

# **Drug Threat Summaries of Designated Areas**



## **Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program**

**Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Investigative Support Center**

**September 2018**

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# IDAHO





# IDAHO DRUG TRENDS

## OREGON-IDAHO HIDTA

### SEPTEMBER 2018

This report summarizes major trends relating to illicit drugs and associated proceeds in Idaho.

### State Snapshot

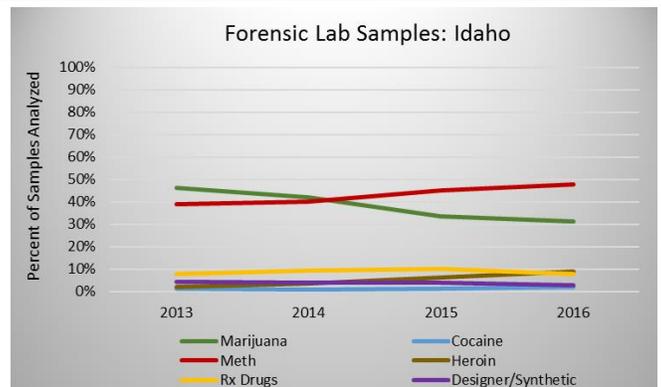
- According to law enforcement officers recently surveyed, the most significant drug threat to Idaho is “ice” methamphetamine, followed by heroin, prescription drugs, designer/synthetic drugs, marijuana, and cocaine. Law enforcement officers reported that ice is the principal threat in the state mainly due to high availability, connection to violent crime and property crime, and involvement by criminal gangs.
- Use and trafficking of opiates have grown in the state. Heroin and diverted pain medication are most prevalent, however, synthetic opiates, such as fentanyl and U-47700, have become increasingly accessible in the last two years.
- Use, production, and sale of marijuana are illegal in Idaho. Although some illicit outdoor production occurs in the state, most marijuana available is diverted from legal and illegal cultivation operations in Oregon, Washington, and California.
- HIDTA task forces in Idaho, specifically the DEA-Boise task force and the FBI Treasure Valley Metro Violent Crimes Safe Streets Task Force (Metro), investigated 10 Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTOs) in 2017, most of which were international in scope. DTO activities largely involved trafficking of ice and polydrugs. No money laundering organizations were investigated by HIDTA task forces in Idaho in 2017.

DTOs Investigated in 2017: HIDTA Task Forces in Idaho		
	DEA- Boise	Metro
<i>Operational Scope</i>		
International	5	0
Multi-State	1	1
Local	0	3
<i>Activity</i>		
Ice/Methamphetamine	3	1
Ice, Heroin	1	1
Ice, Heroin, Fentanyl	1	0
Ice, Heroin, Fentanyl, Marijuana	1	0
Ice, Marijuana	0	1
Ice, Prescription Drugs	0	1

Source: HIDTA Performance Management Process database.

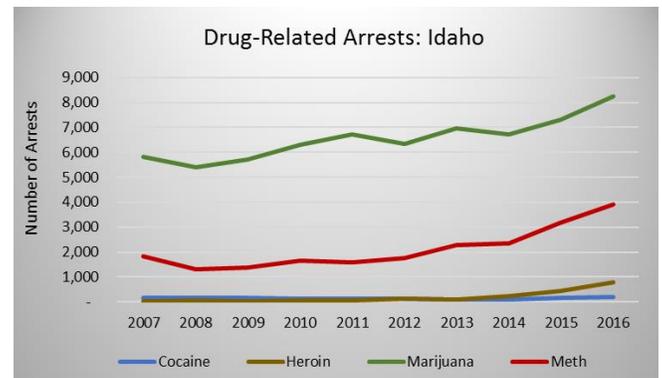
### Drug Use Trends

Methamphetamine samples represented roughly one-half of illegal drugs submitted for forensic analysis in Idaho in 2017. Marijuana samples have declined since 2012, but were the second most common drug analyzed in 2017, representing one-third of samples analyzed during the year. Heroin samples analyzed increased from 4 percent in 2014 to 10 percent in 2017, while other samples, such as prescription drugs, synthetic drugs, and cocaine remained fairly steady over the time period.



