

U.S. Department of Justice
Drug Enforcement Administration



PCP

Drug Intelligence Report

Intelligence Division



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Cover Photo: *PCP in liquid and powder form.*

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Drug Enforcement Administration

PCP

Drug Intelligence Report

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September 1994

ADMINISTRATOR'S MESSAGE

Recent investigative intelligence and indicator data point to an increase in the trafficking and abuse of phencyclidine (PCP) in many areas of the United States, particularly California and several northeastern States.

In response, the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) has made the development of major PCP investigations a priority. The DEA Los Angeles Field Division is serving as the focal point in this effort due to the primacy of Los Angeles-based organizations in the resurgence of PCP manufacturing and trafficking. In addition, DEA is tracking the distribution of four vital chemicals used in the manufacture of PCP—three of which currently are not "Listed Chemicals" pursuant to the Chemical Diversion and Trafficking Act of 1988.

DEA strongly believes that a coordinated and concentrated effort directed at the major PCP traffickers will significantly disrupt existing PCP distribution networks.



Thomas A. Constantine
Administrator

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Phencyclidine, commonly referred to as PCP, enjoyed a brief popularity in the United States in the late 1960's and again from the middle to late 1970's. In 1978, PCP was transferred from Schedule III to Schedule II of the Controlled Substances Act, thus classifying it as a drug with a high potential for abuse. From 1981 through 1985, abuse of the drug escalated significantly, particularly among persons under the age of 21. Circa 1986, and continuing through the late 1980's and early 1990's, demand for PCP was displaced in large measure by the widespread availability and use of crack cocaine. However, there are recent indications that PCP abuse is increasing once again in a number of cities.

Reporting from the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) shows that the estimated number of metropolitan-area PCP-related emergency room episodes, which had declined at a substantial rate over the past 3 years, rose from 1,529 during the second half of 1991 to 3,286 during the first half of 1993, an increase of more than 115 percent. Cities having increased PCP abuse rates during the first half of 1993 included Baltimore, Chicago, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, and San Francisco.

The National Household Survey on Drug Abuse showed that lifetime and past year PCP use among the U.S. household population decreased from 1985 to 1990; however, 1991 survey data indicate an end to this downward use pattern. On the other hand, according to the 1993 National High School Senior Survey on Drug Abuse, PCP use among 12th graders has declined significantly during the past 7 years. This diminished use may stem from a heightened awareness among 12th graders of the perceived risks associated with PCP use.

PCP is available in varying degrees in a limited number of U.S. cities. PCP in liquid form, the most common form available in the United States, costs \$200 to \$1,500 per ounce. The lowest liquid ounce prices are reported in Los Angeles, the source for most of the PCP trafficked in the United States.

Reporting indicates that the majority of the nation's PCP supply is manufactured and distributed by Los Angeles-based street gangs, affiliates, and similar trafficking groups. Buses, trains, airlines, and private automobiles are used to transport PCP from California sources of supply to secondary source cities across the country.

PCP trafficking involves producers/traffickers who manufacture PCP and conduct multigallon transactions, distributors who separate gallons into ounces and further into retail level packages of PCP-laced plant matter, and retail sellers who sell these packages or perform the packaging process themselves.

In 1993, DEA seized six PCP laboratories nationwide. To date during 1994, two PCP laboratories have been seized. While the number of seized laboratories has increased over the past 3 years, the total number is significantly below the number of laboratories seized during the late 1970's and early 1980's. However, these recent figures are not necessarily indicative of limited or minimal PCP manufacture: more than 70 PCP-related chemical waste sites were identified in the Southern California area alone during 1993.



Vehicle used to transport chemicals used in the manufacture of PCP.



Gloves used in the manufacturing process with PCP residue on them.

PCP: THE DRUG

Phencyclidine, commonly known as PCP, is a versatile, clandestinely manufactured hallucinogen that appears to be regaining popularity among drug users as the crack cocaine epidemic levels off. The chemicals needed to manufacture PCP are readily available and inexpensive. PCP manufacture requires neither extensive formal knowledge of chemistry nor a large inventory of laboratory equipment. Manufacturing and wholesale trafficking are controlled by a limited number of groups based in Los Angeles that recognize the potentially large profits to be realized from a minimal investment. PCP is sold primarily in urban neighborhoods in a limited number of U.S. cities.

PCP was first synthesized in 1926.¹ It was not until 1957, however, that it was developed as a human anesthetic. Later, it found use in veterinary medicine as a powerful tranquilizer. Human use was discontinued in 1965 because of adverse side effects, such as confusion and delirium. PCP continued to be used for several more years as a large primate anesthetic, but this use has been discontinued as well.

In 1978, commercial manufacture of PCP ceased (though small amounts still are manufactured legally as a drug standard and for research purposes) and the drug was transferred from Schedule III to Schedule II of the Controlled Substances Act of 1970 (CSA). As a Schedule II drug, PCP is considered to have a currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States, a high potential for abuse, and its use may lead to severe psychological or physical dependence. Since 1978, clandestine laboratories have been virtually the sole source for PCP in the United States.

PCP enjoyed a brief popularity among drug users in the late 1960's when it was trafficked as a "Magic Peace Pill," and the acronym PCP ("PeaCe Pill") possibly was derived from this term. Abuse of the drug resurfaced in the mid-to-late 1970's because of its low price and powerful effects. From 1981 through 1985, PCP abuse escalated significantly, particularly among teenagers. Cities experiencing significant PCP

availability and abuse levels in the early to mid-1980's included Baltimore, Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York City, San Diego, San Francisco, St. Louis, and Washington, DC. Circa 1986, and continuing through the early 1990's, demand for PCP was displaced in large measure by the widespread availability and use of crack cocaine. However, recent indicators point to increasing PCP trafficking and abuse in a number of cities.

The manufacture of PCP is a simple process; it requires little formal chemical training and laboratory apparatus. As true in any chemical synthesis, the precursor chemicals themselves produce PCP when combined correctly.

PCP is produced in both liquid and powder forms. Liquid PCP is actually phencyclidine base dissolved in a highly flammable solvent, usually ether; phencyclidine base does not dissolve in water. To produce PCP in powder form, hydrochloride (HCl) gas is bubbled into, or concentrated HCl acid is added to, the liquid.

In its pure form, phencyclidine hydrochloride is a white crystalline powder that readily dissolves in water and can be compressed into tablets. However, as a result of its makeshift manufacture, PCP typically contains contaminants that cause its color to range from tan to brown, and its consistency to range from a powder to a gummy mass.

¹ Harvey W. Feldman, Michael H. Agar, and George M. Beschner, eds., *Angel Dust. An Ethnographic Study of PCP Users*, 1979, p. 8.

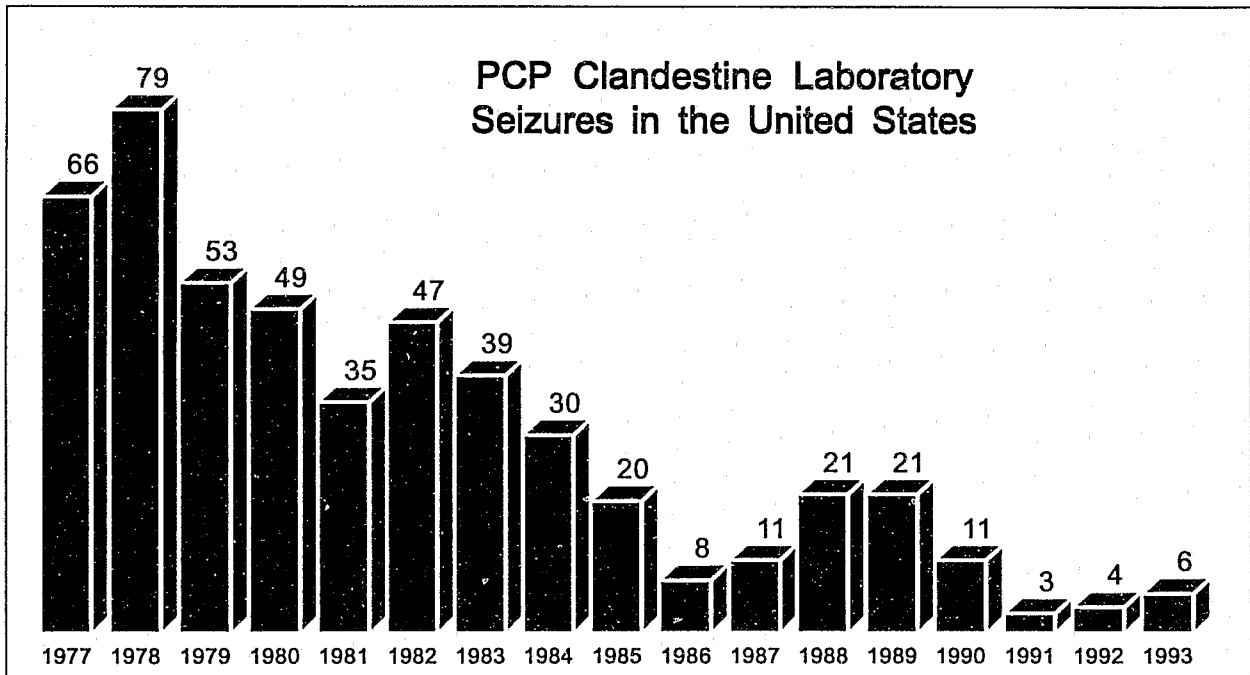
In addition to ease of manufacture, production of PCP requires only a slight monetary expenditure for chemicals. PCP can be manufactured for less than \$500 per gallon. This gallon then can be sold to a local trafficker for from \$7,000 to \$10,000; the enormous profit margin provides the incentive for engaging in PCP manufacturing and trafficking (see figure 5).

The chemicals required to manufacture PCP are readily available, except for the precursor chemical piperidine. Over the past several years, the DEA Los Angeles Field Division estimates that PCP traffickers in California acquired sufficient quantities of the required chemicals to have manufactured up to 4,000 gallons of PCP.

