

DRUG



NFLIS-DRUG 2020 MIDYEAR REPORT

NFLIS

NATIONAL FORENSIC LABORATORY INFORMATION SYSTEM



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION
DIVERSION CONTROL DIVISION

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Notice of Decrease in Drug Reports

The total number of drugs reported to NFLIS for the NFLIS-Drug 2020 Midyear Report is substantially lower than the number reported in the previous year. As a result, readers will notice decreases in nearly all trends. The decrease in reports is likely due, in part, to the impacts of coronavirus disease (COVID-19) on drug availability within disrupted illicit markets and changes in law enforcement activities and laboratory caseloads, staffing, and operations. Specifically, several laboratories and laboratory systems alerted the NFLIS staff that operations were being suspended during March and April 2020 and that reduced numbers of laboratory staff would be working rotating or limited schedules. These impacts continued throughout the year. For example, one State laboratory system noted that it did not have any drug cases to work because it believed that law enforcement had reduced interactions with the public and did not expect any new data until May 2020.

Because of the decrease in reporting, readers are cautioned at this time to not compare the data from January through June 2020 with data from previous years. DEA will continue to explore the impacts of COVID-19 on reporting and would like to thank the participating and reporting NFLIS-Drug laboratories for their continued support and dedication to NFLIS, especially during the difficult times of the pandemic.

SPECIAL NFLIS ANNOUNCEMENT

The partnership between NFLIS and the Real-Time Communication Synth-Opioids Network (Synth-Opioids) has resulted in a permanent NFLIS Synth-Opioids communication platform at <https://synthopioids.nflis.deadiversion.usdoj.gov>.

DEA is pleased to continue to work with our partners in the forensic communities to address the challenges associated with the rapid evolution of the illicit drug market. Those interested can visit the NFLIS Synth-Opioids website (linked above) and request an account. You will be asked to share your forensic discipline, affiliation, and curriculum vitae (CV) or résumé.

The new communication platform provides

- rapid dissemination of information;
- DEA emerging psychoactive drug alerts (for public and law enforcement use);
- reports on emerging drug trends and unknown substances;
- searchable and permanent storage of information, organized by category;
- sharing of data and methodologies to address analytical challenges and facilitate prompt detection and identification of emerging psychoactive substances;
- sharing of information on novel forms of drug submissions; and
- opportunities for scientific forensic surveys to gather information quickly.

Common Drug Names Used in This Publication

| NFLIS Substance Name | Chemical Name |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 4F-MDMB-BUTICA | methyl 2-(1-(4-fluorobutyl)-1H-indole-3-carboxamido)-3,3-dimethylbutanoate |
| 4F-MDMB-BUTINACA | methyl 2-(1-(4-fluorobutyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamido)-3,3-dimethylbutanoate |
| 5F-ADB | methyl 2-(1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamido)-3,3-dimethylbutanoate |
| 5F-EDMB-PINACA | ethyl 2-(1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamido)-3,3-dimethylbutanoate |
| 5F-EMB-PICA | ethyl 2-(1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indole-3-carboxamido)-3-methylbutanoate |
| 5F-MDMB-PICA | methyl 2-(1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indole-3-carboxamido)-3,3-dimethylbutanoate |
| ADB-FUBINACA | N-(1-amino-3,3-dimethyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-(4-fluorobenzyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide |
| alpha-PHP | alpha-pyrrolidinohexanophenone |
| alpha-PiHP | alpha-pyrrolidinoisohexanophenone |
| ANPP | 4-anilino-N-phenethyl-4-piperidine |
| BMDP | 3,4-methylenedioxy-N-benzylcathinone |
| EMB-FUBINACA | ethyl 2-(1-(4-fluorobenzyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamido)-3-methylbutanoate |
| FUB-144 | (1-(4-fluorobenzyl)-1H-indol-3-yl)(2,2,3,3-tetramethylcyclopropyl)methanone |
| FUB-AMB | methyl 2-(1-(4-fluorobenzyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamido)-3-methylbutanoate |
| MDA | 3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine |
| MDMA | 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine |
| MDMB-4en-PINACA | methyl 3,3-dimethyl-2-(1-(pent-4-en-1-yl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamido)butanoate |

Highlights

- From January 1, 2020, through June 30, 2020, an estimated 355,104 distinct drug cases were submitted to State and local laboratories in the United States and analyzed by September 30, 2020. From these cases, an estimated 612,426 drug reports were identified. The total number of drugs reported to the National Forensic Laboratory Information System (NFLIS) for the NFLIS-Drug 2020 Midyear Report is substantially lower than the number reported in the previous year. Please see the Notice of Decrease in Drug Reports on [page ii](#).
- Methamphetamine was the most frequently identified drug (177,794 reports), followed by cannabis/THC (98,243 reports), cocaine (79,467 reports), fentanyl (49,284 reports), and heroin (46,476 reports). These five most frequently identified drugs accounted for approximately 74% of all drug reports.
- In the first half of 2020, methamphetamine accounted for 92% of identified phenethylamine reports, fentanyl accounted for 56% of identified narcotic analgesic reports, and alprazolam accounted for 42% of identified tranquilizer and depressant reports.
- Among identified synthetic cannabinoids, 5F-MDMB-PICA accounted for 30% of reports, while fluoro-MDMB-PICA, MDMB-4en-PINACA, and 4F-MDMB-BUTINACA accounted for another 36% of reports.
- Methamphetamine was the most frequently identified drug in the West (42%), Midwest (29%), and South (32%), while cocaine was the most frequently identified drug in the Northeast (22%).



Introduction

The National Forensic Laboratory Information System (NFLIS) is a program of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Diversion Control Division. NFLIS-Drug systematically collects drug identification results and associated information from drug cases submitted to and analyzed by Federal, State, and local forensic laboratories. These laboratories analyze controlled and noncontrolled substances secured in law enforcement operations across the country, making NFLIS-Drug an important resource in monitoring illicit drug use and trafficking, including the diversion of legally manufactured pharmaceuticals into illegal markets. NFLIS-Drug includes information on the specific substance and the characteristics of drug evidence, such as purity, quantity, and drug combinations. These data are used to support drug scheduling efforts and to inform drug policy and drug enforcement initiatives nationally and in local communities around the country.

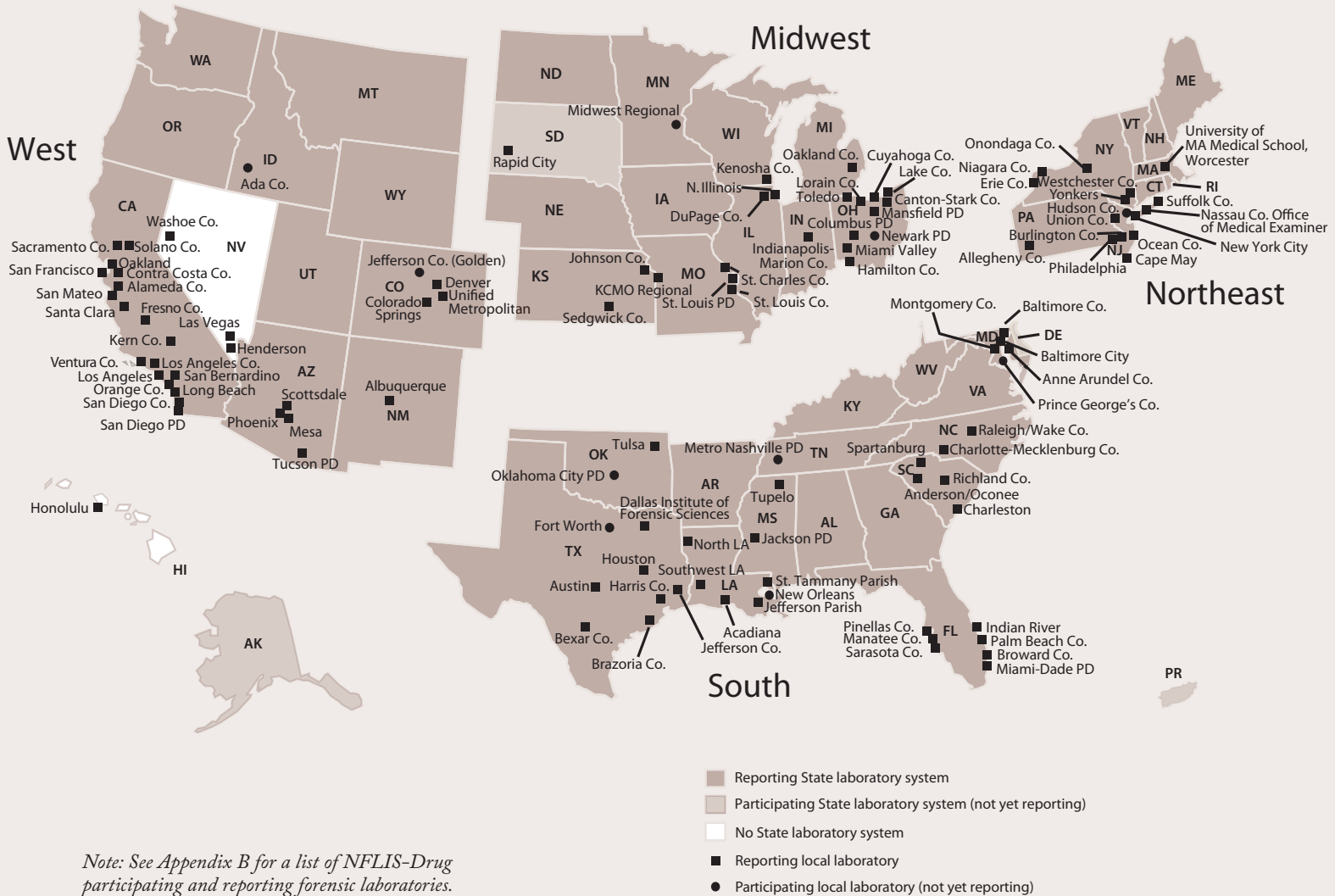
NFLIS-Drug is a comprehensive information system that includes data from forensic laboratories that handle the Nation's drug analysis cases. The NFLIS-Drug participation rate, defined as the percentage of the national drug caseload represented by laboratories that have joined NFLIS, is currently more than 98%. NFLIS-Drug includes 50 State systems and 110 local or municipal laboratories/laboratory systems, representing a total of 286 individual laboratories. The NFLIS-Drug database also includes Federal data from DEA and U.S. Customs and Border Protection laboratories.

This publication presents the results of drug cases *submitted* to State and local laboratories from January 1, 2020, through June 30, 2020, that were *analyzed* by September 30, 2020. Data from Federal laboratories are also included in this publication. The data presented in this publication include *all* drugs mentioned in the laboratories' reported drug items.

Section 1 of this publication provides national and regional estimates for the 25 most frequently identified drugs, as well as national and regional trends for January through June of each year from 2006 through 2020. Section 2 presents estimates of specific drugs by drug category. Caution should be used when interpreting the estimates and trends for January through June 2020 because of the substantial decrease in reporting likely due to the impacts of COVID-19 (see the Notice of Decrease in Drug Reports on [page ii](#)). All estimates are based on the NEAR approach (National Estimates Based on All Reports). A detailed description of the methods used in preparing these estimates is provided in the current NFLIS Statistical Methodology publication at <https://www.nflis.dea/diversion.usdoj.gov/DesktopModules/ReportDownloads/Reports/NFLIS-2017-StatMethodology.pdf>.

Appendix A presents national and regional trends for 2001 through the first half of 2020 for both semiannual reference periods (i.e., January through June and July through December) each year. Appendix B includes a list of NFLIS-Drug participating and reporting laboratories. The benefits and limitations of NFLIS-Drug are presented in Appendix C.

Participating Laboratories, by U.S. Census Region



Section 1: National and Regional Estimates

This section presents national and regional estimates of drugs *submitted* to State and local laboratories from January 1, 2020, through June 30, 2020, that were *analyzed* by September 30, 2020 (see [Table 1.1](#)). National and regional drug estimates include *all* drug reports mentioned in laboratories' reported drug items. National drug case estimates are also presented (see [Table 1.2](#)). In addition, trends are presented for selected drugs for January through June of each year from 2006 through 2020.

The NEAR approach (National Estimates Based on All Reports) was used to produce estimates for the Nation and for the U.S. census regions. The NEAR approach uses all NFLIS-Drug reporting laboratories. A detailed description of the methods used in preparing these estimates is provided in the current [NFLIS Statistical Methodology publication](#).

Table 1.1

NATIONAL AND REGIONAL ESTIMATES FOR THE 25 MOST FREQUENTLY IDENTIFIED DRUGS¹
Estimated number and percentage of total drug reports submitted to laboratories from January 1, 2020, through June 30, 2020, and analyzed by September 30, 2020²

| Drug | National | | West | | Midwest | | Northeast | | South | |
|---------------------------------------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Methamphetamine | 177,794 | 29.03% | 44,256 | 42.34% | 41,665 | 28.55% | 6,129 | 6.73% | 85,744 | 31.66% |
| Cannabis/THC | 98,243 | 16.04% | 13,904 | 13.30% | 21,273 | 14.58% | 18,559 | 20.37% | 44,507 | 16.43% |
| Cocaine | 79,467 | 12.98% | 6,287 | 6.01% | 17,154 | 11.75% | 20,276 | 22.26% | 35,750 | 13.20% |
| Fentanyl | 49,284 | 8.05% | 5,560 | 5.32% | 15,011 | 10.29% | 14,140 | 15.52% | 14,573 | 5.38% |
| Heroin | 46,476 | 7.59% | 13,230 | 12.66% | 9,863 | 6.76% | 9,556 | 10.49% | 13,828 | 5.11% |
| Alprazolam | 9,792 | 1.60% | 1,452 | 1.39% | 1,916 | 1.31% | 1,044 | 1.15% | 5,380 | 1.99% |
| Buprenorphine | 8,638 | 1.41% | 862 | 0.82% | 1,954 | 1.34% | 1,492 | 1.64% | 4,330 | 1.60% |
| Oxycodone | 8,331 | 1.36% | 933 | 0.89% | 1,888 | 1.29% | 1,412 | 1.55% | 4,096 | 1.51% |
| Eutylone | 5,118 | 0.84% | 14 | 0.01% | 792 | 0.54% | 323 | 0.35% | 3,989 | 1.47% |
| Amphetamine | 4,571 | 0.75% | 426 | 0.41% | 1,202 | 0.82% | 583 | 0.64% | 2,360 | 0.87% |
| Hydrocodone | 4,529 | 0.74% | 587 | 0.56% | 1,059 | 0.73% | 148 | 0.16% | 2,736 | 1.01% |
| ANPP | 4,458 | 0.73% | 447 | 0.43% | 1,145 | 0.78% | 1,726 | 1.89% | 1,140 | 0.42% |
| Tramadol | 3,886 | 0.63% | 233 | 0.22% | 1,280 | 0.88% | 873 | 0.96% | 1,501 | 0.55% |
| Clonazepam | 3,089 | 0.50% | 240 | 0.23% | 694 | 0.48% | 433 | 0.48% | 1,721 | 0.64% |
| MDMA | 2,672 | 0.44% | 830 | 0.79% | 824 | 0.56% | 201 | 0.22% | 817 | 0.30% |
| Acetyl fentanyl | 2,337 | 0.38% | 26 | 0.03% | 1,090 | 0.75% | 621 | 0.68% | 600 | 0.22% |
| Flualprazolam | 2,327 | 0.38% | 229 | 0.22% | 886 | 0.61% | 177 | 0.19% | 1,034 | 0.38% |
| Psilocin/psilocibin | 2,237 | 0.37% | 756 | 0.72% | 601 | 0.41% | 209 | 0.23% | 671 | 0.25% |
| 5F-MDMB-PICA | 2,177 | 0.36% | 74 | 0.07% | 429 | 0.29% | 475 | 0.52% | 1,200 | 0.44% |
| Naloxone | 2,131 | 0.35% | 132 | 0.13% | 289 | 0.20% | 331 | 0.36% | 1,379 | 0.51% |
| Cannabidiol (CBD) | 1,944 | 0.32% | 262 | 0.25% | 522 | 0.36% | 129 | 0.14% | 1,030 | 0.38% |
| Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) | 1,941 | 0.32% | 371 | 0.35% | 717 | 0.49% | 195 | 0.21% | 658 | 0.24% |
| Phencyclidine (PCP) | 1,705 | 0.28% | 154 | 0.15% | 327 | 0.22% | 343 | 0.38% | 881 | 0.33% |
| Etizolam | 1,502 | 0.25% | 197 | 0.19% | 253 | 0.17% | 89 | 0.10% | 963 | 0.36% |
| Gabapentin | 1,369 | 0.22% | 78 | 0.07% | 270 | 0.18% | 248 | 0.27% | 772 | 0.29% |
| <i>Top 25 Total</i> | 526,018 | 85.89% | 91,541 | 87.57% | 123,104 | 84.35% | 79,714 | 87.49% | 231,659 | 85.53% |
| <i>All Other Drug Reports</i> | 86,408 | 14.11% | 12,995 | 12.43% | 22,833 | 15.65% | 11,393 | 12.51% | 39,187 | 14.47% |
| <i>Total Drug Reports³</i> | 612,426 | 100.00% | 104,536 | 100.00% | 145,937 | 100.00% | 91,107 | 100.00% | 270,846 | 100.00% |

¹ Sample n's and 95% confidence intervals for all estimates are available on request.

