

# **Drug Cases Submitted to the Virginia Department of Forensic Science Calendar Year 2020**

**Produced by the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services  
in partnership with the Virginia Department of Forensic Science**



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# Drug Cases Submitted to the Virginia Department of Forensic Science

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# Drug Cases Submitted to the Virginia Department of Forensic Science

## Introduction

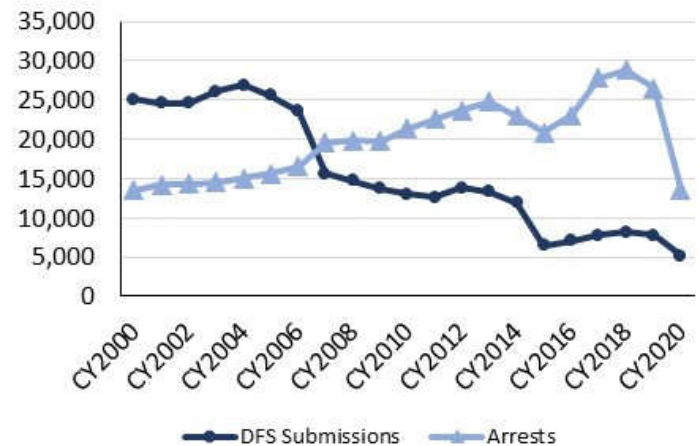
Every year, tens of thousands of drug samples are submitted to the Virginia Department of Forensic Science (DFS). These submissions arrive in many forms, including powders, solid material, liquids, pills, plants, residue, and more. At DFS, they are tested by the Controlled Substances Section, to identify the presence of illicit substances. Hundreds of unique substances are identified each year, and they include illegal drugs, prescription drugs, and over the counter medications.

The frequency with which individual drugs are identified in DFS drug testing can help in understanding the level of availability of those drugs within Virginia, and how that level of availability has changed over time. This report looks at selected drug categories of interest, showing how frequently those drugs are submitted to DFS, both statewide and regionally. The drug categories examined here are among the most common submissions and include both illicit substances and prescription drugs with a potential for abuse. In some cases – particularly with regard to designer drugs and cannabimimetic agents – a substance is identified before it is explicitly listed as a controlled substance in the *Code of Virginia*. Those cases are still counted in this report.

- Illicit substances
  - ◊ Cocaine
  - ◊ Methamphetamine
  - ◊ Heroin
  - ◊ Illicit synthetic opioids (primarily illicitly produced fentanyl and fentanyl analogs)
  - ◊ Illicit benzodiazepines
  - ◊ Hallucinogenic substances (such as LSD, PCP, and psychoactive mushrooms)
  - ◊ Cannabimimetic agents (also known as synthetic cannabinoids)
  - ◊ Other designer drugs (excluding those included in any of the categories above)
- Prescription drugs
  - ◊ Opioids (such as oxycodone and morphine)
  - ◊ Stimulants (primarily medications to treat ADD/ADHD)
  - ◊ Benzodiazepines (such as alprazolam and diazepam)

Marijuana is not included in this report. The *Code of Virginia* was revised in July 2006 to permit law enforcement officers to testify to the results of marijuana field tests at trial in simple possession cases involving plant material. Following this change, the number of marijuana submissions to DFS dropped significantly, while the number of arrests increased

Marijuana DFS Submissions  
vs Marijuana Arrests



significantly through 2018. Data on marijuana submissions to DFS before and after this change cannot be compared.

Each of the drug categories listed is presented separately in the pages that follow. These pages report changing trends in both time and geography, as the availability of individual drugs (as measured by the number of submissions to DFS) changed differently for different regions in Virginia. This report examines regional trends using the Virginia State Police (VSP) Divisions, as well as the smaller Virginia Court Districts. A listing of the counties and cities within the 7 VSP divisions, and within the 32 Court Districts, is included in Appendix C.

The pages that follow report the following for each drug category: trends in submissions between 2011 and 2020; the 2020 frequency of submissions of various subcategories of drugs within these larger categories, where applicable; the regional distribution of 2020 submissions; the 2020 rate of submissions, by VSP Division; and maps presenting the trend in submission rates for the 32 Virginia Court Districts, for 2010, 2015, and 2020.

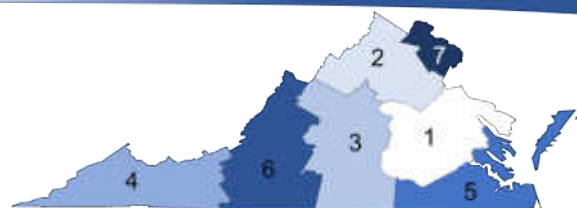
Note that drug submissions in this report may be counted differently than in some other reports of DFS data. For this report, if a submission included at least one substance within a drug category it is counted as a single submission, even if multiple substances within that category were identified. When data are presented for subcategories (e.g., specific prescription opioids), a subcategory is counted once regardless of how many samples of that substance were included in the submission. The sum of the subcategories (where relevant) will usually not equal the total for the drug category, as there are submissions that meet the criteria for multiple subcategories but are still only counted once for the broader category.

# 2020 Drug Submissions to DFS – Highlights

Overall, drug submissions to DFS dropped in CY 2020, but that varied across the different drug categories. This drop may be caused in part by the stay-home orders issued in response to COVID-19, but it is too soon to determine the extent of that impact.

Several of the drug categories (Cannabimimetic Agents, Illicit Benzodiazepines, Other Designer Drugs, Hallucinogenic Substances, and Prescription Stimulants) had fewer than a thousand submissions in 2019; large percentage increases or decreases for these categories should be understood in that context. See the individual pages for those drug categories for more details.

- Several drug categories did show a large drop between 2019 and 2020:
  - ◇ Heroin submissions dropped 28%
  - ◇ Cocaine submissions dropped 26%
  - ◇ Cannabimimetic Agent submissions dropped 11%
  - ◇ Prescription Benzodiazepine submissions dropped 30%
  - ◇ Prescription Opioids submissions dropped 20%
  - ◇ Prescription Stimulant submissions dropped 24%
- Other drug categories showed a substantial increase:
  - ◇ Illicit Benzodiazepine submissions increased 93%
  - ◇ Illicit Synthetic Opioid submissions increased 61%
  - ◇ Hallucinogenic Substance submissions increased 6%
  - ◇ Other Designer Drug submissions increased 46%
- Methamphetamine submissions were essentially unchanged from 2019.



**Virginia State Police Divisions (VSP)**

The 2020 rate of drug submissions per 100,000 population varied by drug type and region.

**Cocaine:** The rate of submissions was highest from VSP 1, and lowest from VSP 4.

**Methamphetamine:** Rate of submissions was highest from VSP 4, and lowest from VSP 7.

**Prescription Stimulants:** Rate of submissions was highest from VSP 2, and lowest from VSP 7.

**Heroin:** Rate of submissions was highest from VSP 6, and lowest from VSP 7.

**Illicit Synthetic Opioids:** Rate of submissions was highest from VSP 2, and lowest from VSP 7.

**Prescription Opioids:** Rate of submissions was highest from VSP 4, and lowest from VSP 7.

**Illicit Benzodiazepines:** Rate of submissions was highest from VSP 2, and lowest from VSP 5.

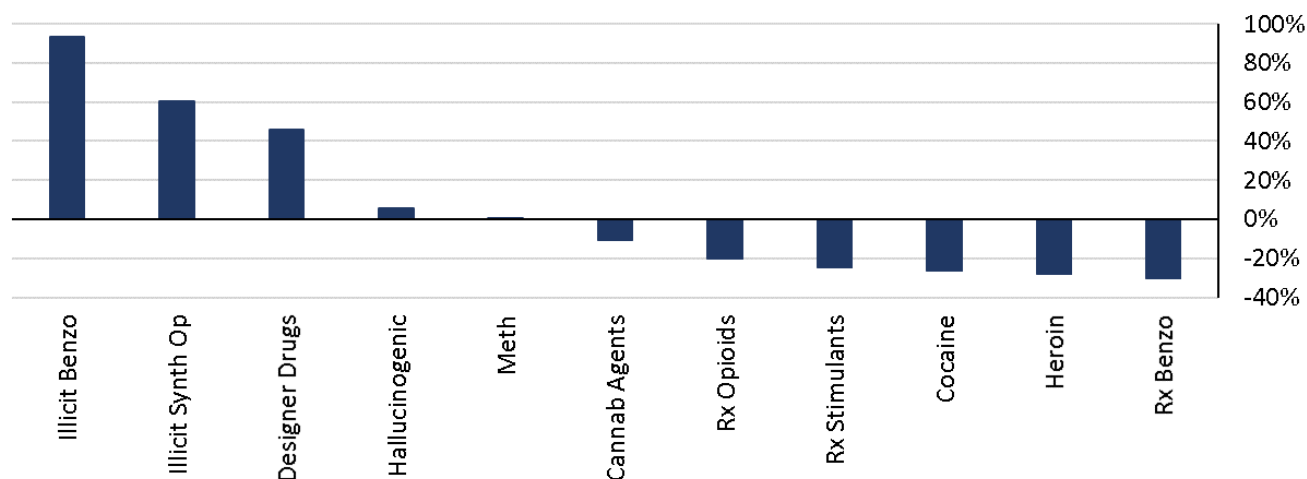
**Prescription Benzodiazepines:** Rate of submissions was highest from VSP 4, and lowest from VSP 7.

**Hallucinogenic Substances:** Rate of submissions was highest from VSP 2, and lowest from VSP 5.

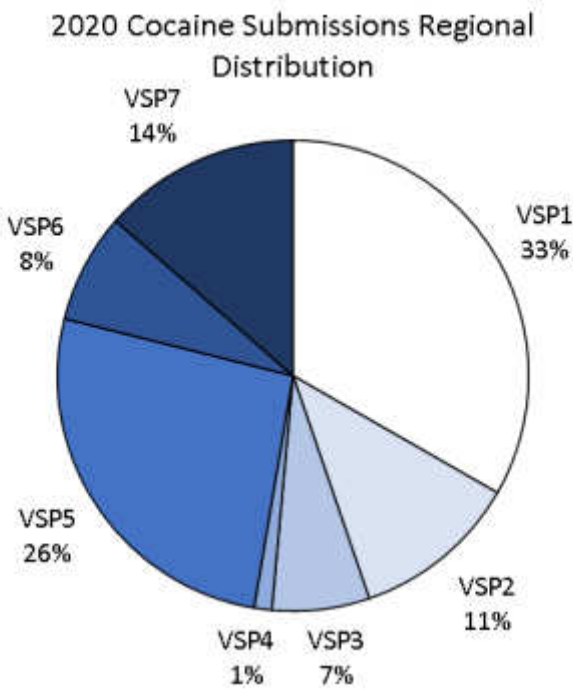
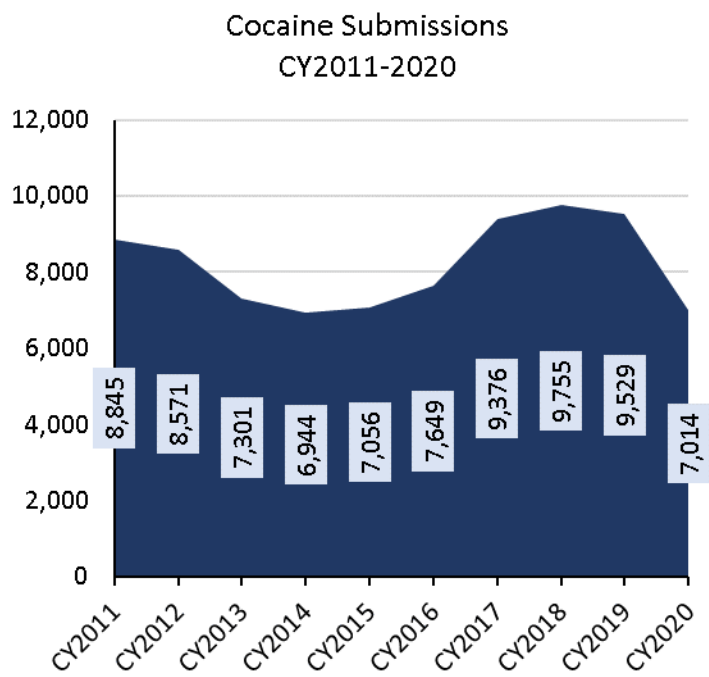
**Cannabimimetic Agents:** Rate of submissions was highest from VSP 6, and lowest from VSP 1.

**Other Designer Drugs:** Rate of submissions was highest from VSP 2, and lowest from VSP 4.

**Change in Submissions—CY 2019 to 2020**



# Cocaine



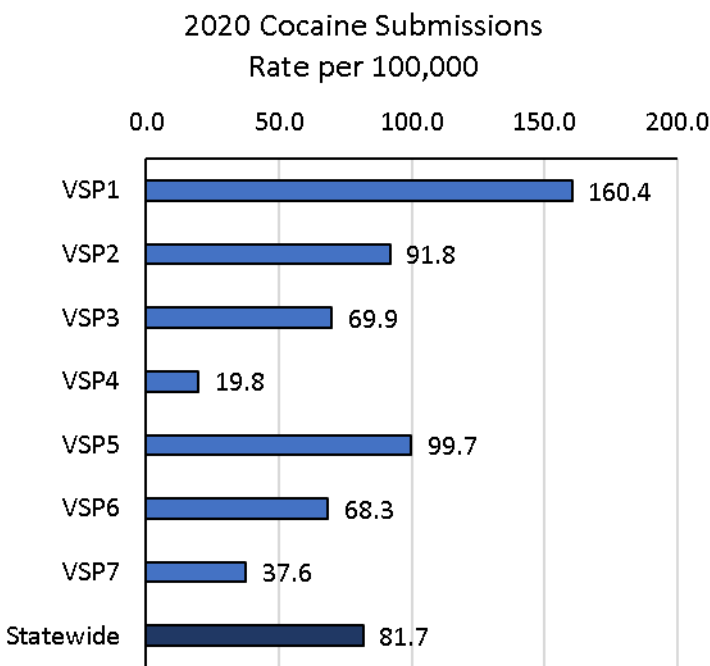
Cocaine submissions to DFS are higher than almost any other individual drug, representing 16% of the total number of submissions to DFS in 2020.

After increasing 40% between 2014 and 2018, cocaine submissions dropped 2% in 2019, and then another 26% in 2020.

Both the highest number and the highest rate of cocaine submissions in 2020 were from VSP 1. Relatively few cocaine submissions were from VSP 4.

Statewide, the rate of cocaine submissions in 2020 was 81.7 per 100,000 population. This was down 3% from 2015.

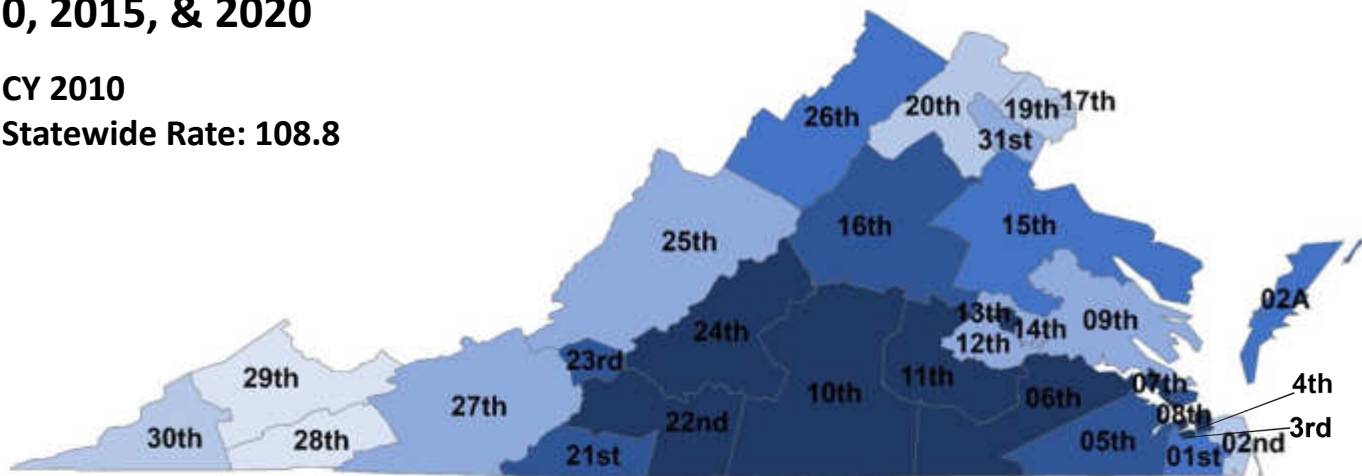
The maps on the following page present the changing pattern of cocaine submission rates, by Virginia Court District.



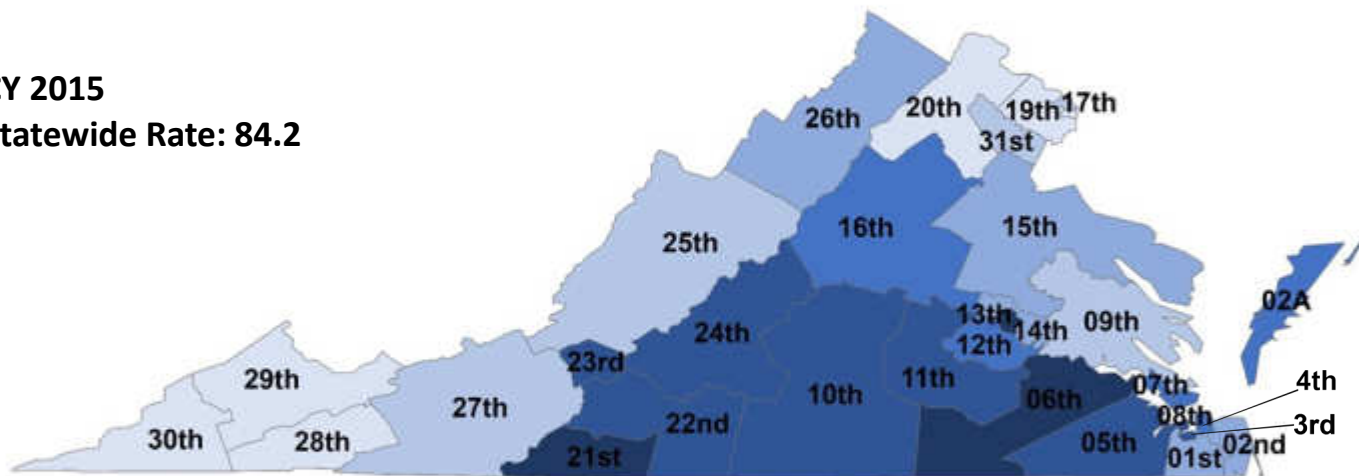
# Cocaine

## Cocaine Submissions by Court District, Rate per 100,000 CY 2010, 2015, & 2020

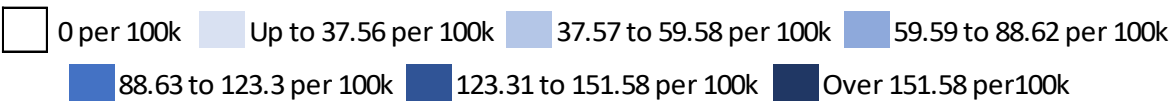
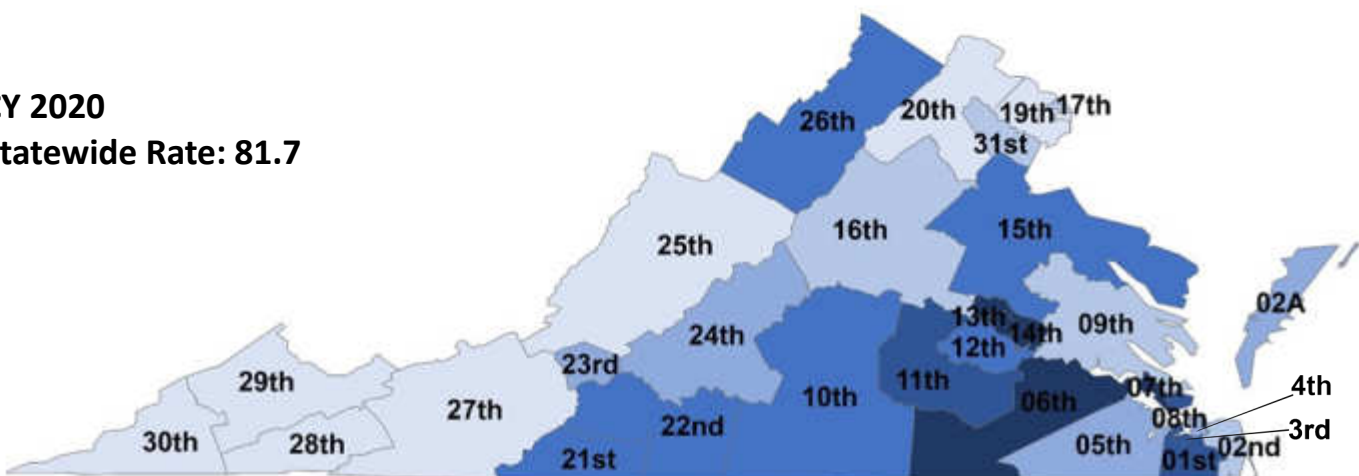
CY 2010  
Statewide Rate: 108.8



CY 2015  
Statewide Rate: 84.2

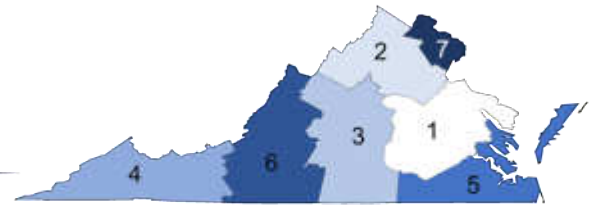


CY 2020  
Statewide Rate: 81.7

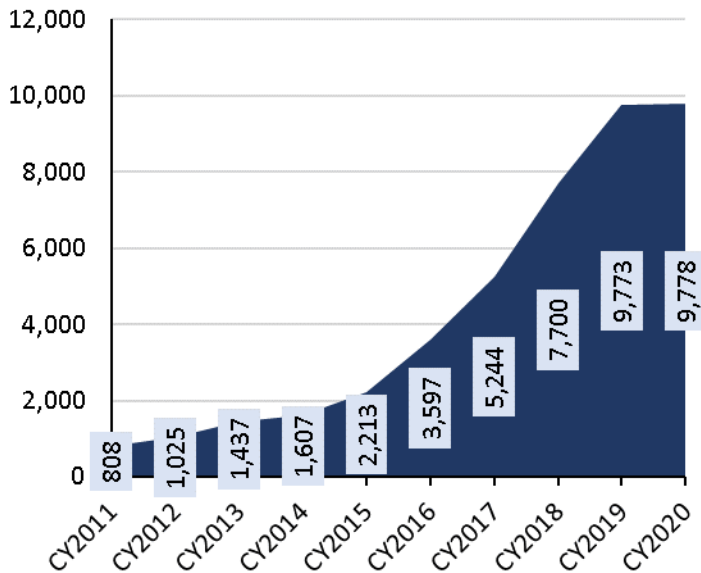




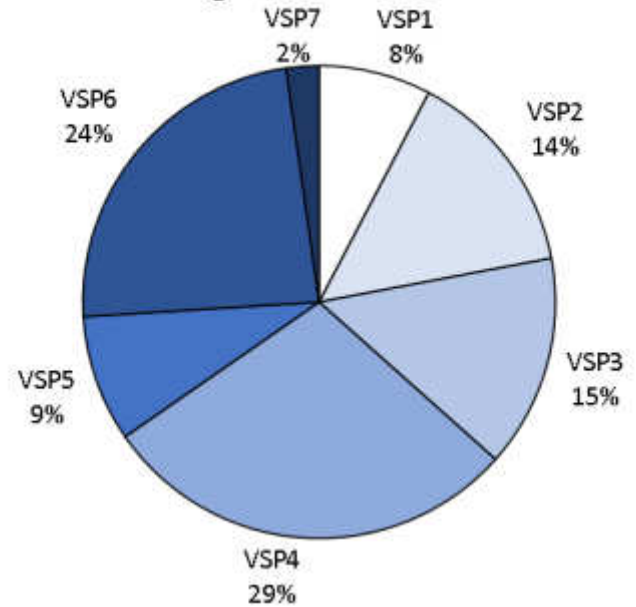
# Methamphetamine



Methamphetamine Submissions  
CY2011-2020



2020 Methamphetamine Submissions  
Regional Distribution



Methamphetamine submissions to DFS are the highest for an individual drug, representing 23% of the total number of submissions to DFS in 2020.