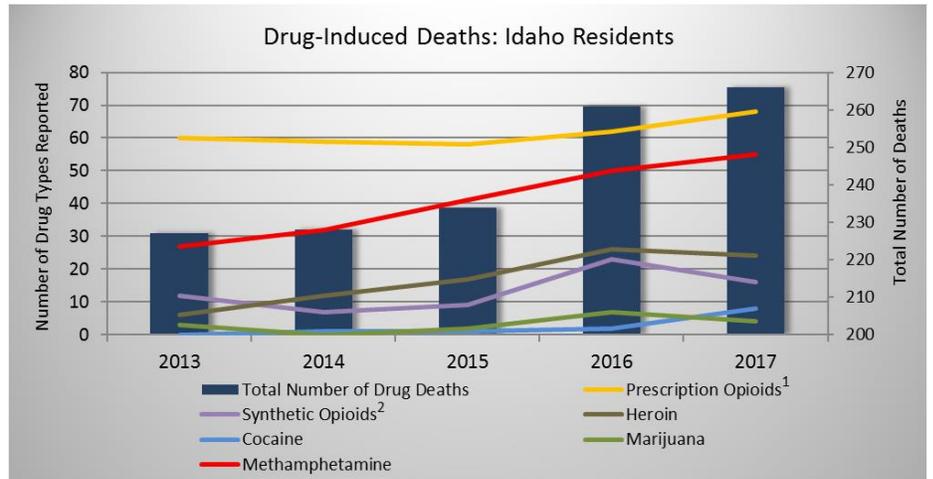
Note: Rx Drugs = Prescription Drugs. Source: Idaho State Police Forensic Services.

Arrests related to marijuana in Idaho represented 63 percent of all drug-related arrests in 2016, a rise of 53 percent from 2008. Arrests connected to methamphetamine increased nearly 200 percent between 2008 and 2016. While comparatively low, heroin arrests rose over 900 percent between 2011 and 2016 and cocaine arrests increased 35 percent.

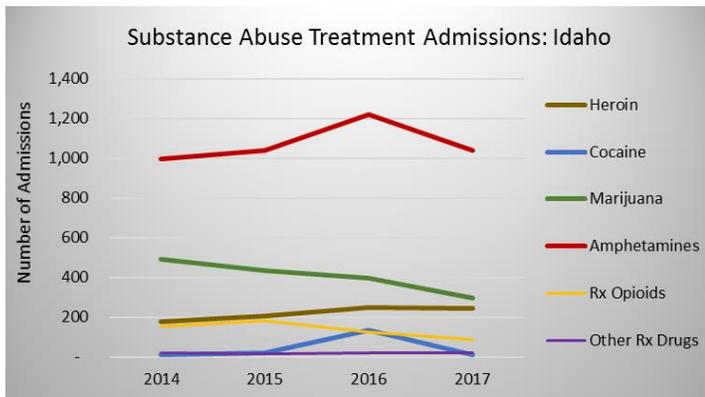


Source: Idaho Statistical Analysis Center, Idaho State Police.

Drug-induced deaths in Idaho reached a high of 266 in 2017. Type of drug is underreported on Idaho death certificates; only 69 percent included drug type from 2013 to 2017. Of drug types reported in 2017, prescription opiate drugs were the largest portion (68), followed by methamphetamine (55), synthetic opioids (16), heroin (24), marijuana (4), and cocaine (8).



Note: More than one drug may be reported per death. Type of drug involved is underreported; only 69% of Idaho death certificates from 2013 through 2017 included type of drug. <sup>1</sup>Includes codeine, hydrocodone, methadone, oxycodone. <sup>2</sup>Includes fentanyl, U-47700. Source: Idaho Department of Health & Welfare.



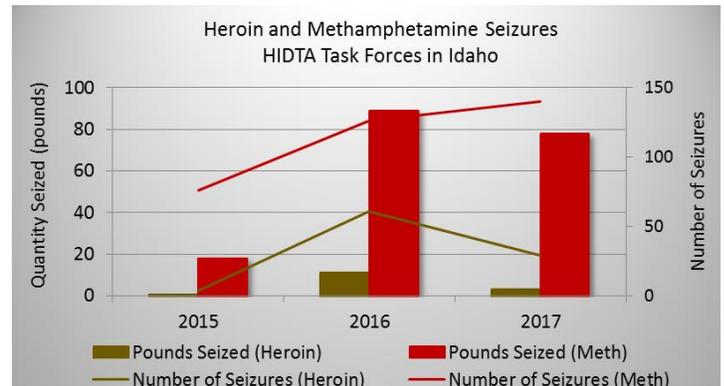
Source: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, SAMHSA, TEDS.

Treatment admission data available for Idaho show that over 60 percent of admissions (excluding alcohol) in 2017 were related to the category of amphetamines, which includes drugs such as methamphetamine, MDMA, and bath salts. Admissions for marijuana and prescription opioids declined roughly 40 percent between 2014 and 2017, while heroin admissions increased 38 percent during the same period.

## Production and Trafficking Trends

The number of clandestine labs seized in Idaho remains low -- an average of 3 labs were seized between 2012 and 2017. All labs were related to methamphetamine production with the exception of one fentanyl processing lab reported in 2017.

Methamphetamine ice seizures totaled nearly 90 pounds in 2016 and 77 pounds in 2017, a substantial increase from 18 pounds reported in 2015. HIDTA task forces in Idaho reported 94 heroin seizures between 2015 and 2017, with a total of 13 pounds confiscated.