² For most drugs, the January through June 2020 estimate shows a substantial decrease likely due to the impacts of COVID-19 and should not be compared with previous years' estimates.

³ Numbers and percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Table 1.2

NATIONAL CASE ESTIMATES

Top 25 estimated number of drug-specific cases and their percentage of distinct cases, January 1, 2020, through June 30, 2020¹

| Drug | Number | Percent |
|------------------------------------|---------|----------------------|
| Methamphetamine | 139,148 | 39.19% |
| Cannabis/THC | 73,951 | 20.83% |
| Cocaine | 63,667 | 17.93% |
| Fentanyl | 39,678 | 11.17% |
| Heroin | 37,842 | 10.66% |
| Alprazolam | 8,639 | 2.43% |
| Buprenorphine | 7,659 | 2.16% |
| Oxycodone | 6,928 | 1.95% |
| ANPP | 4,167 | 1.17% |
| Hydrocodone | 4,068 | 1.15% |
| Amphetamine | 4,009 | 1.13% |
| Eutylone | 3,547 | 1.00% |
| Tramadol | 3,401 | 0.96% |
| Clonazepam | 2,882 | 0.81% |
| MDMA | 2,136 | 0.60% |
| Naloxone | 2,031 | 0.57% |
| Flualprazolam | 2,025 | 0.57% |
| Psilocin/psilocibin | 1,993 | 0.56% |
| Acetyl fentanyl | 1,935 | 0.54% |
| 5F-MDMB-PICA | 1,874 | 0.53% |
| Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) | 1,773 | 0.50% |
| Phencyclidine (PCP) | 1,572 | 0.44% |
| Cannabidiol (CBD) | 1,496 | 0.42% |
| Etizolam | 1,309 | 0.37% |
| Gabapentin | 1,192 | 0.34% |
| <i>Top 25 Total</i> | 418,923 | 117.97% |
| <i>All Other Drugs</i> | 68,306 | 19.24% |
| <i>Total All Drugs²</i> | 487,228 | 137.21% ³ |

¹ For most drugs, the January through June 2020 estimate shows a substantial decrease likely due to the impacts of COVID-19 and should not be compared with previous years' estimates.

² Numbers and percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

³ Multiple drugs can be reported within a single case, so the cumulative percentage exceeds 100%. The estimated national total of distinct case percentages is based on 355,104 distinct cases submitted to State and local laboratories from January 1, 2020, through June 30, 2020, and analyzed by September 30, 2020.

Drugs Reported by Federal Laboratories

The majority of drug reports presented in this section are from the eight U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) laboratories. The data reflect results of substance evidence from drug seizures, undercover drug buys, and other evidence analyzed at DEA laboratories located across the country. DEA data include results for drug cases submitted by DEA agents, other Federal law enforcement agencies, and select local police agencies. Although DEA data capture both domestic and international drug cases, the results presented in this section describe only those drugs obtained within the United States. In addition to drug reports from DEA, reports from seven U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) laboratories are also included.

MOST FREQUENTLY REPORTED DRUGS BY FEDERAL LABORATORIES¹

Number and percentage of drug reports submitted to laboratories from January 1, 2020, through June 30, 2020, and analyzed by September 30, 2020

| Drug | Number | Percent |
|---------------------------------------|--------|---------|
| Methamphetamine | 6,184 | 26.45% |
| Cocaine | 2,585 | 11.06% |
| Fentanyl | 2,214 | 9.47% |
| Heroin | 1,979 | 8.47% |
| Cannabis/THC | 682 | 2.92% |
| Tramadol | 299 | 1.28% |
| Oxycodone | 191 | 0.82% |
| Xylazine | 183 | 0.78% |
| ANPP | 172 | 0.74% |
| MDMA | 170 | 0.73% |
| <i>All Other Drug Reports</i> | 8,717 | 37.29% |
| <i>Total Drug Reports²</i> | 23,376 | 100.00% |

¹ Federal drug reports in this table include 20,452 reports from DEA laboratories and 2,924 reports from CBP laboratories.

² Numbers and percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

DRUG TRENDS

The remainder of this section presents national and regional trends of selected drugs submitted to State and local laboratories from January 1 through June 30 and analyzed by September 30 of each year for the most recent 15 years (from 2006 through 2020). [Figures 1.1](#) through [1.16](#) present national and regional trends for the following prescription drugs: fentanyl, alprazolam, buprenorphine, oxycodone, amphetamine, and hydrocodone. Trends for methamphetamine, cannabis/THC, cocaine, heroin, eutylone, and MDMA are also presented. National and regional trends for 2001 through

the first half of 2020 for both semiannual reference periods (i.e., January through June and July through December) each year are presented in Appendix A. The total number of drugs reported to NFLIS for the NFLIS-Drug 2020 Midyear Report is substantially lower than the total number reported in the previous year. The decrease in reporting is likely due to the impacts of COVID-19 on drug availability and law enforcement and laboratory operations. As a result, comparisons of data from January through June 2020 with data from previous years are not presented.

National drug trends

Figure 1.1 National trend estimates for fentanyl, alprazolam, and buprenorphine, January–June 2006 to January–June 2020

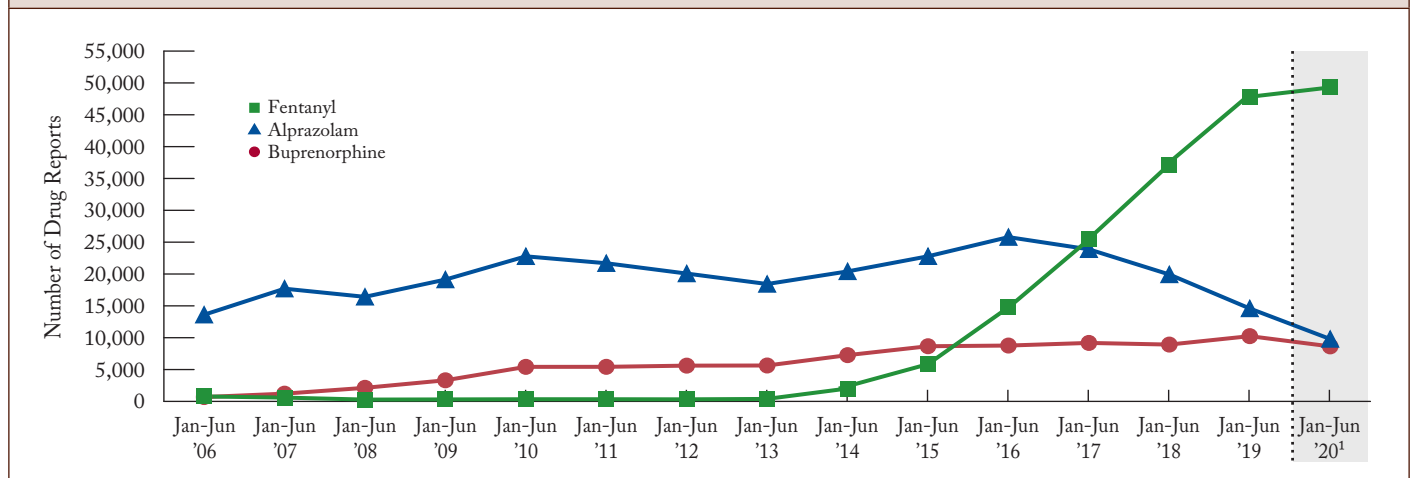
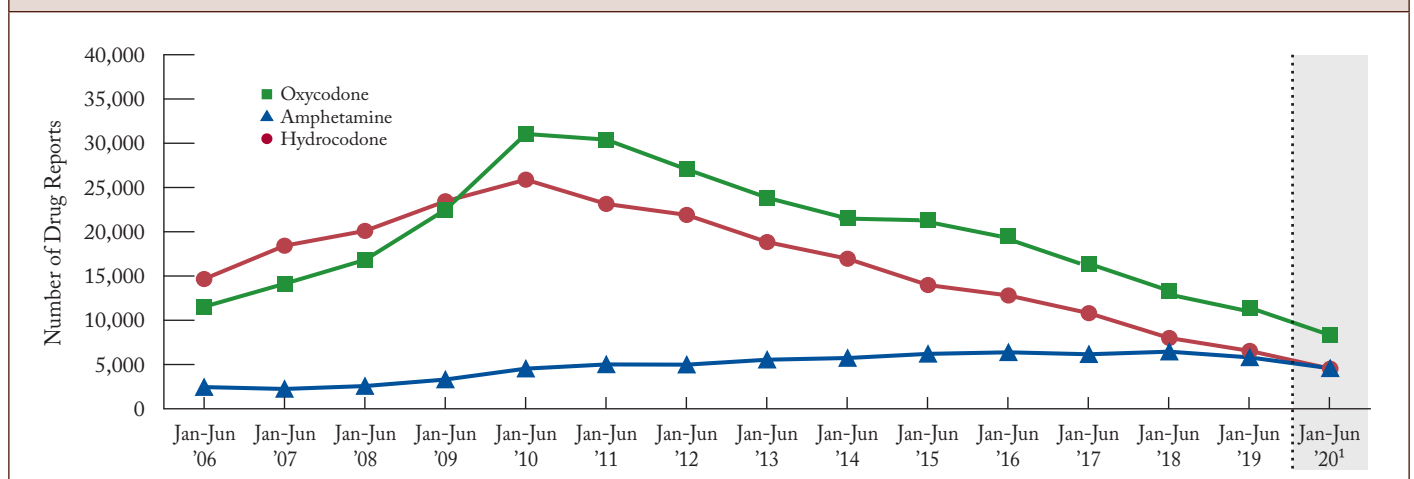


Figure 1.2 National trend estimates for oxycodone, amphetamine, and hydrocodone, January–June 2006 to January–June 2020



Note: Estimates are shown for the first half of each year from January to June 2006 through January to June 2020.

¹For most drugs, the January through June 2020 estimate shows a substantial decrease likely due to the impacts of COVID-19. The shaded estimates should not be compared with previous years' estimates.

Figure 1.3 National trend estimates for methamphetamine, cannabis/THC, and cocaine, January–June 2006 to January–June 2020

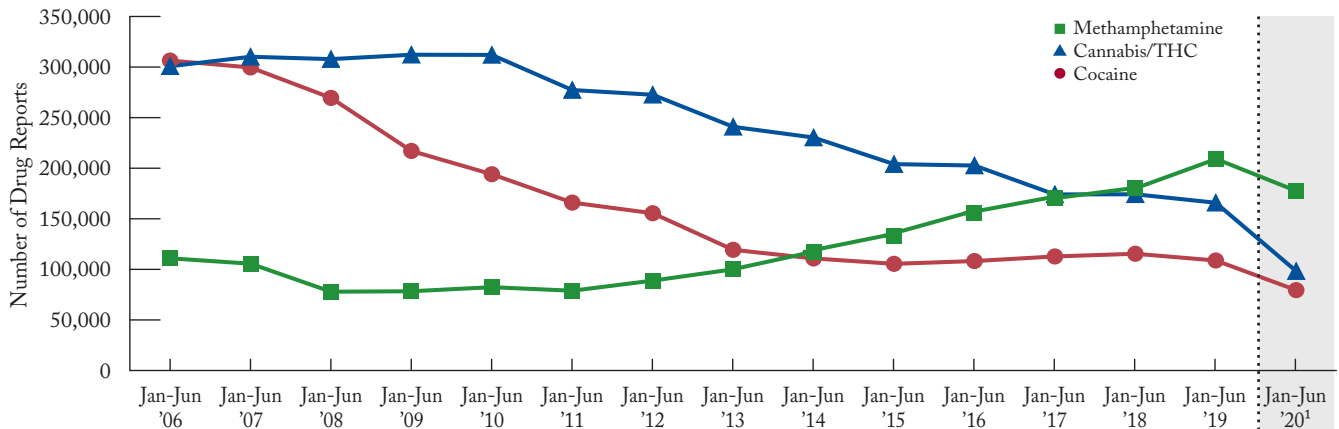
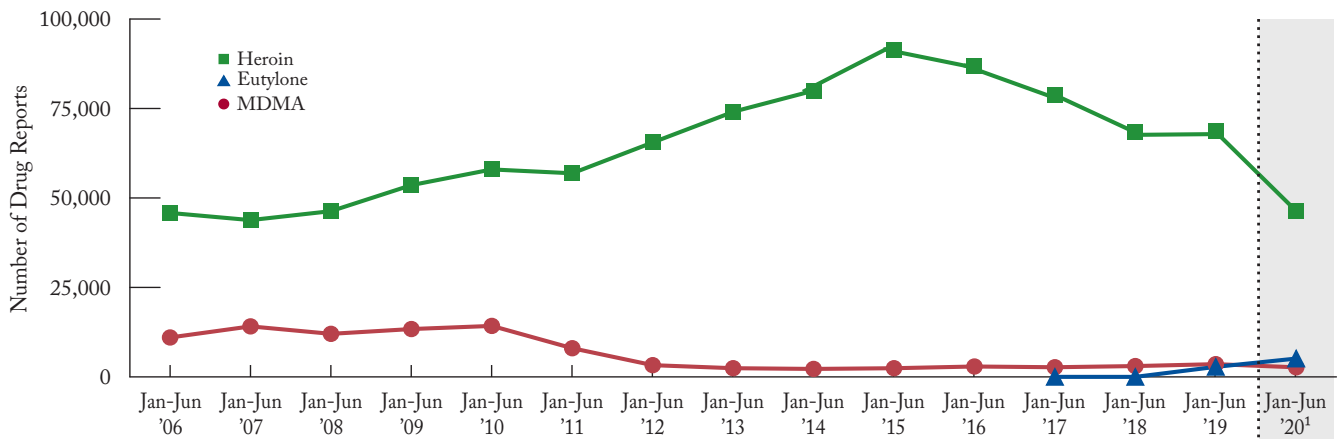


Figure 1.4 National trend estimates for heroin, eutylone, and MDMA, January–June 2006 to January–June 2020²



Note: Estimates are shown for the first half of each year from January to June 2006 through January to June 2020.

¹For most drugs, the January through June 2020 estimate shows a substantial decrease likely due to the impacts of COVID-19. The shaded estimates should not be compared with previous years' estimates.

²Estimates are not available for eutylone for 2006 through 2016 because eutylone was first reported to NFLIS in the first half of 2017.