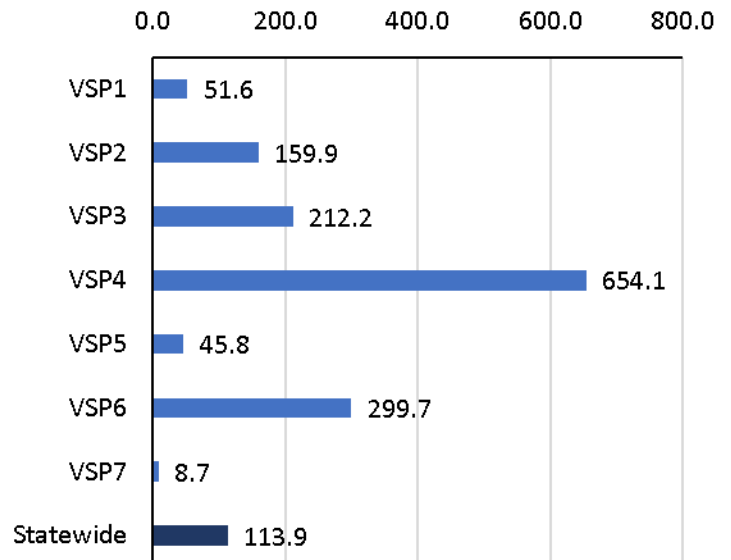
After increasing every year between 2011 and 2019 – an eleven-fold overall during that time – methamphetamine submissions remained flat between 2019 and 2020. The large percentage increase between 2011 and 2019 was due in part to the relatively low number of submissions in 2011. However, methamphetamine submissions have increased substantially faster than other drugs. In 2011, methamphetamine represented only 2% of total submissions statewide, vs. 23% in 2020.

Both the highest number and the highest rate of methamphetamine submissions in 2020 were from VSP 4. Relatively few methamphetamine submissions were from VSP 7.

Statewide, the rate of methamphetamine submissions in 2020 was 113.9 per 100,000 population. This was up 331% from 2015.

The maps on the following page present the changing pattern of methamphetamine submission rates, by Virginia Court District.

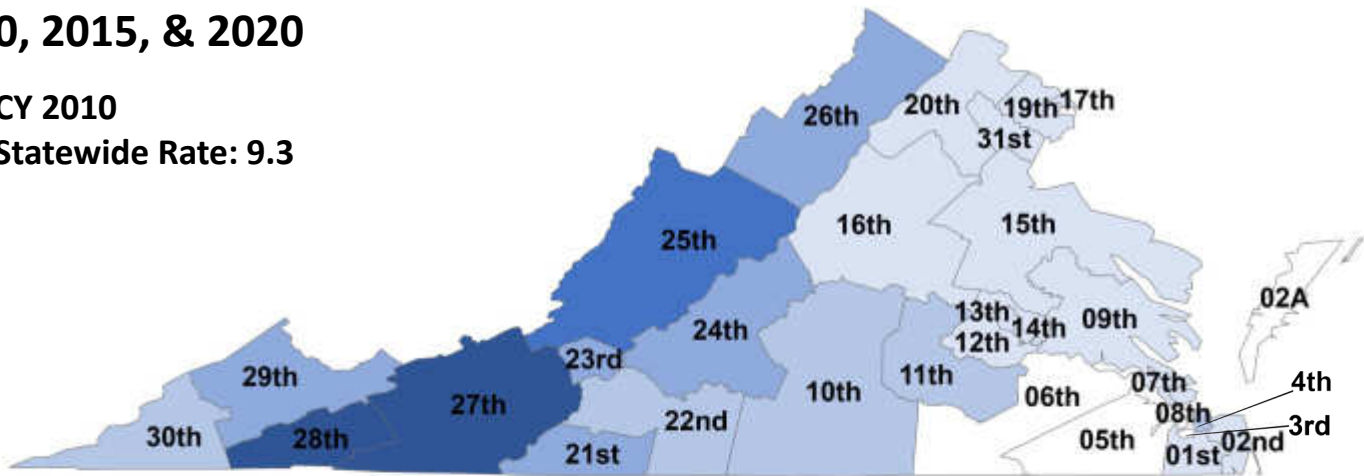
2020 Methamphetamine Submissions  
Rate per 100,000



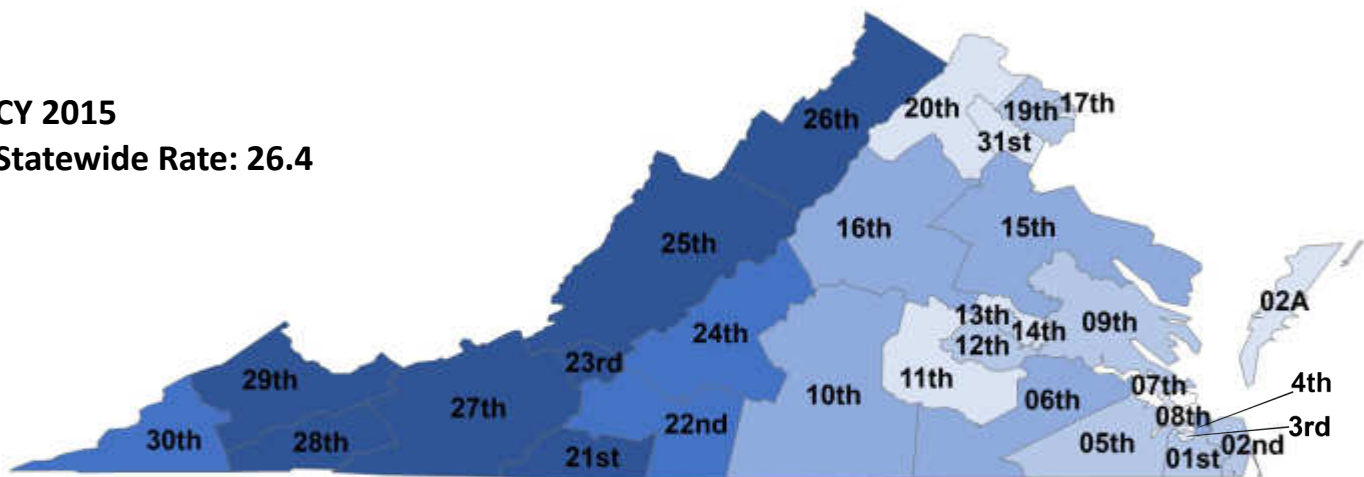
# Methamphetamine

## Methamphetamine Submissions by Court District, Rate per 100,000 CY 2010, 2015, & 2020

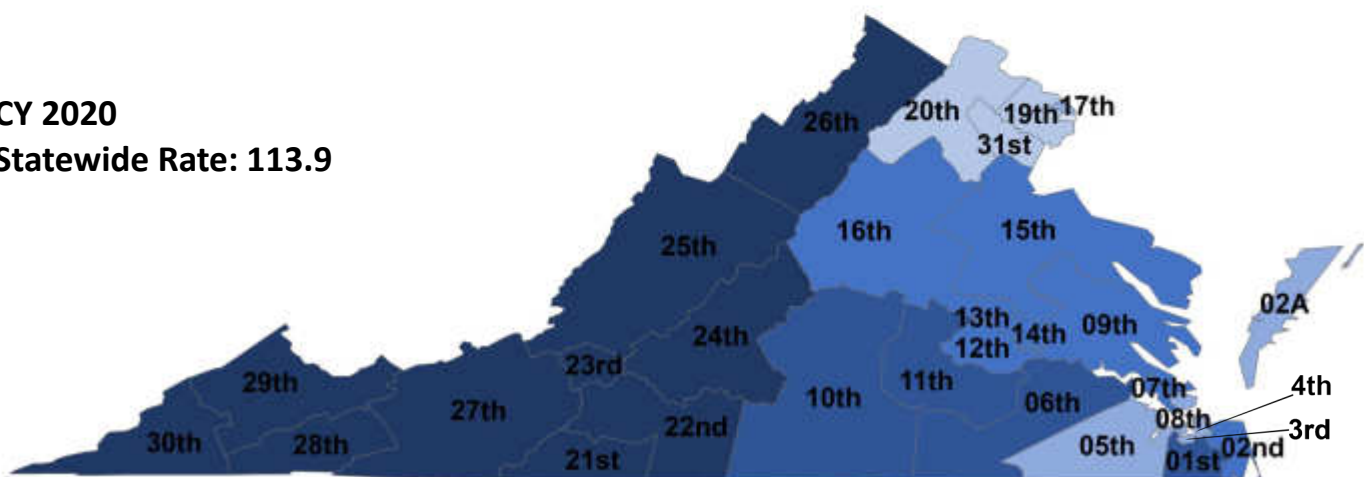
CY 2010  
Statewide Rate: 9.3



CY 2015  
Statewide Rate: 26.4

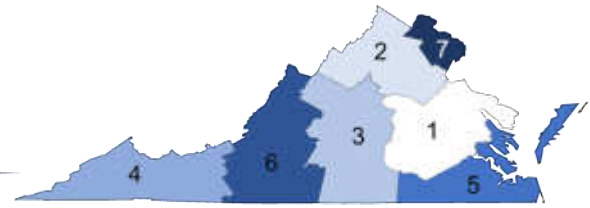


CY 2020  
Statewide Rate: 113.9

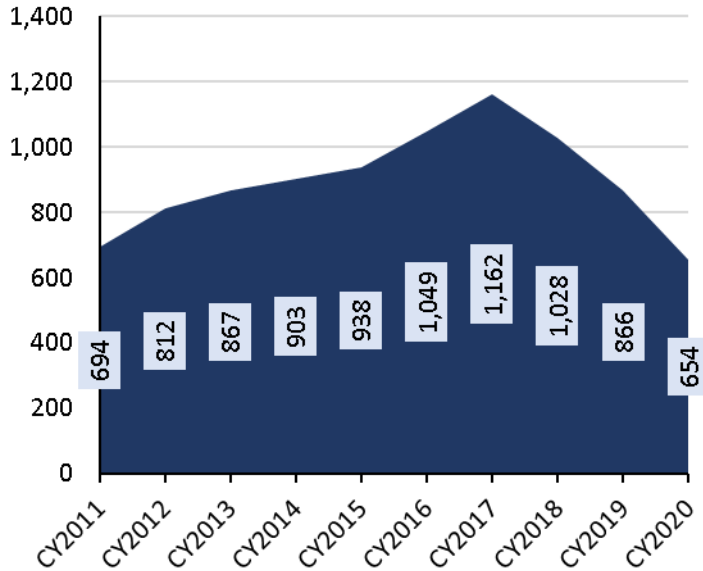




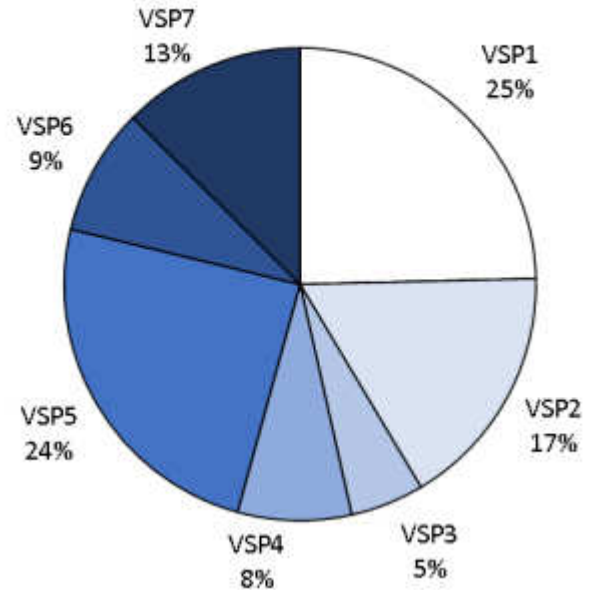
# Prescription Stimulants



Prescription Stimulant Submissions  
CY2011-2020



2020 Prescription Stimulant Submissions  
Regional Distribution



Prescription Stimulants Identified\*

Substance Identified	CY2012-14	CY2015-17	CY2018-20
Amphetamine	1,886	2,428	2,069
Methylphenidate	476	448	301
Lisdexamfetamine	278	359	210
Other	85	70	54

\*Sum of individual substances will not match the total, as some cases involved more than one prescription stimulant.

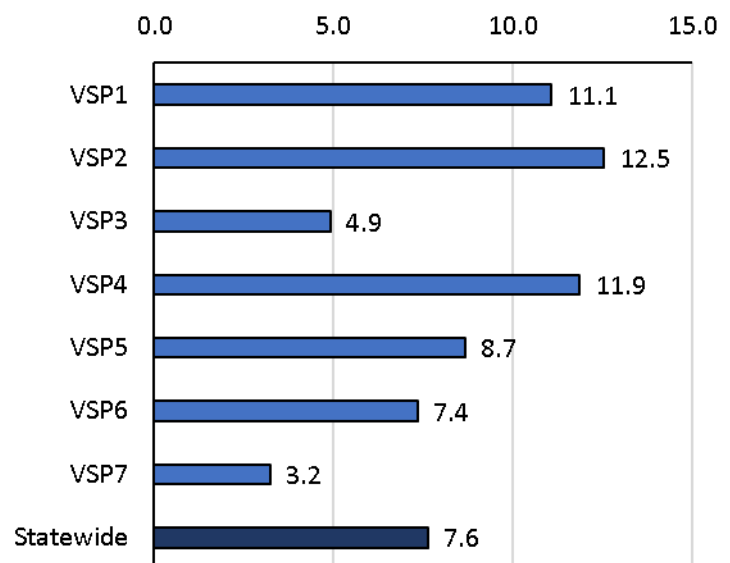
Prescription stimulants are submitted to DFS less frequently than the illicit stimulants cocaine and methamphetamine, representing only 2% of total drug submissions in 2020.

After increasing 67% between CY 2011 and 2017, prescription stimulant submissions dropped in 2018, 2019, and 2020. Between 2019 and 2020, prescription stimulant submissions dropped 24% to the lowest level in a decade.

The most common prescription stimulant identified in substances submitted to DFS is amphetamine, frequently prescribed for attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder. Detailed 10-year trends on individual prescription stimulants are provided in Appendix B.

The largest number of prescription stimulant submissions in 2020 were from VSP 1 and VSP 5, but the Division with the highest rate of submissions per 100,000 population was VSP 2.

2020 Prescription Stimulant Submissions  
Rate per 100,000

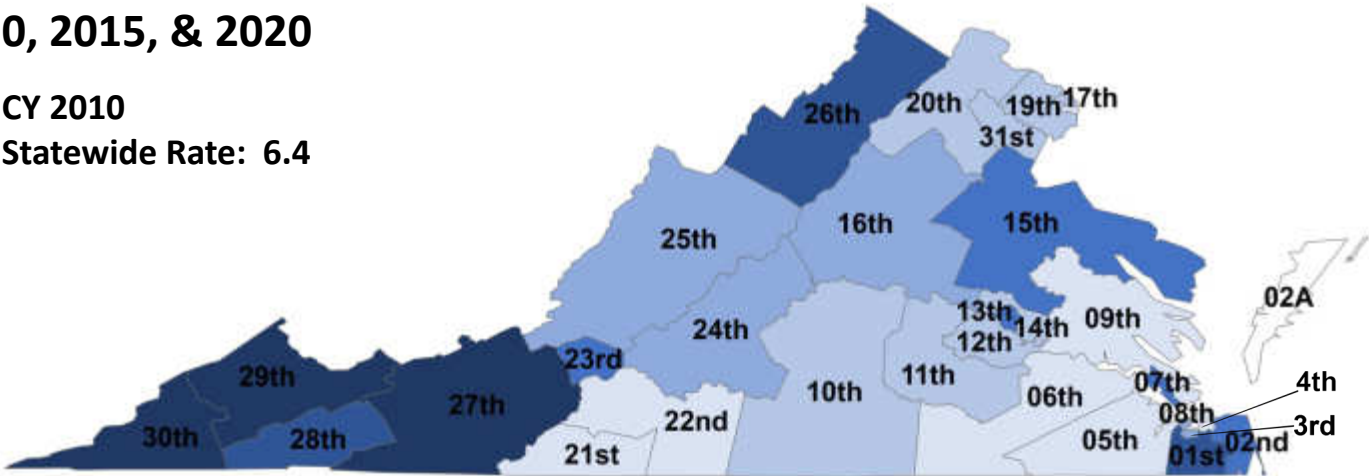


Statewide, the rate of prescription stimulant submissions in 2020 was 7.6 per 100,000. This was down 32% from 2015. The maps on the following page present the changing pattern of prescription stimulant submission rates, by Virginia Court District.

