

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION NEW YORK DIVISION



NEW YORK DRUG TRENDS – JULY 2013

Dear Colleagues:

I am writing to inform you of a newly published U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) New York Division Drug Trends Report and Drug Price List. A copy is enclosed for your review.

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When appropriate, the information in this report will be updated and distributed to the drug law enforcement community. For questions or comments regarding this report, please contact Barbara Haggerty, Field Intelligence Manager, New York Division at (212) 337-2888.

Sincerely,

Brian R. Crowell
Special Agent in Charge
New York Division



DEA New York Division

BRIAN R. CROWELL
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

Drug Trends - July 2013

New York Division Overview and Area of Responsibility:

The Drug Enforcement Administration New York Division (NYD) is comprised of the Division Office located in New York City (NYC), two District Offices (Long Island and Albany), and five Resident Offices (Westchester, Plattsburgh, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo).

The NYD's area of responsibility (AOR) encompasses the entire state of New York, which is the 3rd most populous state in the United States (US) and consists of 62 counties, covering 54,556 square miles. New York State is bordered by New Jersey and Pennsylvania to the south and by Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Vermont to the east. New York State also shares an international border with the Canadian provinces of Ontario to the west and north and with Quebec to the north. New York has one of the most extensive and oldest transportation infrastructures in the country, which makes it an ideal location for the importation of narcotics and other illicit activities. The ten largest cities in New York State are: New York City (also the most populous city in the US), Buffalo, Rochester, Yonkers, Syracuse, Albany, New Rochelle, Mount Vernon, Schenectady, and Utica.



Cocaine, heroin, marijuana, and crack remained readily available throughout New York State. Pharmaceutical drugs are also a concern within the division. Colombian, Dominican, and Mexican drug trafficking organizations (DTOs) continue to be the most prominent organizations involved in the transportation, and wholesale and retail distribution of cocaine and heroin in New York State. Most reporting indicated that cocaine and heroin availability remained stable during this period. Results from the current Heroin Domestic Monitor Program indicate that South American heroin continues to dominate the street level heroin market in New York.

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Currently, the overall top five drug threats in the NYD AOR are:

1. Heroin
2. Cocaine HCL
3. Pharmaceuticals
4. Marijuana
5. Crack

It should be noted that the overall drug threat rankings fluctuate among the various offices within the division. The timeframe covered in this report is January – June 2013.

Heroin

DEA offices throughout the state reported that heroin availability remained high for the reporting period of January – June 2013. Offices in Buffalo, Plattsburgh, and Syracuse advised that they experienced an increase in availability compared to July - December 2012. The NYC metropolitan area remains one of the most prominent heroin destination and distribution centers in the US. Analyses of street level heroin purchases determined that SA heroin is most prevalent in NYC, however, this reporting period, smaller amounts of other source country heroin have been found in the area. Investigations and intelligence information disclosed sporadic availability of Southwest Asian (SWA), Mexican Black Tar, and Mexican Brown heroin throughout the state. Heroin is transported into the NYC area by couriers traveling directly from South America, as well as through other countries and transit points, such as Mexico and the Caribbean, to New York area airports. Some couriers conceal heroin internally, by swallowing up to 1,000 grams of heroin that has been packaged in balloons or the finger portion of a latex glove.

Over the previous six months, NYD investigations led to the dismantling of four heroin mills, three in the Bronx, and one in Paterson, New Jersey, and resulted in the seizure of a total of sixteen kilograms of heroin, and the arrest of 21 individuals.

In March 2013, a NYD group seized 250 grams of liquid heroin from a target traveling roundtrip from Newark, New Jersey to San Juan, Costa Rica. Upon the return flight, the individual was detained and questioned, and admitted to swallowing 59 plastic bags filled with heroin. Other smuggling methods include strapping heroin to their bodies, placing heroin inside of shoes, or secreting heroin within items contained in luggage. Other importation methods used by DTOs include employing corrupt airline personnel to secret drugs onboard flights bound for New York, cargo ships, and the use of mail/packaging services.

Colombian and Dominican DTOs are prominent in the transportation and distribution of heroin into and within the NYC area. Once the heroin arrives in the New York metropolitan area, it is repackaged for retail sale and then disbursed throughout the state and to other major Northeast cities. In the Albany area, Hispanic and African American street gangs are the primary drug traffickers involved in all levels of the local heroin trade. Heroin trafficking is also conducted by Colombian, Dominican, Mexican, and Puerto Rican traffickers. Local wholesale distribution includes Colombian, Dominican, Puerto Rican, and New York City based traffickers. Colombian, Dominican, and independent traffickers distribute at the retail level.