Brick of fentanyl

Regional drug trends

Figure 1.5 Regional trends in fentanyl reported per 100,000 persons aged 15 or older, January–June 2006 to January–June 2020

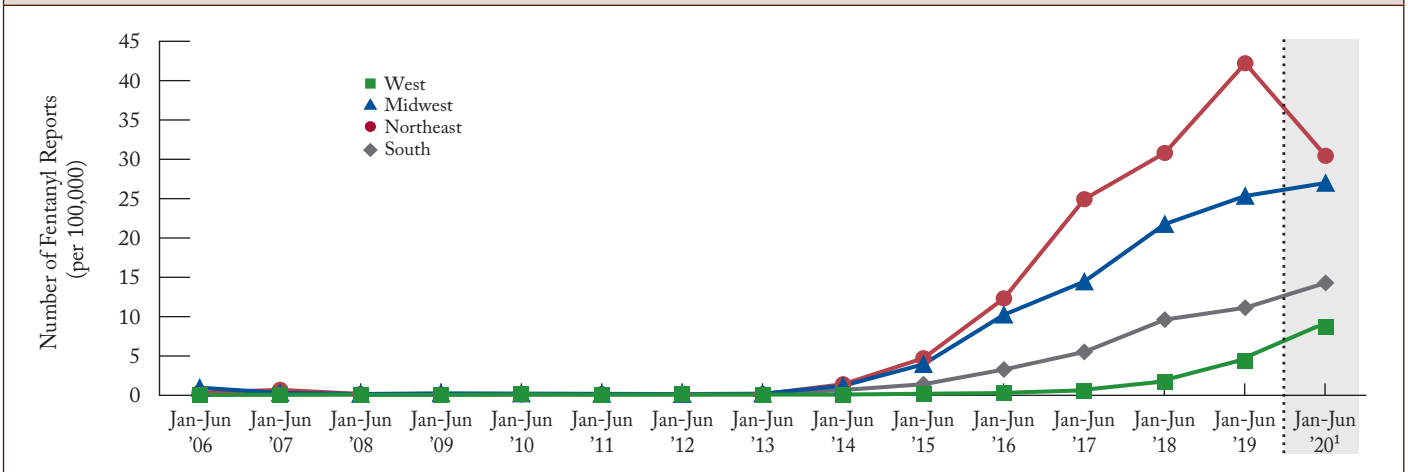


Figure 1.6 Regional trends in alprazolam reported per 100,000 persons aged 15 or older, January–June 2006 to January–June 2020

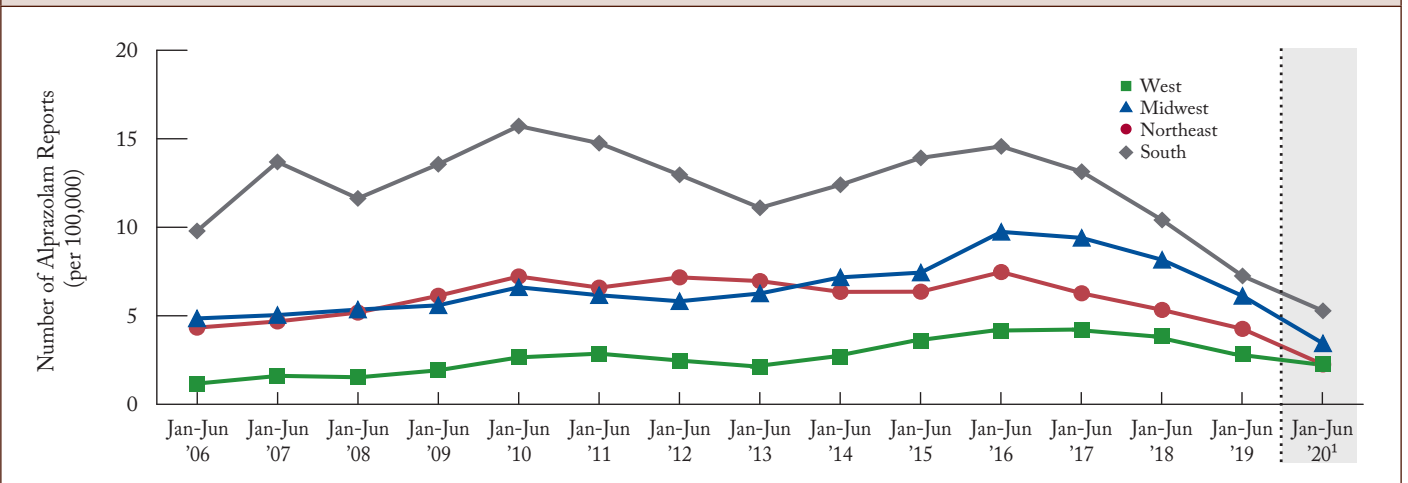
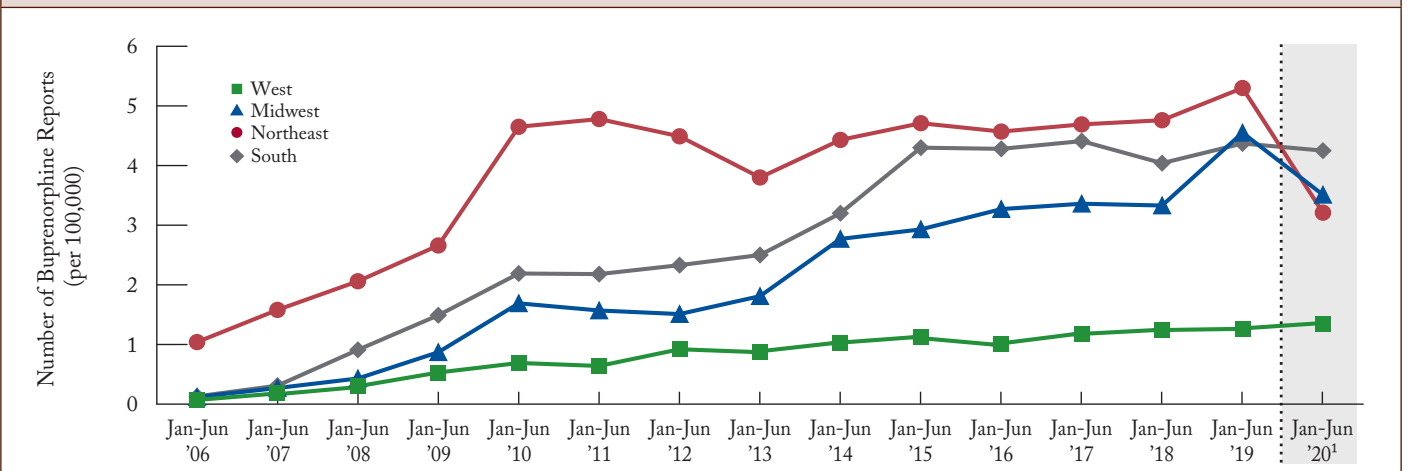


Figure 1.7 Regional trends in buprenorphine reported per 100,000 persons aged 15 or older, January–June 2006 to January–June 2020



Note: Estimates are shown for the first half of each year from January to June 2006 through January to June 2020. U.S. Census 2020 population data by age were not available for this publication. Population data for 2020 were imputed.

¹For most drugs, the January through June 2020 estimate shows a substantial decrease likely due to the impacts of COVID-19. The shaded estimates should not be compared with previous years' estimates.

Figure 1.8 Regional trends in oxycodone reported per 100,000 persons aged 15 or older, January–June 2006 to January–June 2020

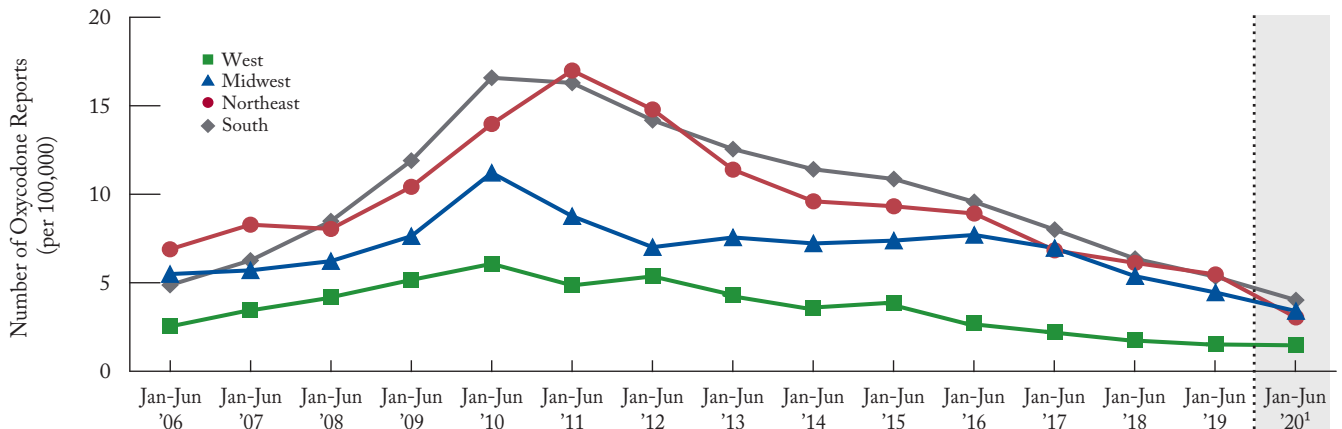


Figure 1.9 Regional trends in amphetamine reported per 100,000 persons aged 15 or older, January–June 2006 to January–June 2020

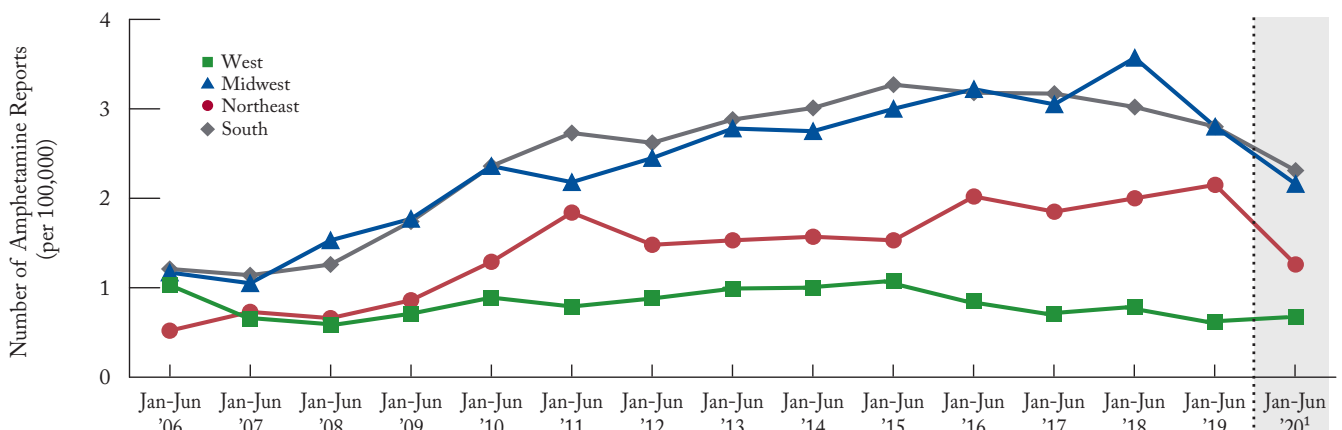
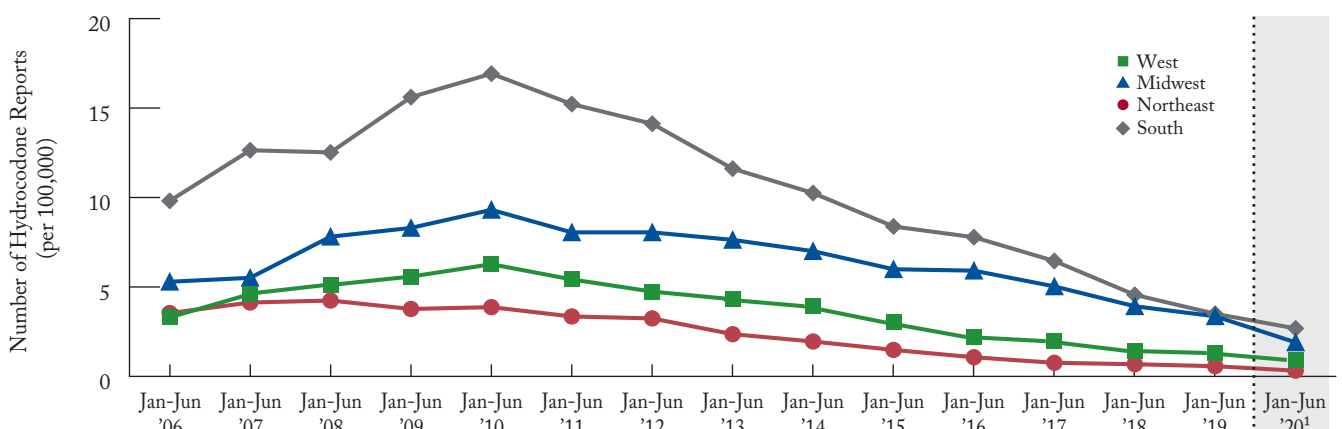


Figure 1.10 Regional trends in hydrocodone reported per 100,000 persons aged 15 or older, January–June 2006 to January–June 2020



Note: Estimates are shown for the first half of each year from January to June 2006 through January to June 2020. U.S. Census 2020 population data by age were not available for this publication. Population data for 2020 were imputed.

¹For most drugs, the January through June 2020 estimate shows a substantial decrease likely due to the impacts of COVID-19. The shaded estimates should not be compared with previous years' estimates.

Figure 1.11 Regional trends in methamphetamine reported per 100,000 persons aged 15 or older, January–June 2006 to January–June 2020

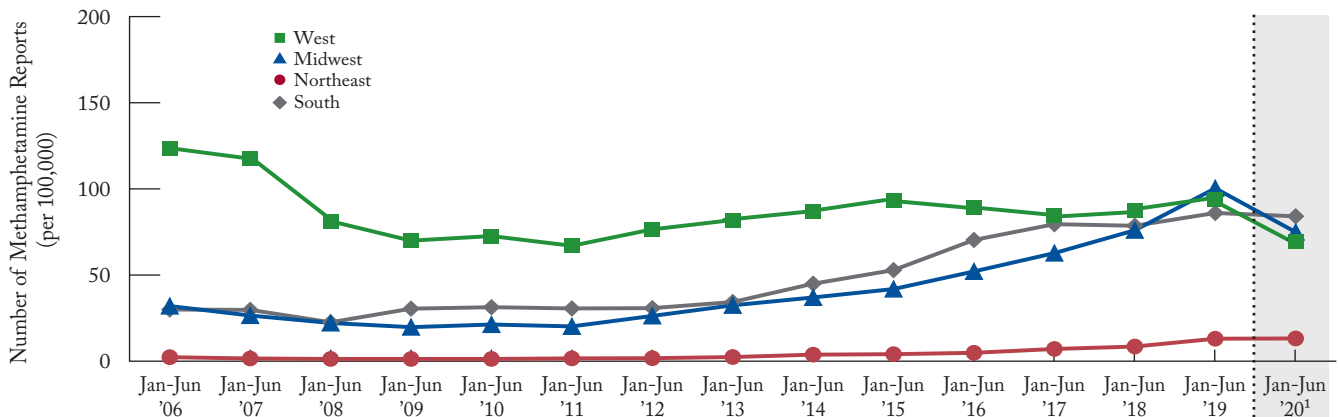


Figure 1.12 Regional trends in cannabis/THC reported per 100,000 persons aged 15 or older, January–June 2006 to January–June 2020

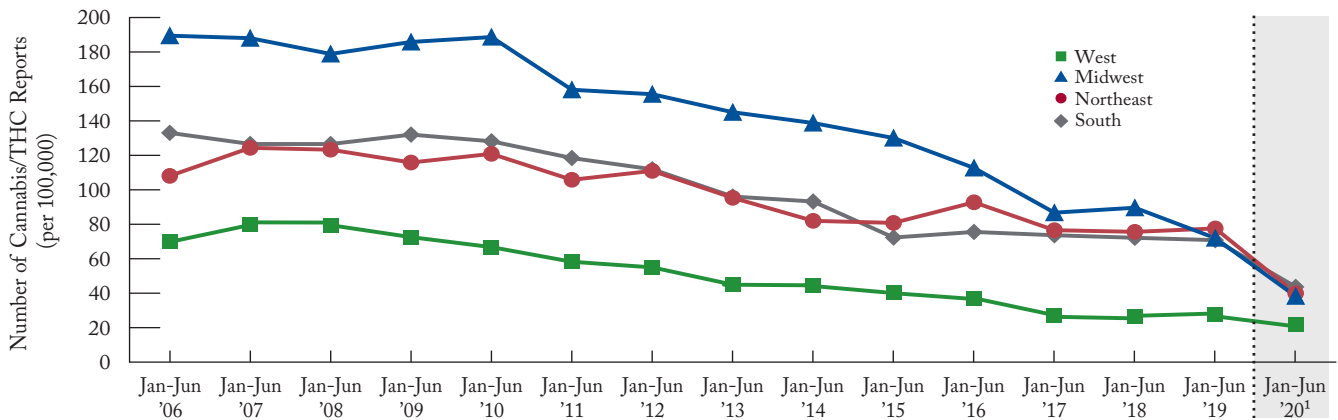
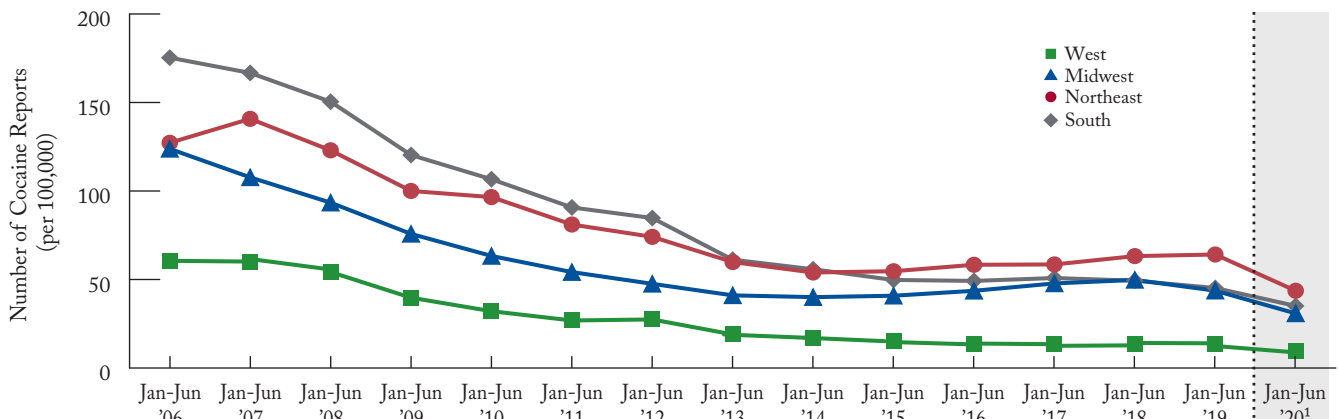


Figure 1.13 Regional trends in cocaine reported per 100,000 persons aged 15 or older, January–June 2006 to January–June 2020



Note: Estimates are shown for the first half of each year from January to June 2006 through January to June 2020. U.S. Census 2020 population data by age were not available for this publication. Population data for 2020 were imputed.