Source: HIDTA Performance Management Process.

HIDTA Task Forces in Idaho: Drug and Asset Seizures						
Type of Seizure	2015		2016		2017	
	Num.	Quantity	Num.	Quantity	Num.	Quantity
Meth/Ice	76	18 lb	126	89 lb	140	78 lb
Heroin	4	10 oz	61	11 lb	29	3 lb
Rx Drugs	1	4 DU	5	2,239 DU	18	4,222 DU
Cannabis <sup>1</sup>	22	4,434 lb	55	523 lb	73	730 lb/5 L
Cocaine/Crack	2	3 oz	10	3 lb	16	2 lb
Synthetic Drugs <sup>2</sup>	2	2 oz/32 DU	15	5 oz/21 DU	6	5 oz/27 DU
U.S. Cash	17	\$302,543	34	\$231,107	24	\$142,362
Other Assets <sup>3</sup>	11	\$60,670	6	\$21,726	1	\$2,775

<sup>1</sup>Includes bulk marijuana, plants, hashish, concentrates/extracts. <sup>2</sup>Includes MDMA/ecstasy, fentanyl, LSD, bath

<sup>3</sup>Includes non-cash seizures (e.g., vehicles, firearms). Note: lb=pound; oz=ounce; L=liter; DU=Dosage Unit.

Source: HIDTA Performance Management Process.

In the last three years (2015-2017), HIDTA task forces in Idaho seized over 5,800 pounds and 6,500 dosage units of illicit drugs. Cash and other assets seized totaled over \$761,000 during the same time period.

# ADA COUNTY, IDAHO



***HIDTA DESIGNATED - 2016***



# ADA COUNTY DRUG TRENDS

## OREGON-IDAHO HIDTA

### SEPTEMBER 2018

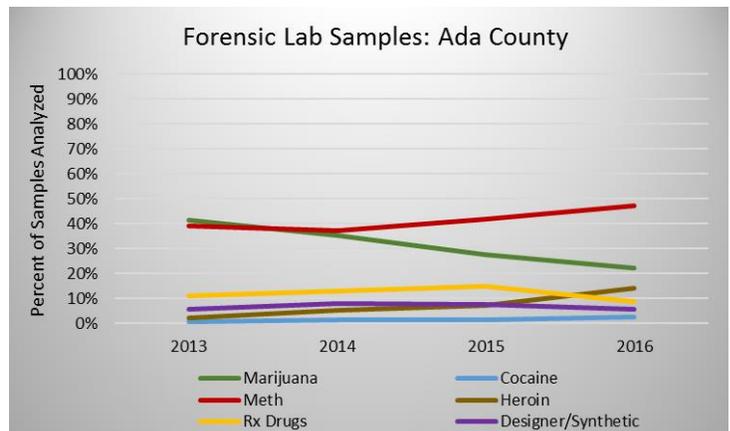
This report summarizes major trends relating to illicit drugs and associated proceeds in Ada County, Idaho.

### County Snapshot

- According to law enforcement officers recently surveyed reported that the most significant drug threat to Ada County is “ice” methamphetamine, followed by heroin, prescription drugs, marijuana, designer/synthetic drugs, and cocaine. Furthermore, survey findings indicated that ice contributes most to violent crime and property crime in the county.
- Ice and heroin available in the area are largely transported by independent traffickers who acquire product from source cities such as Portland, Oregon and Salt Lake City, Utah.
- Survey data also indicate that controlled prescription drugs, mostly painkillers, are highly available in the county. These drugs are diverted mainly through forged prescriptions, doctor shopping and through online purchase.
- Synthetic opiates such as illicit fentanyl are available in the area with fentanyl use tied to several overdose deaths in Boise, Idaho. Task force investigations indicate organizations trafficking in ice have added illicit fentanyl to their supply.
- Marijuana continues to be grown on public lands in Idaho. Task force reporting indicates large-scale traffickers based in Idaho acquire much of their product from growers based in Oregon and Washington. Some additional product is available in the county through purchase and subsequent resale by Idaho residents.

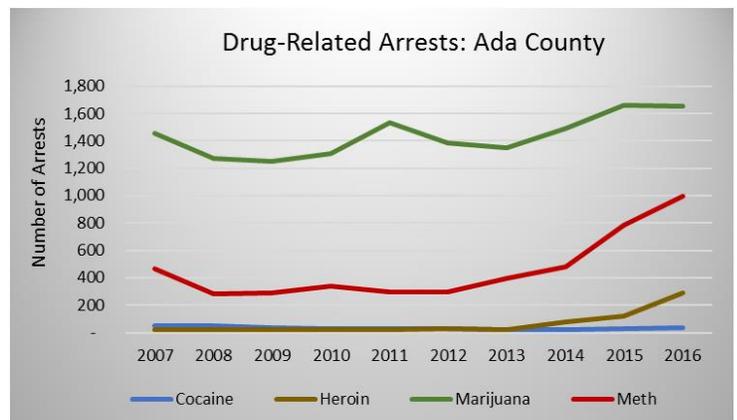
### Drug Use Trends

The percentage of methamphetamine samples submitted for forensic analysis in Ada County has increased since 2014 and represents nearly half of samples analyzed in 2017. Marijuana represented 22 percent of total samples in 2017, a significant drop from 2013 (43%). The percentage of heroin samples increased from 2 percent in 2013 to 15 percent in 2017.