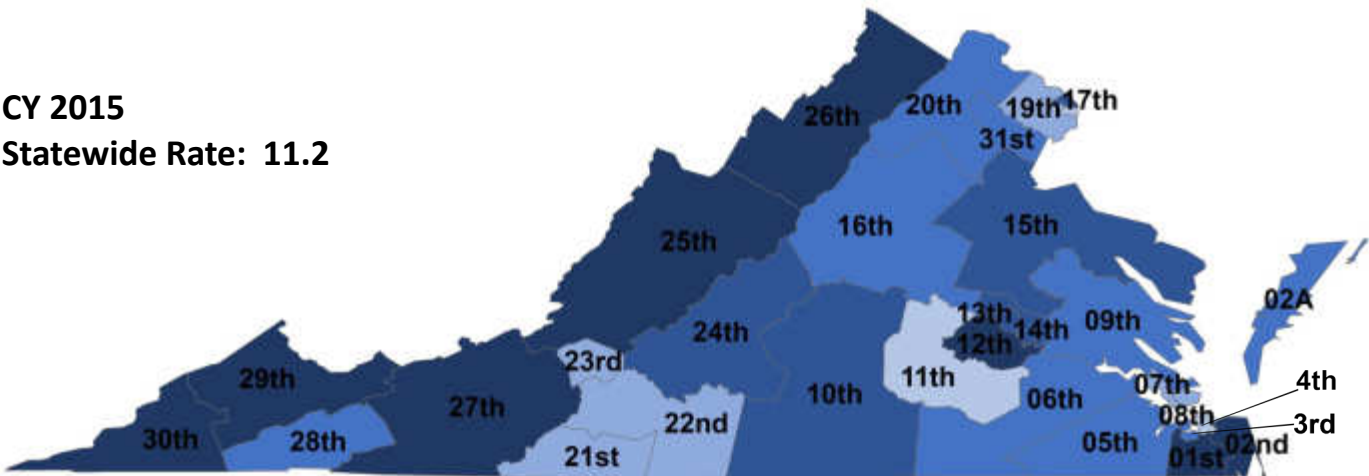
# Prescription Stimulants

## Prescription Stimulant Submissions by Court District, Rate per 100,000 CY 2010, 2015, & 2020

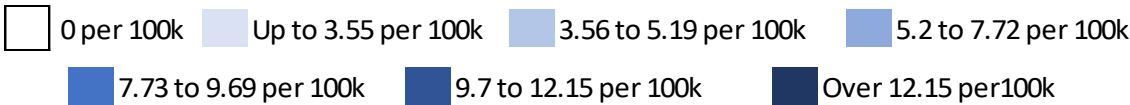
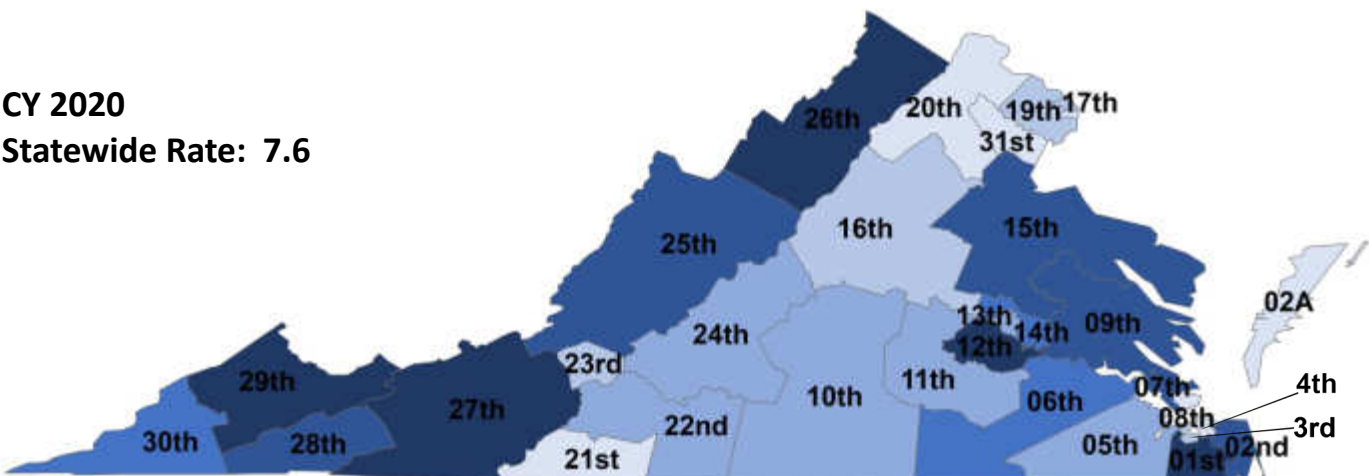
CY 2010  
Statewide Rate: 6.4



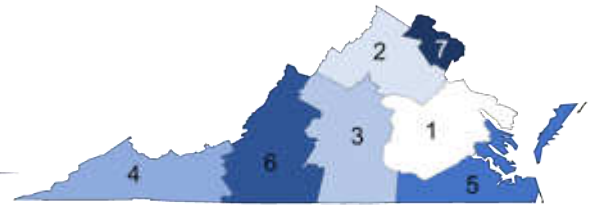
CY 2015  
Statewide Rate: 11.2



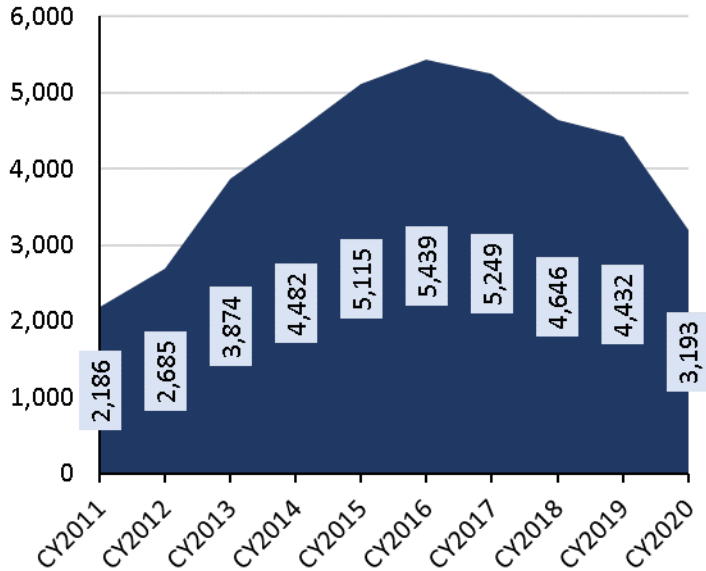
CY 2020  
Statewide Rate: 7.6



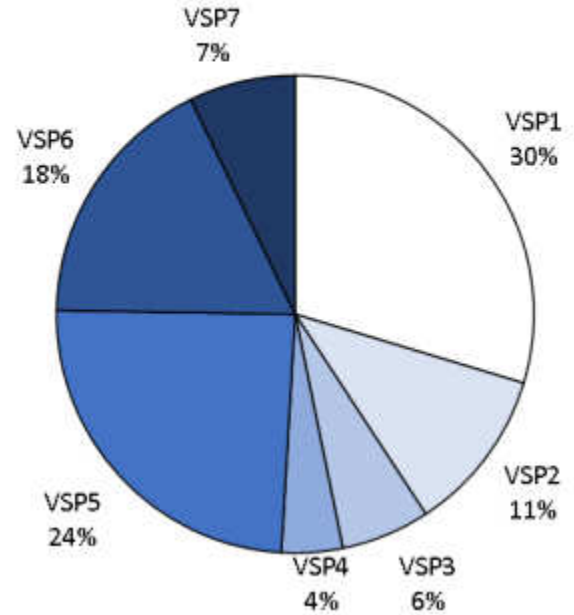
# Heroin



Heroin Submissions  
CY2011-2020



2020 Heroin Submissions Regional  
Distribution



Heroin submissions to DFS represented 7% of total drug submissions in 2020.

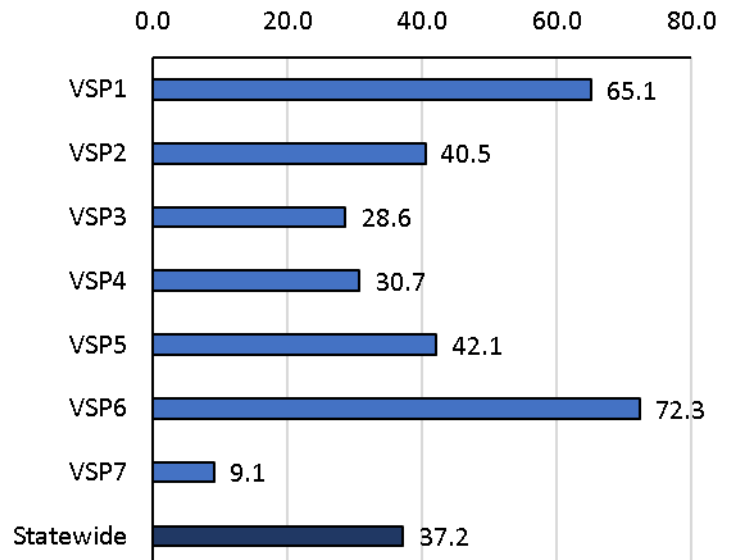
After increasing 149% between 2011 and 2016, heroin submissions dropped steadily each year from 2016 to 2020. Heroin submissions dropped 28% between 2019 and 2020, to the lowest level since 2012.

The largest number of heroin submissions in 2020 were from VSP 1, but the Division with the highest rate of submissions per 100,000 population was VSP 6.

Statewide, the rate of heroin submissions in 2020 was 37.2. This was down 39% from 2015.

The maps on the following page present the changing pattern of heroin submission rates, by Virginia Court District.

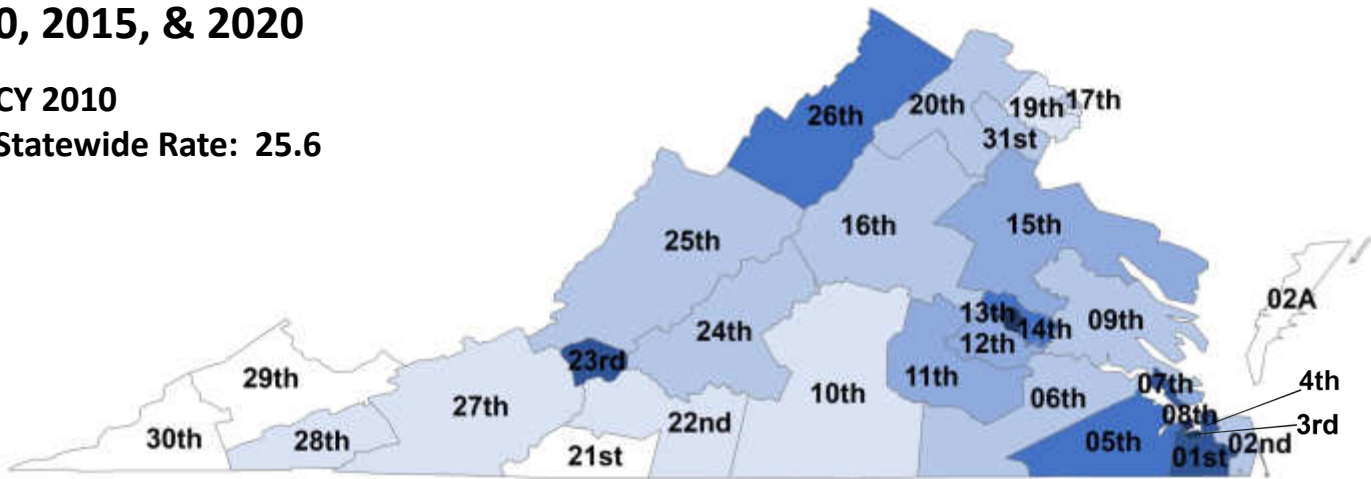
2020 Heroin Submissions  
Rate per 100,000



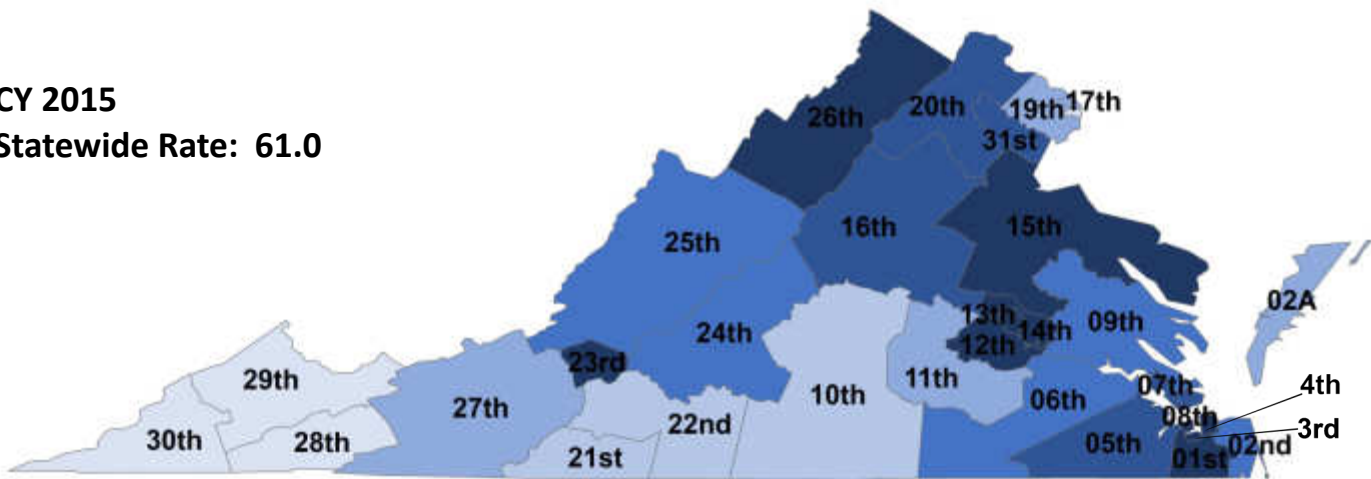
# Heroin

## Heroin Submissions by Court District, Rate per 100,000 CY 2010, 2015, & 2020

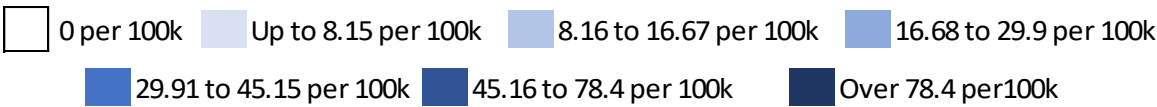
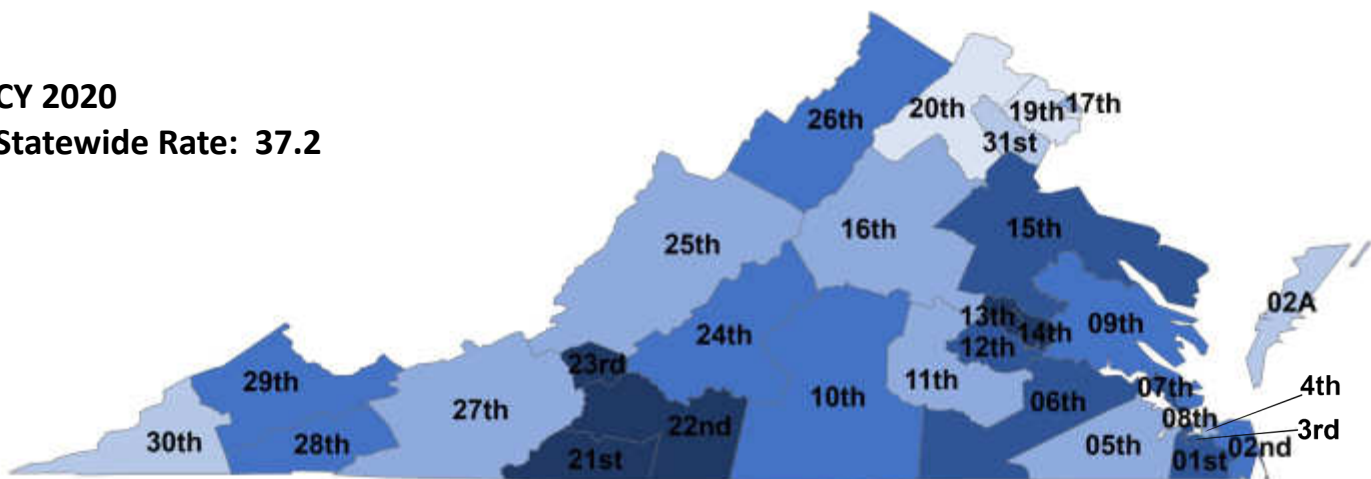
CY 2010  
Statewide Rate: 25.6



CY 2015  
Statewide Rate: 61.0



CY 2020  
Statewide Rate: 37.2

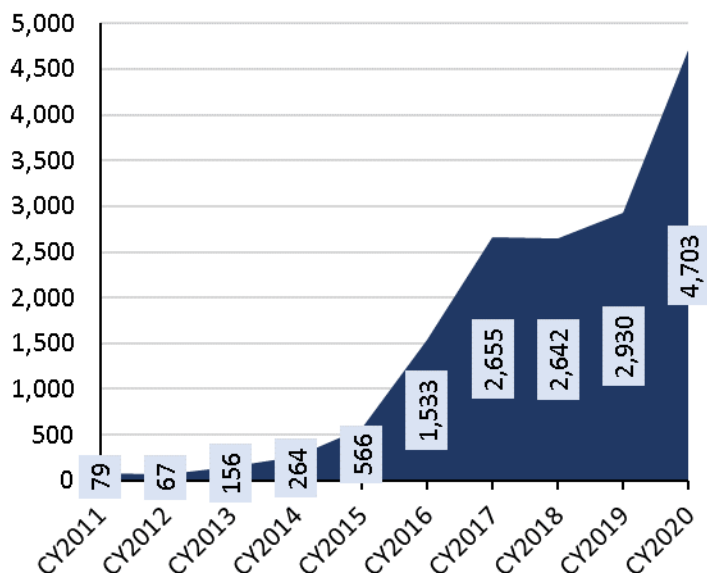




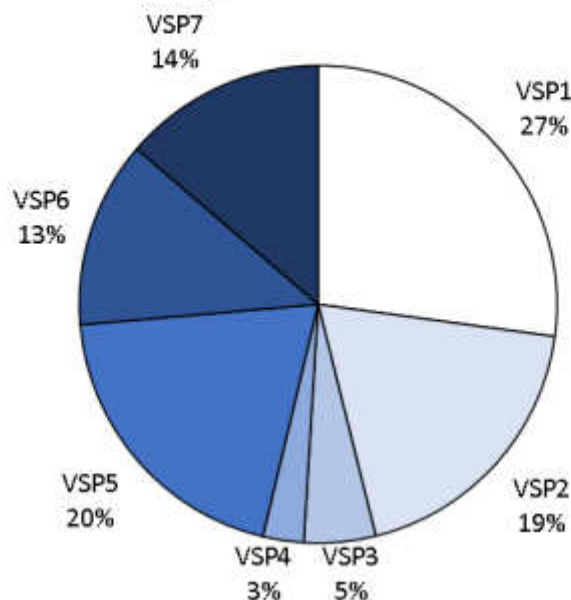
# Illicit Synthetic Opioids



Illicit Synthetic Opioid Submissions  
CY2011-2020



2020 Illicit Synthetic Opioid Submissions  
Regional Distribution



Illicit Synthetic Opioids Identified\*

Substance Identified	CY2012-14	CY2015-17	CY2018-20
Fentanyl	350	3,405	9,876
<b>Fentanyl Analogs</b>			
Acetyl Fentanyl	3	82	516
FIBF	0	403	224
Furanyl Fentanyl	0	770	25
Other	0	142	182
<b>Other</b>			
Other	135	364	212

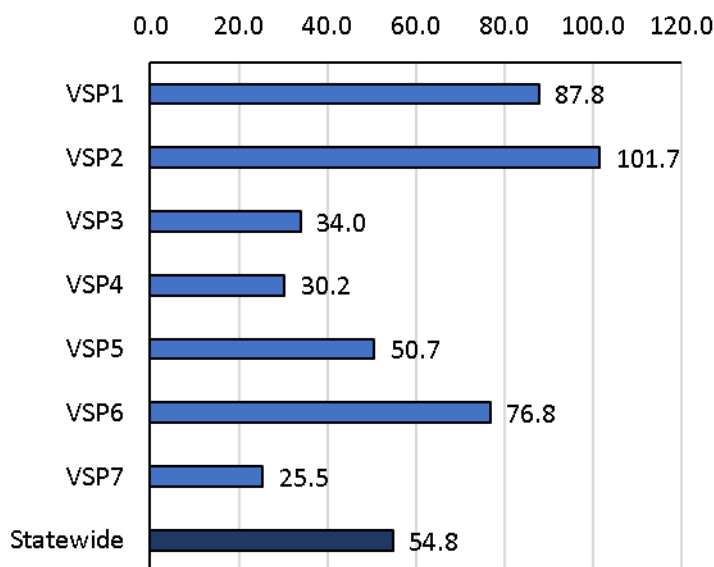
\*Sum of individual substances will not match the total, as some cases involved more than one prescription stimulant.

Illicit synthetic opioids have become the most frequently submitted category of opioid drugs submitted to DFS, surpassing both heroin and prescription opioids. In 2020, illicit synthetic opioids represented 11% of total drug submissions.

Illicit synthetic opioid submissions have increased steadily every year since 2011, excepting 2018, which was essentially unchanged from 2017. Submissions increased 61% between 2019 and 2020, to the highest level on record.

The most common illicit synthetic opioid identified in substances submitted to DFS is illicitly produced fentanyl. Fentanyl is also available as a prescription medication; prescription fentanyl submissions are counted with other prescription opioids. Detailed 10-year trends on individual illicit synthetic opioids are provided in Appendix B.

2020 Illicit Synthetic Opioid Submissions  
Rate per 100,000



The largest number of illicit synthetic opioid submissions in 2020 were from VSP 1, but the Division with the highest rate of submissions per 100,000 population was VSP 2.

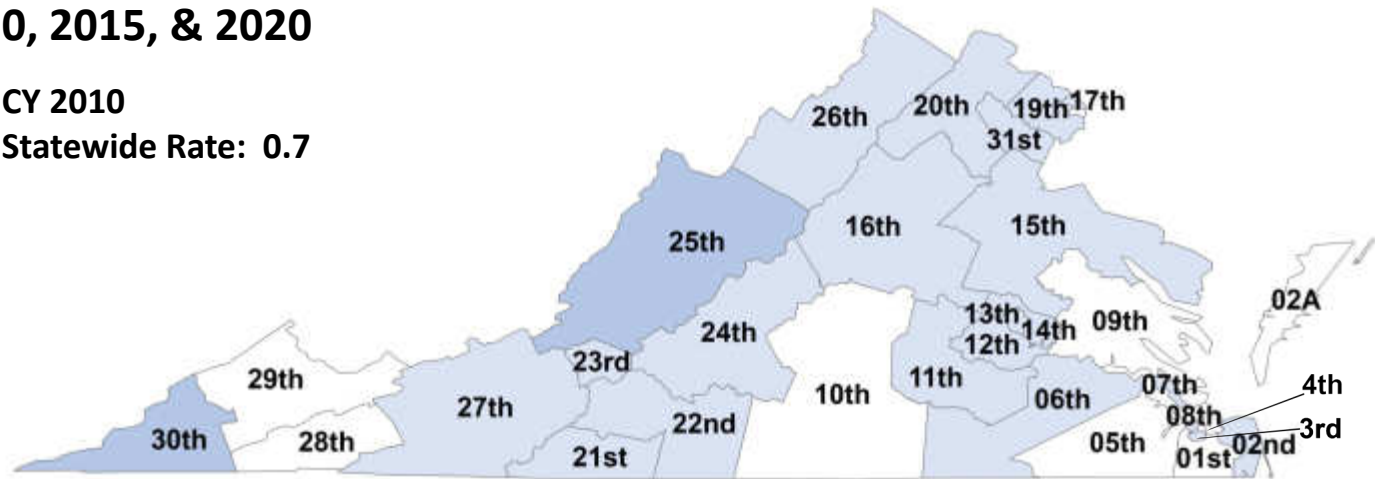
Statewide, the rate of illicit synthetic opioid submissions in 2020 was 54.8 per 100,000. This was up 711% from 2015. The large percentage increase is due to both the increase in the number of submissions, and to the relatively low rate in 2015. The maps on the following page present the changing pattern of prescription stimulant submission rates, by Virginia Court District.