¹For most drugs, the January through June 2020 estimate shows a substantial decrease likely due to the impacts of COVID-19. The shaded estimates should not be compared with previous years' estimates.

Figure 1.14 Regional trends in heroin reported per 100,000 persons aged 15 or older, January–June 2006 to January–June 2020

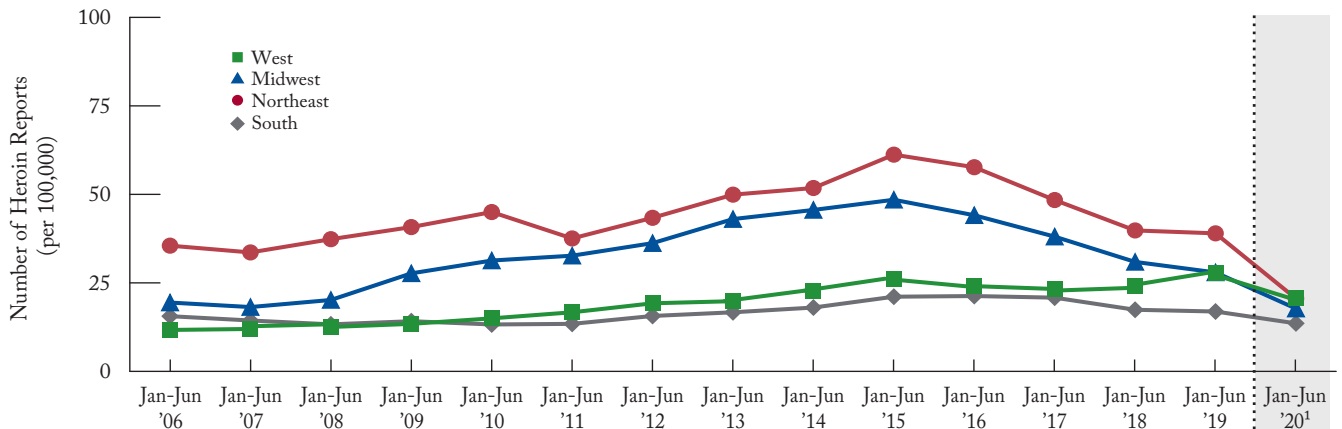


Figure 1.15 Regional trends in eutylone reported per 100,000 persons aged 15 or older, January–June 2006 to January–June 2020²

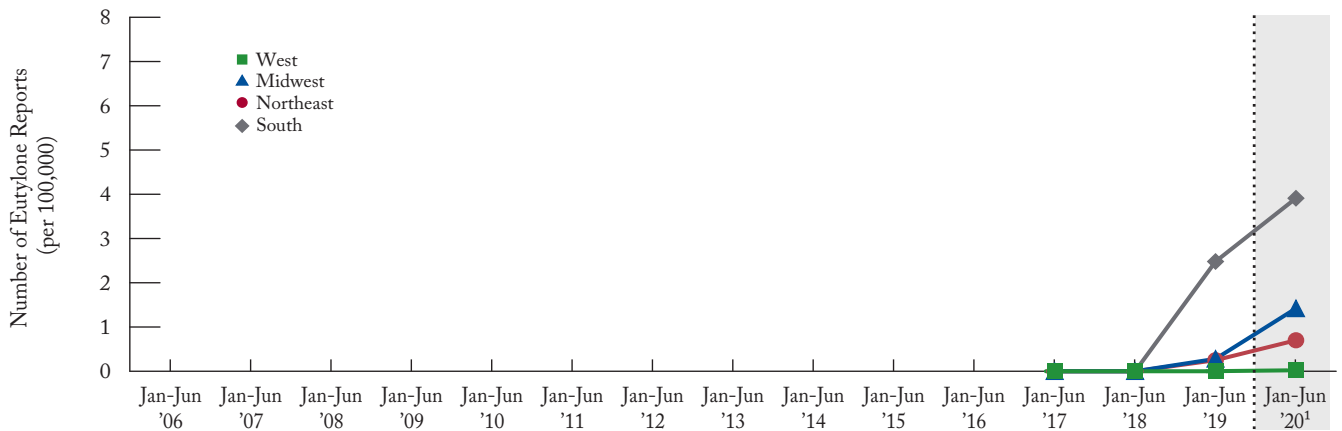
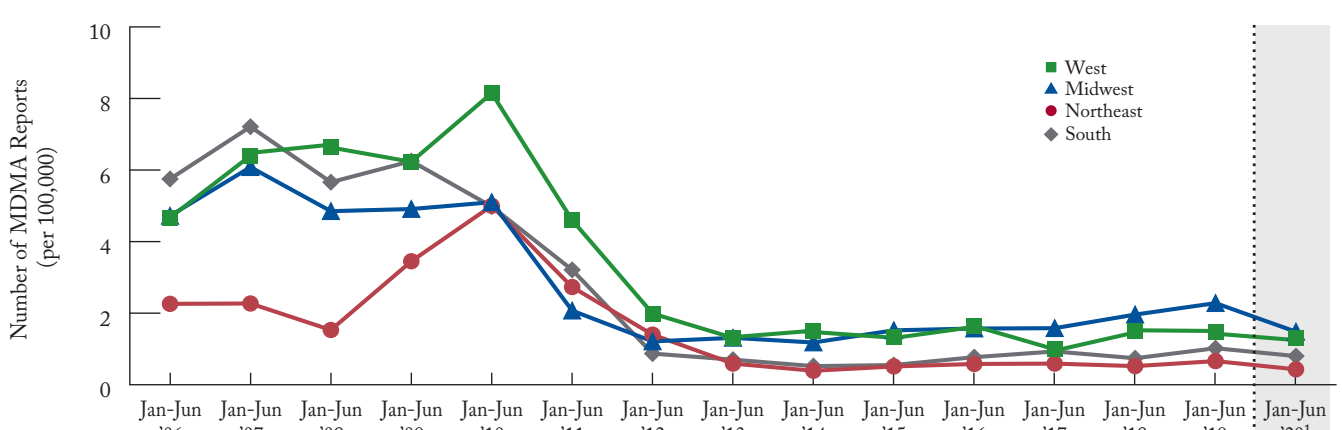


Figure 1.16 Regional trends in MDMA reported per 100,000 persons aged 15 or older, January–June 2006 to January–June 2020



Note: Estimates are shown for the first half of each year from January to June 2006 through January to June 2020. U.S. Census 2020 population data by age were not available for this publication. Population data for 2020 were imputed.

¹For most drugs, the January through June 2020 estimate shows a substantial decrease likely due to the impacts of COVID-19. The shaded estimates should not be compared with previous years' estimates.

²Estimates are not available for eutylone for 2006 through 2016 because eutylone was first reported to NFLIS in 2017.

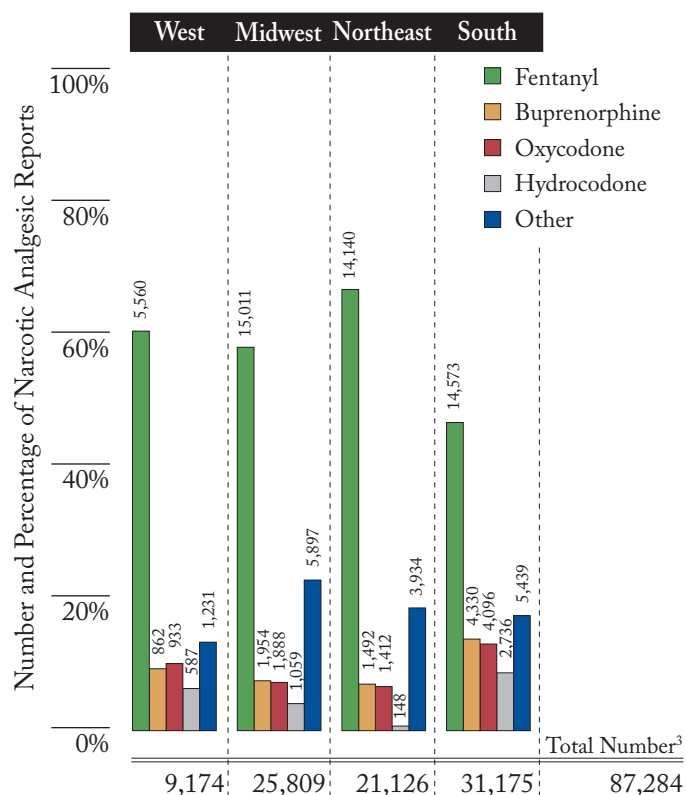
Section 2: Major Drug Categories

This section presents estimates of reports of specific drugs by major drug category using the NEAR approach. All drugs mentioned in laboratories' drug items are included in the counts. Drug categories presented in this section include narcotic analgesics, tranquilizers and depressants, anabolic

steroids, phenethylamines, and synthetic cannabinoids. A total of 612,426 drug reports were submitted to State and local laboratories from January 1, 2020, through June 30, 2020, and analyzed by September 30, 2020.

| Table 2.1 | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| NARCOTIC ANALGESICS | | |
| <i>Number and percentage of narcotic analgesic reports in the United States, January 2020–June 2020¹</i> | | |
| Narcotic Analgesic Reports | Number | Percent |
| Fentanyl | 49,284 | 56.46% |
| Buprenorphine | 8,638 | 9.90% |
| Oxycodone | 8,331 | 9.54% |
| Hydrocodone | 4,529 | 5.19% |
| ANPP ² | 4,458 | 5.11% |
| Tramadol | 3,886 | 4.45% |
| Acetyl fentanyl | 2,337 | 2.68% |
| Morphine | 1,241 | 1.42% |
| Carfentanil | 1,210 | 1.39% |
| Methadone | 717 | 0.82% |
| Codeine | 708 | 0.81% |
| Hydromorphone | 564 | 0.65% |
| Valeryl fentanyl | 319 | 0.37% |
| Oxymorphone | 169 | 0.19% |
| Mitragynine | 129 | 0.15% |
| Other narcotic analgesics | 766 | 0.88% |
| Total Narcotic Analgesic Reports³ | 87,284 | 100.00% |
| Total Drug Reports | 612,426 | |

Figure 2.1 Distribution of narcotic analgesic reports within region, January 2020–June 2020¹



¹ Includes drug reports submitted to laboratories from January 1, 2020, through June 30, 2020, that were analyzed by September 30, 2020. For most drugs, the January through June 2020 estimate shows a substantial decrease likely due to the impacts of COVID-19 and should not be compared with previous years' estimates.

² Because of the interest in fentanyl and fentanyl-related compounds, ANPP, an immediate precursor of fentanyl and not a narcotic analgesic, is shown in this table.

³ Numbers and percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Table 2.2

TRANQUILIZERS AND DEPRESSANTS
Number and percentage of tranquilizer and depressant reports in the United States, January 2020–June 2020¹

| Tranquilizer and Depressant Reports | Number | Percent |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Alprazolam | 9,792 | 41.74% |
| Clonazepam | 3,089 | 13.17% |
| Flualprazolam | 2,327 | 9.92% |
| Phencyclidine (PCP) | 1,705 | 7.27% |
| Etizolam | 1,502 | 6.40% |
| Diazepam | 984 | 4.19% |
| Ketamine | 863 | 3.68% |
| Clonazolam | 627 | 2.67% |
| Lorazepam | 516 | 2.20% |
| Carisoprodol | 396 | 1.69% |
| Zolpidem | 302 | 1.29% |
| Cyclobenzaprine | 220 | 0.94% |
| Hydroxyzine | 176 | 0.75% |
| Adinazolam | 167 | 0.71% |
| Flubromazolam | 130 | 0.56% |
| Other tranquilizers and depressants | 662 | 2.82% |
| Total Tranquilizer and Depressant Reports² | 23,458 | 100.00% |
| Total Drug Reports | 612,426 | |

Figure 2.2 Distribution of tranquilizer and depressant reports within region, January 2020–June 2020¹

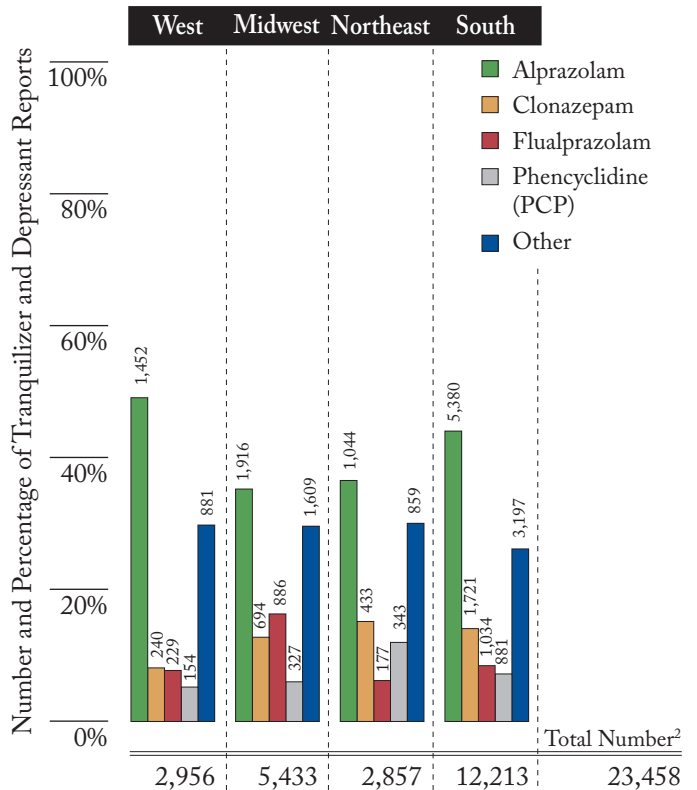
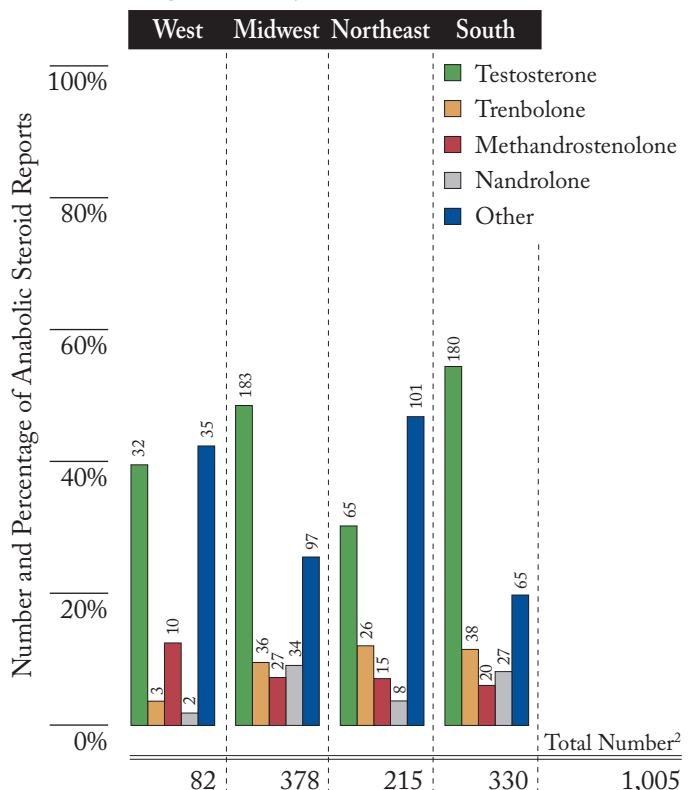


Table 2.3

ANABOLIC STEROIDS
Number and percentage of anabolic steroid reports in the United States, January 2020–June 2020¹

| Anabolic Steroid Reports | Number | Percent |
|---------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Testosterone | 460 | 45.83% |
| Trenbolone | 103 | 10.27% |
| Methandrostenolone | 73 | 7.27% |
| Nandrolone | 71 | 7.05% |
| Stanozolol | 54 | 5.39% |
| Boldenone | 40 | 4.00% |
| Oxandrolone | 39 | 3.93% |
| Oxymetholone | 35 | 3.52% |
| Mesterolone | 22 | 2.20% |
| Drostanolone | 17 | 1.72% |
| Methenolone | 10 | 0.95% |
| Methasterone | 9 | 0.90% |
| Dehydrochloromethyltestosterone | 7 | 0.70% |
| Fluoxymesterone | 6 | 0.60% |
| Mestanolone | 5 | 0.50% |
| Other anabolic steroids | 52 | 5.18% |
| Total Anabolic Steroid Reports² | 1,005 | 100.00% |
| Total Drug Reports | 612,426 | |

Figure 2.3 Distribution of anabolic steroid reports within region, January 2020–June 2020¹



¹ Includes drug reports submitted to laboratories from January 1, 2020, through June 30, 2020, that were analyzed by September 30, 2020. For most drugs, the January through June 2020 estimate shows a substantial decrease likely due to the impacts of COVID-19 and should not be compared with previous years' estimates.