Figure 1

Abandoned PCP Chemical Waste Sites in Southern California - January 1993 - February 1994	
Los Angeles City	8
Los Angeles County	19
Riverside County	36
San Bernardino County	4
Chemical Waste Management	5
TOTAL	72

Figure 2



PCP Analogues

Three common analogues of PCP have been manufactured clandestinely. All three are Schedule I controlled substances and have been determined to have no medical value. These analogues are N-ethyl-1-phenylcyclohexylamine (PCE), 1-(1-phenylcyclohexyl)-pyrrolidine (PCP; PHP), and 1-[1-(2-thienyl-cyclohexyl)]-piperidine (TCP; TCP).

Laboratory Seizures

From 1985 to 1993, nationwide PCP laboratory seizures annually have ranged from a low of 3 to a high of 21, totals considerably below the high of 79 laboratories seized in 1978. Of the 8 laboratories seized in 1993 and 1994 to date, 4 were seized in California.

Although PCP laboratory seizures have increased over the past 3 years, their numbers remain significantly below the number of laboratories seized during the late 1970's and early 1980's. However, these recent figures should not be considered as an indication of limited or minimal PCP manufacture. To the contrary, in 1993, more than 70 PCP-related chemical waste sites were identified in the Southern California area alone.



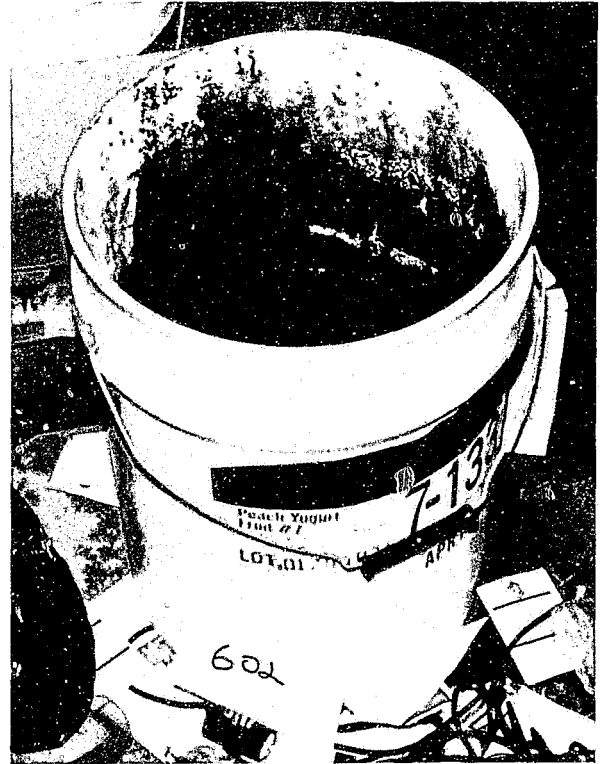
Typical PCP bucket laboratory with broomstick.



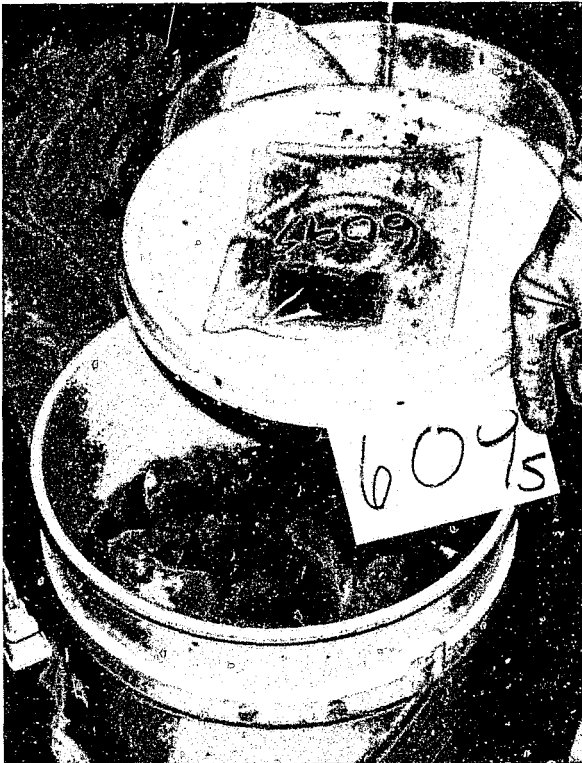
PCP precursor chemicals awaiting processing.



Ethyl ether used to make PCP.



Waste product from PCP manufacture.



PCP sample and manufacturing waste.



Liquid PCP.

ANALYSIS OF PCP TRAFFICKING

EVOLUTION OF ILLICIT PCP MANUFACTURING/TRAFFICKING

The most significant innovation in illegal PCP manufacturing and trafficking occurred circa 1980, when liquid PCP in large measure replaced the powdered form. During the 1970's, most of the PCP was sold in powdered form, commonly referred to as "Angel Dust," and was smoked in hand-rolled cigarettes or snorted like cocaine. However, as PCP distribution changed hands in the 1980's—from small-scale, individual processors and distributors to large-scale, professional trafficking groups—liquid PCP became the most available form.

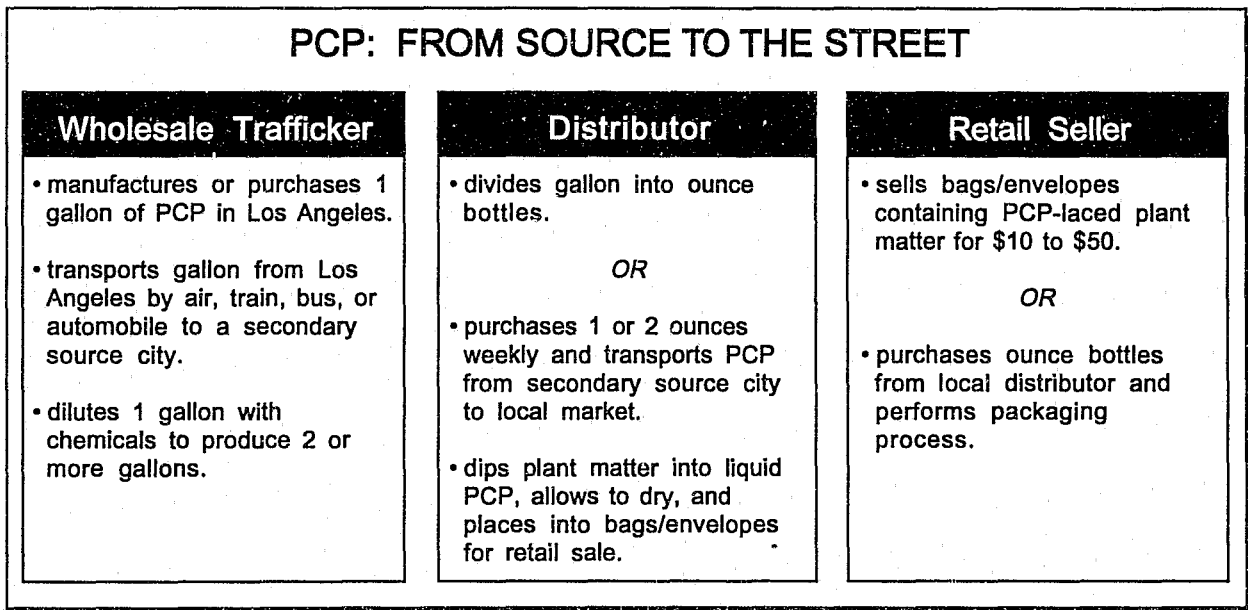
The change from powder to liquid occurred because, as demand for PCP increased in the 1980's, traffickers were forced to restock their supplies more quickly and discovered the advantages of abbreviating the manufacturing process. The extra chemical procedure used to manufacture PCP powder was eliminated to save time, money, and chemicals. In addition, users

found soaking of plant matter in liquid PCP more efficient than sprinkling PCP powder on cigarettes. By uniformly spreading the psychoactive particles of the drug over the matter, soaking eliminated "hot spots" of concentrated PCP encountered when its powdered form was smoked.

The change from powdered to liquid form also caused a minor inconvenience to retail sellers. Beyond merely placing PCP into foil, Baggies, or paper packets, the sellers now were required to obtain large quantities of plant matter, soak it in liquid PCP, and wait for it to dry.

Occasionally, the plant matter was placed in frozen storage immediately after it was soaked in liquid PCP to delay evaporation and prevent a perceived loss of psychoactive substance. (Frozen storage of PCP-laced matter was believed to trap the smell of cyclohexanone; on the street, a common "field test" of PCP purity is to check for the smell of cyclohexanone.) After the plant matter is frozen, it was crushed, weighed, and packaged.

Figure 3



NATIONAL OVERVIEW

Wholesale PCP trafficking is controlled by groups that manufacture bulk quantities of liquid PCP and allocate multigallon quantities to distributors. The distributors separate the gallons into ounce bottles for sale to retail sellers. The distributors also package the PCP by dipping plant matter into the liquid, letting it dry, and placing it into bags or envelopes ready for retail sale. The retail sellers either sell these bags on the street or perform the packaging process themselves from ounce bottles purchased from distributors.

PCP is manufactured domestically from a readily available supply of chemicals. Reporting from law enforcement agencies indicates that the vast majority of the PCP available in the United States is manufactured in clandestine laboratories in the Southern California area. Consequently, PCP traffickers are not faced with some of the problems affecting traffickers of other illegal drugs. For instance, importers of cocaine and heroin into the United States must transport their contraband over long distances from source countries and across international boundaries, ultimately circumventing U.S. Customs Service inspections.

PCP manufacturing and wholesale trafficking are controlled by a limited number of Los Angeles-based street gangs, their affiliates, and similar trafficking groups. In contrast, PCP distribution is carried out by a large number of smaller, independent groups of free-lance distributors and individual retail sellers that operate in secondary source cities, such as Chicago, New York City, and Washington, DC, and in many smaller cities and suburban areas. According to law enforcement officials and drug epidemiologists, PCP is available in varying degrees in a limited number of U.S. cities, primarily Baltimore, Chicago, Los Angeles, New York City, Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Washington, DC.