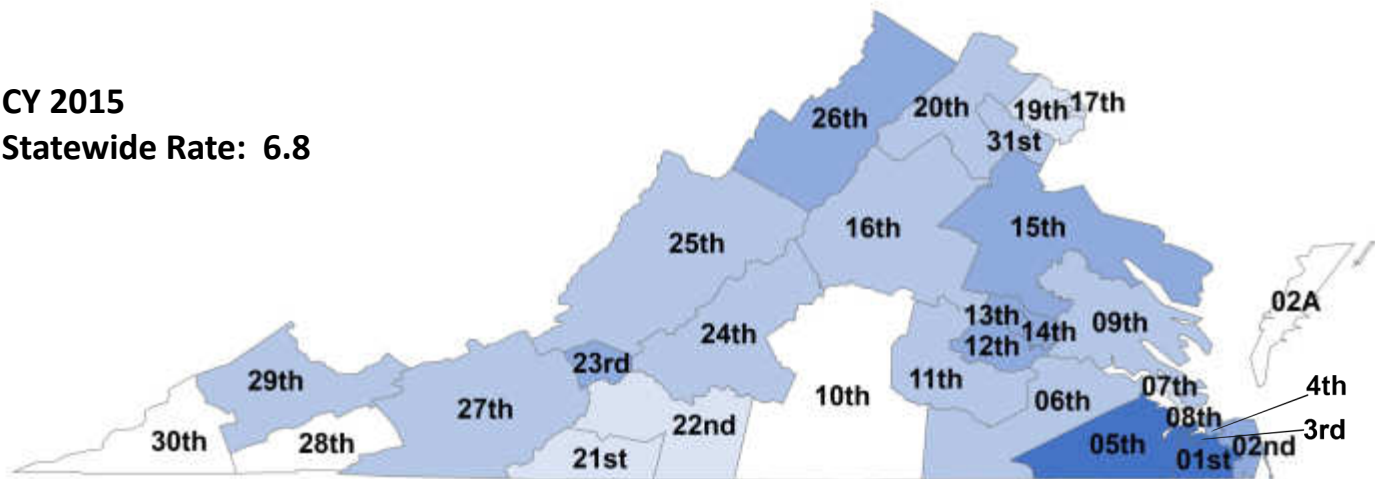
# Illicit Synthetic Opioids

## Illicit Synthetic Opioid Submissions by Court District, Rate per 100,000 CY 2010, 2015, & 2020

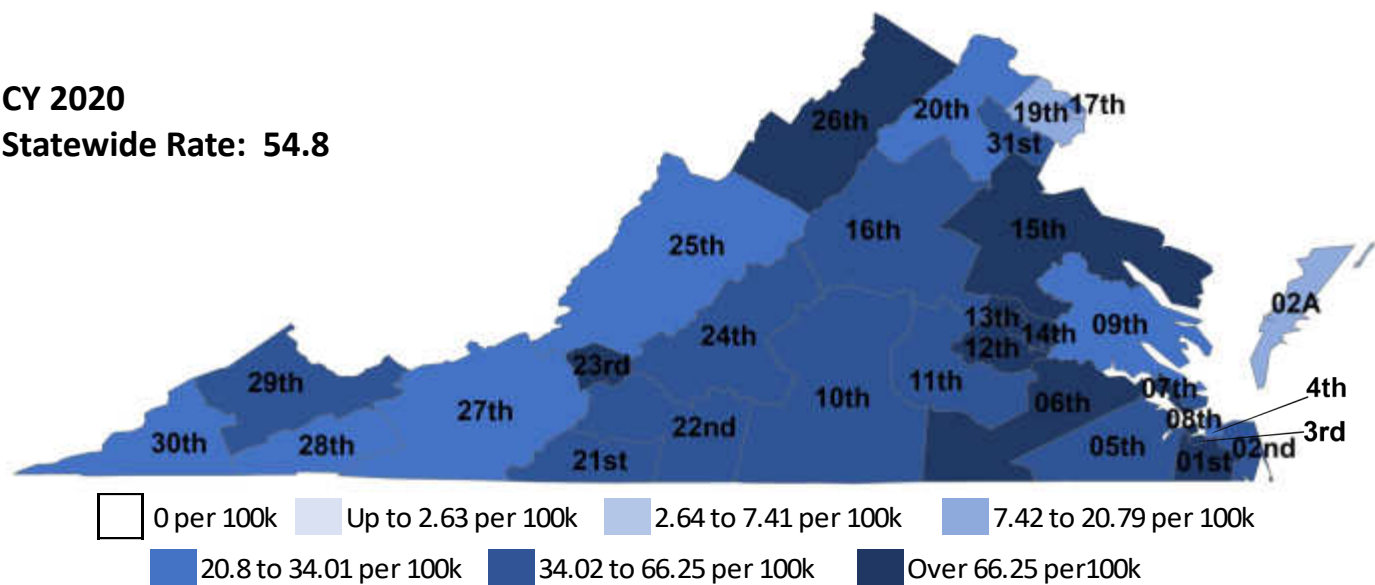
CY 2010  
Statewide Rate: 0.7



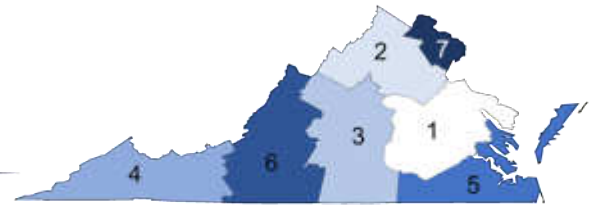
CY 2015  
Statewide Rate: 6.8



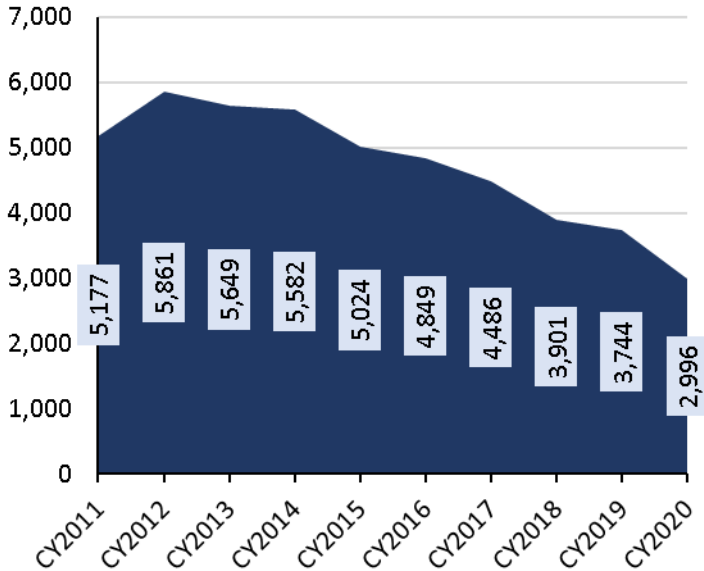
CY 2020  
Statewide Rate: 54.8



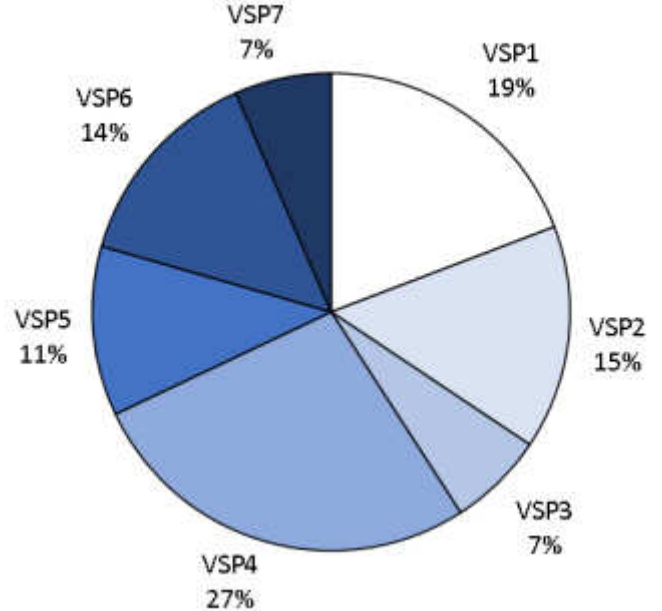
# Prescription Opioids



Prescription Opioid Submissions  
CY2011-2020



2020 Prescription Opioid Submissions  
Regional Distribution



Prescription Opioids Identified\*

Substance Identified	CY2012-14	CY2015-17	CY2018-20
Buprenorphine	2,567	3,926	4,424
Oxycodone	7,015	5,215	3,210
Hydrocodone	4,765	2,929	1,418
Tramadol	537	730	996
Morphine	1,346	889	410
Methadone	955	638	401
Hydromorphone	1,229	775	309
Codeine	302	265	181
Other	532	520	180

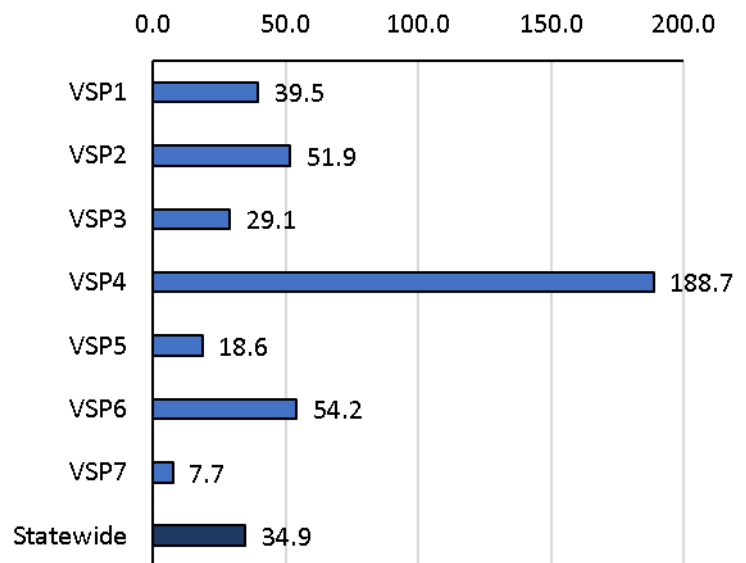
\*Sum of individual substances will not match the total, as some cases involved more than one prescription stimulant.

Prescription opioid submissions to DFS represented 7% of total drug submissions in 2020.

Prescription opioid submissions have decreased steadily since 2012. Submissions decreased 20% between 2019 and 2020, to the lowest level in over a decade.

The most common prescription opioid identified in substances submitted to DFS in recent years is buprenorphine, which is frequently used in medically-assisted treatment for individuals addicted to opioids. This represents a change in trends among prescription opioid submissions, which were previously dominated by oxycodone and hydrocodone. Detailed 10-year trends on individual prescription opioids are provided in Appendix B.

2020 Prescription Opioid Submissions  
Rate per 100,000



Both the highest number and the highest rate of prescription opioid submissions in 2020 were from VSP 4.

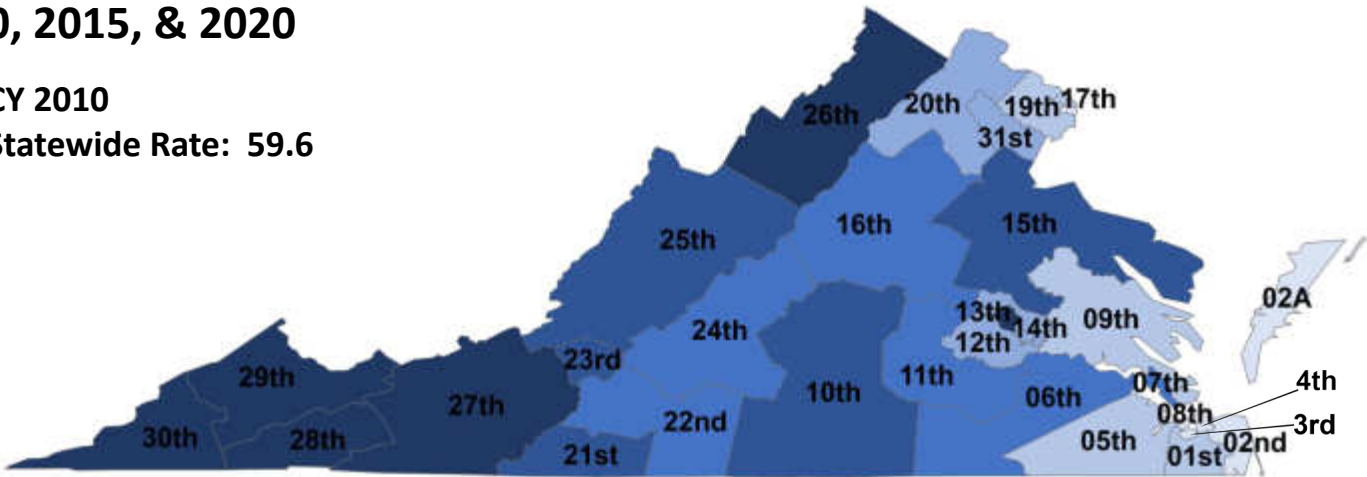
Statewide, the rate of prescription opioid submissions in 2020 was 34.9 per 100,000. This was down 41% from 2015.

The maps on the following page present the changing pattern of prescription opioid submission rates, by Virginia Court District.

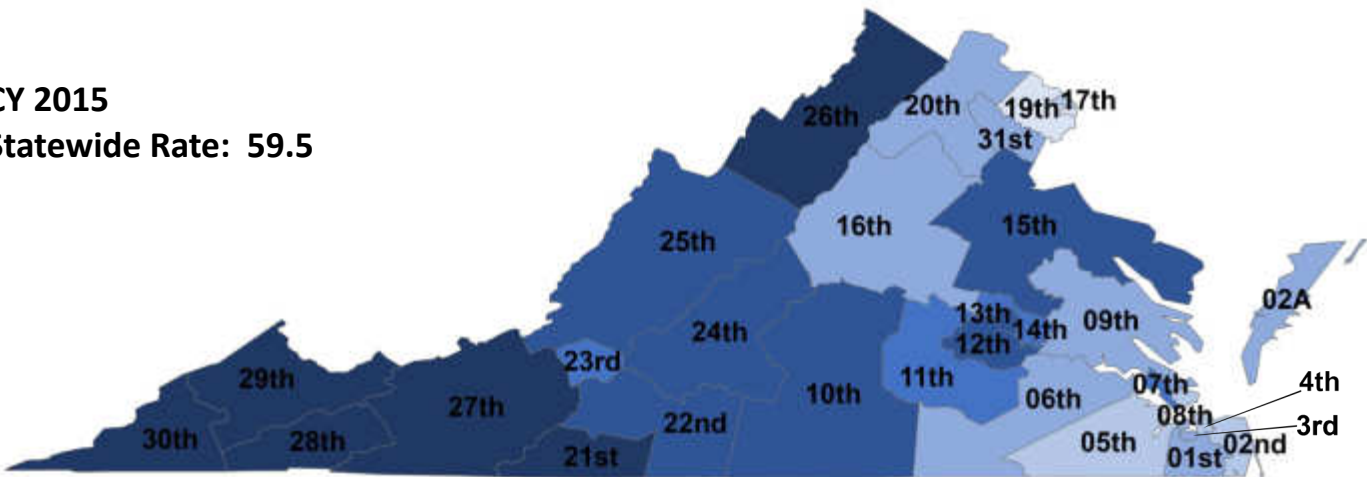
# Prescription Opioids

## Prescription Opioid Submissions by Court District, Rate per 100,000 CY 2010, 2015, & 2020

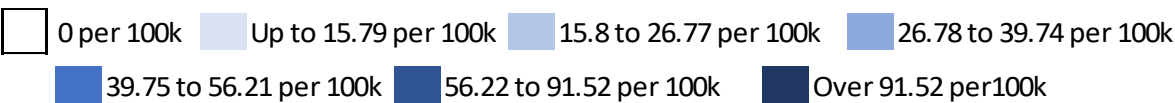
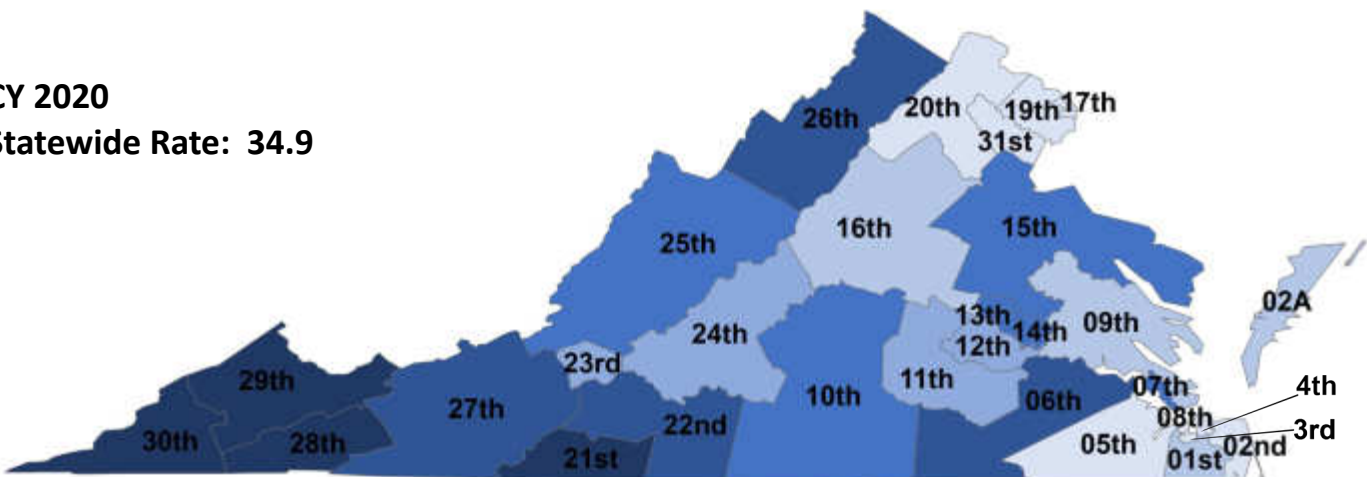
CY 2010  
Statewide Rate: 59.6



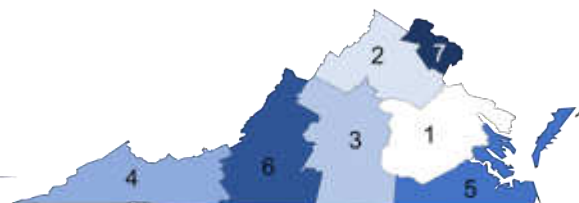
CY 2015  
Statewide Rate: 59.5



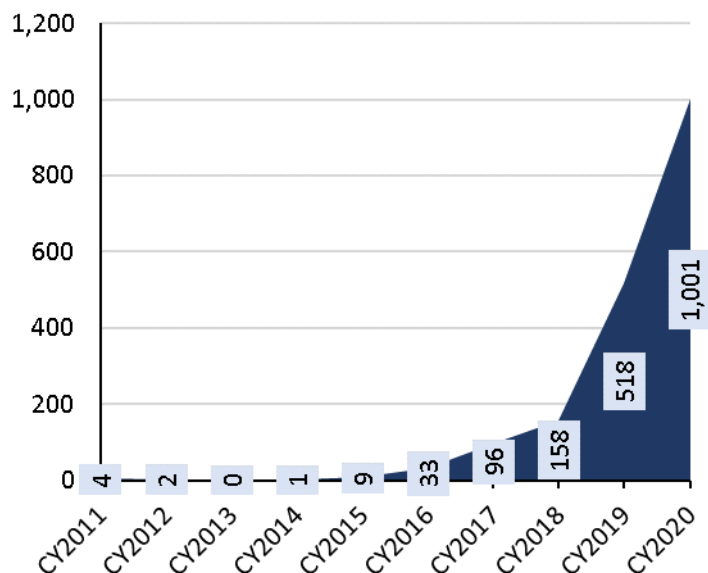
CY 2020  
Statewide Rate: 34.9



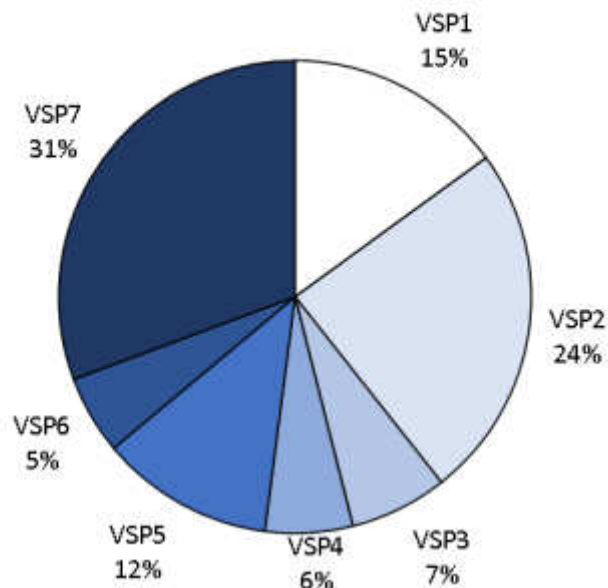
# Illicit Benzodiazepines



Illicit Benzodiazepine Submissions  
CY2011-2020



2020 Illicit Benzodiazepine Submissions  
Regional Distribution



Illicit Benzodiazepines Identified\*

Substance Identified	CY2012-14	CY2015-17	CY2018-20
Etizolam	1	95	977
Flualprazolam	0	0	383
Clonazolam	0	13	326
Other	2	34	71

\*Sum of individual substances will not match the total, as some cases involved more than one prescription stimulant.

