the reporting labs

for the quarter as of August 2001, extrapolation from these data to national or regional estimates is not currently possible. Statistically representative national and regional estimates of drug analysis results are expected to be available by late 2001, when a sufficient number of labs are regularly reporting their data.

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Participating NFLIS State lab systems (sampled and non-sampled)

As of August 2001

State	State System Name
AL	Alabama Department of Forensic Sciences (9 sites)
AR	Arkansas State Crime Laboratory (Little Rock)
CA	California Department of Justice Bureau of Forensic Services (10 sites)
CT	Connecticut Department of Public Safety Controlled Substances/Toxicology Laboratory (Hartford)
FL	Florida Department of Law Enforcement (7 sites)
GA	Georgia State Bureau of Investigation Forensic Sciences Division (7 sites)
IA	Iowa Division of Criminal Investigation Laboratory (Des Moines)
IL	Illinois State Police Division of Forensic Services (8 sites)
IN	Indiana State Police Laboratory (4 sites)
LA	Louisiana State Police Crime Laboratory (Baton Rouge)
MA	Massachusetts Department of Public Health Drug Analysis Laboratory (2 sites)
MA	Massachusetts Department of State Police Crime Laboratory (Sudbury)
ME	Maine Department of Human Services Laboratory (Augusta)
MI	Michigan Department of State Police Forensic Science Division (7 sites)
MO	Missouri State Highway Patrol Crime Laboratory Division (6 sites)
MS	Mississippi Department of Public Safety Crime Laboratory (4 sites)
MT	Montana State Forensic Science Division Laboratory (1 site)
NM	New Mexico Department of Public Safety Crime Laboratory (2 sites)
OH	Ohio State Highway Patrol (Columbus)
OR	Oregon State Police Forensic Services Division (8 sites)
SC	South Carolina Law Enforcement Division Crime Laboratory (Columbia)
TX	Texas Department of Public Safety Crime Laboratory Service (13 sites)
VA	Virginia Division of Forensic Sciences (4 sites)
WA	Washington State Patrol Forensic Laboratory Services Bureau (6 sites)
WV	West Virginia State Police Forensic Laboratory (South Charleston)
WY	Wyoming State Crime Laboratory (Cheyenne)

Participating NFLIS local labs (sampled and non-sampled)

As of August 2001

State	Lab Name
CA	Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (Downey)
CA	Sacramento County Laboratory of Forensic Services (Sacramento)
CA	San Bernardino Sheriff's Office (San Bernardino)
CA	San Diego Police Department Crime Laboratory (San Diego)
CA	San Francisco Police Department Crime Laboratory (San Francisco)
CA	San Mateo County Sheriff's Forensic Laboratory (San Mateo)
CO	Denver Police Department Crime Laboratory Bureau (Denver)
FL	Broward County Sheriff's Crime Laboratory (Ft. Lauderdale)
FL	Regional Crime Laboratory at Indian River Community College (Ft. Pierce)
FL	Miami-Dade Police Department Crime Laboratory Bureau (Miami)
FL	Pinellas County Forensic Laboratory (Largo)
IL	Northern Illinois Police Crime Lab (Chicago)
KS	Johnson County Crime Laboratory (Mission)
KS	Sedgwick County Regional Forensic Science Center (Wichita)
LA	Acadiana Criminalistics Laboratory (New Iberia)
LA	New Orleans Department of Police Scientific Criminal Investigations Division (New Orleans)
MA	University of Massachusetts Medical Center Drugs of Abuse Laboratory (Worcester)
MD	Anne Arundel County Police Crime Laboratory (Millersville)
MD	Baltimore City Police Crime Laboratory (Baltimore)
MI	Detroit Police Department Crime Laboratory (Detroit)
MO	St. Louis Police Department Crime Laboratory (St. Louis)
NJ	Newark Department of Police Forensic Laboratory (Newark)
NJ	Union County Prosecutor's Office Laboratory (Westfield)
NY	Nassau County Police Department Scientific Investigation Bureau (Mineola)
NY	Onondaga County Center for Forensic Sciences (Syracuse)
OH	Hamilton County Coroner's Laboratory (Cincinnati)
OH	Lake County Regional Forensic Laboratory (Painesville)
OH	Miami Valley Regional Crime Laboratory (Dayton)
PA	Allegheny County Division of Laboratories (Pittsburgh)
PA	Philadelphia Police Department Crime Laboratory (Philadelphia)
TX	Austin Police Department Crime Laboratory (Austin)
TX	Bexar County Forensic Science Center Criminal Investigation Laboratory (San Antonio)
TX	Harris County Medical Examiner Office (Houston)

Contact us

For more information on NFLIS or to become a participating lab, please use the following contact information.

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