TRAFFICKING

PCP is the only illicit drug routinely trafficked in liquid form; as such, it presents unique challenges to traffickers, particularly in regard to limiting odors, spillage, and breakage. (Liquid PCP is the most commonly encountered form of the drug primarily because the manufacture of PCP powder requires an additional expensive and time-consuming chemical process—a process deemed unnecessary by the PCP trafficker.) In addition, the trafficking of liquid PCP always is hazardous due to the highly flammable solvents used in its manufacture. This hazard is most pronounced when airplanes, trains, and buses are used to transport PCP. For example, on May 5, 1993, the Kansas City International Airport terminal was closed for 4 hours while the Kansas City Fire Department's hazardous materials team contained and decontaminated a spill after a bottle of liquid PCP had broken open inside a soft-sided suitcase.

Investigative reporting has identified several trafficking operations in the Los Angeles area capable of manufacturing 100-gallon quantities of PCP in a single operation. Airlines, buses, trains, and private automobiles are used to transport PCP from Los Angeles-area sources of supply to secondary source cities located across the country. The amounts transported generally range from 1 to 2 quarts, although several shipments seized in 1993 consisted of up to 5 gallons of PCP each.

PCP shipments are relatively small in volume because the liquid converts into a large number of individual retail sales. For example, 1 gallon of liquid PCP can be divided into 128 ounces and each ounce can produce an estimated 50 retail bags of PCP-laced plant matter, totalling 6,400 bags per gallon. (Each bag contains enough plant matter to make 2 medium-sized cigarettes.) Furthermore, the initial gallon can be expanded by the distributor merely by diluting the liquid with a commercially available solvent such as Coleman's fuel. Transporting small volume amounts of PCP also affords the trafficker a measure of direct oversight and control over the shipment that is not possible with bulk shipments.

Wholesale traffickers seldom accompany a shipment of PCP from Los Angeles to secondary source cities; lower level associates, often recruited from gang territories in Los Angeles' poor neighborhoods, typically transport the product while the trafficker travels by an alternate route. Female couriers are used frequently in the belief that they are less likely to be scrutinized by law enforcement officials.

Traffickers alter transportation conveyances, routes, and methods of concealment according to perceived law enforcement pressure or to reduce costs or time in transit. If a trafficker has lost his shipment of PCP to seizure or breakage at an airport, he can ship PCP consignments by automobile or bus. A recent investigation in the Los Angeles area revealed that members of the Bloods street gang directed their couriers through the Long Beach, California, Greyhound bus station to preclude detection at larger bus stations located in the Los Angeles area.

Many PCP couriers carry two suitcases when travelling on commercial carriers: one suitcase, carried on board into the passenger cabin, contains clothing and personal items; the other contains the PCP shipment and is checked into the luggage compartment. Upon detention by interdiction authorities, the courier can deny ownership of the second suitcase and display the carry-on suitcase to bolster the plausibility of that denial.

Transportation of PCP by public conveyance exposes the trafficker to increased risks of detection because of the strong odors and increased chances of spillage or breakage. Therefore, coffee grounds, sheets of fabric softener, or other substances often are used to mask the potent odor of PCP liquid. For example, in a recent investigation, a suspected PCP trafficker travelling from Dallas, Texas, to Los Angeles was detained and, upon alert from a narcotics K-9 unit, was found to have \$12,000 in cash and two suitcases containing coffee grounds.

Liquid PCP commonly has a yellowish hue. In order to disguise it during transport, PCP often is placed in clear glass bottles or jars of Listerine, apple juice, white wine, baby shampoo, or other commercial products of a similar color. Also, colored glass bottles, including medicine containers, vanilla extract bottles, and liquor bottles, are used to disguise PCP during transport. For larger, bulk quantities, steel drums or gasoline cans are used to transport PCP and its precursors. Plastic or aluminum containers seldom are used to store liquid PCP because of the adverse chemical reactions that occur between the solvents and the containers.

Due to interdiction efforts at major airports across the nation, drug traffickers also use express mail services to transport PCP and its precursor chemicals across the United States. Overnight delivery services, such as Airborne, Express Mail, Federal Express, and the United Parcel Service are preferred by traffickers.

Use of a friend's or relative's residence for delivery of drug parcels is common. Inconspicuous "drop houses" also are used; usually, they are occupied by a trafficker's subordinate. Use of drop houses helps to insulate the trafficker from arrest, as well as preventing the seizure of drugs and other incriminating evidence from the traffickers residence. Reporting reveals that some traffickers ship drugs by delivery services to a drop house, then fly by commercial airlines to the destination city to acquire the parcel.

The primary drawback of shipping liquid PCP by the mail system is the high risk of breakage, because it is transported often in glass bottles. The fact that such breakage presents a hazard to delivery service employees and to the public is of little concern to the trafficker because this type of incident is viewed merely as a loss of product.

Because PCP most commonly is encountered in its volatile liquid form, postal, delivery, and law enforcement employees should exercise caution when handling parcels suspected of containing PCP. In addition, when liquid PCP is suspected, canine drug searches of the parcel should not be executed because the strong odors emitted by the solvents cause serious damage to dogs' olfactory organs.

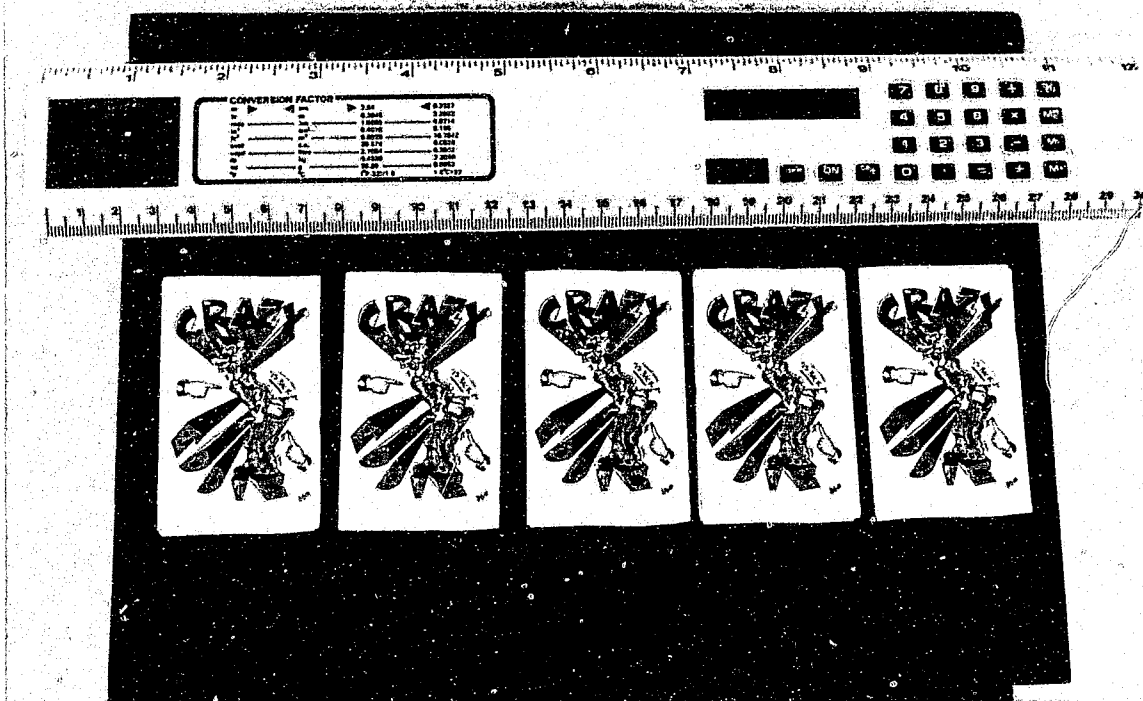
DISTRIBUTION

PCP is the most versatile substance available to illicit drug distributors and sellers for two main reasons. First, because it appears in liquid, powder, or tablet form, it can be administered intravenously, intranasally, orally, and through inhalation, offering the seller several ways to package and market the drug. Second, because the effects of PCP intoxication vary widely, PCP can be disguised as many other drugs, either in one of its various forms and colors or by adulterating another substance, such as marijuana or mushrooms. Since its appearance on the

streets of San Francisco in 1967, PCP has been misrepresented as amphetamine, cocaine, delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol (THC, the psychoactive ingredient in marijuana), ketamine, d-lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), and peyote.

The primary reason for engaging in such deception is that PCP's negative reputation—stemming from the severe physical and psychological reactions to PCP intoxication—sometimes requires sellers to disguise the substance to continue selling it, particularly to naive users. Nonetheless, despite its negative reputation on the streets, PCP is the drug of choice among certain groups of drug users. Its use is considered a challenge whereby the user tries to maintain control under the influence of a very powerful tranquilizer.

Current retail-level PCP distribution closely follows the sales techniques pioneered by crack sellers in the mid-to-late 1980's. Crack distribution is characterized by a large number of sellers who rapidly and recurrently engage in

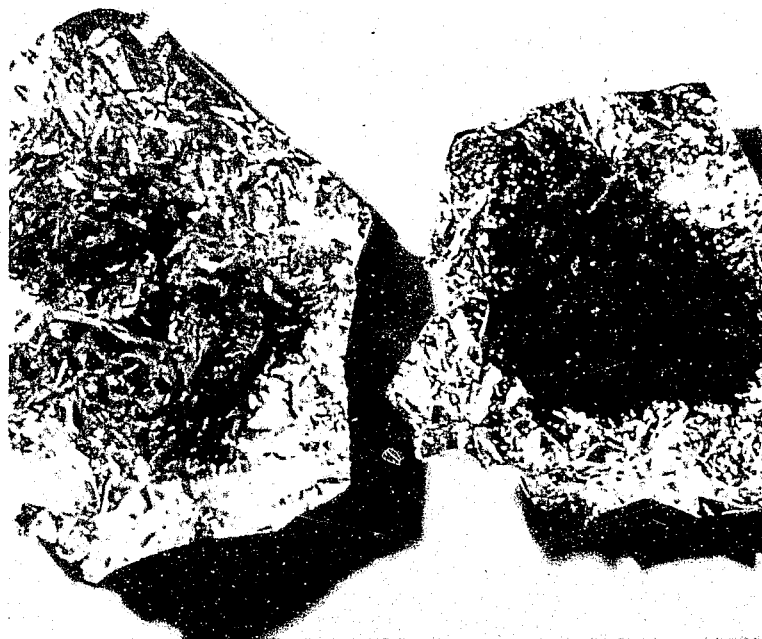


"Crazy Eddie" PCP packets.

single transactions. Although PCP sales do not occur with the same frequency as crack sales, and comparatively few street sellers offer PCP in addition to crack, the availability of PCP in urban areas has increased. This is a result of the development of a bustling marketplace where frequent individual drug sales are the norm. In many urban neighborhoods, drug users now have access to a large number of drug sellers involved in retail sales of cocaine, crack, heroin, marijuana, and PCP.