In 2020, for the first time, illicit benzodiazepines were submitted to DFS more frequently than prescription benzodiazepines. Illicit benzodiazepines represented 2% of total drug submissions in 2020.

Illicit benzodiazepine submissions have increased sharply in recent years. Submissions increased 93% between 2019 and 2020. Between 2017 and 2020, submissions increased tenfold.

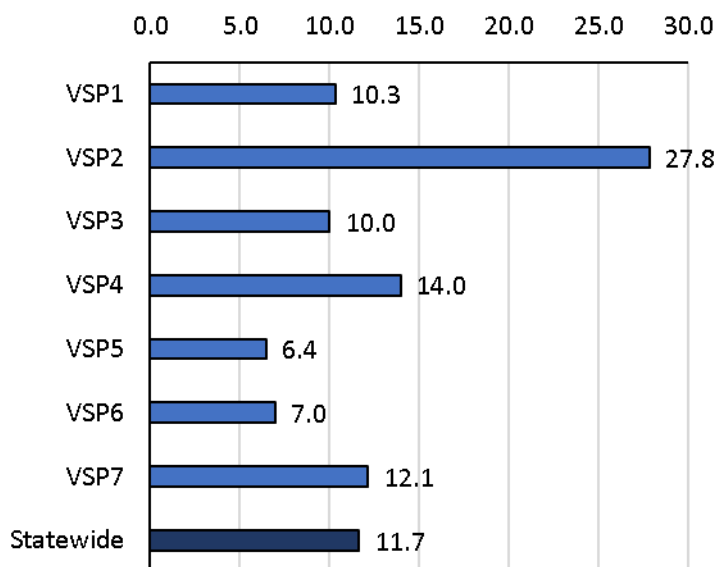
The most common illicit benzodiazepine identified in substances submitted to DFS is etizolam. Detailed 10-year trends on individual illicit benzodiazepines are provided in Appendix B.

The largest number of illicit benzodiazepine submissions in 2020 were from VSP 7, but the Division with the highest rate of submissions per 100,000 population was VSP 2.

Statewide, the rate of illicit benzodiazepine submissions in 2020 was 11.7 per 100,000. The rate in 2015 was 0.11.

The maps on the following page present the changing pattern of illicit benzodiazepine submission rates, by Virginia Court District.

2020 Illicit Benzodiazepine Submissions  
Rate per 100,000

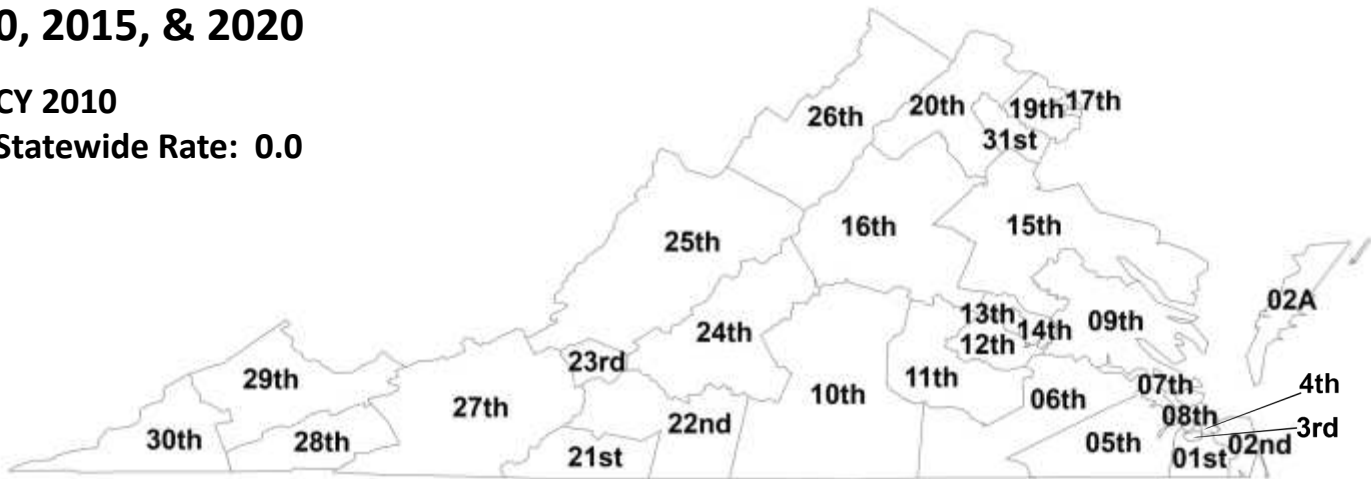




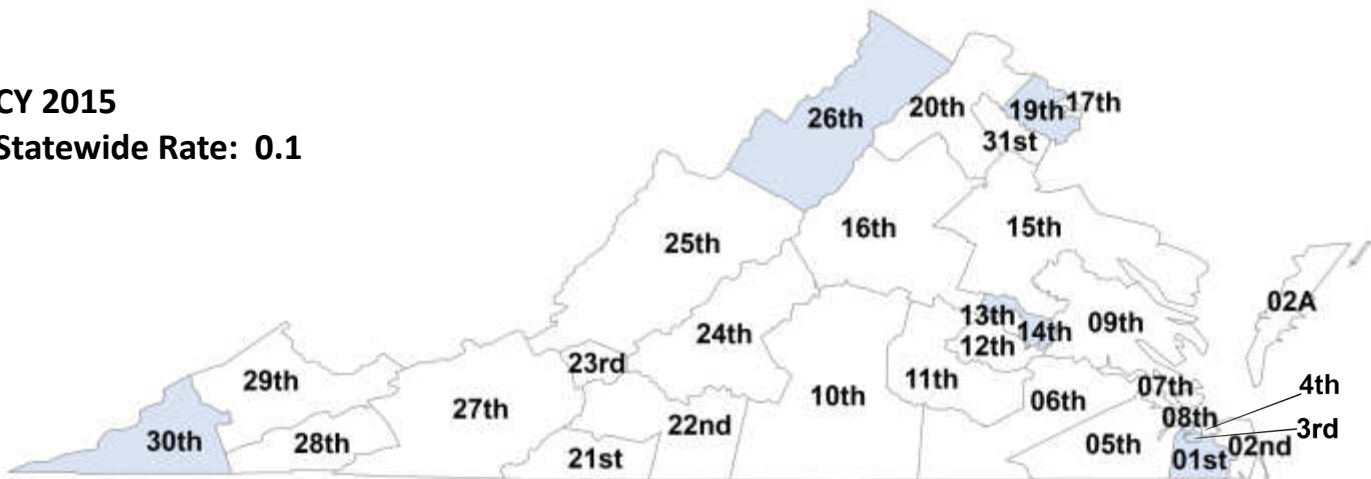
# Illicit Benzodiazepines

## Illicit Benzodiazepine Submissions by Court District, Rate per 100,000 CY 2010, 2015, & 2020

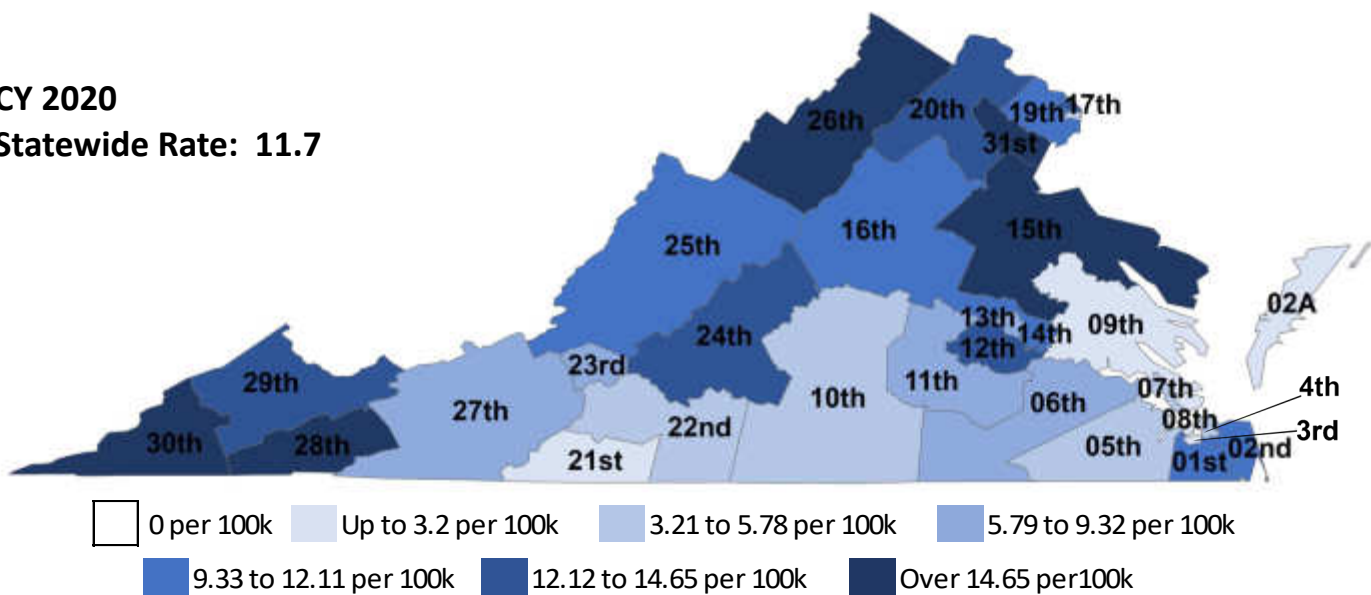
CY 2010  
Statewide Rate: 0.0



CY 2015  
Statewide Rate: 0.1

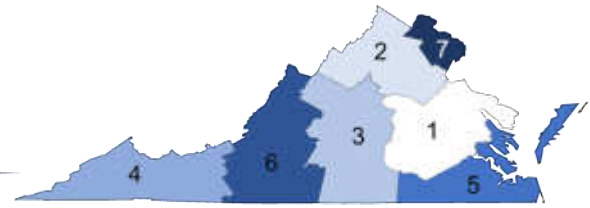


CY 2020  
Statewide Rate: 11.7

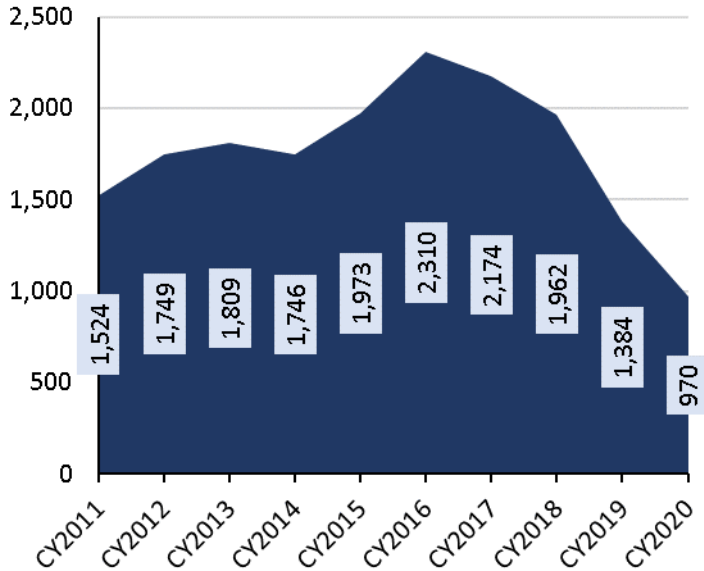




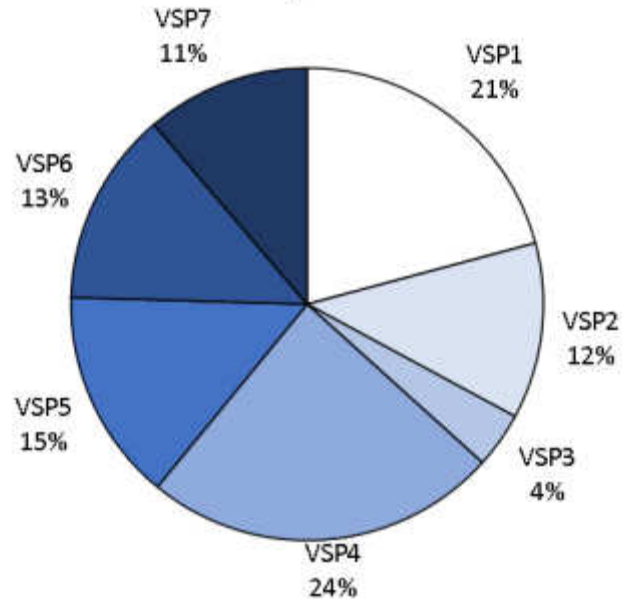
# Prescription Benzodiazepines



Prescription Benzodiazepine Submissions  
CY2011-2020



2020 Prescription Benzodiazepine  
Submissions Regional Distribution



Prescription Benzodiazepines Identified\*

Substance Identified	CY2012-14	CY2015-17	CY2018-20
Alprazolam (Xanax)	3,375	4,616	2,983
Clonazepam (Klonopin)	1,404	1,443	1,068
Diazepam (Valium)	718	612	413
Lorazepam (Ativan)	332	320	220
Other	88	60	35

\*Sum of individual substances will not match the total, as some cases involved more than one prescription stimulant.

Submissions of prescription benzodiazepines in 2020 were slightly below submissions of the illicit versions. In 2020, prescription benzodiazepine submissions represented 2% of total submissions.

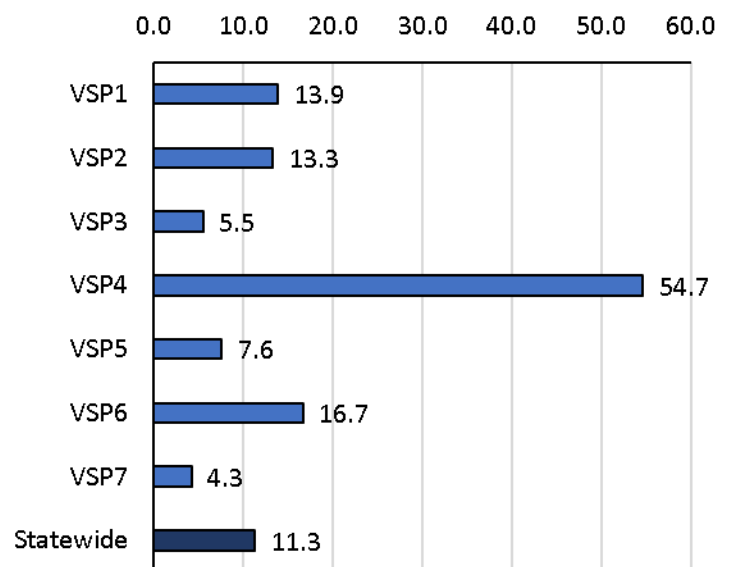
Prescription benzodiazepine submissions have decreased sharply in recent years. Submissions decreased 40% between 2016 and 2019, and decreased another 30% in 2020.

The most common prescription benzodiazepine identified in substances submitted to DFS is alprazolam. Detailed 10-year trends on individual prescription benzodiazepines are provided in Appendix B.

Both the highest number and the highest rate of prescription opioid submissions in 2020 were from VSP 4.

Statewide, the rate of prescription benzodiazepine submissions in 2020 was 11.3 per 100,000. This was down 52% from 2015.

2020 Prescription Benzodiazepine  
Submissions Rate per 100,000

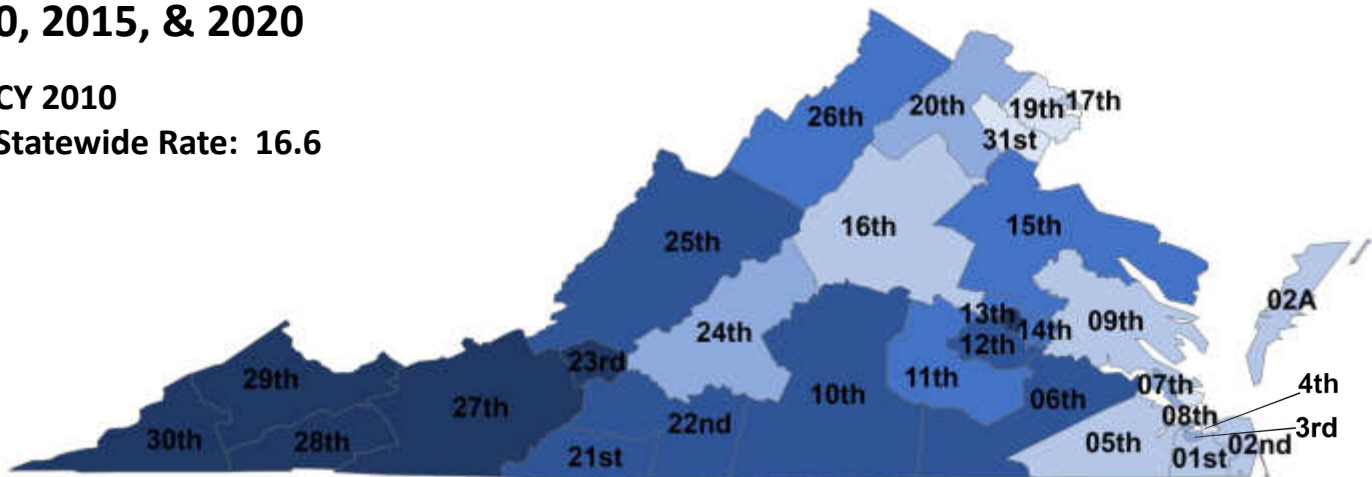


The maps on the following page present the changing pattern of prescription benzodiazepine submission rates, by Virginia Court District.

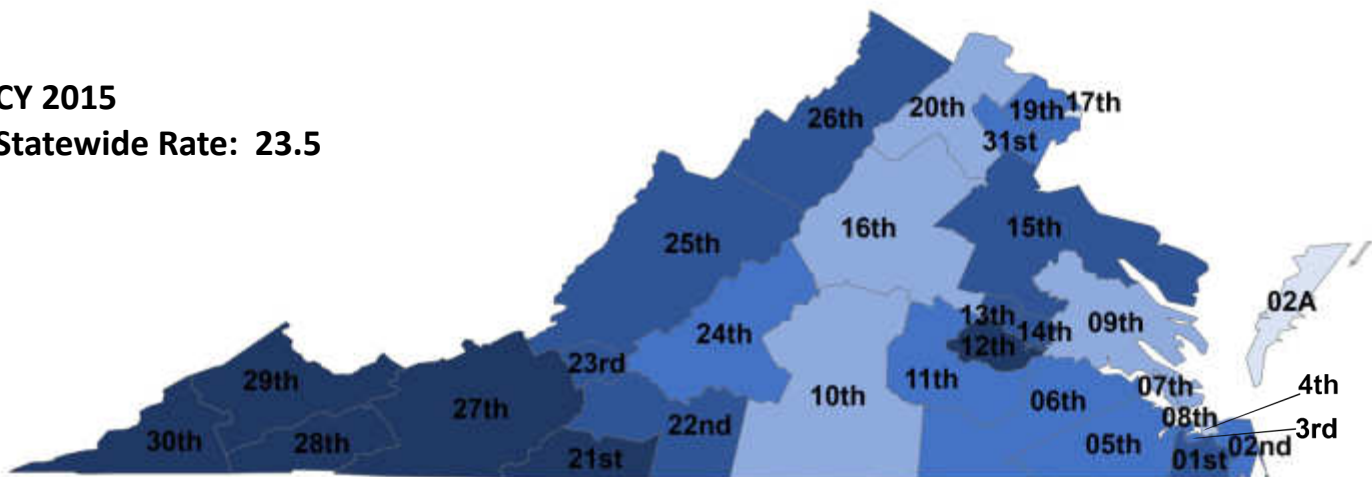
# Prescription Benzodiazepines

## Prescription Benzodiazepine Submissions by Court District, Rate per 100,000 CY 2010, 2015, & 2020

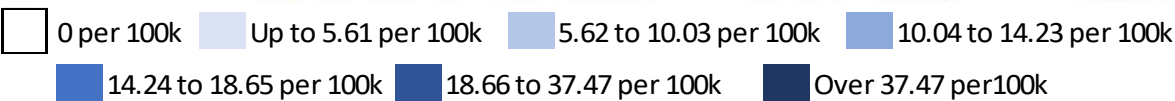
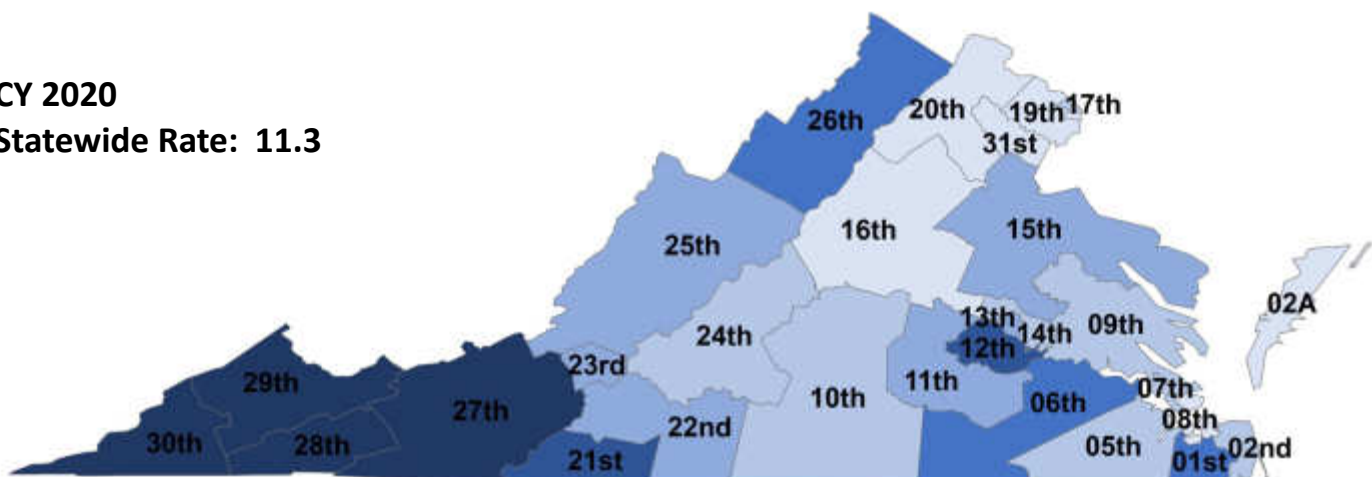
CY 2010  
Statewide Rate: 16.6