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Heroin sold in kilogram quantities is typically packaged in brick form. Heroin sold at the street level is packaged in a variety of ways which include glassines, bags/folded paper (some stamped with a brand name or logo), cellophane bags, and tin foil. Retail level heroin is also packaged and sold as pellets and "sleeves," which consist of approximately 100 bags.

During this reporting period, federal, state and local law enforcement in the Buffalo area have noted recent increases in heroin-related overdoses, believed to be the result of heroin laced with fentanyl. Since May 2013, nine suspected heroin/fentanyl mixture overdoses occurred in Erie County, and eight confirmed seizures of heroin laced with fentanyl in the Buffalo area were made. As of June 11, 2013, seven fatal overdoses were linked to the ingestion of fentanyl-laced heroin.

In the Syracuse area, authorities disclosed that heroin related deaths are rising in Onondaga County. There have been eight heroin related deaths in the first four months of 2013 while there were only 11 heroin related deaths occurring in 2012.

Cocaine

All NYD offices indicated that cocaine availability remained high during this reporting period. DEA offices in Buffalo and Plattsburgh reported an increase in availability in their respective areas over the previous reporting period of July – December 2012.

Cocaine is typically smuggled into the New York area from various source countries in South America, such as Colombia, and/or from transshipment points, such as Mexico, Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, and other locations in the Caribbean. Cocaine is also transported to the New York area via tractor-trailers, commercial airlines, sea cargo containers, mail/parcel services, and by couriers.

Tractor-trailers are the primary mode for transporting bulk quantities of cocaine to the New York metropolitan area. The cocaine is usually commingled with legitimate products, such as produce, or is secreted in concealed compartments ("traps").

Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTOs) often employ couriers and airline employees to directly smuggle cocaine into the US and New York. The cocaine can be secreted in luggage or in clothes, ingested (swallowed) or placed onboard or removed by corrupt airline employees. In April 2013, a courier traveling from Samana, Dominican Republic was arrested at JFK International Airport for smuggling nearly two kilograms of cocaine secreted in bags of Café Santo Domingo coffee.

Investigations and intelligence information revealed that Colombian, Dominican, and Mexican DTOs are the most prominent organizations in the transportation and wholesale distribution of cocaine in the NYC, Long Island, and Westchester areas. In the Albany, Buffalo, and Rochester areas African American and Hispanic DTOs are the top organizations for transportation and wholesale distribution.

The NYC area is a distribution hub for cocaine that is dispersed throughout the state and to DTOs operating along the East Coast. Various Colombian, Dominican, African Americans DTOs and street gangs are responsible for retail distribution throughout the state. Cocaine is transported throughout the state in private vehicles, some of which are equipped with traps, and by couriers traveling on commercial buses and rail lines. In January 2013, a New York Drug Enforcement Task Force

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(NYDETF) group arrested a target who transported 24.5 kilograms of cocaine from Queens, NY to Manhattan, NY via passenger vehicle; and in February 2013, a vehicle stop in Schenectady County resulted in two arrests and the seizure of six kilograms of cocaine and \$15,000 United States Currency (USC); the occupants were traveling from the Bronx to Rochester. For the most part, DTOs use major Interstate highways that traverse the state, such as I-87, I-81, and Route 90.

Wholesale level cocaine, typically kilogram quantities, are typically packaged in brick form, and is wrapped in cellophane or other plastic-type material and covered with duct tape. At the retail level, cocaine is commonly packaged in small tied off or zip-lock plastic bags and glassines.

Pharmaceutical Drugs/Diversions

The illicit use of prescribed controlled substances continues to rise and the Tactical Diversion Squads in the NYD have seen an increase in the numbers of cases involving the diversion of pills. The most common methods of diversion throughout the state are forged prescriptions, theft from pharmacies, and doctor shopping. Intelligence gathered revealed that organizations trafficking pharmaceutical drugs are washing written prescriptions with vehicle brake fluid in an effort to remove the ink, allowing the quantity prescribed to be altered.