Distributors and sellers package PCP or PCP-laced plant matter, typically marijuana, mint, oregano, or parsley, in small paper or plastic bags and envelopes. Retail-level sellers provide individual tobacco or marijuana cigarettes dipped in liquid PCP. Commercially produced cigars or brown paper cigarettes, such as Shermans or Tijuana Smalls, are preferred for dipping into liquid PCP because little discoloration of the brown paper occurs; on white paper, the discoloration is discerned easily by law enforcement officials. PCP also can be injected into cigarettes with a syringe.

As is the case with cocaine and heroin, "brand name" loyalty plays a large role in PCP sales at the street level. PCP has been sold under numerous street names (see appendix 1) including Angel Dust, Crystal, Embalming Fluid, Hog, Killer Joints, Ozone, Rocket Fuel, Supergrass, and Wack, all of which reflect the wide range of its bizarre and volatile effects.



PCP on tobacco and parsley.

In the 1970's, distributors changed the color and consistency of the PCP powder to match the characteristics perceived by the local user population as indicative of a high-quality product. Present day distributors rely on packaging with colorful names, characters, and designs to identify their product and enhance customer loyalty. In New York City, some packages are stamped with a number that indicates the block on which the PCP was purchased. For example, an envelope stamped "116" signifies that it was purchased at Madison Avenue and 116th Street in Manhattan.

PRICE

PCP in liquid form sells for \$200 to \$1,500 per ounce nationally. The lowest liquid ounce prices, from \$200 to \$300, are reported in Los Angeles, which is the source for most of the PCP trafficked in the United States. Nationwide, the price for PCP in powdered form ranges from \$500 to \$1,200 per ounce. The price for a gallon of PCP ranges from \$5,000 to \$10,000 in Los Angeles, and is approximately \$13,000 in New York City. Individual cigarettes saturated with PCP cost from \$5 to \$70 nationwide.

DEVELOPING TRENDS

Recent investigations reveal that several Los Angeles-based PCP traffickers are relocating their manufacturing operations to lessen their risk of detection by law enforcement officials. Reporting indicates that remote, rural areas in Mississippi, Texas, and desert regions in California have been surveyed as possible clandestine PCP laboratory sites. Desert environments, featuring arid conditions, are preferred for manufacturing PCP.

A few PCP traffickers are circumventing Federal regulations established under the Chemical Diversion and Trafficking Act of 1988 (CDTA) by manufacturing essential PCP precursors themselves, rather than purchasing the precursors from companies that are required to report such transactions.

Figure 4

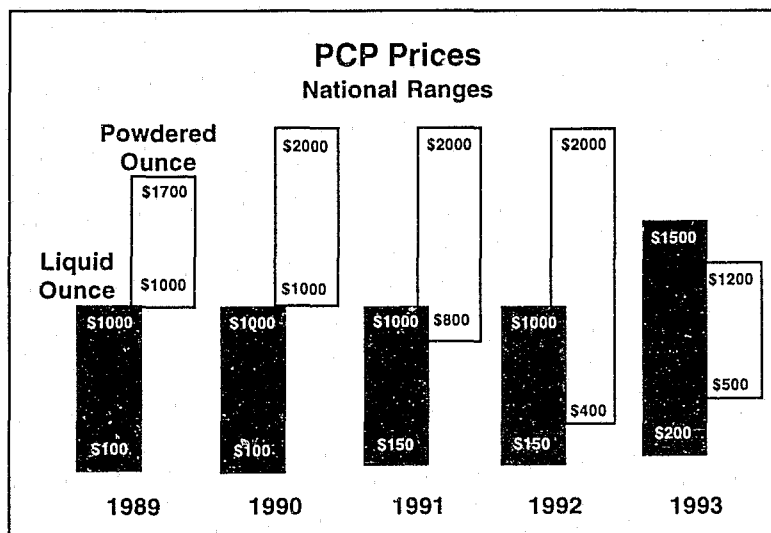
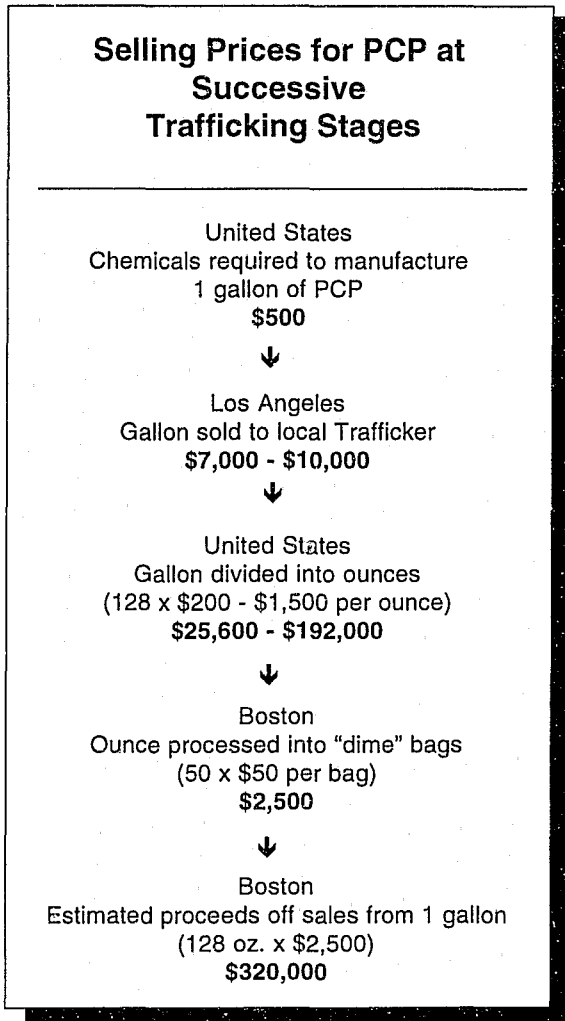


Figure 5



This emerging trend toward independent manufacturing of precursors has prompted DEA to consider an amendment to the CDTA regarding the registration of chemical firms and the addition of other chemicals on the regulated chemicals list.

PCP often is trafficked by polydrug organizations, such as Los Angeles-based street gangs that usually are involved in distributing crack cocaine. Since the mid-to-late 1980's, crack traffickers have established networks of distribution in large metropolitan centers, smaller cities, and rural areas. These networks of distribution easily can be used to traffic and to distribute PCP. This creates the potential for increased PCP availability at all drug sales locations.

PCP USE AND EFFECTS

PCP USE

The National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (see appendix 2) showed that lifetime and past year PCP use among the U.S. household population decreased from 1985 to 1990 (see figure 6); however, 1991 and 1992 survey data indicate an end to this downward use pattern. From 1990 to 1992, the number of Americans aged 12 years and older who used PCP at least once increased from 6.0 million to 8.1 million, while the number who had used PCP in the past year increased from 307,000 to 467,000. Nevertheless, the number of past year users in 1992 remained significantly below the number reported in 1985 when 1.2 million Americans reported using PCP at least once yearly.

According to the 1993 National High School Senior Survey on Drug Abuse, PCP use among 12th graders has declined significantly over the past 8 years (see figure 7). From 1985 through 1992, the percentage of seniors who used PCP at least once in their lifetime decreased from 4.9 percent to 2.4 percent. Comparable declines also were reported during that same period in the percentage of seniors who used PCP during the past year, past month, and on a daily basis. This diminished use is believed to be due in large part to a significant increase among 12th graders in the perceived risk of harm associated with PCP usage. However, data from the current survey indicate increases in lifetime and past month use of PCP for the class of 1993.

Reporting from the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) shows that the estimated number of metropolitan-area PCP-related emergency room episodes, which had declined at a substantial rate from 1989 through 1992, rose

steadily from 1,529 during the second half of 1991 to 3,286 during the first half of 1993—an increase of 115 percent (see figure 8). Cities having high or increased PCP abuse rates include Baltimore, Chicago, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Washington, DC (see figure 9).

Reporting from DAWN indicates that the smoking of PCP continues to be the predominant route of administration used by patients admitted to DAWN emergency rooms for PCP and PCP combination-related problems (see figure 10). However, the percentage of patients who indicated that smoking was their primary method of administration decreased from 86 percent in 1990 to 75.4 percent in 1992. The percentage of patients who administered PCP orally increased from 7.5 percent to 17.8 percent in the same time period.

DAWN reporting further shows that, nationally, approximately 73 percent of the admissions to hospital emergency rooms for PCP and PCP combination-related problems in 1992 were male, and over 76 percent were between 20 and 39 years of age.

Rates of PCP use detected through urinalysis of recently booked male and female arrestees, as reported by the Drug Use Forecasting Program (DUF), remained relatively low and stable in 1992 when compared to rates for cocaine and marijuana. Cities having the highest percentage of positive urinalyses for PCP among booked male arrestees were Kansas City (9%) and Philadelphia (5%) (see figure 11). Cities having the highest percentages of positive results among booked female arrestees were San Jose (6%), Los Angeles (4%), and Washington, DC (4%) (see figure 12).

