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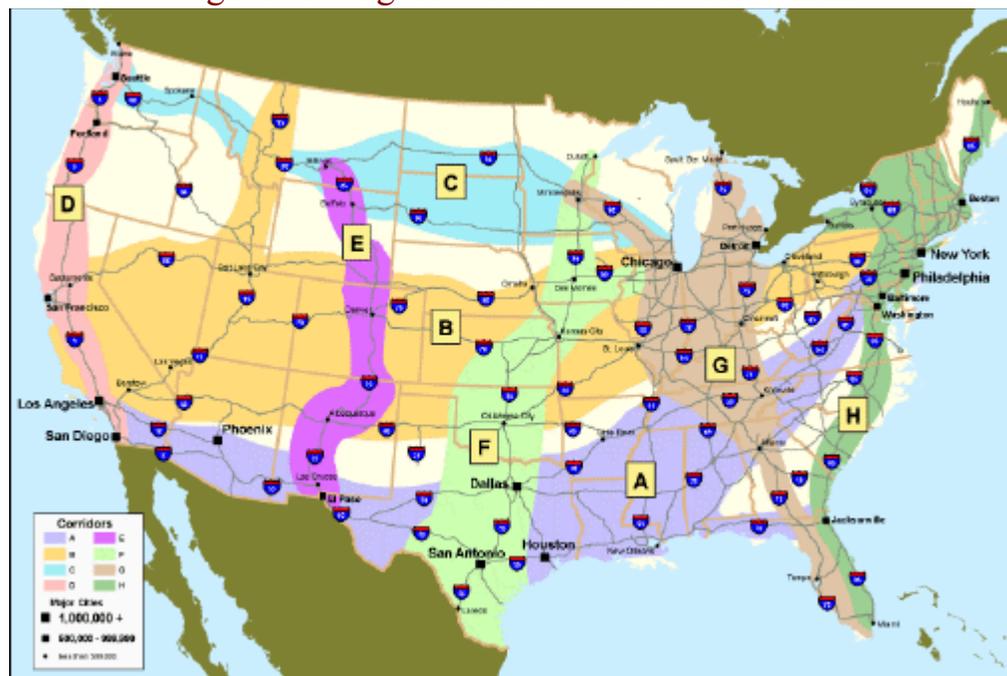


National Drug Intelligence Center
National Drug Threat Assessment 2006
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Drug Transportation Corridors

Virtually every interstate and highway in the United States is used by traffickers to transport illicit drugs to and from distribution centers and market areas throughout the country, and every highway intersection provides alternative routes to drug markets. However, analysis of current seizure data reveals eight principal corridors through which most illicit drugs and drug proceeds are transported to and from market areas (see [Figure 4](#)).

Figure 4. Drug Corridors in the United States.



Corridor A, a west-east corridor, begins in southern California and extends through the Southwest, Southeast, and Northeast Regions. The southern branch of the corridor extends from Interstate 8 near San Diego (CA) to I-10 in central Arizona, which extends east and terminates in Jacksonville (FL). The northern branch of the corridor begins at I-10 near Los Angeles (CA), which connects with I-20

visited on 11/30/2015

east of El Paso (TX), which connects with I-30 in Dallas (TX), which connects with I-40 in Little Rock (AR), which connects with I-81 east of Knoxville (TN), which extends northeast and terminates north of Syracuse (NY).

Corridor B, a west-east corridor, begins in southern California and extends through the Southwest, Pacific, West Central, Great Lakes, and Northeast Regions. The primary routes along this corridor are Interstates 15, 40, 70, and 80. Interstate 15 extends from San Diego (CA) to the Montana-Canada border and intersects with I-40 in Barstow (CA), I-70 in west central Utah, and I-80 in Salt Lake City (UT). Interstate 40 intersects with I-44 in Oklahoma City (OK), which intersects with I-55 in St. Louis (MO), which terminates in Chicago (IL). Interstate 55 provides access to I-80/I-90 in Chicago (IL), which continues to the Northeast Region. Interstate 70 extends to the Northeast Region. Interstate 80 begins in the San Francisco (CA) Bay area, extends east, and terminates in New Jersey.

Corridor C, a west-east corridor, begins in Seattle (WA), extends through the Pacific, West Central, and Great Lakes Regions, and terminates in Boston (MA). The primary routes along this corridor are Interstates 90 and 94. Interstate 90 begins at I-5 in Seattle (WA) and extends east to Boston (MA). Interstate 94 begins in Billings (MT), extends east, and terminates in Port Huron (MI).

Corridor D, a West Coast corridor, encompasses I-5 as the primary route and provides access between the Southwest and Pacific Regions. It extends from the California-Mexico border at San Diego (CA) to the Washington-Canada border at Blaine (WA).

Corridor E, a south-north corridor, extends from the Texas-Mexico border in El Paso (TX) and provides direct access to the Pacific and West Central Regions. The primary route for this corridor, I-25, originates in Las Cruces (NM), continues north, and terminates in Buffalo (WY).

Corridor F, a south-north corridor, extends from the Texas-Mexico border through the West Central and Great Lakes Regions. The primary route along this corridor, I-35, extends from Laredo (TX) to Duluth (MN).

Corridor G, a south-north corridor, extends from South Florida to Detroit (MI) via I-75 and to Minneapolis (MN) via I-94. It is also a

north-south corridor that extends from Sault Ste. Marie (MI) via I-75 into the Great Lakes Region.

Corridor H, an East Coast corridor, extends from Florida to Maine. The primary route along this corridor, I-95, extends from Miami (FL) to Houlton (ME).

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