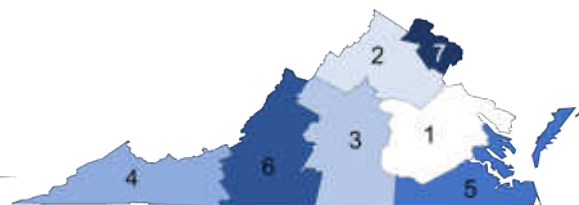
CY 2015  
Statewide Rate: 23.5



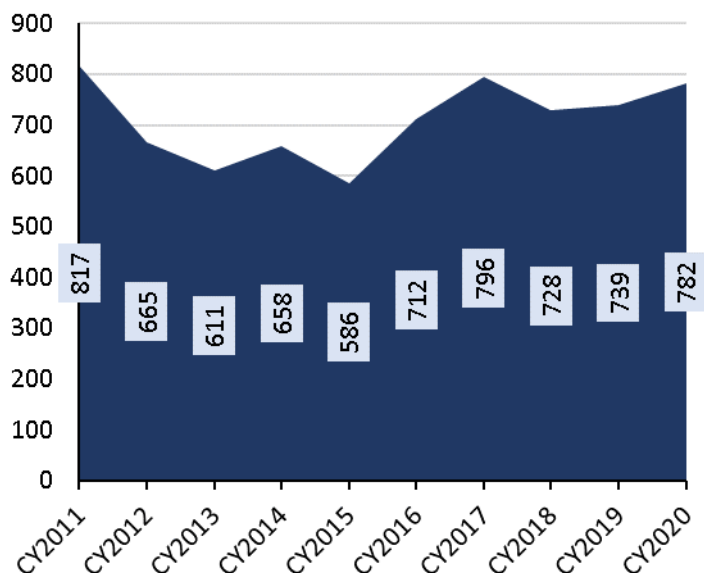
CY 2020  
Statewide Rate: 11.3



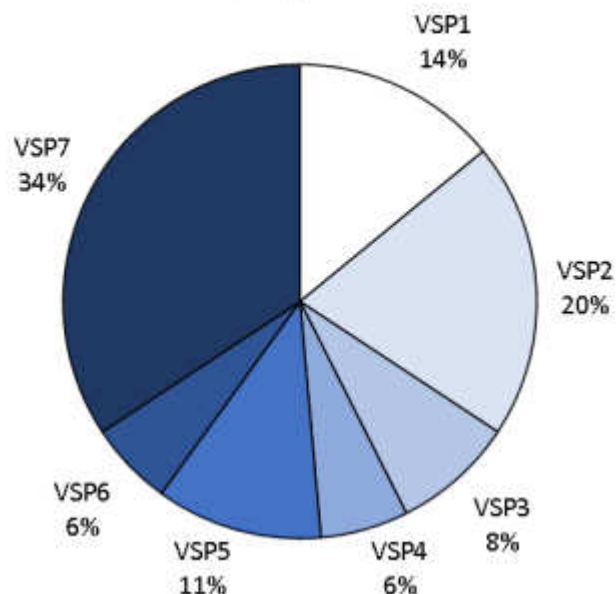
# Hallucinogenic Substances



Hallucinogenic Substance Submissions  
CY2011-2020



2020 Hallucinogenic Substance  
Submissions, Regional Distribution



Hallucinogenic Substances Identified\*

Substance Identified	CY2012-14	CY2015-17	CY2018-20
LSD & Analogs	203	763	768
PCP & Analogs	549	516	596
Psilocyn-Psilocybin (mushrooms)	349	438	560
Ketamine & Analogs	148	176	197
Tryptamines	249	123	143
Synthetic Hallucinogens	342	144	19
Benzylpiperazine (BZP)	195	32	1
Other	109	121	242

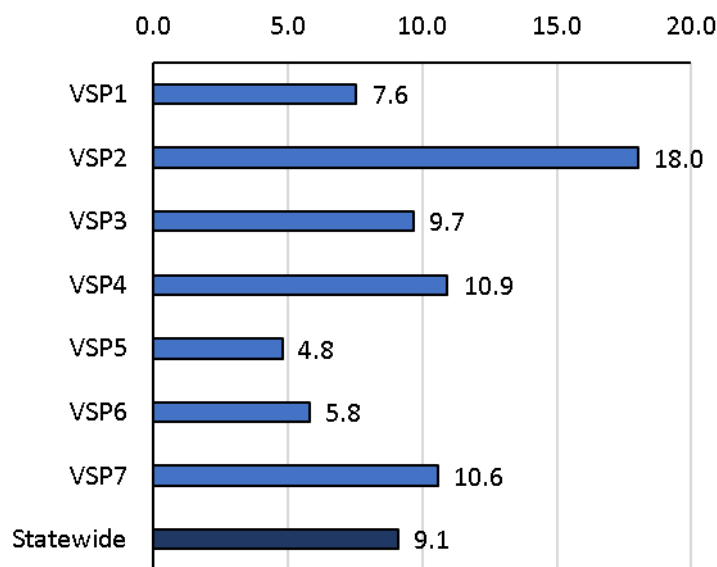
\*Sum of individual substances will not match the total, as some cases involved more than one prescription stimulant.

Hallucinogenic substance submissions to DFS represented 7% of total drug submissions in 2020.

Hallucinogenic substance submissions have not demonstrated a consistent trend over time. Submissions increased 6% between 2019 and 2020.

The most common hallucinogenic substance category identified in submissions to DFS in the past several years is LSD & LSD analogs, and the second most common is PCP & PCP analogs. Between 2014 and 2020, submissions of LSD & LSD analogs increased 159%, while submissions of PCP & PCP analogs increased 17%. Detailed 10-year trends on individual hallucinogenic substances are provided in Appendix B.

2020 Hallucinogenic Substance  
Submissions, Rate per 100,000



The largest number of hallucinogenic substance submissions in 2020 were from VSP 7, but the Division with the highest rate of submissions per 100,000 population was VSP 2.

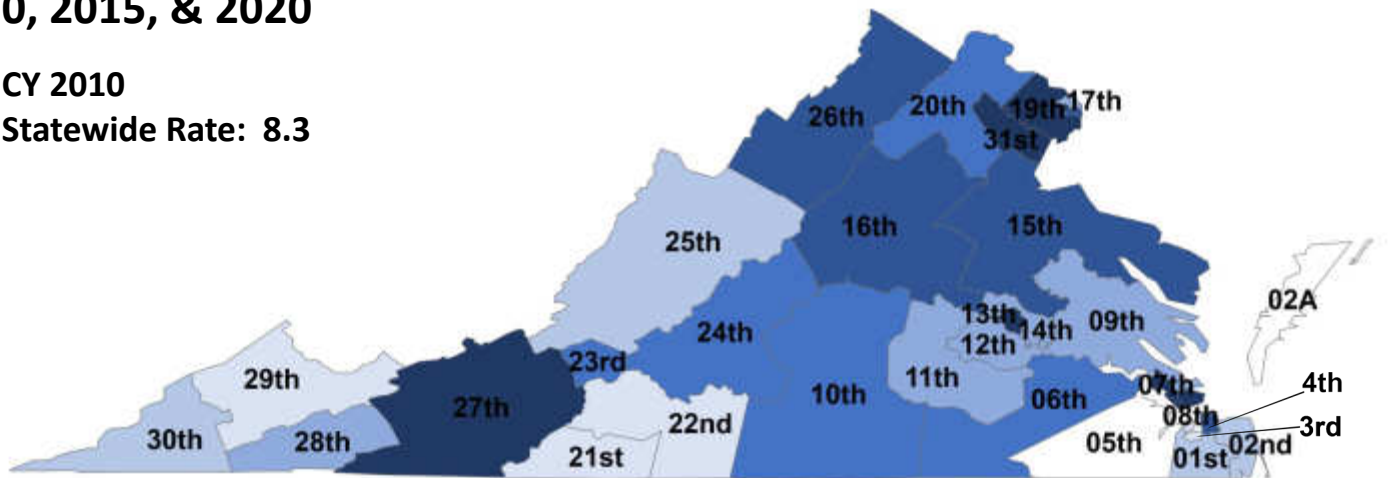
Statewide, the rate of hallucinogenic substance submissions in 2020 was 9.1 per 100,000, up 30% from 2015.

The maps on the following page present the changing pattern of hallucinogenic substance submission rates, by Virginia Court District.

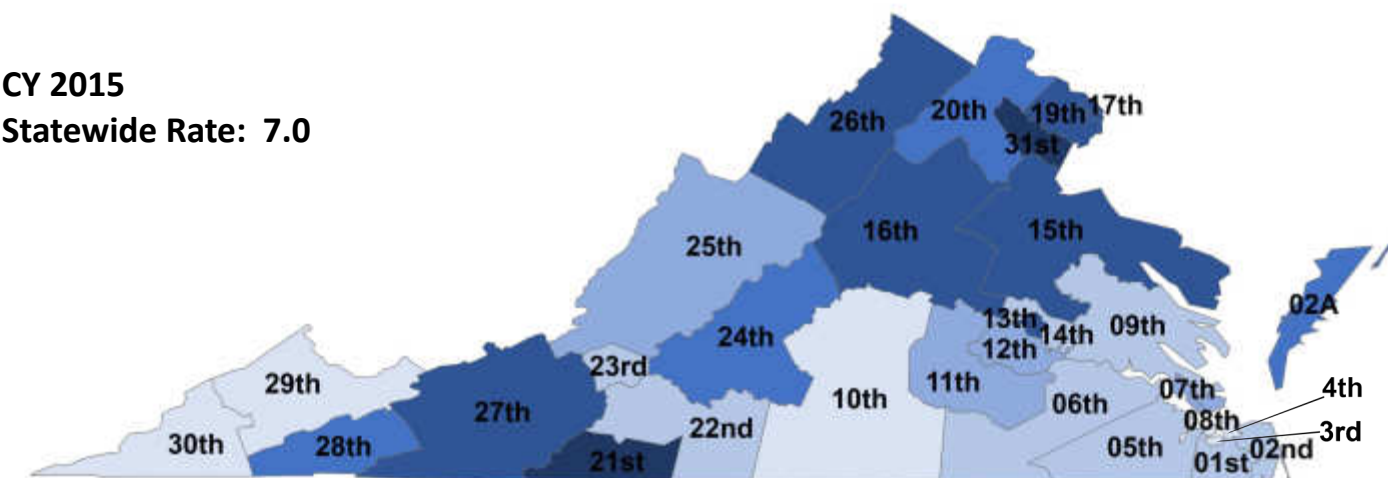
# Hallucinogenic Substances

## Hallucinogenic Substance Submissions by Court District, Rate per 100,000 CY 2010, 2015, & 2020

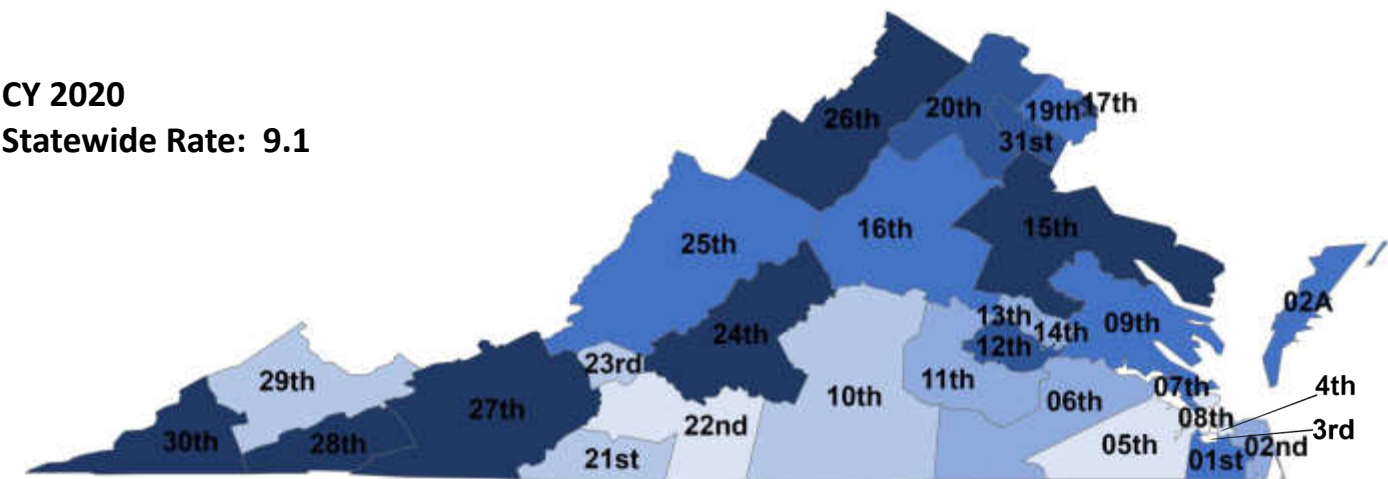
CY 2010  
Statewide Rate: 8.3



CY 2015  
Statewide Rate: 7.0



CY 2020  
Statewide Rate: 9.1

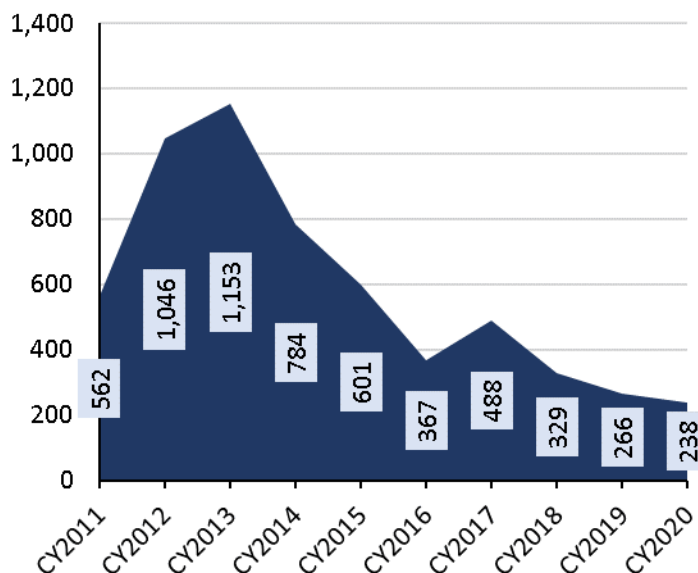




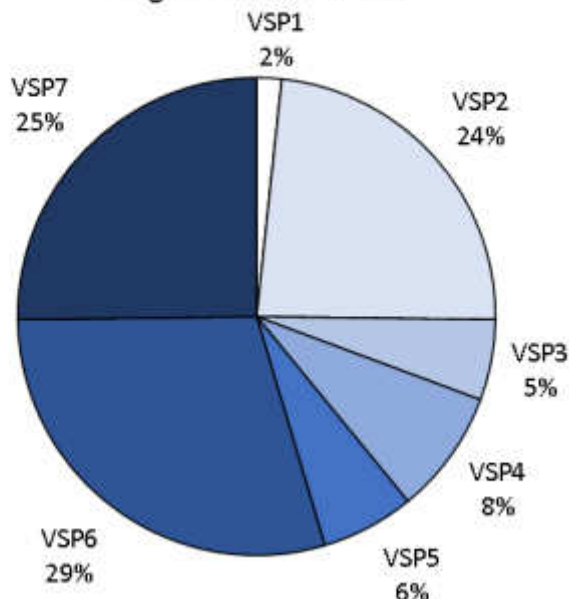
# Cannabimimetic Agents



Cannabimimetic Agent Submissions  
CY2011-2020



2020 Cannabimimetic Agent Submissions  
Regional Distribution



Cannabimimetic Agents Identified\*

Substance Identified	CY2012-14	CY2015-17	CY2018-20
Indazole carboxamides	319	1,117	596
Indole carboxamides	9	1	274
Alkoylindoles	1,000	240	23
Indole carboxylates	215	90	1
Benzoylindoles	18	2	0
Naphthoylindoles	456	16	0
Phenylacetylindoles	33	3	0
Other or unclear	1,312	122	21

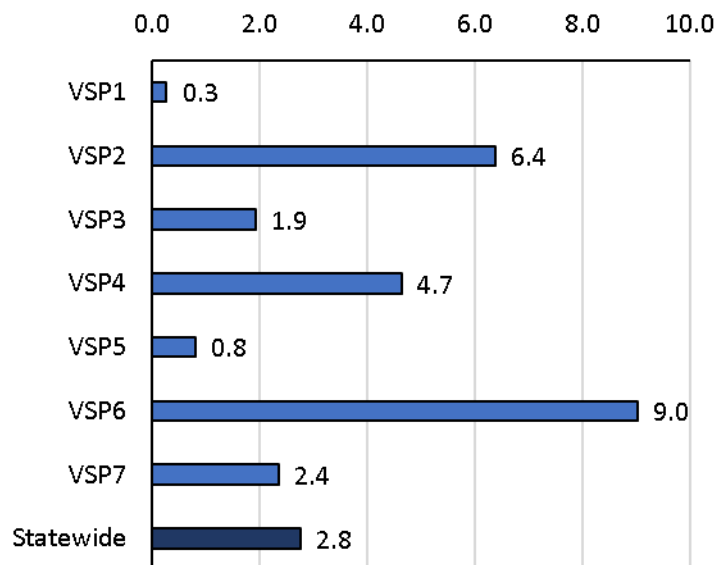
\*Sum of individual substances will not match the total, as some cases involved more than one prescription stimulant.

Cannabimimetic agent submissions to DFS represented 1% of total drug submissions in 2020.

Cannabimimetic agent submissions peaked in 2013, and dropped consistently in later years, with the exception of 2017. Submissions decreased 11% between 2019 and 2020.

The types of cannabimimetic agents that are most prevalent among submissions has varied substantially over time. Alkoylindoles (e.g., UR-144 and XLR-11) were the most common during the peak years of cannabimimetic agent submissions but are now uncommon. Indazole carboxamides (e.g., AMB-FUBINACA and 5-fluoro-ADB) have been the most common in recent years. In some cases, cannabimimetic agents were identified prior to being expressly proscribed in the Code of Virginia. In those cases, the specific type of cannabimi-

2020 Cannabimimetic Agent Submissions  
Rate per 100,000



metic agent may be unclear in the record. Detailed 10-year trends on individual cannabimimetic agents are provided in Appendix B. Both the largest number and the highest rate of cannabimimetic agent submissions in 2020 were from VSP 6.

Statewide, the rate of cannabimimetic agent submissions in 2020 was 2.8 per 100,000, down 61% from 2015.

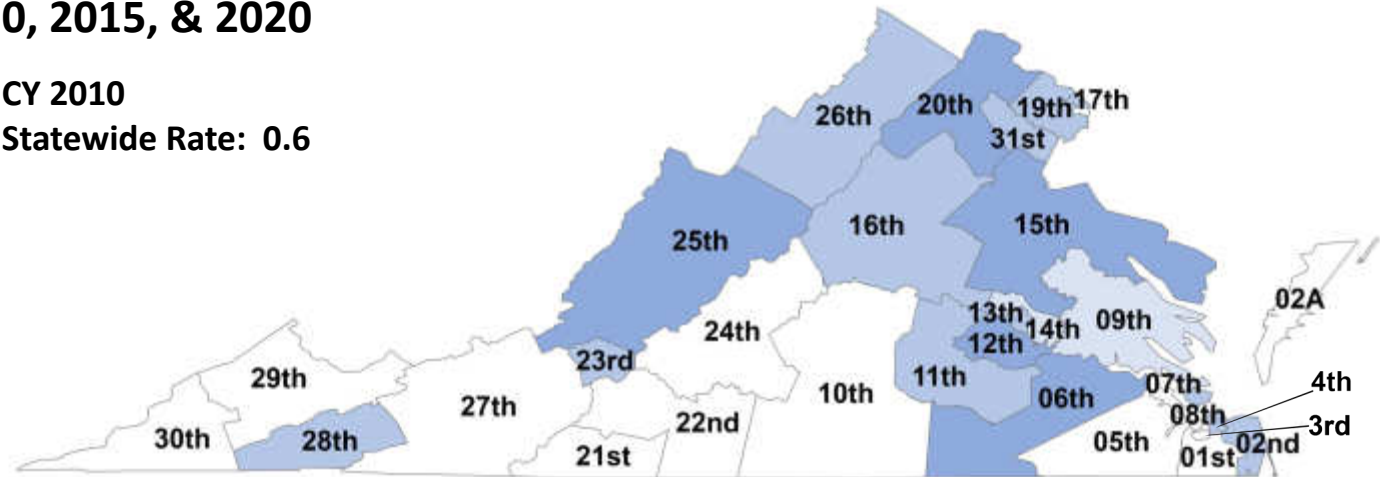
The maps on the following page present the changing pattern of cannabimimetic agent submission rates, by Virginia Court District.