PCP Use: Survey Data

Figure 6

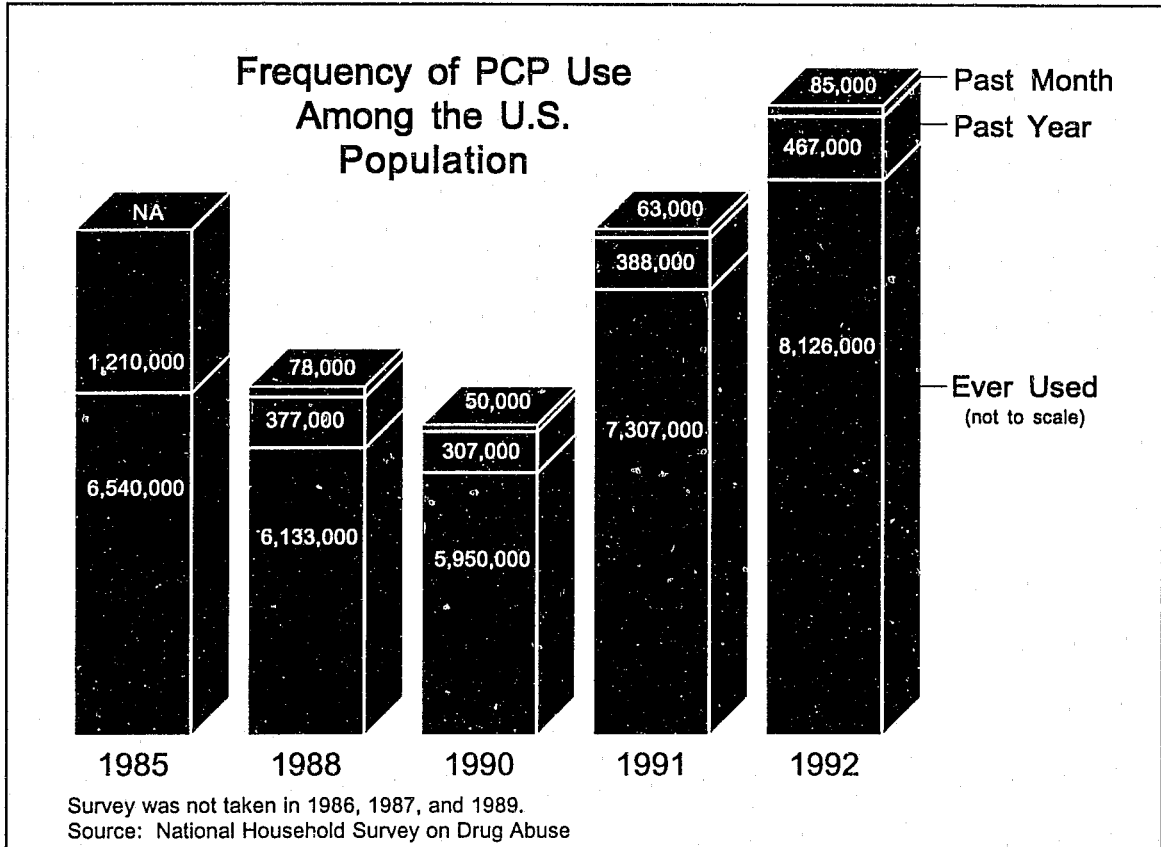
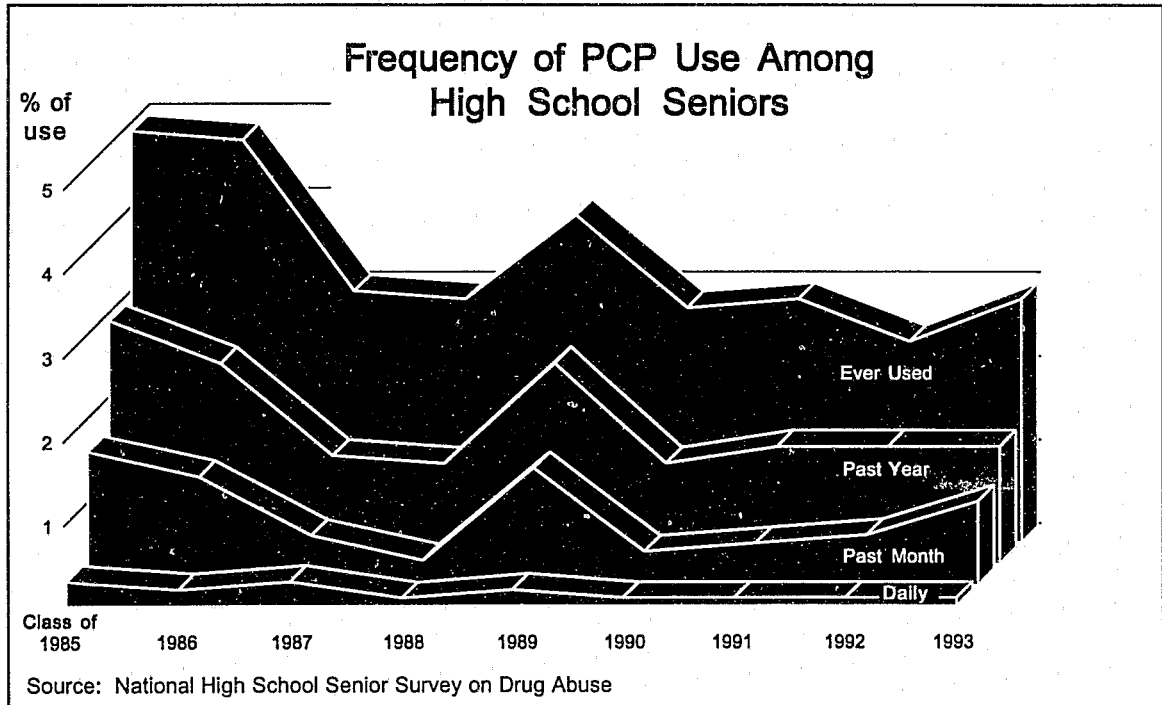


Figure 7



PCP and PCP Combinations Emergency Room Episodes

Figure 8

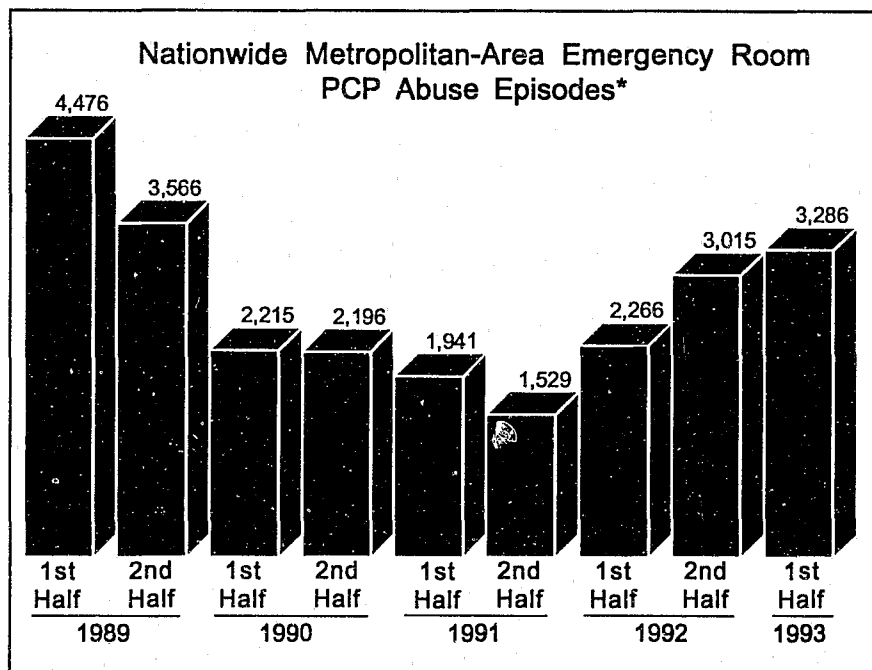


Figure 9

Metropolitan Areas Having the Highest Number of PCP Emergency Room Episodes*

Metropolitan Area	1990 2nd Half	1991 1st Half	1991 2nd Half	1992 1st Half	1992 2nd Half	1993*** 1st Half
Baltimore	55	26	130	135	231	297
Boston	29	**	**	44	31	**
Chicago	538	502	177	261	228	269
Los Angeles	485	572	431	479	630	755
New Orleans	31	**	**	41	46	26
New York	316	162	252	**	633	571
Philadelphia	55	34	34	100	97	177
San Diego	**	55	31	31	43	46
San Francisco	124	142	51	76	**	84
Washington, DC	343	228	215	256	374	**

* Estimates are based on DAWN data and generated from probability samples.

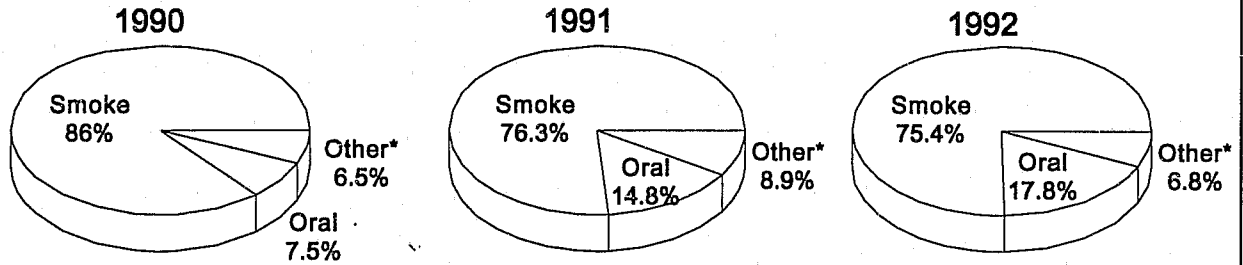
** Precise estimates not available or estimate is less than 10, which also describes data from the following metropolitan areas: Atlanta, Buffalo, Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Miami, Minneapolis, Newark, Phoenix, Seattle, and St. Louis.