² Numbers and percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Table 2.4

PHENETHYLAMINES
Number and percentage of phenethylamine reports in the United States, January 2020–June 2020¹

| Phenethylamine Reports | Number | Percent |
|-------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Methamphetamine | 177,794 | 91.69% |
| Eutylone | 5,118 | 2.64% |
| Amphetamine | 4,571 | 2.36% |
| MDMA | 2,672 | 1.38% |
| Benzphetamine | 424 | 0.22% |
| Lisdexamfetamine | 416 | 0.21% |
| MDA | 383 | 0.20% |
| BMDP | 246 | 0.13% |
| alpha-PiHP | 245 | 0.13% |
| N-Ethylpentylone | 195 | 0.10% |
| Phentermine | 157 | 0.08% |
| alpha-PHP | 101 | 0.05% |
| N-Butylpentylone | 78 | 0.04% |
| Ethylone | 71 | 0.04% |
| Butylpentylone | 55 | 0.03% |
| Other phenethylamines | 1,390 | 0.72% |
| Total Phenethylamine Reports² | 193,917 | 100.00% |
| Total Drug Reports | 612,426 | |

Figure 2.4 Distribution of phenethylamine reports within region, January 2020–June 2020¹

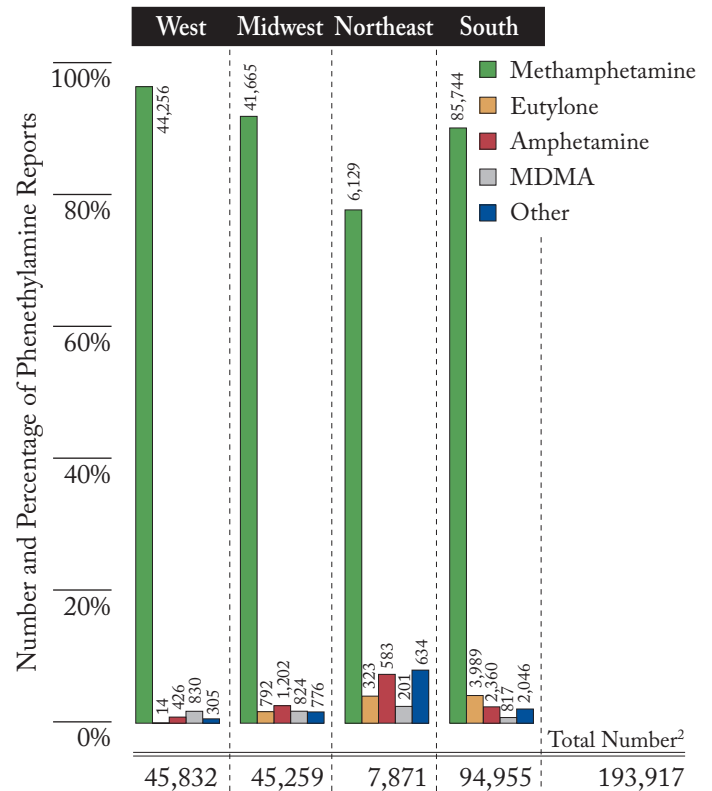
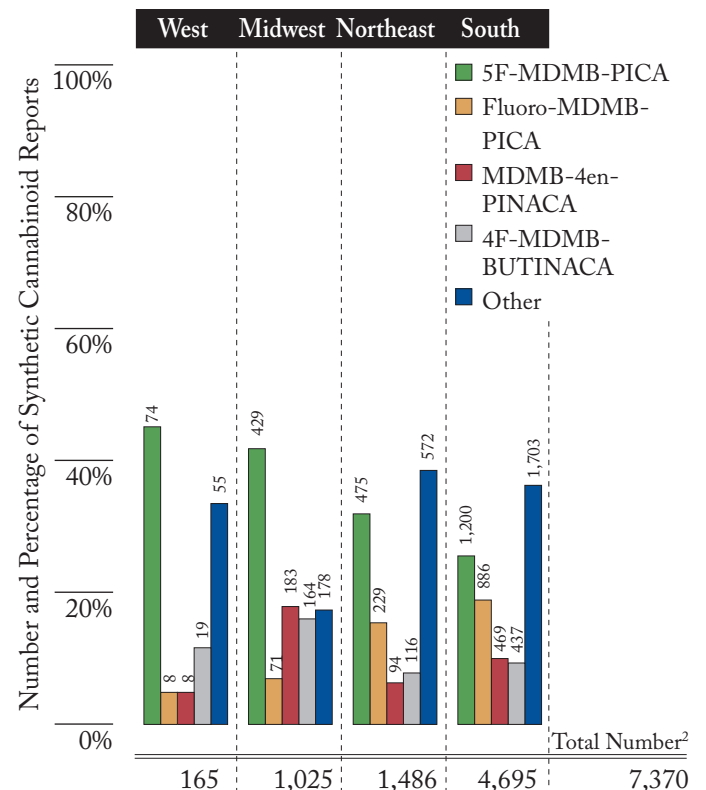


Table 2.5

SYNTHETIC CANNABINOIDS
Number and percentage of synthetic cannabinoid reports in the United States, January 2020–June 2020¹

| Synthetic Cannabinoid Reports | Number | Percent |
|--------------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 5F-MDMB-PICA | 2,177 | 29.55% |
| Fluoro-MDMB-PICA | 1,194 | 16.20% |
| MDMB-4en-PINACA | 754 | 10.23% |
| 4F-MDMB-BUTINACA | 737 | 9.99% |
| Fluoro-MDMB-BUTINACA | 219 | 2.97% |
| 5F-ADB | 105 | 1.43% |
| FUB-AMB | 82 | 1.11% |
| FUB-144 | 72 | 0.98% |
| Fluoro-EMB-PICA | 68 | 0.92% |
| 5F-EDMB-PINACA | 56 | 0.76% |
| 5F-EMB-PICA | 41 | 0.56% |
| Fluoro-MDMB-BUTICA | 24 | 0.33% |
| 4F-MDMB-BUTICA | 24 | 0.32% |
| EMB-FUBINACA | 22 | 0.30% |
| ADB-FUBINACA | 21 | 0.28% |
| Other synthetic cannabinoids | 1,775 | 24.09% |
| Total Synthetic Cannabinoid Reports² | 7,370 | 100.00% |
| Total Drug Reports | 612,426 | |

Figure 2.5 Distribution of synthetic cannabinoid reports within region, January 2020–June 2020¹



¹ Includes drug reports submitted to laboratories from January 1, 2020, through June 30, 2020, that were analyzed by September 30, 2020. For most drugs, the January through June 2020 estimate shows a substantial decrease likely due to the impacts of COVID-19 and should not be compared with previous years' estimates.

² Numbers and percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Figure A.1 National trend estimates for fentanyl, alprazolam, and buprenorphine, January 2001–June 2020¹

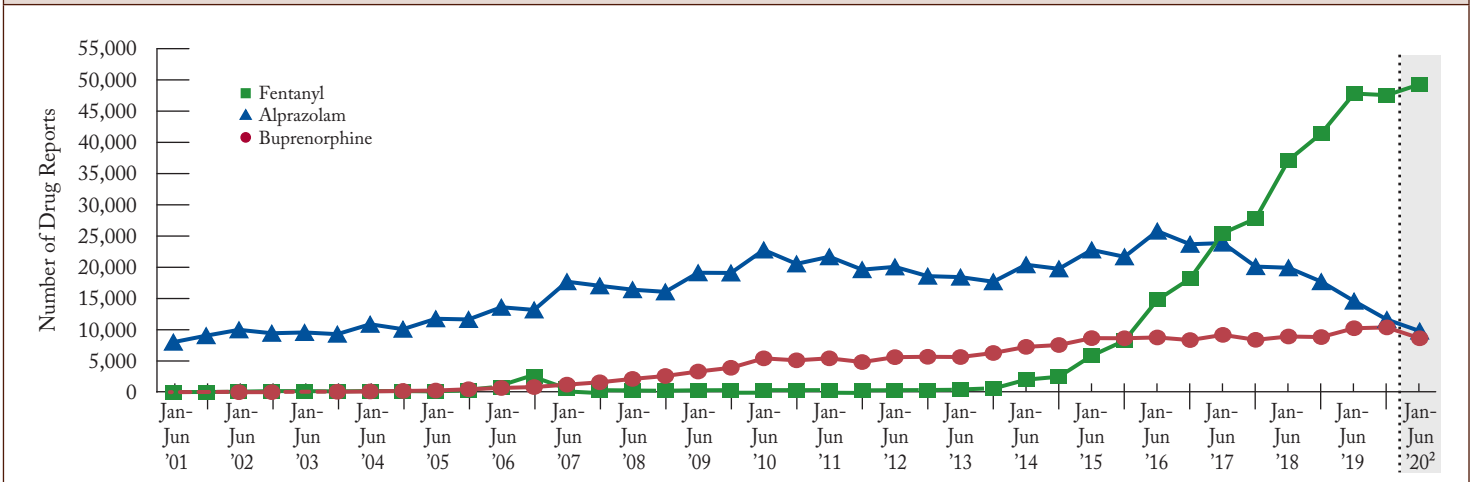


Figure A.2 National trend estimates for oxycodone, amphetamine, and hydrocodone, January 2001–June 2020

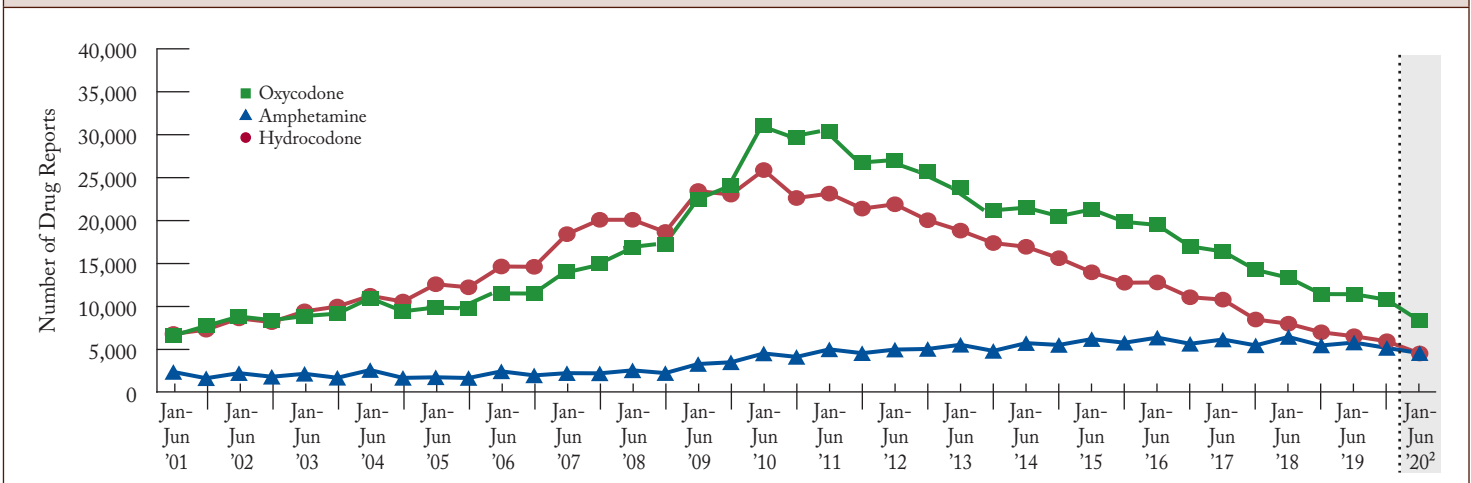
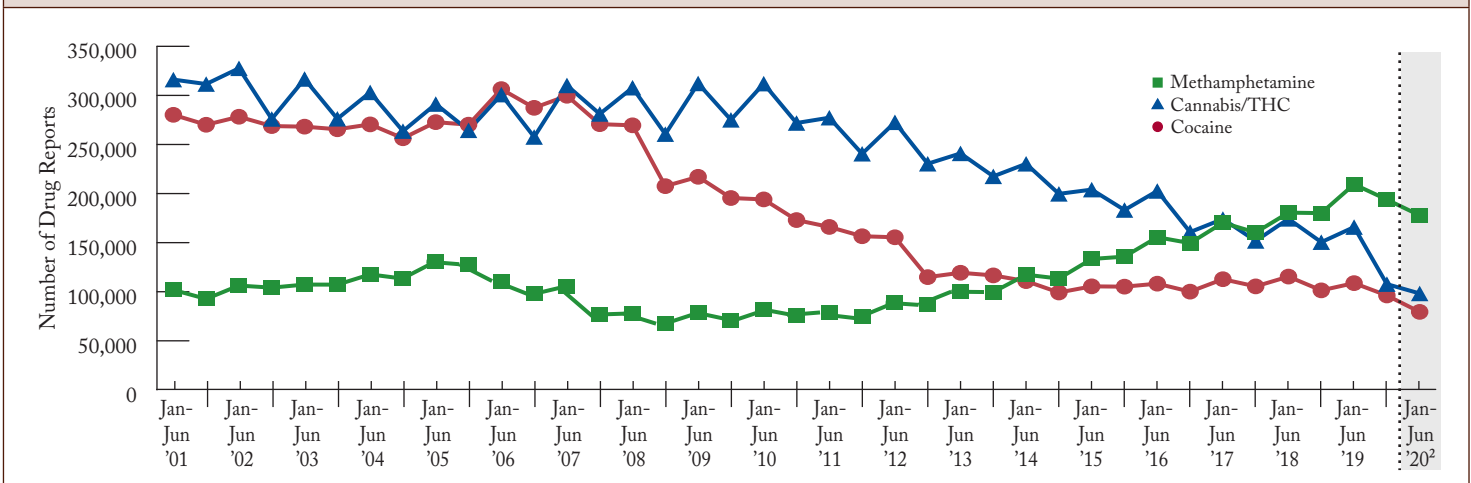


Figure A.3 National trend estimates for methamphetamine, cannabis/THC, and cocaine, January 2001–June 2020



Note: Estimates are shown in half-year increments for each year from January to June 2001 through January to June 2020.