Many controlled substances are also purchased illegally via the Internet. Prescription drugs are obtained through doctor shopping, where individuals procure prescriptions and then resell the pills on the street. Some physicians write prescriptions for no medical purpose, to include no doctor-patient relationships. Some abusers attempt to acquire prescription drugs by posing as physicians and placing fake calls to pharmacies.

In August 2013, New York State will implement the Internet System for Tracking Over-Prescribing (I-STOP) in an effort to make doctor shopping more difficult, thereby reducing the availability of black market drugs and diverted pharmaceuticals.

Marijuana

Although marijuana availability remained high throughout the state, there has been a marked decrease in marijuana from Canada. According to information received from Customs and Border Patrol, marijuana seizures are trending downward along the northern and southwestern border areas of the state.

The predominant types of marijuana encountered in the NYD are: Hydroponic, Mexican, and Domestic. Investigations and intelligence indicated that multi-hundred kilogram quantities of marijuana were transported to the New York area from California, Arizona, and Texas via tractor-trailer, many of which were equipped with hidden compartments to conceal the marijuana, and/or commingled with legitimate goods. Other transportation methods include private vehicles, commercial airline freight, mailing/parcel services, and couriers. One enforcement group reported the use of Personal on Demand Storage ("PODS") units to transport marijuana to the New York metropolitan area. In May 2013, a NYDETF group, in conjunction with the New Jersey State Police, recovered approximately 2,500 pounds of marijuana secreted inside tiles shipped from Mesa,

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Arizona; the marijuana was scheduled to be delivered to a warehouse in Queens, New York. A controlled delivery of the marijuana to the warehouse resulted in the arrest of a Mexican national and the recovery of 15 gallons of hash oil and approximately \$10,000 USC that was secreted in a previously delivered pallet.

A significant amount of marijuana in the Albany area originates from sources in California. In March 2013, enforcement personnel from the Albany District Office and DEA New Jersey seized over \$750,000 USC and approximately 250 pounds of marijuana in New Jersey. The currency and drugs were associated with a DTO responsible for transporting and distributing hundreds of pounds of marijuana from California to New York, New Jersey, and Massachusetts.

Marijuana cultivation is also found within the state. Marijuana is being grown in homes, warehouses, and in large outdoor grows. In April 2013, a New York Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Strike Force (NYOCDESF) group identified and dismantled two, large marijuana grow operations operating in Brooklyn and Queens, NY. Five individuals were arrested and 2,700 plants were seized. Both operations were discovered in industrial warehouses and had the potential to produce over 16,000 pounds of hydroponic marijuana per year. In May 2013, as part of the aforementioned investigation, a third indoor grow operation was seized and an additional 2,900 plants were seized and one individual, who oversaw one of the dismantled warehouses was arrested. In June 2013 agents in Albany seized approximately 50 cannabis plants from a small-scale indoor grow operation at a residence in Washington County.

NYD investigations indicated that Mexican and Jamaican DTOs are involved in distributing marijuana at the wholesale level, and African American street gangs, and Dominican, Puerto Rican DTOs and various other gangs distribute marijuana at the retail level.

The majority of reporting indicates that marijuana is packaged in plastic bags. This reporting period, marijuana was seen packaged in heat sealed plastic bags; large quantities have been seized in 21-23 pound vacuum sealed bags, or wrapped in clear plastic wrap. Smaller quantities are typically packaged in small plastic baggies. It has also been noted that marijuana arriving via overnight packages is usually sealed in shrink wrap and contained within large silver colored bags. One NYD group reported marijuana being placed in between dryer sheets and then wrapped in clear plastic wrap.

Crack

The availability of crack remains a concern in the NYD and is the drug that is mostly associated with violent crimes, and commonly linked to street gangs operating in low income neighborhoods. Most of the crack sold within the state is converted from powder to crack locally.

Distributors are aware that federal guidelines for the distribution and possession of crack are lengthier than those for powder cocaine, thus distributors often convert powder cocaine into crack in small quantities, as needed. At the retail level, crack is packaged in tied off plastic bags or stored in small vials. Reporting from the Rochester Office revealed that in one case, the seller stores loose pieces of crack in a large, brown prescription bottle and picks out pieces to give to the buyer.

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Methamphetamine

Historically, methamphetamine use in New York State is low to moderate. There are two distinct methamphetamine (meth) markets in the New York area: crystal methamphetamine (“ice”) and powder methamphetamine. The crystal meth market is generally confined to the “club scene” in NYC and is favored by members of the homosexual community. Crystal methamphetamine is typically manufactured by Mexican DTOs operating laboratories in Mexico or California and is shipped to the NYC area via mail/parcel services or is transported by couriers traveling from the West Coast. Powder methamphetamine is produced in small, personal use quantities, usually in rural communities throughout the state.