*** Preliminary and subject to update.

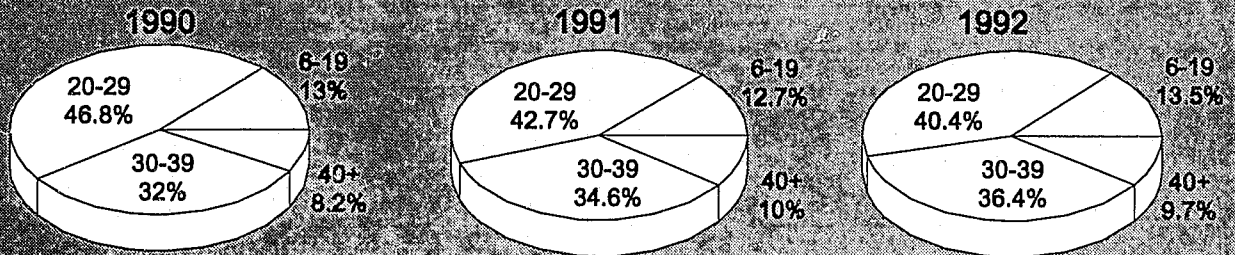
Figure 10

PCP and PCP Combinations Use: Hospital Emergency Rooms Admissions

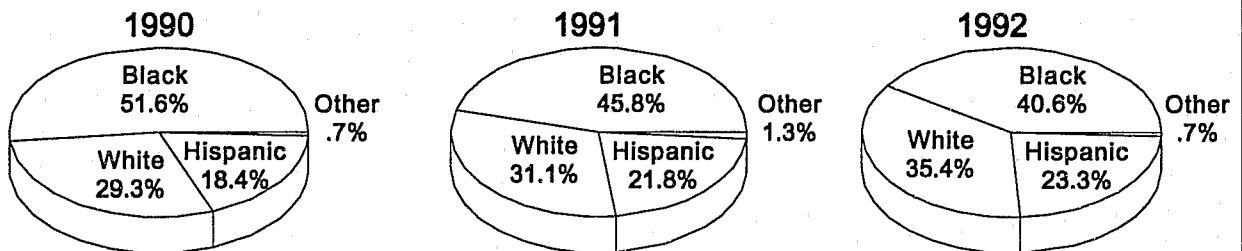
Route of Administration



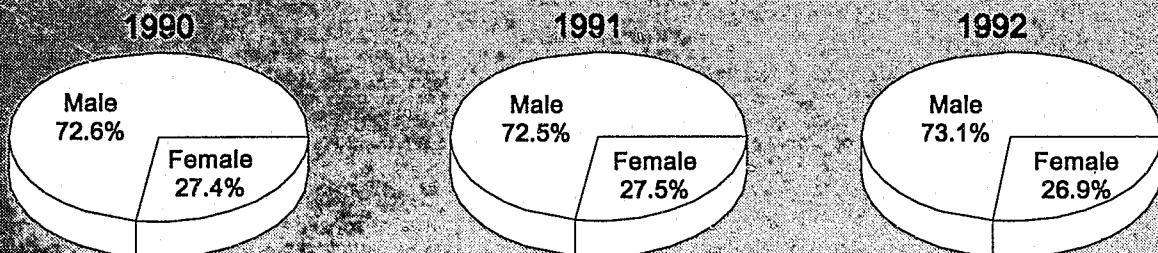
Age



Race



Sex



* Other routes of administration include inhaling, injecting, and sniffing.

PCP Use by Arrestees*

Figure 11

Male Arrestees (% Positive)						
Metropolitan Area	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Chicago	11	14	12	15	8	3
Cleveland	--	4	3	1	1	2
Dallas	--	**	1	**	**	3
Kansas City	--	2	4	4	5	9
Los Angeles	5	5	4	5	3	3
Manhattan	3	3	3	3	2	2
New Orleans	18	6	3	4	2	3
Philadelphia	--	1	2	2	3	5
Phoenix	2	1	**	**	**	**
St. Louis	--	8	7	5	4	1
San Diego	6	5	5	4	2	2
San Jose	--	--	14	9	7	4
Washington, DC	--	--	14	6	4	4

Figure 12

Female Arrestees (% Positive)					
Metropolitan Area	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Cleveland	--	--	**	1	1
Dallas	0	1	**	**	**
Ft. Lauderdale	--	**	1	**	**
Kansas City	--	3	4	2	3
Los Angeles	6	7	3	2	4
Manhattan	1	2	3	2	2
New Orleans	4	4	2	1	1
Philadelphia	--	1	1	**	3
Phoenix	1	2	**	**	0
St. Louis	--	9	3	1	1
San Diego	3	2	1	1	1
San Jose	--	15	13	7	6
Washington, DC	--	15	4	2	4

* Positive by urinalysis. (1993 Drug Use Forecasting Program (DUF) data are not available.)

** Less than 1 percent, which also largely describes data from the following metropolitan areas: Atlanta, Birmingham, Denver, Detroit, Ft. Lauderdale (male only), Houston, Indianapolis, Miami, Omaha, Portland, and San Antonio.

SOURCE: National Institute of Justice/DUF

PCP EFFECTS

PCP is classified as an hallucinogen under the CSA. However, significant differences exist between PCP and other hallucinogens such as LSD. First, PCP by itself can lead to overdose and death. Second, PCP is the only hallucinogenic substance that laboratory animals will self-administer in controlled experiments.² Furthermore, the hallucinogenic effects of PCP differ from those of LSD. While LSD tends to produce visual psychedelic illusions, PCP often causes distorted perceptions in the form of mind-body disassociation and sensory deprivation.³ In addition to hallucinogenic effects, the effects of PCP can mimic those of stimulants and depressants, presenting unique problems for law enforcement officials and medical personnel when encountering PCP abusers. The effects of PCP intoxication depend on dosage, social setting, personality traits, route of administration, and other factors. Many experienced users snort PCP powder because this route of administration is a more effective method of controlling the effects than smoking or oral ingestion, both of which proved to be more potent.⁴

PCP affects the normal transmission of chemical signals between nerve cells and other organs, particularly the areas of the brain that control pain, emotional expression, aggression, vision, hearing, and motor movement.⁵ A low dosage (2 to 5 milligrams) of PCP produces mild depression, then stimulation. A moderate dosage (from 10 to 15 milligrams) of PCP can produce a desirable sensory deprived state, high blood pressure, combative behavior, inability to talk, a rigid robotic attitude, confusion, agitation, and paranoid thinking. High dosages (above 20 milligrams) can result in catatonia, coma,

Sensations Following the Use of PCP

- feeling of depersonalization
- sense of distance and estrangement from surroundings
- slow body movements
- poor muscular coordination and dull impulses
- staggered body movement
- blocked, sparse, purposeless speech
- auditory and visual hallucinations
- feelings of impending doom or death
- dulling of touch and pain sensations
- feelings of strength, power, and invulnerability

convulsions, seizures, respiratory depression, and cardiovascular instability. In addition, use of PCP induces amnesia.⁶ Depending upon the dosage, the effects of PCP intoxication can last from 1 or 2 hours up to 48 hours. There is no single antidote or drug that will allay the effects of PCP intoxication.⁷

Once ingested, PCP is stored in the body's fat cells for up to several months and, in a process known as entero-gastric recirculation, it can reenter the bloodstream during exercise or fasting well after the initial effects have dissipated, creating a "flashback" effect.⁸ In addition, PCP can be transferred through the placenta from a pregnant user to the fetus. Due to the recirculation process, PCP can be transferred to the fetus even though the mother had ceased using PCP prior to becoming pregnant. Babies that are born exposed to PCP may experience symptoms of withdrawal or intoxication from days to months after birth. Also, the breast milk of PCP-using mothers has been shown to contain PCP.⁹

² Bertram G. Katzung, *Basic & Clinical Pharmacology*, p. 444; Oakley Ray and Charles Ksir, *Drugs, Society, & Human Behavior*, fifth ed., 1990, p. 314.

³ Darryl S. Inaba and William E. Cohen, *Uppers, Downers, All Arounders*, 1989, p. 144.

⁴ Feldman, et al, p. 32.

⁵ Testimony of Dr. Frank E. Minyard, *PCP—A Killer on the Rise*, Report of the Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control, 1978, p. 15.

⁶ Inaba, pp. 144-5.

⁷ Minyard, p. 16.

⁸ Inaba, p. 145.

⁹ Inaba, pp. 173, 179.

DEA FIELD DIVISION ASSESSMENTS

ATLANTA FIELD DIVISION

Area of Responsibility: The Atlanta Field Division is responsible for DEA Resident Offices (RO's) located in Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

Summary: Use of PCP is not reported to be prevalent in the Atlanta metropolitan area. DAWN data have shown no PCP-related emergency room mentions since September 1990. When available, liquid PCP costs approximately \$1,000 per ounce.

BOSTON FIELD DIVISION

Area of Responsibility: The Boston Field Division is responsible for DEA RO's located in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

Summary: Outside of the greater Boston area, PCP availability is limited in Massachusetts. In Maine and Vermont, it is reported as unavailable. In Connecticut, PCP is mixed with embalming fluid (formaldehyde and methanol), applied to mint leaves and marijuana, and smoked in hollowed-out cigars. Cigarettes also are dipped in the PCP and embalming fluid mixture. PCP microdots and tablets are available in small amounts in Woonsocket, Rhode Island. Throughout the division, prices for PCP range from \$25 to \$35 per cigarette and from \$200 to \$500 per ounce.

In Massachusetts, PCP is sold in urban neighborhoods, specifically Boston, East Boston, South Boston, Charlestown, Cambridge, Somerville, and the Hyde Park/Roslindale areas. Distributors operating in Charlestown typically travel by car or train to New York City weekly to replenish their PCP supplies. Charlestown distributors operate in an environment where they are well known by users who are disinclined to testify against them. This situation, described as

creating a "code of silence," has hampered investigative efforts directed against the major distributors.

PCP commonly is purchased in ounce bags of plant matter from New York sources of supply, often Belizian nationals. Usually, 2 ounces are purchased at a time; they cost \$600 and are referred to as "double ounces." The ounce bags then are transported to Boston and divided into bags or envelopes that retail for \$50 each. This process allows the distributor to reap a \$2,500 profit on each "double ounce" of PCP.

Larger distributors purchase gallons of liquid PCP in New York City. However, rather than selling it in ounce quantities in Boston, they prefer to process it themselves into smokeable plant matter and package it into Baggies for immediate sale at the retail level.

CHICAGO FIELD DIVISION

Area of Responsibility: The Chicago Field Division is responsible for DEA RO's located in Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, North Dakota, and Wisconsin.

Summary: Although PCP in powdered form rarely is encountered in the division, liquid PCP increasingly is becoming available in the Chicago area. An estimated 50 percent of the PCP available in Chicago originates from sources of supply in Los Angeles. In Chicago, PCP is distributed almost exclusively by local street gangs. Widespread availability of PCP is reported in African-American communities in the South and West Sides where it is called "water." PCP is available in the city's Northwest Side, particularly among Hispanics. Investigative reporting indicates that Chicago is a source city for precursor chemicals used in the manufacture of PCP.