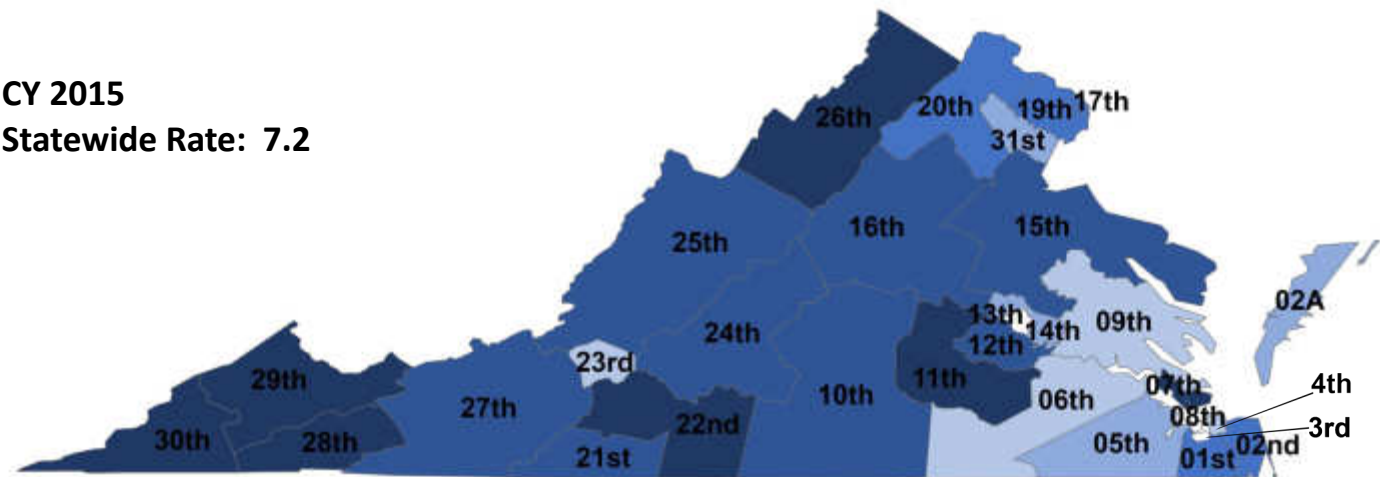
# Cannabimimetic Agents

## Cannabimimetic Agent Submissions by Court District, Rate per 100,000 CY 2010, 2015, & 2020

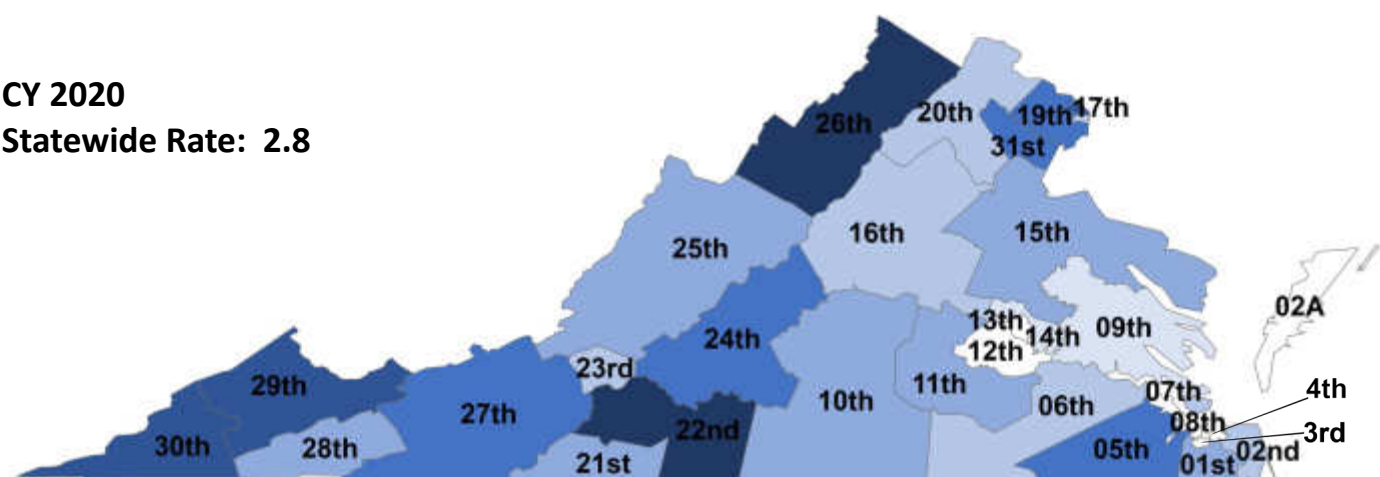
CY 2010  
Statewide Rate: 0.6



CY 2015  
Statewide Rate: 7.2



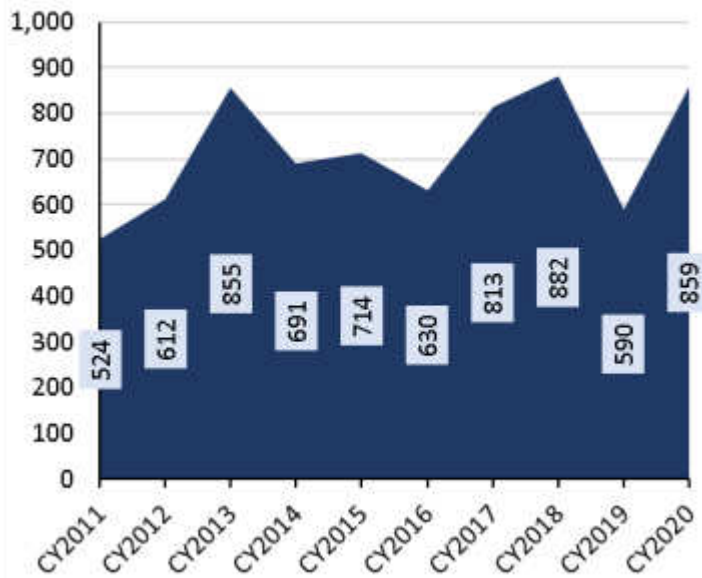
CY 2020  
Statewide Rate: 2.8



# Other Designer Drugs



Other Designer Drug Submissions  
CY2011-2020



Designer Drugs Identified\*

Substance Identified	CY2012-14	CY2015-17	CY2018-20
<b>Synthetic Cathinone</b>			
Eutylone	0	0	950
N-ethylpentylone	0	437	701
Dibutylone	3	393	46
Ethylone	220	537	10
Alpha-PVP	287	97	1
MDPV	225	8	2
Methylone	984	32	3
Other	192	125	126
<b>Substituted Amphetamine</b>			
MDMA (Ecstasy)	407	507	476
Other	76	149	115

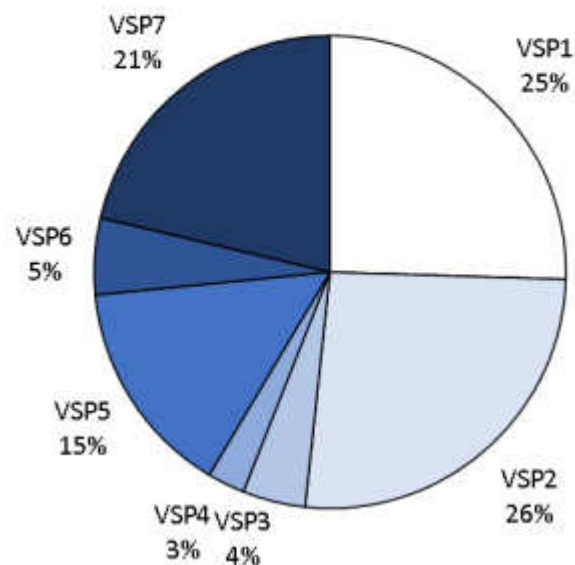
\*Sum of individual substances will not match the total, as some cases involved more than one prescription stimulant.

The frequency of designer drug submissions, and the type submitted, has not displayed a consistent trend. In 2020, designer drugs represented 2% of total submissions.

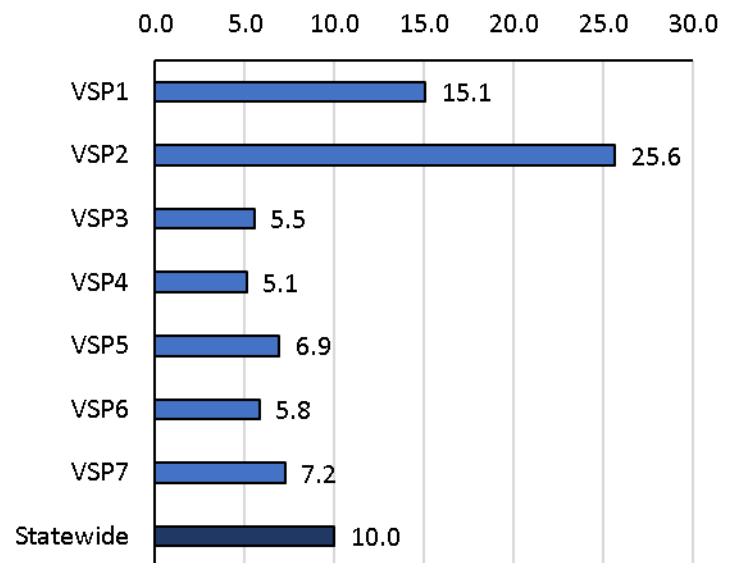
Designer drug submissions increased 46% between 2019 and 2020.

The types of designer drugs that are most prevalent among submissions has varied substantially over time. Eutylone was the most frequently submitted designer drug in 2020, but prior to

2020 Other Designer Drug Submissions  
Regional Distribution



2020 Other Designer Drug Submissions  
Rate per 100,000



2018, there were no submissions of eutylone. Detailed 10-year trends on individual designer drugs are provided in Appendix B.

Both the largest number and the highest rate of designer drug submissions in 2020 were from VSP 2.

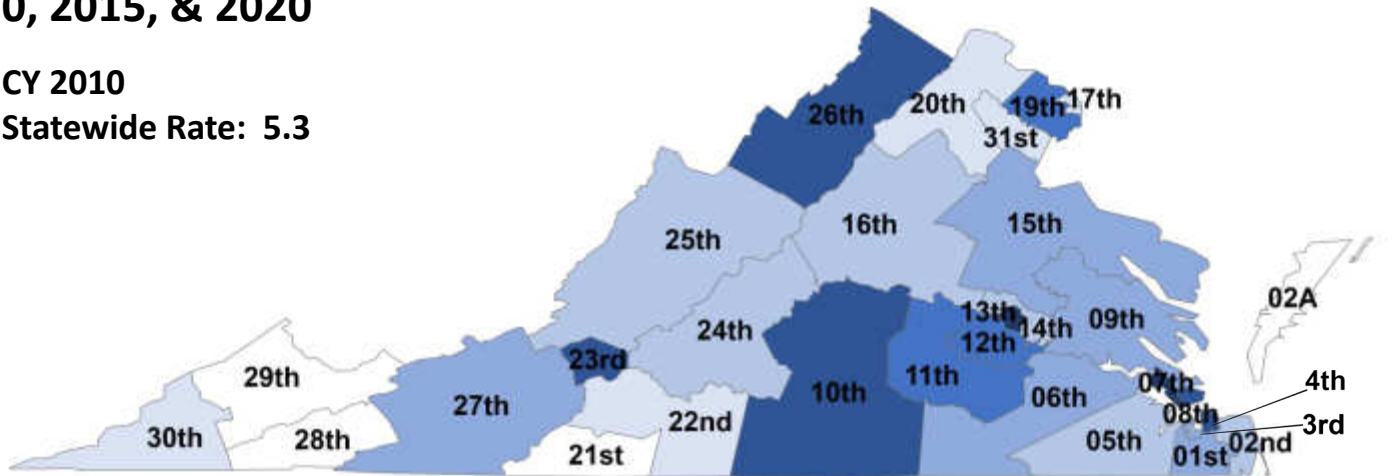
Statewide, the rate of designer drug submissions in 2020 was 10.0 per 100,000, up 17% from 2015.

The maps on the following page present the changing pattern of designer drug submission rates, by Virginia Court District.

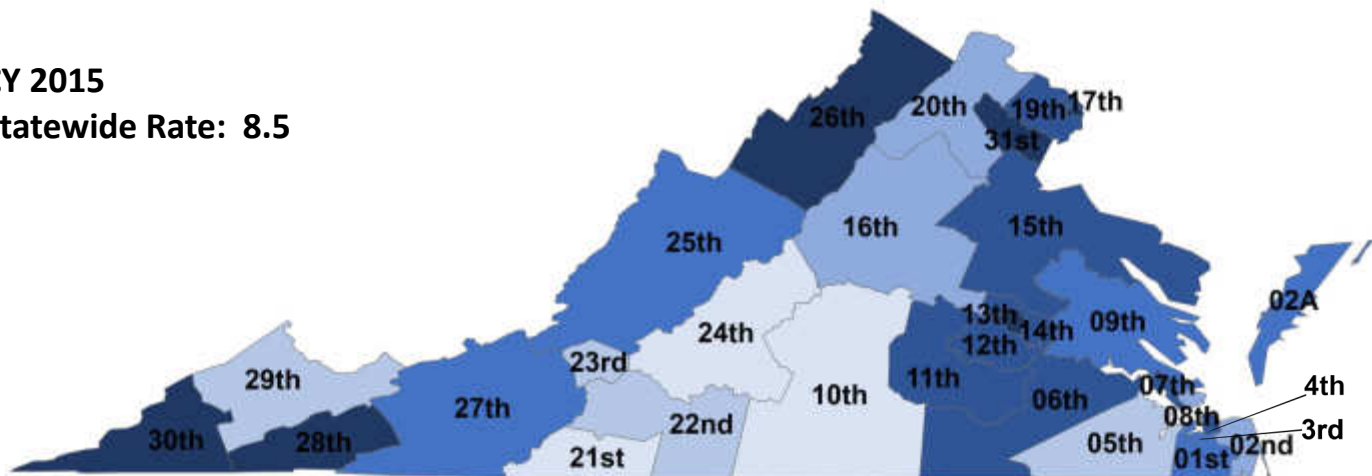
# Other Designer Drugs

## Other Designer Drug Submissions by Court District, Rate per 100,000 CY 2010, 2015, & 2020

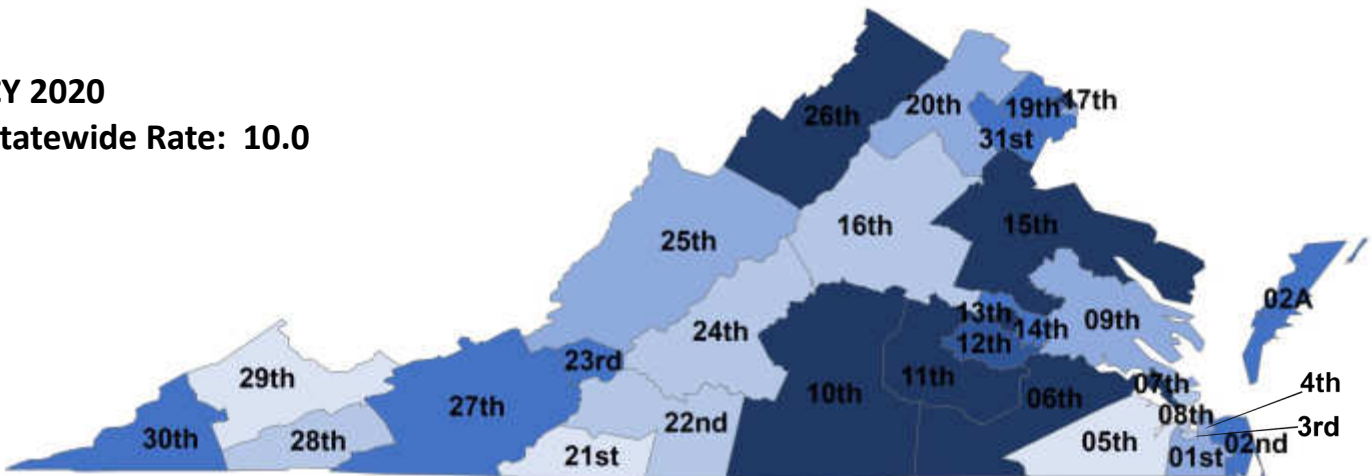
CY 2010  
Statewide Rate: 5.3



CY 2015  
Statewide Rate: 8.5



CY 2020  
Statewide Rate: 10.0

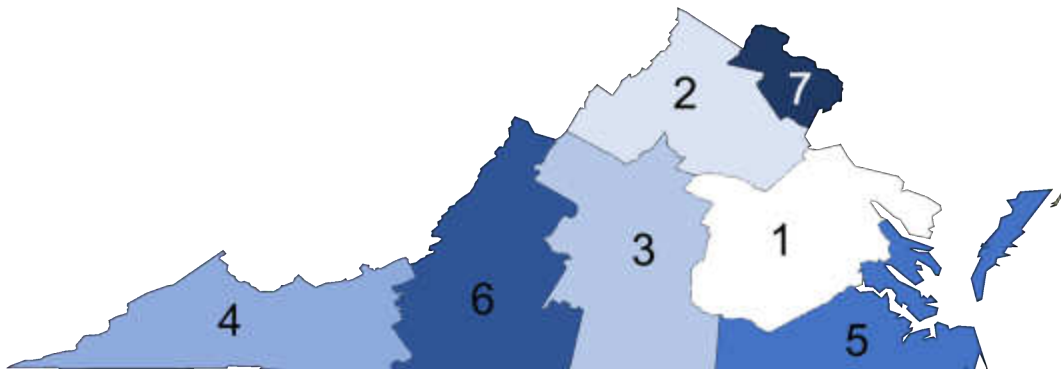


# Appendix A – Regional Trends

Cocaine										
VSP	CY2011	CY2012	CY2013	CY2014	CY2015	CY2016	CY2017	CY2018	CY2019	CY2020
VSP1	2,250	2,136	1,884	2,049	1,985	2,096	2,601	2,928	3,068	2,334
VSP2	794	727	636	537	612	752	1,009	1,087	948	805
VSP3	1,106	1,194	964	933	817	769	874	764	703	469
VSP4	250	201	163	159	123	195	155	144	134	85
VSP5	2,113	1,910	1,615	1,499	1,647	1,910	2,439	2,432	2,387	1,841
VSP6	1,168	1,309	1,105	898	922	813	947	943	851	529
VSP7	1,164	1,094	934	869	950	1,114	1,351	1,457	1,438	951

Methamphetamine										
VSP	CY2011	CY2012	CY2013	CY2014	CY2015	CY2016	CY2017	CY2018	CY2019	CY2020
VSP1	32	28	30	61	83	110	172	301	531	751
VSP2	82	106	215	234	314	425	664	848	1,177	1,403
VSP3	67	117	181	230	295	684	1,059	1,298	1,468	1,424
VSP4	369	399	527	530	678	1,174	1,585	2,463	3,111	2,812
VSP5	39	77	80	72	103	193	253	400	705	847
VSP6	198	268	351	398	645	911	1,353	2,170	2,529	2,321
VSP7	21	30	53	82	95	100	158	220	248	220

Prescription Stimulants										
VSP	CY2011	CY2012	CY2013	CY2014	CY2015	CY2016	CY2017	CY2018	CY2019	CY2020
VSP1	131	133	155	176	177	200	233	184	155	161
VSP2	120	106	135	135	139	164	165	153	133	110
VSP3	34	68	61	66	69	76	79	69	53	33
VSP4	80	65	63	77	71	74	93	81	75	51
VSP5	142	208	171	179	173	194	235	211	202	160
VSP6	73	96	109	113	116	123	140	112	100	57
VSP7	114	136	173	157	193	218	217	218	148	82

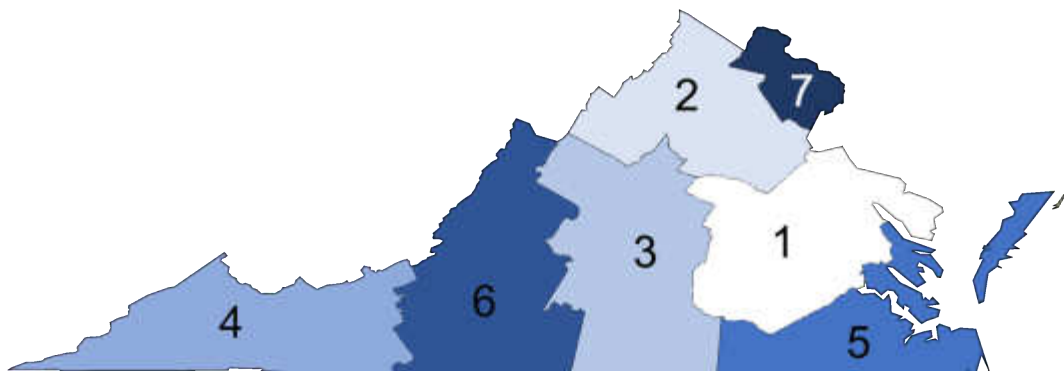


# Appendix A – Regional Trends

Heroin										
VSP	CY2011	CY2012	CY2013	CY2014	CY2015	CY2016	CY2017	CY2018	CY2019	CY2020
VSP1	724	840	1,156	1,522	1,620	1,670	1,668	1,381	1,423	947
VSP2	293	418	773	847	958	1,037	841	623	523	355
VSP3	25	34	97	132	214	238	282	253	246	192
VSP4	14	16	28	38	46	58	63	46	82	132
VSP5	649	744	896	1,015	1,170	1,250	1,261	1,065	1,044	777
VSP6	226	233	424	388	366	413	532	787	773	560
VSP7	255	400	500	539	741	773	602	491	341	230