¹ A dashed trend line indicates that estimates did not meet the criteria for precision or reliability. See the current [NFLIS Statistical Methodology publication](#) for a more detailed description of the methods used in preparing these estimates.

² For most drugs, the January through June 2020 estimate shows a substantial decrease likely due to the impacts of COVID-19. The shaded estimates should not be compared with previous years' estimates.

Figure A.4 National trend estimates for heroin, eutylone, and MDMA, January 2001–June 2020¹

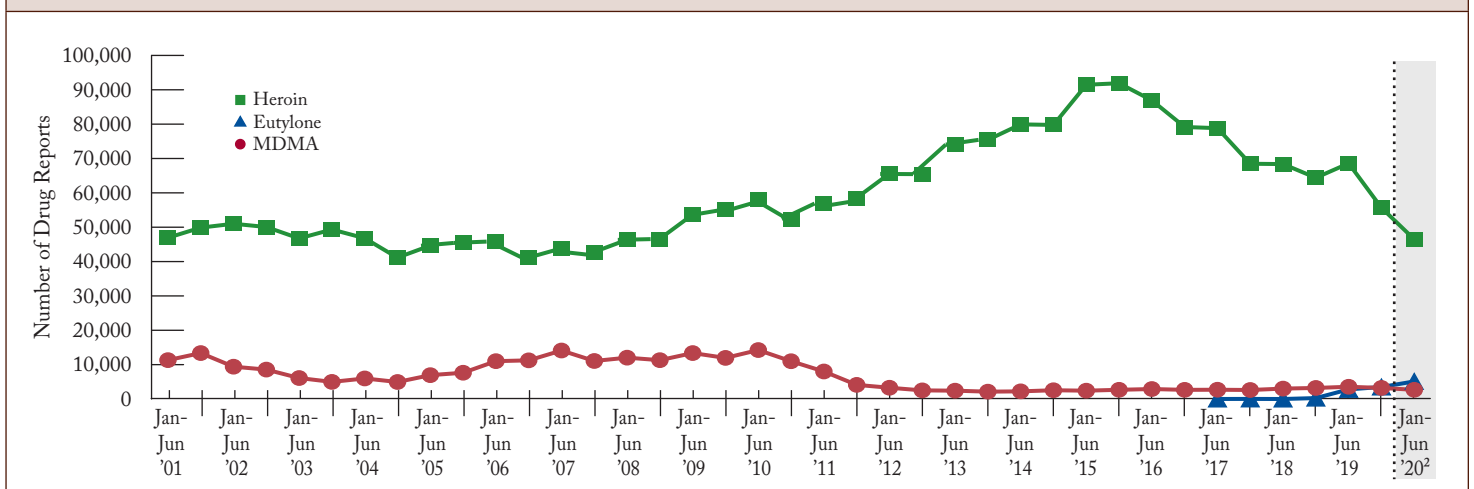


Figure A.5 Regional trends in fentanyl reported per 100,000 persons aged 15 or older, January 2001–June 2020³

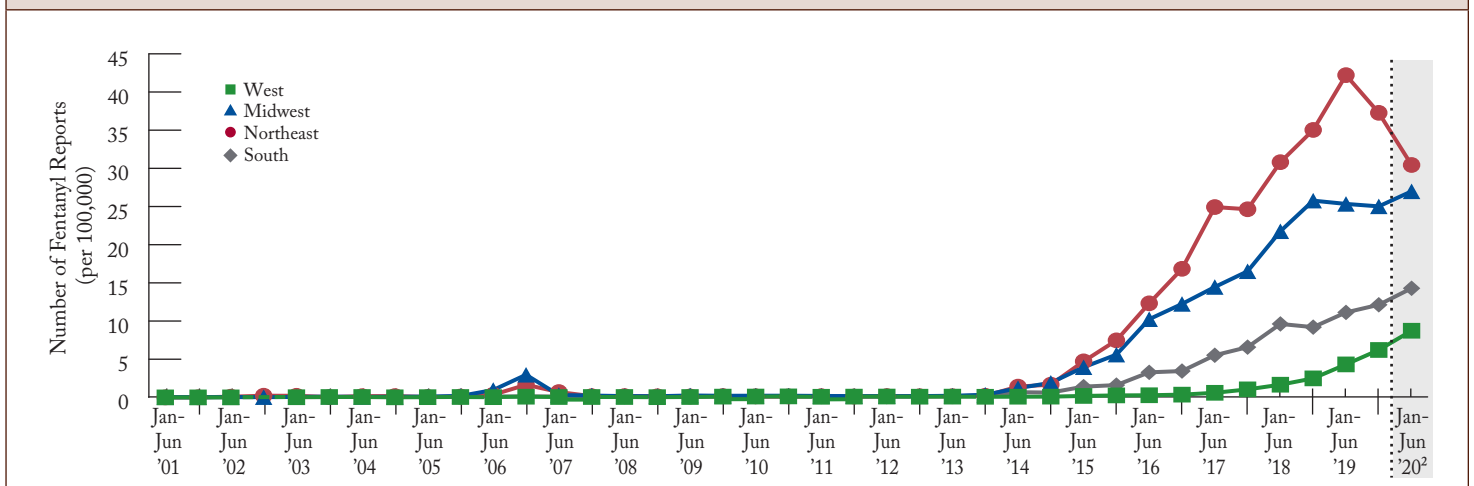
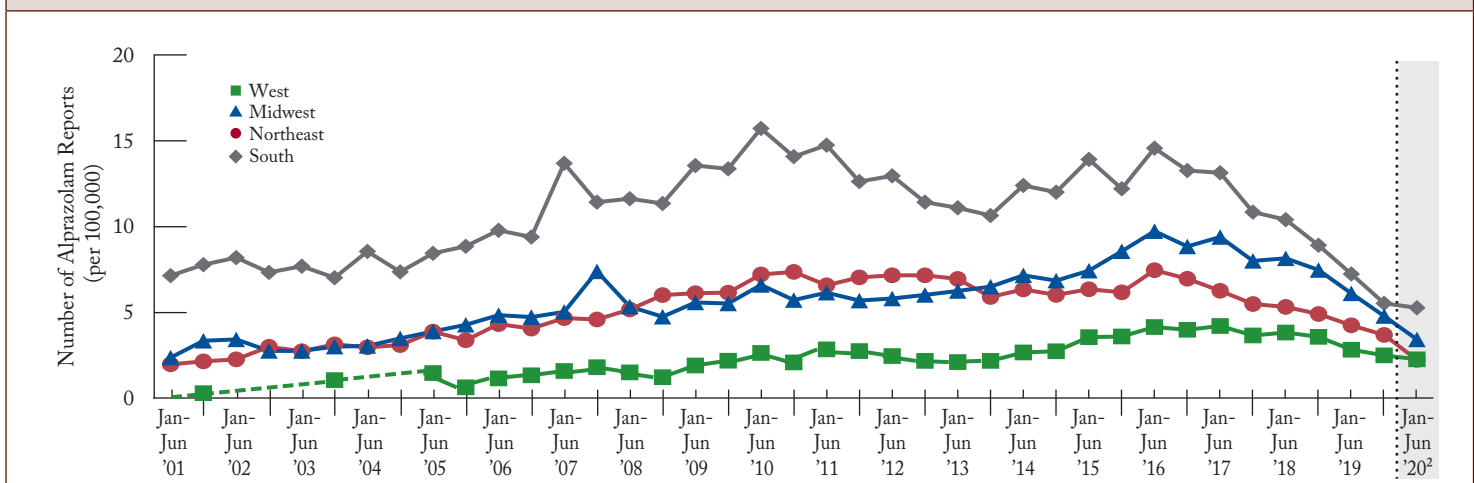


Figure A.6 Regional trends in alprazolam reported per 100,000 persons aged 15 or older, January 2001–June 2020³



Note: Estimates are shown in half-year increments for each year from January to June 2001 through January to June 2020. U.S. Census 2020 population data by age were not available for this publication. Population data for 2020 were imputed.

¹ Estimates are not available for eutylone for 2006 through 2016 because eutylone was first reported to NFLIS in the first half of 2017.

² For most drugs, the January through June 2020 estimate shows a substantial decrease likely due to the impacts of COVID-19. The shaded estimates should not be compared with previous years' estimates.

³ A dashed trend line indicates that estimates did not meet the criteria for precision or reliability. See the current [NFLIS Statistical Methodology publication](#) for a more detailed description of the methods used in preparing these estimates.

Figure A.7 Regional trends in buprenorphine reported per 100,000 persons aged 15 or older, January 2001–June 2020¹

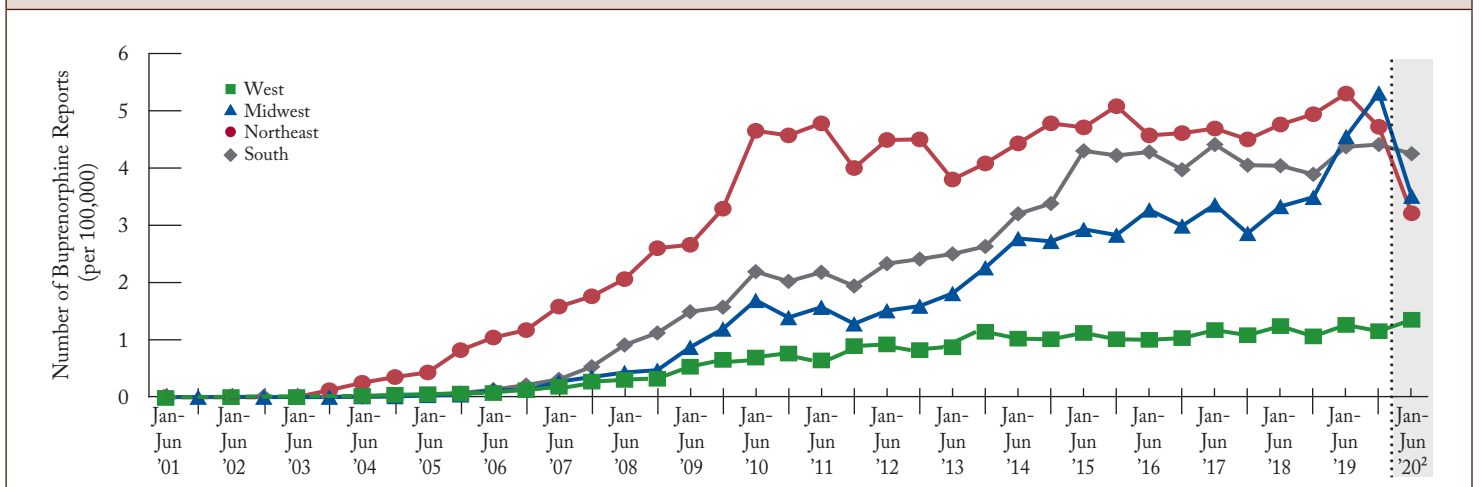


Figure A.8 Regional trends in oxycodone reported per 100,000 persons aged 15 or older, January 2001–June 2020¹

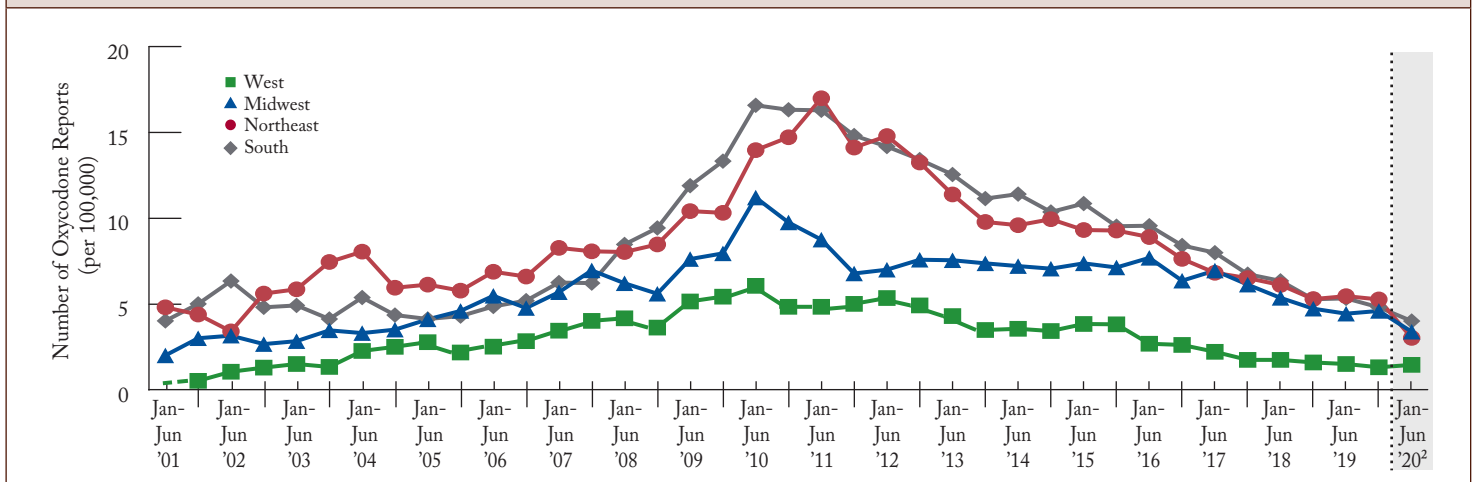
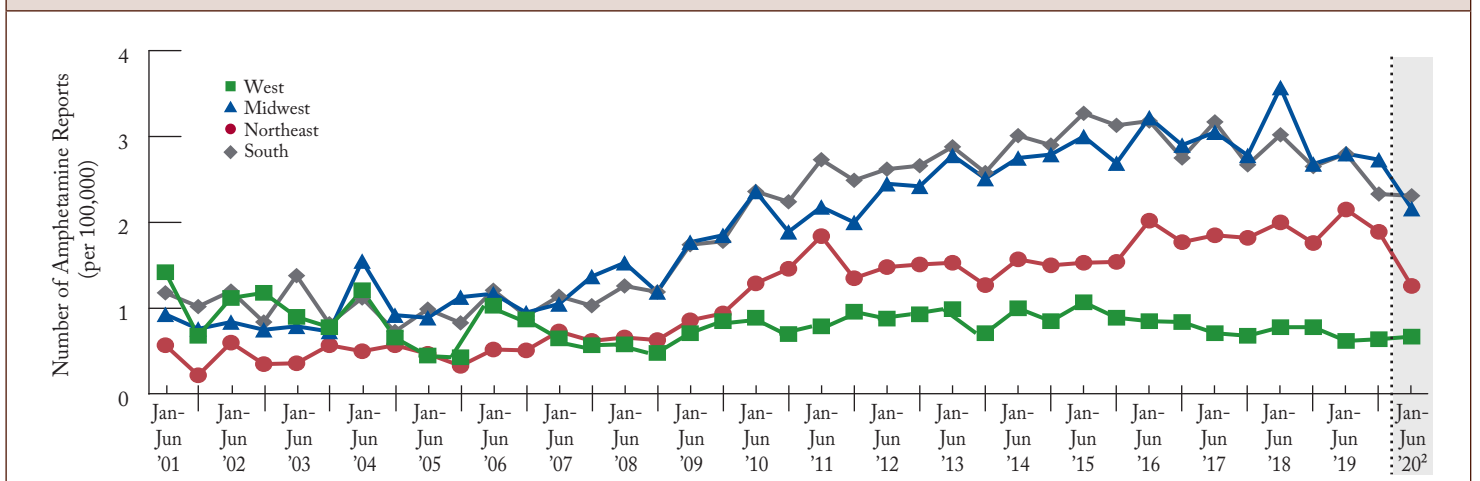


Figure A.9 Regional trends in amphetamine reported per 100,000 persons aged 15 or older, January 2001–June 2020



Note: Estimates are shown in half-year increments for each year from January to June 2001 through January to June 2020. U.S. Census 2020 population data by age were not available for this publication. Population data for 2020 were imputed.

¹ A dashed trend line indicates that estimates did not meet the criteria for precision or reliability. See the current [NFLIS Statistical Methodology](#) publication for a more detailed description of the methods used in preparing these estimates.

² For most drugs, the January through June 2020 estimate shows a substantial decrease likely due to the impacts of COVID-19. The shaded estimates should not be compared with previous years' estimates.