In northwestern Indiana, PCP is distributed primarily by the Spanish Gangster Disciples street gang, which is affiliated with similar gangs in Chicago and East Chicago in Indiana.

PCP usually is encountered in one of three forms: mint leaves sprayed with PCP that are wrapped in tin foil and that sell from \$10 to \$20; "sherm sticks," consisting of "More" brand cigarettes dipped in PCP that sell for \$10; and "happy sticks," hand-rolled tobacco cigarettes dipped in PCP that sell for \$10 each. Prices for ounces of liquid PCP range from \$200 to \$400. When available, powdered ounces of PCP cost from \$1,500 to \$2,000. The Minneapolis RO reports that liquid ounces of PCP can cost as little as \$150.

PCP in powdered form, known as "tic" on the street, is used primarily by Hispanic youth in the Northwest Side of Chicago. It is beige in color, is packaged in foil, and costs from \$13 to \$20.

Emergency room mentions in Chicago for PCP and PCP combinations have increased lately.

DALLAS FIELD DIVISION

Area of Responsibility: The Dallas Field Division is responsible for DEA RO's located in Amarillo, Fort Worth, Lubbock, Midland, and Tyler, Texas, as well as the State of Oklahoma.

Summary: In Dallas, the use of crack in conjunction with liquid PCP remains relatively prevalent within certain communities. PCP is readily available and abused in the African-American community in the north section of Tulsa, Oklahoma. PCP also is reported to be used in conjunction with crack cocaine in Tulsa. PCP-laced cigarettes cost from \$5 to \$10 each. Prices for 1 ounce of PCP range from \$600 to \$900.

DENVER FIELD DIVISION

Area of Responsibility: The Denver Field Division is responsible for DEA RO's located in Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming.

Summary: PCP is virtually unavailable throughout the Denver Division. PCP treatment admissions have never comprised more than 0.2 percent of total drug admissions in the past 6 years in Colorado. Only three PCP admissions were reported in the State in 1992.

DETROIT FIELD DIVISION

Area of Responsibility: The Detroit Field Division is responsible for DEA RO's located in Kentucky, Michigan, and Ohio.

Summary: PCP-laced cigarettes cost from \$10 to \$15 and are referred to as "sherms" in Detroit. Bottles containing 1/8 ounce of PCP cost from \$60 to \$80 each with 1/4 ounce bottles selling for approximately \$120 each.

HOUSTON FIELD DIVISION

Area of Responsibility: The Houston Field Division is responsible for DEA District Offices (DO's) and RO's located in Alpine, Austin, Beaumont, Brownsville, Corpus Christi, Eagle Pass, El Paso, Galveston, Laredo, McAllen, and San Antonio, Texas.

Summary: The availability of PCP in the Houston Division is limited. Liquid PCP commonly is transported to Houston from Los Angeles by African-American traffickers. In November 1993, 2 kilograms of PCP were seized at the Sierra Blanca, Texas, checkpoint by the U.S. Border Patrol. The PCP originated in Los Angeles and was destined for Houston. It was contained in a 1 gallon can wrapped in grey plastic and masking tape.

LOS ANGELES FIELD DIVISION

Area of Responsibility: The Los Angeles Field Division is responsible for DEA RO's located in Riverside, Santa Ana, and Santa Barbara, California, in addition to Nevada, Hawaii, and Guam.

Summary: The primary manufacturers/traffickers of PCP are African-Americans who live in or have ties to the south-central area of Los Angeles or Compton, California. Many of these are members of one of the 1,100 known street gangs that operate in Los Angeles, primarily under the auspices of the two major gangs, the Bloods and the Crips. The Crips gang is larger and stronger and, therefore, is involved more heavily in the manufacture and trafficking of PCP.

There may be as few as a dozen actual PCP manufacturing organizations operating within the greater Los Angeles area. These organizations are responsible for supplying a significant volume of PCP to the eastern and midwestern United States. Reporting indicates that PCP manufacturers fill large orders for PCP, up to multigallons, within a relatively short period of time.

One major investigation was initiated as a result of a purchase of 70 gallons of ether from a chemical supplier in Las Vegas, Nevada. The purchaser was a controlling member of Los Angeles' Grape Street Crip gang. A subsequent search of the subject's home in Perris, California, revealed approximately 70 pounds of precursor chemicals that could have been manufactured into 153 gallons of finished PCP.

In Las Vegas, a resurgence of PCP trafficking is taking place within the African-American community. It has become the secondary drug, behind crack, trafficked by street gangs in the area. Ounce quantities cost from \$250 to \$300. The price per gallon of PCP has dropped to approximately \$3,000 for local customers; but, for out-of-state buyers, the price is typically \$8,000 to \$10,000 per gallon.

MIAMI FIELD DIVISION

Area of Responsibility: The Miami Field Division is responsible for DEA DO's and RO's located in Florida, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Country Offices located in The Bahamas, Barbados, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, and Jamaica.

Summary: According to Mr. James N. Hall, Executive Director of the Up Front Drug Information Center in Miami, telephone calls to a drug abuse hotline regarding PCP increased in 1993. In addition, PCP is believed to be the substance sold in some homosexual dance-clubs in Miami under the street name "Special K" and touted as ketamine, a PCP analogue. PCP availability is very limited throughout the rest of the division.

NEWARK FIELD DIVISION

Area of Responsibility: The Newark Field Division is responsible for DEA RO's located in Atlantic City and Camden, New Jersey.

Summary: In New Jersey, the major PCP consumer market is Trenton. PCP also is readily available in Mercer County. PCP is purchased in New York City and is distributed primarily by African-Americans. There is limited PCP availability in Union and Cape May Counties. All ethnic groups are involved in PCP distribution. Prices within the division range from \$190 to \$600 for ounce quantities of liquid PCP, while powdered ounces cost from \$1,000 to \$1,200. Ounce quantities are sold commonly in vanilla extract bottles. PCP cigarettes cost approximately \$10 each. There were only two arrests for PCP possession in 1993.

NEW ORLEANS FIELD DIVISION

Area of Responsibility: The New Orleans Field Division is responsible for DEA RO's located in Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi.

Summary: PCP availability is limited throughout the New Orleans Division.

NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION

Area of Responsibility: The New York Field Division is responsible for DEA RO's located in Albany, Buffalo, Long Island, and Rochester, New York.

Summary: The majority of the PCP available in western New York State is believed to originate from small laboratory operators based in the Buffalo or Rochester areas. However, most of the PCP available in New York City is believed to originate in California. The availability of PCP on Long Island is reported to be limited.

In New York City, PCP is sold in bags that cost from \$10 to \$20 in the vicinity of West 144th Street and Bradhurst Avenue. The brand name of these bags is "Blue Madman." On Park Avenue between East 115th and 116th Streets, PCP is sold in foil packets called "tins" that cost \$10 each. A third PCP selling location was identified as 7th Avenue between West 121st and 123rd Streets with bags of PCP referred to as "Angel." These bags also sell for \$10 or \$20 each.

Jamaican distributors in the Upper East Side of Manhattan, reportedly under the auspices of the Spangler Posse, sell ounce quantities of PCP powder for approximately \$500. Street sellers carry small bottles of liquid PCP and will dip a customer's cigarette into it for \$20.

PCP prices throughout the division range from \$7 to \$10 per bag or envelope containing 5 grams of mint or parsley sprayed with PCP. Ounces of liquid PCP cost approximately \$300, while powdered ounces range from \$500 to \$1,200. The price for a gallon of liquid PCP is approximately \$13,000.

PHILADELPHIA FIELD DIVISION

Area of Responsibility: The Philadelphia Field Division is responsible for DEA RO's located in Delaware and Pennsylvania.

Summary: Although PCP abuse is not considered widespread, PCP is readily available in most areas of the division. It is distributed almost exclusively by African-Americans in inner-city areas. Nevertheless, a recent investigation identified a Jamaican organization distributing ounce quantities of PCP in the Philadelphia area. Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, and New York City have been identified as source cities for most of the PCP sold in Pennsylvania.

The Pittsburgh RO reports that PCP is not available in Western Pennsylvania. In Delaware, PCP is sold primarily in the northern portion of the State.

Gram quantities of PCP, typically sold in plastic vials, cost \$30, while ounce quantities can be purchased for \$700. Some distributors in the Philadelphia area freeze parsley laced with PCP, then dice it into fine flakes that can be measured easily into retail-level portions or rolled into tobacco or marijuana cigarettes. Small plastic bags containing enough leaf for 3 to 8 cigarettes cost \$10. One bundle of 10 bags costs from \$40 to \$60 wholesale. Ounce quantities of the liquid, which can yield 30 to 40 bundles, cost \$450 to \$500. Recently, the price has declined to \$350 per ounce due to increased supplies.

PHOENIX FIELD DIVISION

Area of Responsibility: The Phoenix Field Division is responsible for a DEA DO in Tucson and RO's located in Nogales, Sierra Vista, and Yuma, Arizona.

Summary: PCP availability is limited throughout the Phoenix Division.

SAN DIEGO FIELD DIVISION

Area of Responsibility: The San Diego Field Division is responsible for DEA RO's located in Calexico, Carlsbad, and San Ysidro, California.

Summary: PCP availability is limited throughout the San Diego Division. However, anecdotal reports indicate that PCP availability and use are increasing somewhat in the San Diego area.

SAN FRANCISCO FIELD DIVISION

Area of Responsibility: The San Francisco Field Division is responsible for DEA RO's located in Fresno, Monterey, Sacramento, and San Jose, California.

Summary: PCP is available in limited quantities in northern Californian cities and is used predominantly in Hispanic and African-American communities. The price for a cigarette laced with PCP has declined from \$20 to \$5 to \$10 each. Reports indicate that partially processed PCP is transported from Los Angeles to the San Joaquin Valley-Fresno area for final processing.

SEATTLE FIELD DIVISION

Area of Responsibility: The Seattle Field Division is responsible for DEA RO's located in Alaska, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington.