During the first six months of calendar year 2013, 69 clandestine laboratory incidents were reported in New York State. All incidents were methamphetamine-related and consisted of the following methods: 67 one-pot (aka shake-and-bake), one anhydrous ammonia, and one red phosphorous. Four labs were discovered as the direct result of fires and 5 incidents were categorized as dump sites. Approximately 60% of the labs (and dump sites) were found “by chance” when law enforcement officers or others were engaged in activities unrelated to meth lab investigations. Incidents were reported in the following counties:

Oswego	14	Clinton	12	Chemung	6	Niagara	6
Broome	5	Cortland	5	Jefferson	4	Tioga	4
Cattaraugus	3	Cayuga	2	Madison	2	Oneida	2
Steuben	2	Chautauqua	1	Lewis	1		

Synthetic/Other Drugs

Synthetic drugs are available in the New York area but to a much lesser extent than cocaine, heroin and marijuana. Investigations and intelligence indicate that Internet sales of chemicals used in the production of synthetic drugs originate in China, India and Pakistan; the synthetic substances are then mailed to the US via various mail services.

While previous bath salt distribution included prepackaged products sold in area stores, intelligence indicates that methylene and other chemicals now are being sold by DTOs to other traffickers in bulk powder form; in one case, the bulk powder was encapsulated by a trafficker before it was sold.

In April 2013, agents from the Albany DO dismantled an independent bath salt DTO and arrested one subject. The investigation revealed that the defendant ordered multiple chemicals from China and combined them to make various types of bath salts. Production of the bath salts occurred in a leased apartment in Connecticut. The bath salts were then sold in kilogram amounts to multiple retail level dealers in Connecticut, New York, and Massachusetts. To facilitate smuggling of the bath salts, the retail-level dealers were asked to establish post office boxes where the drugs could be shipped.

In May 2013, agents seized approximately 95 kilograms of synthetic marijuana and two vehicles in Troy, New York. The synthetic marijuana was being delivered to Troy from New York City. Laboratory analysis indicated that the synthetic marijuana contained the controlled substances XLR-11, AM-2201, and AM-2233. The synthetic marijuana was packaged in commercial packets with a wholesale price of \$4 a packet and a retail value ranging from \$10 to \$20 a packet. To date, the NYD has seized approximately 1.5 kilograms of bath salts.

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HEROIN	New York City	Long Island	Westchester
Kilogram (South American/SA)	\$40,000 - \$80,000	\$40,000 - \$65,000	\$53,000 - \$60,000
Ounce (SA)	\$2,100 - \$2,500	\$1,200 - \$1,500	
Gram (SA)	\$54 - \$100	\$70 - \$120	
"8-ball"	\$70 - \$100		
Sleeve (100 bags) (SA)		\$900 - \$1,000	
Bundle (10 bags) (SA)	\$90	\$60 - \$200	
Bag (SA)	\$5 - \$20	\$5 - \$20	\$80 - \$20
COCAINE	New York City	Long Island	Westchester
Kilogram	\$23,500 - \$52,000	\$28,000 - \$54,000	\$33,000 - \$38,000
Ounce	\$850 - \$1,900	\$700 - \$1,250	
"8-ball"	\$90 - \$200	\$100 - \$150	
Gram	\$28 - \$100	\$25 - \$75	\$29 - \$95
Bag/Vial	\$5 - \$20		\$10 - \$50
CRACK	New York City	Long Island	Westchester
Kilogram	\$40,000 - \$44,000		\$30,000 - \$45,000
Ounce	\$700 - \$1,300		\$900 - \$1,500
"8-ball"	\$120 - \$350		\$120 - \$350
Gram	\$28 - \$45	\$34 - \$55	
Rock	\$5 - \$40	\$20	\$20
MARIJUANA	New York City	Long Island	Westchester
Pound (Domestic)	\$400 - \$5,000	\$440 - \$1,500	\$300 - \$900
Pound (BC Bud)			
Pound (Mexican)			
Pound (Hydroponic)	\$2,000 - \$8,000	\$2,000 - \$8,000	
Ounce (Domestic)	\$65 - \$1,500	\$50 - \$350	\$50 - \$150
Ounce (BC Bud)			
Ounce (Mexican)			
Ounce (Hydroponic)	\$300 - \$400		
Bag (Hydroponic)			
Bag (Domestic)	\$10 - \$150		
Bag (BC Bud)			\$5- \$10
METHAMPHETAMINE	New York City	Long Island	Westchester
Pound (Powder)			
Pound (Crystal/"Ice")	\$11,000 - \$30,000		
"8 ball" (Ice)			
Ounce (Powder)			
Ounce (Crystal/"Ice")	\$1,500 - \$3,000		
Gram (Powder)	\$240	\$75 - \$150	
Gram (Crystal/"Ice")	\$100 - \$250		
Teenager (1.7 gms Ice)			