Figure A.10 Regional trends in hydrocodone reported per 100,000 persons aged 15 or older, January 2001–June 2020

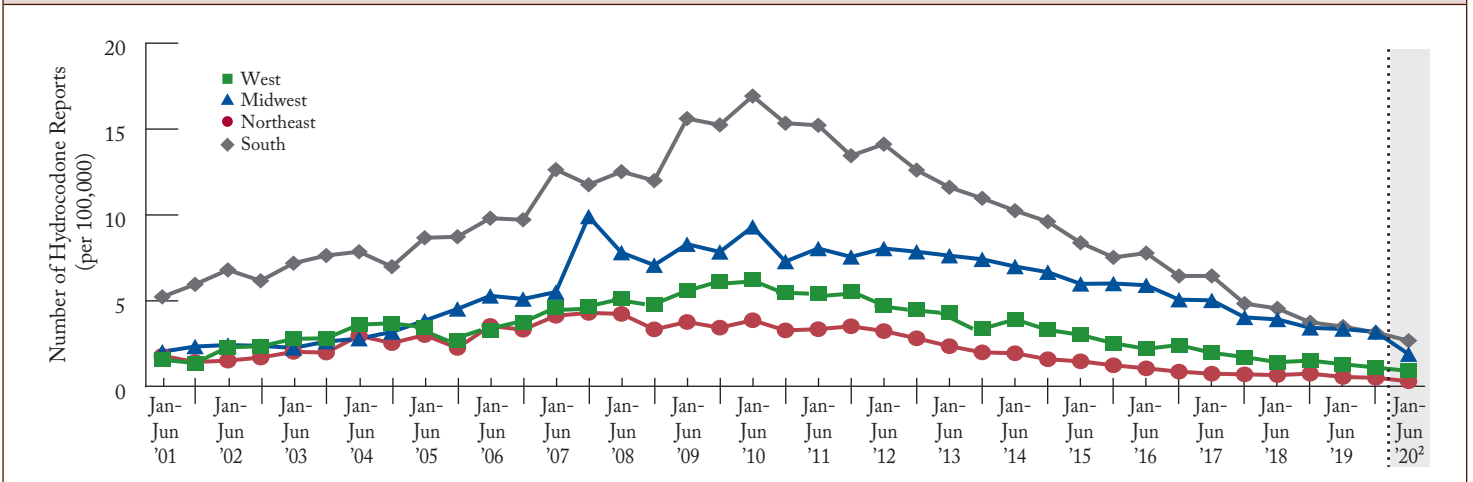


Figure A.11 Regional trends in methamphetamine reported per 100,000 persons aged 15 or older, January 2001–June 2020¹

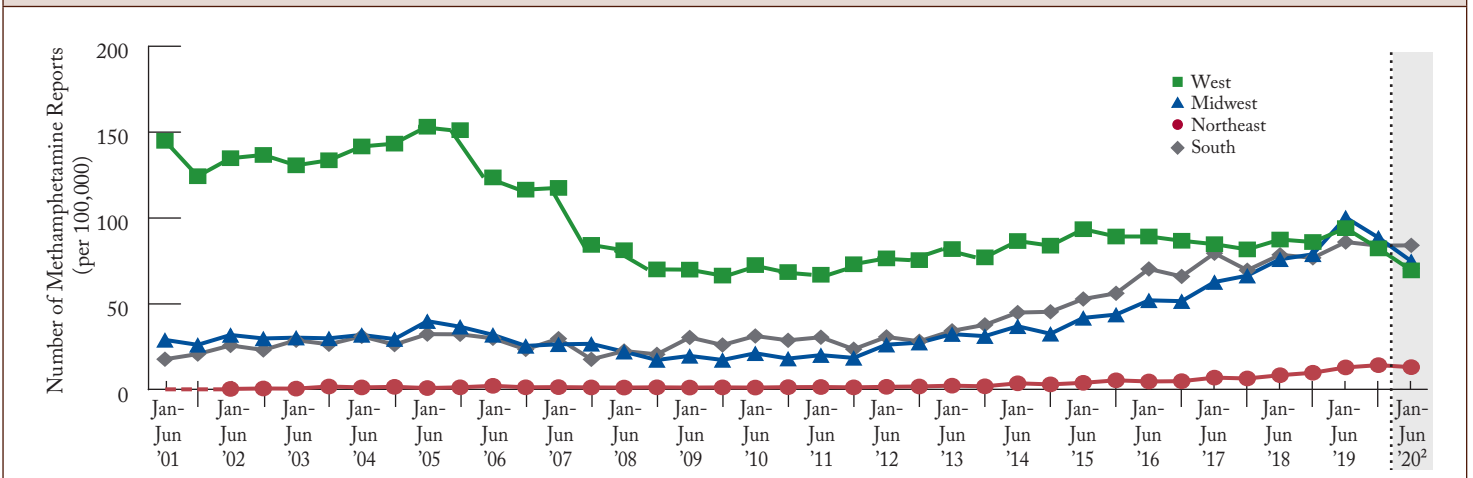
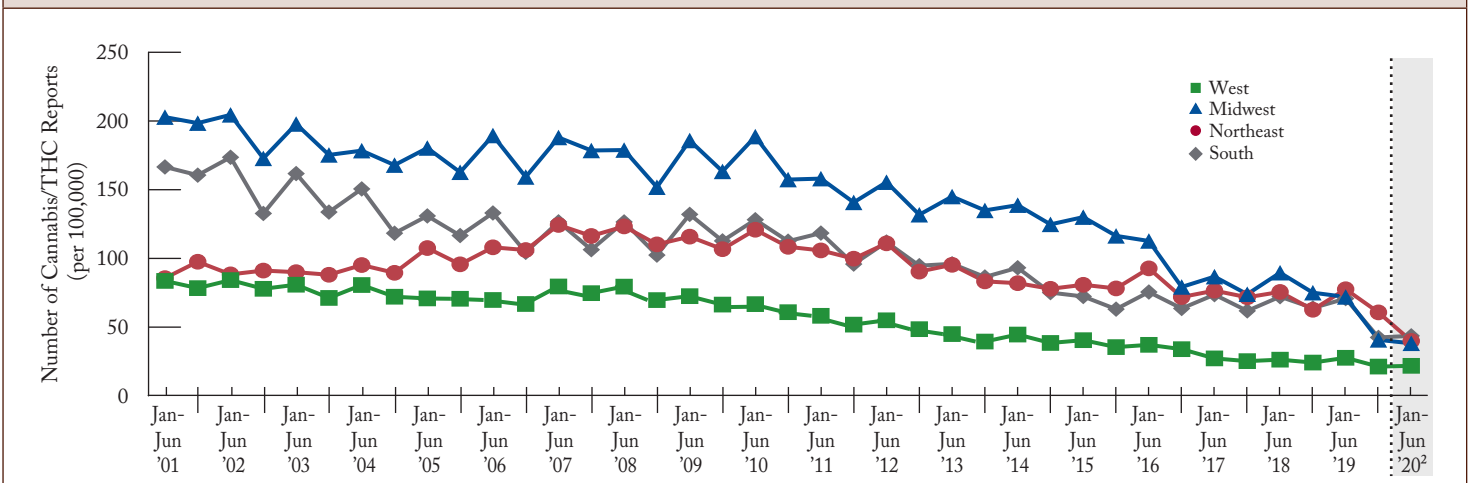


Figure A.12 Regional trends in cannabis/THC reported per 100,000 persons aged 15 or older, January 2001–June 2020



Note: Estimates are shown in half-year increments for each year from January to June 2001 through January to June 2020. U.S. Census 2020 population data by age were not available for this publication. Population data for 2020 were imputed.

¹ A dashed trend line indicates that estimates did not meet the criteria for precision or reliability. See the current [NFLIS Statistical Methodology publication](#) for a more detailed description of the methods used in preparing these estimates.

² For most drugs, the January through June 2020 estimate shows a substantial decrease likely due to the impacts of COVID-19. The shaded estimates should not be compared with previous years' estimates.

Figure A.13 Regional trends in cocaine reported per 100,000 persons aged 15 or older, January 2001–June 2020

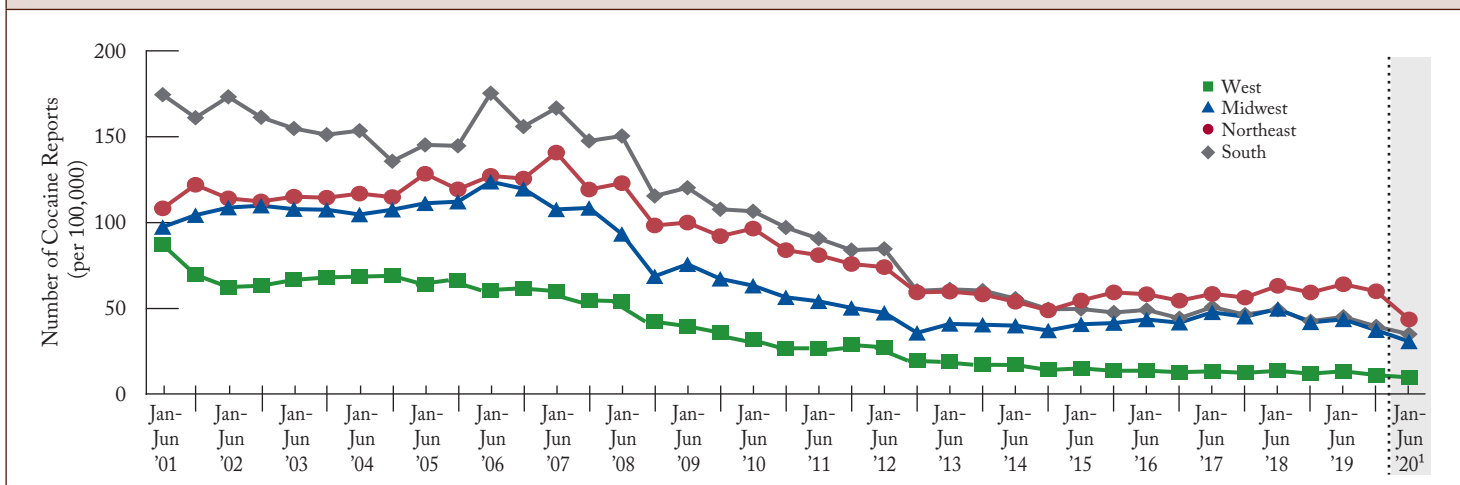


Figure A.14 Regional trends in heroin reported per 100,000 persons aged 15 or older, January 2001–June 2020

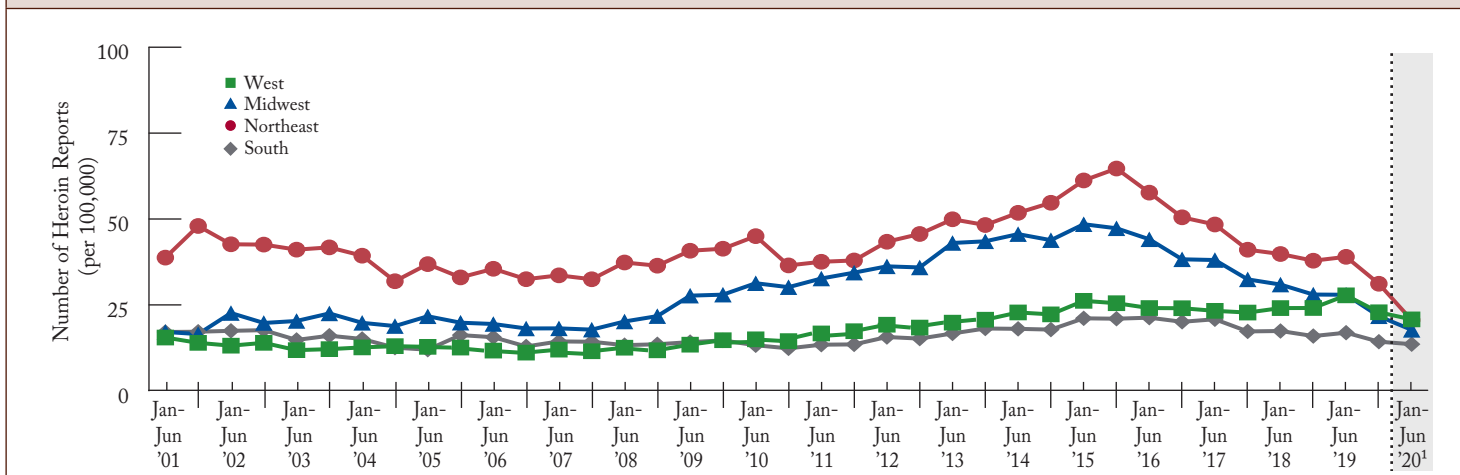
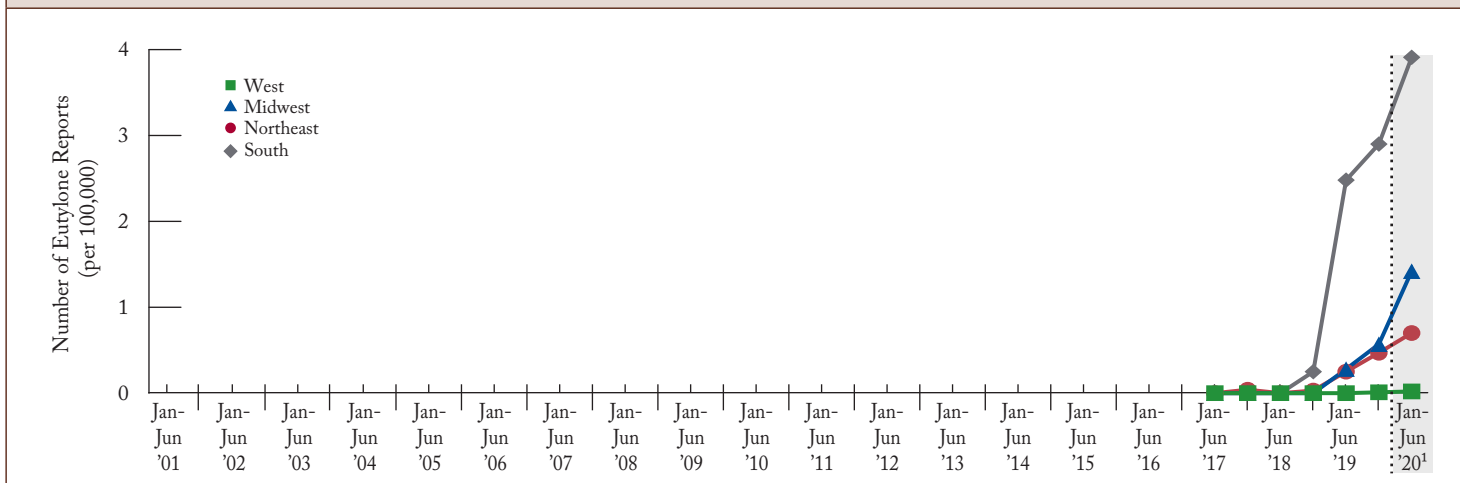


Figure A.15 Regional trends in eutylone reported per 100,000 persons aged 15 or older, January 2001–June 2020²

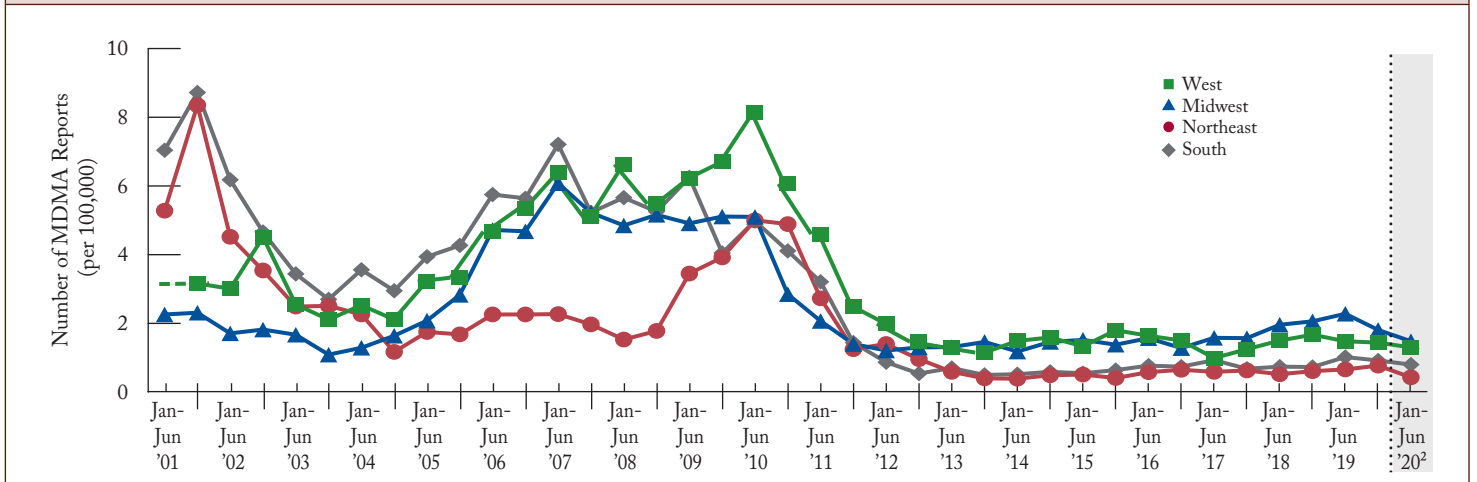


Note: Estimates are shown in half-year increments for each year from January to June 2001 through January to June 2020. U.S. Census 2020 population data by age were not available for this publication. Population data for 2020 were imputed.