Summary: PCP availability is limited throughout the Seattle Division. However, anecdotal reporting indicates that PCP-laced marijuana cigarettes (sherms) are being smoked more frequently in the Seattle area.

ST. LOUIS FIELD DIVISION

Area of Responsibility: The St. Louis Field Division is responsible for DEA RO's located in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, and South Dakota.

Summary: PCP is available in limited quantities within inner-city areas of several divisional cities. It is trafficked and abused almost exclusively by African-Americans. Liquid PCP sells for \$350 per ounce when available. The Kansas City RO reports that PCP is sporadically available and sells for \$1,500 per liquid ounce.

WASHINGTON, DC FIELD DIVISION

Area of Responsibility: The Washington, DC Field Division is responsible for DEA RO's located in Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Summary: PCP is readily available in several areas within the division, particularly the District of Columbia and its suburbs in northern Virginia, Prince Georges County (Maryland), and Baltimore. African-American traffickers dominate the wholesale markets. The majority of the PCP is transported from Los Angeles and New York City. In turn, Washington, DC, has become a source city for PCP available in Baltimore and northern Virginia. PCP typically is purchased in the Los Angeles area and transported by bus or by private or commercial vehicles to the District of Columbia. Often female couriers are used to transport ounce quantities of liquid PCP cross-country. Express mail and postal services also are used to ship PCP into the division.

PCP availability has increased recently in the District of Columbia, where Phillies "Blunts" brand cigars, gutted and filled with marijuana dipped in liquid PCP, are becoming popular. PCP laced with gasoline, referred to as "octane," is sold by some groups. Among some users in the southern suburbs of Baltimore, liquid PCP is referred to as "South Baltimore Wine" and is consumed in minimal doses to obtain a "mellow" effect.

At the retail level, PCP-laced plant material in packets of tinfoil sell for \$20 each, and are referred to as "tins" on the street. Slightly larger portions known as "cans" (35-millimeter film canisters) sell for \$50 each.

APPENDIX 1

PCP-RELATED STREET TERMINOLOGY

ace, AD, amoeba, angel dust, angel hair, angel mist, angel puke, animal, animal tranquilizer, aurora borealis, belladonna, black whack, blast, boat, busy bee, buzz, Cadillac, cannabitol, cigarrode cristal, CJ, columbo, cozmos, crazy coke, cristal, crystal, crystal joints, crystal T, cycline, cyclones, D, Detroit pink, devil's dust, dipper, DOA, dog, double dipper, drink, dummy dust, dust, dust joint, elephant tranquilizer, embalming fluid, energizer, erth, fake STP, flakes, fresh, fuel, good, goon, goon dust, gorilla tab, green, green tea, heaven and hell, herms, hog, horse tracks, horse tranquilizer, ice, jet fuel, juice, K, K-blast, kaps, killer joints, killer weed, KJ, kools, krystal, krystal joint, KW, LBJ, leaky bolla, leaky leak, lemon 714, lenos, little ones, live ones, lovely, magic, magic dust, mean green, mint leaf, mintweed, mist, monkey dust, monkey tranquilizer, more, new acid, new magic, *niebla*, oil, orange crystal, ozone, P, parsley, *paz*, PCPA, peace, PeaCe Pill, peaceweed, peanut butter, peep, Peter Pan, pig killer, *polvo*, *polvo de angel*, *polvo de estrellas*, puffy, rocket fuel, scaffle, scuffle, sheets, sherman, sherms, skuffle, smoking, snorts, spores, star dust, stick, super, super grass, super joint, super kools, super weed, surfer, synthetic cocaine, synthetic THC, T, TAC, T-buzz, tea, THC, tic, tish, titch, trunk, TT-1, TT-2, TT-3, wack, water, weed, whack, white powder, wobble weed, wolf, worm, yellow fever, zombie weed, zoom.¹⁰

—street names for PCP.

amphetamine, cannabitol, cocaine, hashish, heroin, ketamine, LSD, MDA, mescaline, peyote, psilocybin, quaalude, STP, THC
—names of other illicit drugs used to sell PCP to unsuspecting customers.

Angel, Blue Madman, Cliffhanger, Crazy Eddie, Do It Jack, Lethal Weapon, Maddog, Mad Man, OPP, Purple Rain, Red Devil
—brand names used to sell PCP.

beam me up Scotty, beaming

—used to describe intense high from smoking crack dipped in liquid PCP.

bummer trip

—unsettling and threatening experience from PCP intoxication.¹¹

burning out

—sustained and regular PCP use for a period of time as short as 1 week.

getting burnt

—temporary acute ill effects of PCP intoxication.

being burnt

—chronic adverse condition from frequent use, cumulative effects of impaired physical, mental, and social functioning (uncoordinated, forgetful, unreliable, distracted, uncomprehending); a pale and gaunt appearance in more serious cases.¹²

buzzed, wasted, ozoned, overdosed

—terms used to describe stages of PCP intoxication.

buzzed

—mild euphoria, stimulation, activity is enjoyed, appearance of straight and drug-free behavior is the intent.

wasted

—body-wide anesthetic effect especially in legs and feet, difficulty in coordinating body movements, slurred speech, walking described as amusing (the ground turned into sponge or marshmallows), users recognize slow body movements, awkward and unbalanced, speeding up of thought processes, enjoyable out-of-body-type experience (observing oneself).

ozoned

—user becomes incoherent and immobile, although still conscious.

overdosed

—loss of consciousness.¹³

¹⁰ Ronald L. Linder, et al, *PCP: The Devil's Dust*, 1981, pp. 9-10.

¹¹ Feldman, et al, p. 43

¹² Feldman, et al, pp. 43, 98, 174.

¹³ Feldman, et al, p. 39.

dime, dime up

—packaging PCP for retail sales; liquid PCP is poured over parsley in mason jars, then placed in smaller individual containers such as film canisters; five “dimes” equate to a “lid.”

fifties, 50's

—street-level packages of PCP wrapped in heat-sealed plastic that sell for \$50 each in New York City; these packages are transported to Boston where they are broken down into smaller sales units and generate up to \$300 for each “50” purchased initially.

ghostbusters

—crack dipped in liquid PCP.

greened out

—high on PCP.

greens

—parsley flakes laced with PCP.

illy, milk, wet

—PCP mixed with embalming fluid (formaldehyde and methanol), often applied to mint leaves and marijuana and smoked in hollowed-out cigars; cigarettes also are dipped in the PCP and embalming fluid mixture (Connecticut).

ketamine, Ketalar 2-(o-Chlorophenyl)-2-(methylamino)cyclohexanone

—PCP analogue.

lid

—five “dimes” of PCP.

lovely

—PCP and marijuana (southern California).

missile basing

—crack dipped in liquid PCP.

moonwalking

—taking slow and exaggerated steps while under the influence of PCP.

octane

—PCP cut with gasoline (Washington, DC).

peanut butter

—PCP added to peanut butter (New Orleans).

pipe

—piperidine.

rocket fuel

—PCP and cocaine (Chicago).

Sernyl

—brand name for PCP made for human use by Parke, Davis and Company; withdrawn as an investigational drug in 1967 and licensed to another company as an anesthetic, for animal use, named Sernylan.¹⁴

shake and bake

—PCP poured over parsley; the parsley then is spooned onto aluminum foil and folded into packets for retail sale.

sherm

—marijuana cigarettes laced with PCP; derived from the belief that it “hits you like a Sherman tank.”¹⁵

space cadet

—crack dipped in liquid PCP.

space basing

—smoking crack dipped in PCP.

speedboat

—marijuana, PCP, and crack combined and smoked; chips of crack are rolled into marijuana cigarettes and then dipped into liquid PCP; sold on street for \$10 to \$20 per joint.

tic

—PCP in powder form.

tragic magic

—crack dipped in PCP.

whack

—mixture of crack and PCP.

¹⁴ Ray, p. 313.

¹⁵ Ray, p. 314.

APPENDIX 2

DEFINITIONS

The **NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY ON DRUG ABUSE**, sponsored by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), is a series of national surveys to measure the prevalence and frequency of drug use among the U.S. household population aged 12 and over. The survey samples the civilian non-institutionalized population living in households, college dormitories, and military installations and, therefore, does not include some segments of the U.S. population which may contain a substantial proportion of drug users, such as transients and those who are incarcerated. The SAMHSA publishes survey results on an annual basis.

The **NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL SENIOR SURVEY** is a series of nationwide studies of drug use frequency and related attitudes among high school seniors in the United States. The survey is conducted annually by the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research and funded by research grants from the SAMHSA. In addition to high school seniors, the study includes the recently-added national surveys of 8th- and 10th-grade students. For the 1993 survey, approximately 50,000 8th-, 10th-, and 12th-grade students across the country were questioned.

The **DRUG ABUSE WARNING NETWORK (DAWN)** is a large-scale data collection system implemented in 1972 and designed to be an indicator of the severity, scope, and nature of the nation's substance abuse problem. The purpose of DAWN is to provide data on the incidence of drug abuse related episodes from participating hospital emergency rooms located in 21 U.S. metropolitan areas. DAWN is managed by the SAMHSA.

The **NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE (NIJ)** established the Drug Use Forecasting Program (DUF) in 1987 to identify and monitor trends in drug use among arrestees in the United States. Each quarter, at central booking facilities in 24 participating jurisdictions, arrestees are asked to participate in a voluntary, anonymous interview and to provide a urine specimen. Urine samples are analyzed to detect the use of amphetamines, barbiturates, benzodiazepines (such as valium), cocaine, marijuana, methadone, methaqualone, opiates, PCP, and propoxyphenes (such as Darvon). Urinalysis testing results are published by the NIJ on a quarterly and annual basis.

DISTRIBUTION

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U.S. Marshals Service

Department of the Treasury
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
Internal Revenue Service
U.S. Customs Service
U.S. Secret Service

Department of Defense
Defense Intelligence Agency
National Security Agency

Central Intelligence Agency/CNC

Department of State

U.S. Coast Guard

DEA Headquarters
DEA Field Offices
DEA Laboratories

El Paso Intelligence Center
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network
National Drug Intelligence Center

International Association of Chiefs of Police (Narcotics Committee)
National Alliance of State Drug Enforcement Agencies
National Sheriffs' Association