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Other Drugs	New York City	Long Island	Westchester
Adderal	\$10	\$10	
Carisopradol (Soma)			
Diazepam (Valium)	\$5 - \$7	\$2 - \$3	
Fentanyl (50 mcg/hr)			
Hydrocodone (Vicodin) {30 mg}	\$5 - \$20	\$5 - \$7	
Hydrocodone (Vicodin) {10 mg}		\$3 - \$5	\$3 - \$5
Ketamine	\$25 - \$35/10 ml		
Klonopin	\$3 - \$5		
LSD (per dosage unit)			
MDMA - retail (per pill)	\$10 - \$40	\$10 - \$25	\$10 - \$20
MDMA - wholesale (per pill)	\$2.25 - \$4.50	\$4	
MDMA (ounce)	\$1,100 - \$1,300		
Methadone (10 mg)	\$25 - \$30		
Morphine	\$10 - \$20		
Opana (40 mg)	\$40 - \$60	\$35 - \$45	
Oxycodone	\$9 - \$40	\$10 - \$20	
OxyContin (\$1 per mg)	\$20 - \$80	\$15 - \$30	
PCP (bag/dosage unit)	\$10 - \$25	\$10	\$8 - \$10
PCP (ounce)	\$450		\$400
Percocet	\$4 - \$8	\$8 - \$10	\$5 - \$10
Psilocybin (ounce)	\$120 - \$140	\$125	\$200
Suboxone (8 mg)			
Xanax	\$2 - \$5		

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HEROIN	Albany	Syracuse	Rochester
Kilogram (South American/SA)			\$53,000 - \$60,000
Ounce (SA)			\$2,400 - \$3,000
Gram (SA)			\$100 - \$140
"8-ball"			
Sleeve (100 bags) (SA)			
Bundle (10 bags) (SA)	\$150 - \$300	\$90 - \$150	\$100 - \$150
Bag (SA)	\$20 - \$40	\$10 - \$25	\$10 - \$15
COCAINE	Albany	Syracuse	Rochester
Kilogram	\$20,000 - \$32,000		\$26,000 - \$34,000
Ounce	\$1,000 - \$1,400	\$1,200 - \$1,500	\$1,200 - \$2,500
"8-ball"	\$150 - \$400	\$150 - \$250	\$150 - \$200
Gram	\$50 - \$125	\$40 - \$100	\$50 - \$100
Bag/Vial		\$10 - \$20	\$10 - \$20
CRACK	Albany	Syracuse	Rochester
Kilogram	\$25,000 - \$40,000		
Ounce	\$800 - \$1,600	\$1,000 - \$1,500	
"8-ball"	\$100 - \$400		
Gram	\$60 - \$150	\$100 - \$250	
Rock	\$10 - \$50	\$20 - \$100	
MARIJUANA	Albany	Syracuse	Rochester
Pound (Domestic)			\$1,200 - \$1,400
Pound (BC Bud)		\$1,800 - \$3,600	
Pound (Mexican)			\$1,400 - \$1,600
Pound (Hydroponic)	\$4,000 - \$6,000		\$1,800 - \$2,200
Ounce (Domestic)	\$100 - \$400	\$150 - \$250	
Ounce (BC Bud)		\$180 - \$250	
Ounce (Mexican)			
Ounce (Hydroponic)			
Bag (Hydroponic)			
Bag (Domestic)			
Bag (BC Bud)		\$10 - \$20	
METHAMPHETAMINE	Albany	Syracuse	Rochester
Pound (Powder)			
Pound (Crystal/"Ice")			
"8 ball" (Ice)			
Ounce (Powder)			
Ounce (Crystal/"Ice")			
Gram (Powder)	\$70 - \$200	\$50	\$100
Gram (Crystal/"Ice")			
Teenager (1.7 gms Ice)			