¹ For most drugs, the January through June 2020 estimate shows a substantial decrease likely due to the impacts of COVID-19. The shaded estimates should not be compared with previous years' estimates.

² Estimates are not available for eutylone for 2006 through 2016 because eutylone was first reported to NFLIS in the first half of 2017.

Figure A.16 Regional trends in MDMA reported per 100,000 persons aged 15 or older, January 2001–June 2020¹



Note: Estimates are shown in half-year increments for each year from January to June 2001 through January to June 2020. U.S. Census 2020 population data by age were not available for this publication. Population data for 2020 were imputed.

¹ A dashed trend line indicates that estimates did not meet the criteria for precision or reliability. See the current [NFLIS Statistical Methodology publication](#) for a more detailed description of the methods used in preparing these estimates.

² For most drugs, the January through June 2020 estimate shows a substantial decrease likely due to the impacts of COVID-19. The shaded estimates should not be compared with previous years' estimates.



NFLIS-DRUG PARTICIPATING AND REPORTING FORENSIC LABORATORIES

| State | Lab Type | Laboratory Name | Reporting |
|-------|----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| AK | State | Alaska Department of Public Safety | |
| AL | State | Alabama Department of Forensic Sciences (5 sites) | ✓ |
| AR | State | Arkansas State Crime Laboratory (3 sites) | ✓ |
| AZ | State | Arizona Department of Public Safety, Scientific Analysis Bureau (4 sites) | ✓ |
| | Local | Mesa Police Department | ✓ |
| | Local | Phoenix Police Department | ✓ |
| | Local | Scottsdale Police Department | ✓ |
| | Local | Tucson Police Department Crime Laboratory | ✓ |
| CA | State | California Department of Justice (10 sites) | ✓ |
| | Local | Alameda County Sheriff's Office Crime Laboratory (San Leandro) | ✓ |
| | Local | Contra Costa County Sheriff's Office (Martinez) | ✓ |
| | Local | Fresno County Sheriff's Forensic Laboratory | ✓ |
| | Local | Kern County District Attorney's Office (Bakersfield) | ✓ |
| | Local | Long Beach Police Department | ✓ |
| | Local | Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (4 sites) | ✓ |
| | Local | Los Angeles Police Department | ✓ |
| | Local | Oakland Police Department Crime Laboratory | ✓ |
| | Local | Orange County Sheriff's Department (Santa Ana) | ✓ |
| | Local | Sacramento County District Attorney's Office | ✓ |
| | Local | San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department | ✓ |
| | Local | San Diego County Sheriff's Department | ✓ |
| | Local | San Diego Police Department | ✓ |
| | Local | San Francisco Police Department* | ✓ |
| | Local | San Mateo County Sheriff's Office (San Mateo) | ✓ |
| | Local | Santa Clara District Attorney's Office (San Jose) | ✓ |
| | Local | Solano County District Attorney, Bureau of Forensic Services | ✓ |
| | Local | Ventura County Sheriff's Department | ✓ |
| CO | State | Colorado Bureau of Investigation (4 sites) | ✓ |
| | Local | Colorado Springs Police Department | ✓ |
| | Local | Denver Police Department Crime Laboratory | ✓ |
| | Local | Jefferson County Sheriff's Office (Golden) | ✓ |
| | Local | Unified Metropolitan Forensic Crime Laboratory (Englewood) | ✓ |
| CT | State | Connecticut Department of Public Safety | ✓ |
| DE | State | Chief Medical Examiner's Office | |
| FL | State | Florida Department of Law Enforcement (5 sites) | ✓ |
| | Local | Broward County Sheriff's Office (Fort Lauderdale) | ✓ |
| | Local | Indian River Crime Laboratory (Fort Pierce) | ✓ |
| | Local | Manatee County Sheriff's Office (Bradenton) | ✓ |
| | Local | Miami-Dade Police Department Crime Laboratory | ✓ |
| | Local | Palm Beach County Sheriff's Office Crime Laboratory (West Palm Beach) | ✓ |
| | Local | Pinellas County Forensic Laboratory (Largo) | ✓ |
| | Local | Sarasota County Sheriff's Office | ✓ |
| GA | State | Georgia State Bureau of Investigation (6 sites) | ✓ |
| HI | Local | Honolulu Police Department | ✓ |
| IA | State | Iowa Division of Criminal Investigations | ✓ |
| ID | State | Idaho State Police (3 sites) | ✓ |
| | Local | Ada County Sheriff's Office Forensic Lab (Boise) | ✓ |
| IL | State | Illinois State Police (6 sites) | ✓ |
| | Local | DuPage County Forensic Science Center (Wheaton) | ✓ |
| | Local | Northern Illinois Police Crime Laboratory (Chicago) | ✓ |
| IN | State | Indiana State Police Laboratory (4 sites) | ✓ |
| | Local | Indianapolis-Marion County Forensic Laboratory (Indianapolis) | ✓ |
| KS | State | Kansas Bureau of Investigation (3 sites) | ✓ |
| | Local | Johnson County Sheriff's Office (Mission) | ✓ |
| | Local | Sedgwick County Regional Forensic Science Center (Wichita) | ✓ |
| KY | State | Kentucky State Police (6 sites) | ✓ |
| LA | State | Louisiana State Police | ✓ |
| | Local | Acadiana Criminalistics Laboratory (New Iberia) | ✓ |
| | Local | Jefferson Parish Sheriff's Office (Metairie) | ✓ |
| | Local | New Orleans Police Department Crime Laboratory | ✓ |
| | Local | North Louisiana Criminalistics Laboratory System (3 sites) | ✓ |
| | Local | Southwest Louisiana Criminalistics Laboratory (Lake Charles) | ✓ |
| | Local | St. Tammany Parish Sheriff's Office Crime Laboratory (Slidell) | ✓ |
| MA | State | Massachusetts State Police | ✓ |
| | Local | University of Massachusetts Medical School (Worcester) | ✓ |
| MD | State | Maryland State Police Forensic Sciences Division (3 sites) | ✓ |
| | Local | Anne Arundel County Police Department (Millersville) | ✓ |
| | Local | Baltimore City Police Department | ✓ |
| | Local | Baltimore County Police Department (Towson) | ✓ |
| | Local | Montgomery County Police Department Crime Laboratory (Rockville) | ✓ |
| | Local | Prince George's County Police Department (Landover) | ✓ |
| ME | State | Maine Department of Health and Human Services | ✓ |
| MI | State | Michigan State Police (8 sites) | ✓ |
| | Local | Oakland County Sheriff's Office Forensic Science Laboratory (Pontiac) | ✓ |
| MN | State | Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (2 sites) | ✓ |
| | Local | Midwest Regional Forensic Laboratory (Andover) | ✓ |

This list identifies laboratories that are participating in and reporting to NFLIS-Drug as of March 12, 2021.

*This laboratory is not currently conducting drug chemistry analyses. Cases for the agencies it serves are being analyzed via contracts or agreements with other laboratories.

**The New York City Police Department Crime Laboratory currently reports summary data.

| State | Lab Type | Laboratory Name | Reporting |
|-------|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| MO | State | Missouri State Highway Patrol (9 sites) | ✓ |
| | Local | KCMO Regional Crime Laboratory (Kansas City) | ✓ |
| | Local | St. Charles County Police Department Criminalistics Laboratory (O'Fallon) | ✓ |
| | Local | St. Louis County Police Department Crime Laboratory (Clayton) | ✓ |
| | Local | St. Louis Police Department | ✓ |
| MS | State | Mississippi Department of Public Safety (4 sites) | ✓ |
| | Local | Jackson Police Department Crime Laboratory | ✓ |
| | Local | Tupelo Police Department | ✓ |
| MT | State | Montana Forensic Science Division | ✓ |
| NC | State | North Carolina State Bureau of Investigation (3 sites) | ✓ |
| | Local | Charlotte-Mecklenburg Police Department | ✓ |
| | Local | Raleigh/Wake City-County Bureau of Identification | ✓ |
| ND | State | North Dakota Crime Laboratory Division | ✓ |
| NE | State | Nebraska State Patrol Criminalistics Laboratory | ✓ |
| NH | State | New Hampshire State Police Forensic Laboratory | ✓ |
| NJ | State | New Jersey State Police (4 sites) | ✓ |
| | Local | Burlington County Forensic Laboratory (Mt. Holly) | ✓ |
| | Local | Cape May County Prosecutor's Office | ✓ |
| | Local | Hudson County Prosecutor's Office (Jersey City) | ✓ |
| | Local | Ocean County Sheriff's Department (Toms River) | ✓ |
| | Local | Union County Prosecutor's Office (Westfield) | ✓ |
| NM | State | New Mexico Department of Public Safety (3 sites) | ✓ |
| | Local | Albuquerque Police Department | ✓ |
| NV | Local | Henderson City Crime Laboratory | ✓ |
| | Local | Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Crime Laboratory | ✓ |
| | Local | Washoe County Sheriff's Office Crime Laboratory (Reno) | ✓ |
| NY | State | New York State Police (4 sites) | ✓ |
| | Local | Erie County Central Police Services Laboratory (Buffalo) | ✓ |
| | Local | Nassau County Office of Medical Examiner (East Meadow) | ✓ |
| | Local | New York City Police Department Crime Laboratory** | ✓ |
| | Local | Niagara County Sheriff's Office Forensic Laboratory (Lockport) | ✓ |
| | Local | Onondaga County Center for Forensic Sciences (Syracuse) | ✓ |
| | Local | Suffolk County Crime Laboratory (Hauppauge) | ✓ |
| | Local | Westchester County Forensic Sciences Laboratory (Valhalla) | ✓ |
| | Local | Yonkers Police Department Forensic Science Laboratory | ✓ |
| OH | State | Ohio Bureau of Criminal Identification & Investigation (4 sites) | ✓ |
| | State | Ohio State Highway Patrol | ✓ |
| | Local | Canton-Stark County Crime Laboratory (Canton) | ✓ |
| | Local | Columbus Police Department | ✓ |
| | Local | Cuyahoga County Regional Forensic Science Laboratory (Cleveland) | ✓ |
| | Local | Hamilton County Coroner's Office (Cincinnati) | ✓ |
| | Local | Lake County Regional Forensic Laboratory (Painesville) | ✓ |
| | Local | Lorain County Crime Laboratory (Elyria) | ✓ |
| | Local | Mansfield Police Department | ✓ |
| | Local | Miami Valley Regional Crime Laboratory (Dayton) | ✓ |
| | Local | Newark Police Department Forensic Services | ✓ |
| | Local | Toledo Police Forensic Laboratory | ✓ |
| OK | State | Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation (4 sites) | ✓ |
| | Local | Oklahoma City Police Department Laboratory Services Division | ✓ |
| | Local | Tulsa Police Department Forensic Laboratory | ✓ |
| OR | State | Oregon State Police Forensic Services Division (5 sites) | ✓ |
| PA | State | Pennsylvania State Police Crime Laboratory (6 sites) | ✓ |
| | Local | Allegheny Office of the Medical Examiner Forensic Laboratory (Pittsburgh) | ✓ |
| | Local | Philadelphia Police Department Forensic Science Laboratory | ✓ |
| RI | State | Rhode Island Forensic Sciences Laboratory | ✓ |
| SC | State | South Carolina Law Enforcement Division | ✓ |
| | Local | Anderson/Oconee Regional Forensics Laboratory | ✓ |
| | Local | Charleston Police Department | ✓ |
| | Local | Richland County Sheriff's Department Forensic Sciences Laboratory (Columbia) | ✓ |
| | Local | Spartanburg Police Department | ✓ |
| SD | State | South Dakota Department of Public Health Laboratory | ✓ |
| | Local | Rapid City Police Department | ✓ |
| TN | State | Tennessee Bureau of Investigation (3 sites) | ✓ |
| | Local | Metro Nashville Police Department (Madison) | ✓ |
| TX | State | Texas Department of Public Safety (13 sites) | ✓ |
| | Local | Austin Police Department | ✓ |
| | Local | Bexar County Criminal Investigations Laboratory (San Antonio) | ✓ |
| | Local | Brazoria County Sheriff's Office Crime Laboratory (Angleton) | ✓ |
| | Local | Dallas Institute of Forensic Sciences | ✓ |
| | Local | Fort Worth Police Department Criminalistics Laboratory | ✓ |
| | Local | Harris County Institute of Forensic Sciences Crime Laboratory (Houston) | ✓ |
| | Local | Houston Forensic Science Center | ✓ |
| | Local | Jefferson County Sheriff's Regional Crime Laboratory (Beaumont) | ✓ |
| UT | State | Utah Department of Public Safety (3 sites) | ✓ |
| VA | State | Virginia Department of Forensic Science (4 sites) | ✓ |
| VT | State | Vermont Forensic Laboratory | ✓ |
| WA | State | Washington State Patrol (6 sites) | ✓ |
| WI | State | Wisconsin Department of Justice (3 sites) | ✓ |
| | Local | Kenosha County Division of Health Services | ✓ |
| WV | State | West Virginia State Police | ✓ |
| WY | State | Wyoming State Crime Laboratory | ✓ |
| PR | Territory | Institute of Forensic Science of Puerto Rico Criminalistics Laboratory (3 sites) | ✓ |

Benefits

The systematic collection and analysis of drug identification data aid our understanding of the Nation's illicit drug problem. NFLIS-Drug serves as a resource for supporting drug scheduling policy and drug enforcement initiatives nationally and in specific communities around the country.

Specifically, NFLIS-Drug helps the drug control community achieve its mission by

- providing detailed information on the prevalence and types of controlled substances secured in law enforcement operations;
- identifying variations in controlled and noncontrolled substances at the national, State, and local levels;
- identifying emerging drug problems and changes in drug availability in a timely fashion;
- monitoring the diversion of legitimately marketed drugs into illicit channels;
- providing information on the characteristics of drugs, including quantity, purity, and drug combinations; and
- supplementing information from other drug sources, including the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and the Monitoring the Future (MTF) study.

NFLIS-Drug is an opportunity for State and local laboratories to participate in a useful, high-visibility initiative. Participating laboratories regularly receive reports that summarize national and regional data. In addition, the Data Query System (DQS) is a secure website that allows NFLIS-Drug participants—including State and local laboratories, the DEA, and other Federal drug control agencies—to run customized queries on the NFLIS-Drug data.

Limitations

NFLIS-Drug has limitations that must be considered when interpreting findings generated from the database.

- Currently, NFLIS-Drug includes data from Federal, State, and local forensic laboratories. Federal data are shown separately in this publication. Efforts are under way to enroll additional Federal laboratories.
- NFLIS-Drug includes drug chemistry results from completed analyses only. Drug evidence secured by law enforcement but not analyzed by laboratories is not included in the database.
- National and regional estimates may be subject to variation associated with sample estimates, including nonresponse bias.
- State and local policies related to the enforcement and prosecution of specific drugs may affect drug evidence submissions to laboratories for analysis.
- Laboratory policies and procedures for handling drug evidence vary. Some laboratories analyze all evidence submitted to them, whereas others analyze only selected case items. Many laboratories do not analyze drug evidence if the criminal case was dismissed from court or if no defendant could be linked to the case.
- Laboratories vary with respect to the records they maintain. For example, some laboratories' automated records include the weight of the sample selected for analysis (e.g., the weight of one of five bags of powder), whereas others record total weight.

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