Illicit Synthetic Opioids										
VSP	CY2011	CY2012	CY2013	CY2014	CY2015	CY2016	CY2017	CY2018	CY2019	CY2020
VSP1	17	12	19	72	121	369	759	671	775	1,277
VSP2	13	13	30	54	114	256	448	575	561	892
VSP3	2	7	5	11	18	32	117	107	121	228
VSP4	9	6	6	9	6	21	24	30	37	130
VSP5	13	13	54	45	221	539	666	573	728	936
VSP6	12	9	14	19	35	50	198	230	242	595
VSP7	13	7	28	54	51	266	443	456	466	645

Prescription Opioids										
VSP	CY2011	CY2012	CY2013	CY2014	CY2015	CY2016	CY2017	CY2018	CY2019	CY2020
VSP1	742	824	858	854	778	791	730	693	752	575
VSP2	987	1,091	857	803	767	755	590	517	465	455
VSP3	280	434	445	404	315	368	277	243	268	195
VSP4	1,509	1,554	1,625	1,874	1,579	1,368	1,263	1,048	1,004	811
VSP5	479	555	495	449	504	533	510	386	419	344
VSP6	681	797	784	714	638	646	730	662	497	420
VSP7	499	606	585	484	443	388	385	352	338	196

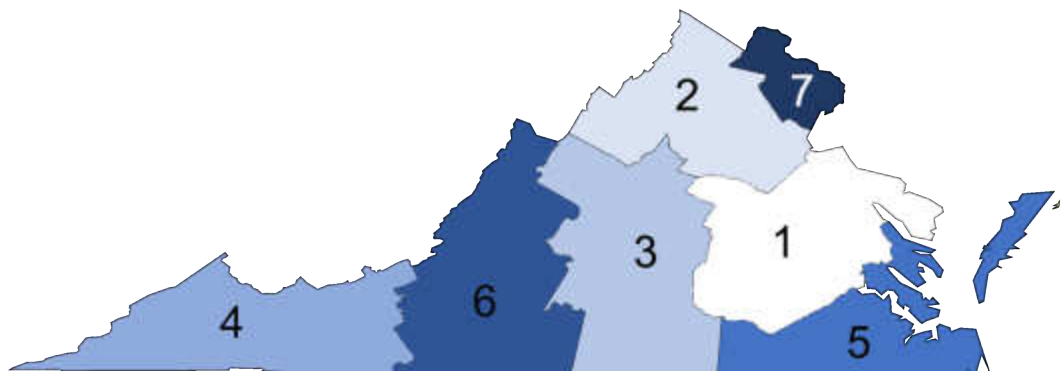




# Appendix A – Regional Trends

Illicit Benzodiazepines										
VSP	CY2011	CY2012	CY2013	CY2014	CY2015	CY2016	CY2017	CY2018	CY2019	CY2020
VSP1	0	0	0	0	1	2	16	25	64	150
VSP2	0	0	0	0	1	5	10	33	124	244
VSP3	0	0	0	0	0	4	7	10	37	67
VSP4	0	1	0	0	1	0	4	18	36	60
VSP5	0	0	0	0	3	4	16	16	63	119
VSP6	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	6	26	54
VSP7	4	1	0	1	3	18	38	50	168	307

Prescription Benzodiazepines										
VSP	CY2011	CY2012	CY2013	CY2014	CY2015	CY2016	CY2017	CY2018	CY2019	CY2020
VSP1	275	322	385	339	363	405	378	346	240	202
VSP2	187	217	206	206	238	267	272	253	163	117
VSP3	88	91	109	87	80	106	118	102	88	37
VSP4	399	433	443	444	442	440	392	342	301	235
VSP5	194	239	205	229	273	364	331	245	179	141
VSP6	244	264	281	252	237	240	289	287	222	129
VSP7	137	183	180	189	340	488	393	387	190	109

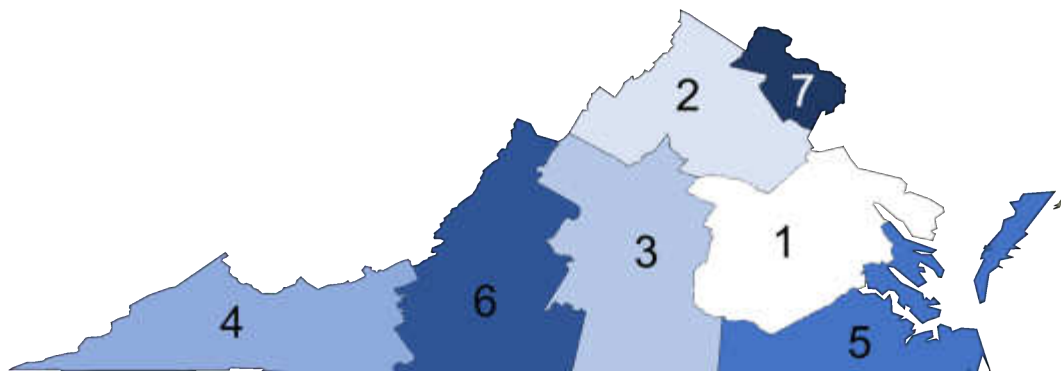


# Appendix A – Regional Trends

Hallucinogenic Substances										
VSP	CY2011	CY2012	CY2013	CY2014	CY2015	CY2016	CY2017	CY2018	CY2019	CY2020
VSP1	152	96	78	66	93	80	90	80	73	110
VSP2	129	102	100	118	88	89	128	107	118	158
VSP3	30	42	27	40	39	55	44	63	55	65
VSP4	11	15	15	19	17	26	37	24	32	47
VSP5	113	80	68	95	70	75	86	84	95	89
VSP6	76	64	74	59	56	76	122	80	68	45
VSP7	305	266	249	261	223	310	289	290	298	268

Cannabimimetic Agents										
VSP	CY2011	CY2012	CY2013	CY2014	CY2015	CY2016	CY2017	CY2018	CY2019	CY2020
VSP1	102	246	238	71	80	65	36	8	11	4
VSP2	76	150	118	134	132	63	104	46	37	56
VSP3	27	42	40	31	42	10	14	14	14	13
VSP4	62	117	148	142	124	92	45	9	15	20
VSP5	145	292	347	179	57	46	36	16	19	15
VSP6	31	73	53	40	86	33	95	106	76	70
VSP7	119	126	209	187	80	58	158	130	94	60

Other Designer Drugs										
VSP	CY2011	CY2012	CY2013	CY2014	CY2015	CY2016	CY2017	CY2018	CY2019	CY2020
VSP1	90	117	176	134	138	129	205	228	117	219
VSP2	97	75	95	87	86	78	108	159	99	225
VSP3	39	29	32	27	28	27	49	39	36	37
VSP4	23	19	59	103	62	20	26	14	28	22
VSP5	75	103	127	115	135	116	133	131	105	128
VSP6	30	36	65	35	37	45	67	46	39	45
VSP7	170	232	301	190	228	215	225	265	166	183



# Appendix B – Ten-Year Trends

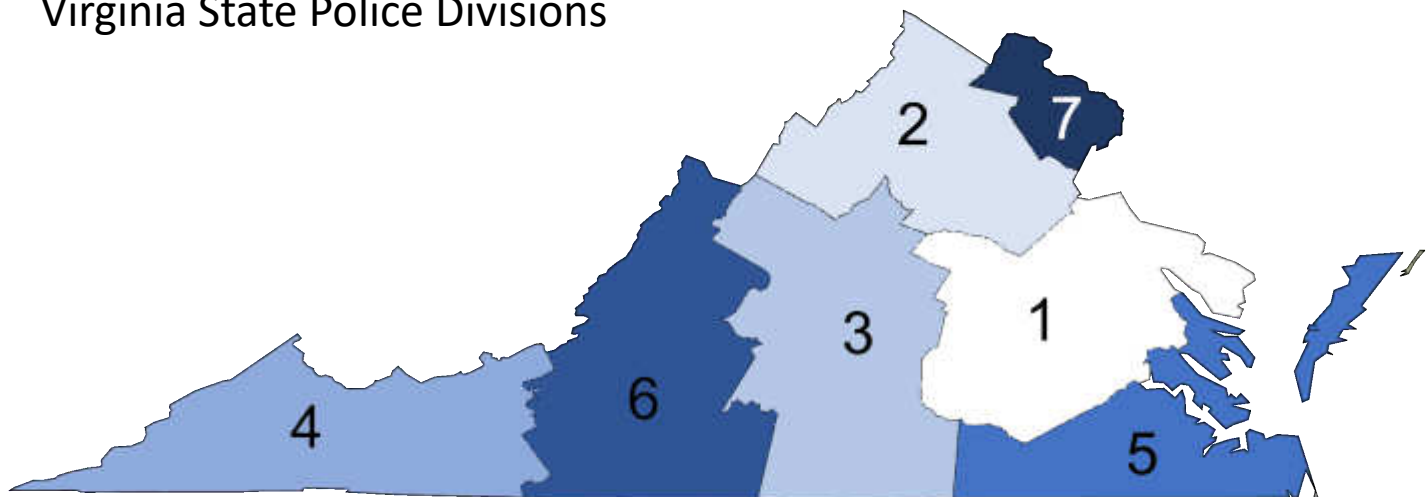
Stimulants	CY2011	CY2012	CY2013	CY2014	CY2015	CY2016	CY2017	CY2018	CY2019	CY2020
Cocaine	8,845	8,571	7,301	6,944	7,056	7,649	9,376	9,755	9,529	7,014
Methamphetamine	808	1,025	1,437	1,607	2,213	3,597	5,244	7,700	9,773	9,778
<b>Prescription Stimulants</b>										
Amphetamine	496	584	621	681	694	799	935	830	686	553
Lisdexamfetamine	53	82	106	90	112	135	112	89	75	46
Methylphenidate	151	154	165	157	161	149	138	123	112	66
Other	28	32	26	27	23	18	29	22	20	12
Opioids	CY2011	CY2012	CY2013	CY2014	CY2015	CY2016	CY2017	CY2018	CY2019	CY2020
Heroin	2,186	2,685	3,874	4,482	5,115	5,439	5,249	4,646	4,432	3,193
<b>Illicit Synthetic Opioids</b>										
Fentanyl	44	38	111	201	453	1,217	1,735	2,381	2,844	4,654
Fentanyl Analog - Acetyl Fentanyl	0	0	0	3	42	28	12	142	276	98
Fentanyl Analog - FIBF	0	0	0	0	0	22	381	188	29	7
Fentanyl Analog - Furanyl Fentanyl	0	0	0	0	0	229	541	24	1	0
Fentanyl Analog - Other	0	0	0	0	1	13	122	85	47	50
Other	35	29	45	61	80	103	187	69	82	61
<b>Prescription Opioids</b>										
Buprenorphine	500	704	813	1,050	1,307	1,224	1,395	1,439	1,600	1,385
Codeine	69	117	110	75	80	97	88	66	67	48
Hydrocodone	1,622	1,740	1,600	1,425	1,099	983	847	598	495	325
Hydromorphone	315	419	418	392	282	296	197	164	93	52
Methadone	426	343	337	275	220	227	191	153	137	111
Morphine	424	491	445	410	325	303	261	175	155	80
Oxycodone	2,253	2,461	2,332	2,222	1,863	1,796	1,556	1,278	1,166	766
Tramadol	163	164	166	207	225	256	249	275	307	414
Other	219	226	142	164	165	197	158	97	56	27

# Appendix B – Ten-Year Trends

Benzodiazepines	CY2011	CY2012	CY2013	CY2014	CY2015	CY2016	CY2017	CY2018	CY2019	CY2020
<b>Illicit Benzodiazepines</b>										
Clonazepam	0	0	0	0	0	5	8	55	50	221
Etizolam	0	0	0	1	7	27	61	79	354	544
Flualprazolam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	111	265
Other	4	2	0	0	2	1	31	17	25	29
<b>Prescription Benzodiazepines</b>										
Alprazolam (Xanax)	976	1,093	1,142	1,140	1,338	1,730	1,548	1,425	932	626
Clonazepam (Klonopin)	386	433	502	469	493	472	478	422	362	284
Diazepam (Valium)	224	281	233	204	222	200	190	168	146	99
Lorazepam (Ativan)	102	121	99	112	104	101	115	95	88	37
Other	24	35	31	22	21	18	21	12	12	11
<b>Hallucinogenic Substances</b>										
Benzylpiperazine (BZP)	227	126	44	25	17	13	2	0	1	0
Ketamine & analogs	33	43	59	46	58	54	64	57	66	74
LSD & analogs	58	44	55	104	142	263	358	260	239	270
PCP & analogs	187	175	188	186	148	187	181	185	194	217
Psilocyn-Psilocybin (mushrooms)	130	110	109	130	124	135	179	173	199	188
Tryptamines	217	134	53	62	45	39	39	45	60	38
Other	81	111	166	168	115	98	51	105	95	60
<b>Cannabimimetic Agents</b>										
Alkoylindoles	0	169	444	387	198	33	9	9	6	8
Benzoylindoles	32	11	5	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Cyclohexylphenols	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indazole carboxamides	0	3	56	260	390	257	470	321	132	143
Indole carboxamides	0	0	9	0	1	0	0	3	165	106
Indole carboxylates	0	0	107	108	44	45	1	1	0	0
Naphthoylindoles	439	396	42	18	8	2	6	0	0	0
Phenylacetylindoles	115	26	4	3	2	1	0	0	0	0
Other or unclear	96	537	603	172	48	61	13	6	9	6
<b>Other Designer Drugs</b>										
<b>Substituted Amphetamines</b>										
MDMA (Ecstasy)	199	94	173	140	133	173	201	170	204	102
Other	6	24	22	30	22	45	82	36	56	23
<b>Synthetic Cathinones</b>										
Alpha-PVP	0	55	100	132	77	17	3	1	0	0
Dibutylone	0	0	0	3	2	224	167	44	2	0
Ethylone	1	0	0	220	467	57	13	7	3	0
Eutylone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	239	708
MDPV	221	166	44	15	4	3	1	0	2	0
Methylone	101	281	528	175	14	15	3	2	1	0
N-ethylpentylone	0	0	0	0	0	83	354	627	66	8
Other	33	82	83	27	29	59	37	20	55	51

# Appendix C – Virginia Regions

## Virginia State Police Divisions

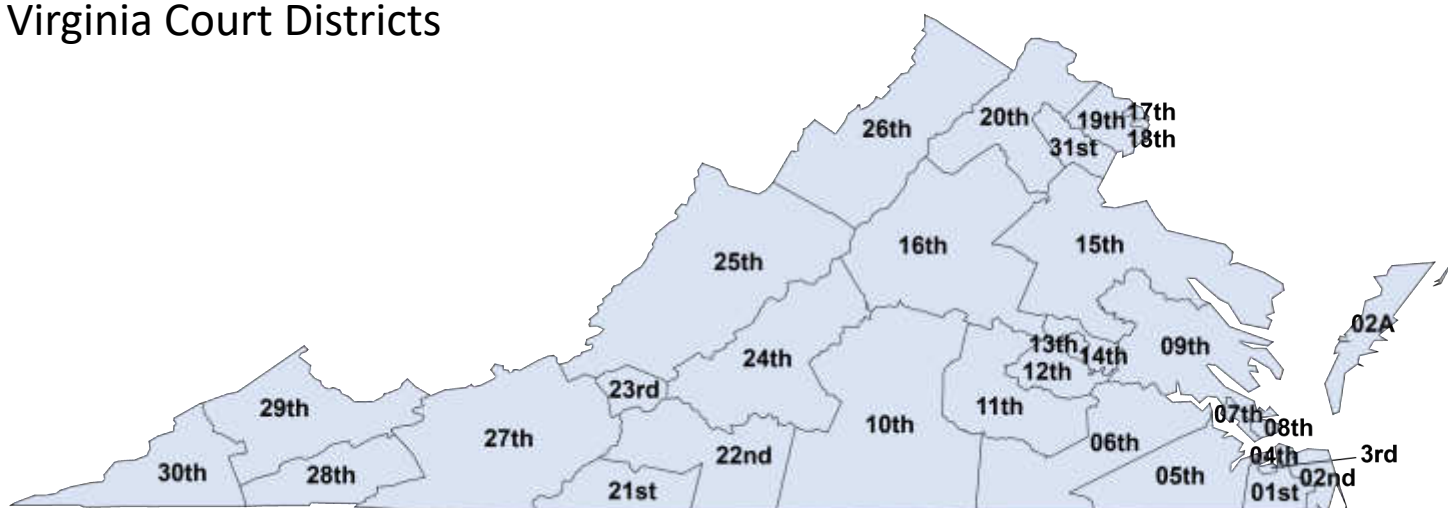


<u>Division 1</u>	<u>Division 2</u>	<u>Division 3</u>	<u>Division 4</u>	<u>Division 5</u>	<u>Division 6</u>	<u>Division 7</u>
Amelia County	Clarke County	Albemarle County	Bland County	Accomack County	Alleghany County	Arlington County
Caroline County	Culpeper County	Amherst County	Buchanan County	Brunswick County	Bath County	Fairfax County
Charles City County	Fauquier County	Appomattox County	Carroll County	Gloucester County	Bedford County	Loudoun County
Chesterfield County	Frederick County	Augusta County	Dickenson County	Greensville County	Botetourt County	Prince William County
Dinwiddie County	Madison County	Buckingham County	Giles County	Isle of Wight County	Craig County	Alexandria City
Essex County	Orange County	Campbell County	Grayson County	James City County	Floyd County	Fairfax City
Goochland County	Page County	Charlotte County	Lee County	Mathews County	Franklin County	Falls Church City
Hanover County	Rappahannock County	Cumberland County	Pulaski County	Middlesex County	Henry County	Manassas City
Henrico County	Rockingham County	Fluvanna County	Russell County	Northampton County	Highland County	Manassas Park City
King and Queen County	Shenandoah County	Greene County	Scott County	Southampton County	Montgomery County	
King George County	Spotsylvania County	Halifax County	Smyth County	Surry County	Patrick County	
King William County	Stafford County	Lunenburg County	Tazewell County	Sussex County	Pittsylvania County	
Lancaster County	Warren County	Mecklenburg County	Washington County	York County	Roanoke County	
Louisa County	Fredericksburg City	Nelson County	Wise County	Chesapeake City	Rockbridge County	
New Kent County	Harrisonburg City	Prince Edward County	Wythe County	Emporia City	Bedford City	
Northumberland County	Winchester City	Charlottesville City	Bristol City	Franklin City	Buena Vista City	
Nottoway County		Lynchburg City	Galax City	Hampton City	Danville City	
Powhatan County		Staunton City	Norton City	Newport News City	Lexington City	
Prince George County		Waynesboro City		Norfolk City	Martinsville City	
Richmond County				Poquoson City	Radford City	
Westmoreland County				Portsmouth City	Roanoke City	
Colonial Heights City				Suffolk City	Salem City	
Hopewell City				Virginia Beach City		
Petersburg City				Williamsburg City		
Richmond City						



## Appendix C – Virginia Regions

# Virginia Court Districts



District	Locality	District	Locality	District	Locality	District	Locality
1st	Chesapeake City	10th	Appomattox County	16th	Albemarle County	24th	Amherst County
2A	Accomack County		Buckingham County		Charlottesville City		Bedford City
	Northampton County		Charlotte County		Culpeper County		Bedford County
2nd	Virginia Beach City		Cumberland County		Fluvanna County		Campbell County
3rd	Portsmouth City		Halifax County		Goochland County		Lynchburg City
4th	Norfolk City		Lunenburg County		Greene County		Nelson County
5th	Franklin City		Mecklenburg County		Louisa County	25th	Alleghany County
	Isle of Wight County		Prince Edward County		Madison County		Augusta County
	Southampton County	11th	Amelia County		Orange County		Bath County
	Suffolk City		Dinwiddie County	17th	Arlington County		Botetourt County
6th	Brunswick County		Nottoway County		Falls Church City		Buena Vista City
	Emporia City		Petersburg City	18th	Alexandria City		Clifton Forge
	Greensville County		Powhatan County	19th	Fairfax City		Covington City
	Hopewell City	12th	Chesterfield County		Fairfax County		Craig County
	Prince George County		Colonial Heights City	20th	Fauquier County		Highland County
	Surry County	13th	Richmond City		Loudoun County		Lexington City
	Sussex County	14th	Henrico County		Rappahannock County		Rockbridge County
7th	Newport News City	15th	Caroline County	21st	Henry County		Staunton City
8th	Hampton City		Essex County		Martinsville City		Waynesboro City
9th	Charles City County		Fredericksburg City		Patrick County	26th	Clarke County
	Gloucester County		Hanover County	22nd	Danville City		Frederick County
	James City County		King George County		Franklin County		Harrisonburg City
	King and Queen County		Lancaster County		Pittsylvania County	31st	Manassas City
	King William County		Northumberland County	23rd	Roanoke City		Manassas Park City
	Mathews County		Richmond County		Roanoke County		Prince William County
	Middlesex County		Spotsylvania County		Salem City		
	New Kent County		Stafford County				
	Poquoson City		Westmoreland County				
	Williamsburg City						
	York County						