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Other Drugs	Albany	Syracuse	Rochester
Adderal	\$4 - \$5		
Carisoprodol (Soma)	\$10 - \$15	\$20 - \$25	
Diazepam (Valium)	\$3 - \$10		
Fentanyl (50 mcg/hr)			
Hydrocodone (Vicodin) {30 mg}	\$15 - \$30		
Hydrocodone (Vicodin) {10 mg}	\$3 - \$7	\$5 - \$10	
Ketamine			
Klonopin	\$20 - \$25	\$2	
LSD (per dosage unit)			
MDMA - retail (per pill)	\$5 - \$20	\$8 - \$30	\$ 20 - \$40
MDMA - wholesale (per pill)			
MDMA (ounce)			
Methadone (10 mg)	\$10	\$5	
Morphine	\$25 - \$30	\$20 - \$30	
Opana (40 mg)			
Oxycodone	\$15 - \$30		
OxyContin (\$1 per mg)	\$30		
PCP (bag/dosage unit)	\$5 - \$30		
PCP (ounce)			
Percocet	\$3 - \$25	\$5	
Psilocybin (ounce)	\$225 - \$280	\$8 - \$10	
Suboxone (8 mg)	\$20		
Xanax	\$20 - \$30	\$5 - \$10	

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HEROIN	Buffalo	Plattsburgh
Kilogram (South American/SA)	\$65,000 - \$90,000	
Ounce (SA)	\$3,500 - \$5,500	
Gram (SA)	\$80 - \$120	
"8-ball"		
Sleeve (100 bags) (SA)		
Bundle (10 bags) (SA)	\$80 - \$150	\$275 - \$350
Bag (SA)	\$15 - \$20	\$30 - \$50
COCAINE	Buffalo	Plattsburgh
Kilogram	\$26,000 - \$45,000	
Ounce	\$1,000 - \$1,500	
"8-ball"	\$300 - \$500	\$250 - \$300
Gram	\$50 - \$100	\$100
Bag/Vial		
CRACK	Buffalo	Plattsburgh
Kilogram	\$30,000 - \$45,000	
Ounce	\$300 - \$1,500	
"8-ball"		
Gram	\$50 - 125	\$100
Rock	\$10 - \$50	\$80 - \$100
MARIJUANA	Buffalo	Plattsburgh
Pound (Domestic)	\$1,075	\$2,000 - \$2,200
Pound (BC Bud)		
Pound (Mexican)		
Pound (Hydroponic)		
Ounce (Domestic)	\$140	\$180 - \$250
Ounce (BC Bud)		
Ounce (Mexican)		
Ounce (Hydroponic)		
Bag (Hydroponic)		
Bag (Domestic)		
Bag (BC Bud)		
METHAMPHETAMINE	Buffalo	Plattsburgh
Pound (Powder)		
Pound (Crystal/"Ice")		
"8 ball" (Ice)		
Ounce (Powder)	\$1,000	
Ounce (Crystal/"Ice")		
Gram (Powder)	\$80 - \$100	\$100
Gram (Crystal/"Ice")		
Teenager (1.7 gms Ice)		

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Other Drugs	Buffalo	Plattsburgh
Adderal		
Carisopradol (Soma)		
Diazepam (Valium)	\$1 - \$2	
Fentanyl (50 mcg/hr)	\$60 - \$100	
Hydrocodone (Vicodin) {30 mg}		
Hydrocodone (Vicodin) {10 mg}	\$5 - \$12	\$5 - \$10
Ketamine		
Klonopin	\$2	
LSD (per dosage unit)		
MDMA - retail (per pill)	\$9 - \$25	
MDMA - wholesale (per pill)		
MDMA (ounce)		
Methadone (10 mg)	\$5 - \$12	\$6 - \$12
Morphine	\$10	\$15 - \$50
Opana (40 mg)		
Oxycodone	\$8 - \$10	
OxyContin (\$1 per mg)	\$60 - \$110	
PCP (bag/dosage unit)		
PCP (ounce)		
Percocet	\$10	\$5 - \$20
Psilocybin (ounce)	\$320	\$300
Suboxone (8 mg)	\$20 - \$25	
Xanax	\$2 - \$3	\$3 - \$7