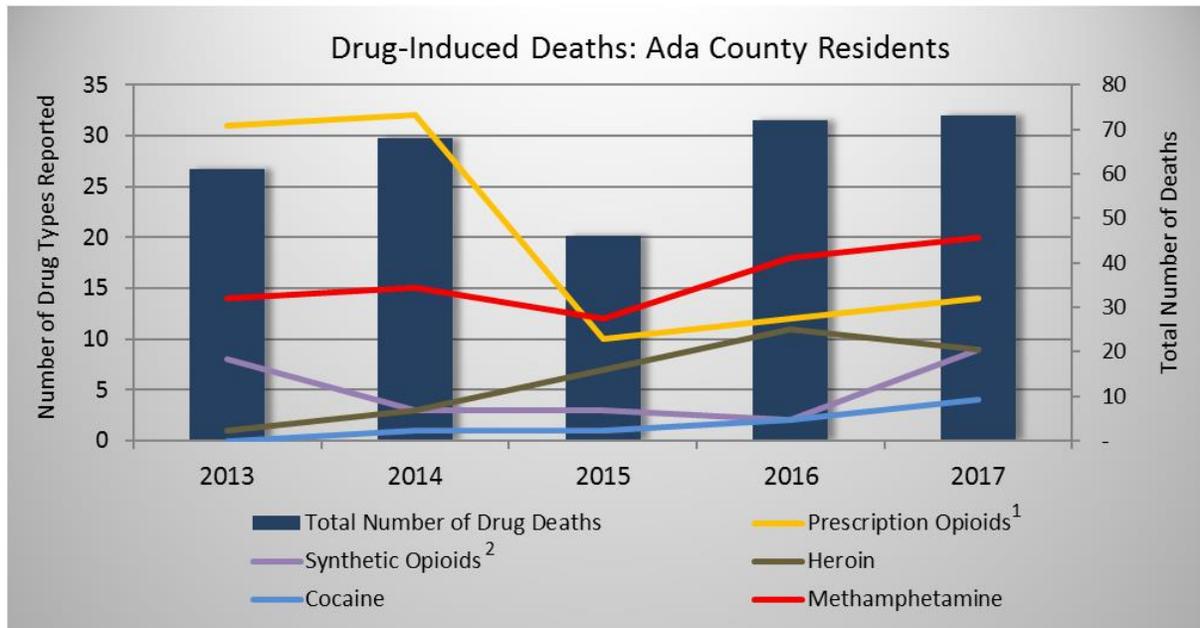
Note: Rx Drugs = Prescription Drugs. Source: Idaho State Police Forensic Services.

Between 2007 and 2016, arrests related to marijuana in Ada County were the highest of any drug category, representing over half of total drug arrests in 2016. Methamphetamine arrests more than tripled between 2008 and 2016. Heroin arrests were comparatively lower but increased over 1,200 percent between 2013 and 2016. Arrests connected to cocaine have remained low in the county in the last decade.



Source: Idaho Statistical Analysis Center, Idaho State Police.

Drug-induced deaths in the county reached a high of 73 in 2017. Type of drug is underreported on Idaho death certificates; about 90 percent of death certificates in Ada County included drug type from 2013 to 2017. Of drug types reported in 2017, the largest number was for methamphetamine (20), followed by prescription opioids (14), heroin (9), synthetic opioids (9), and cocaine (4).



Note: More than one drug may be reported per death. Type of drug involved is underreported; 89% of Ada County death certificates from 2013 through 2017 included type of drug. <sup>1</sup>Includes codeine, hydrocodone, methadone, oxycodone. <sup>2</sup>Includes fentanyl, U-47700. Source: Idaho Department of Health & Welfare.

## Production and Trafficking Trends

The number of clandestine labs seized in Ada County has remained extremely low; only 2 methamphetamine labs were seized between 2011 and 2017.

Between January 2010 and June 2018, 143 drug and cash seizures were confiscated in Ada County (Incident Location) through the Domestic Highway Enforcement (DHE) program. Nearly 40 percent of the seizures occurring in the county involved ice, followed by cannabis (29%). Cannabis was involved in most of incidents where Ada County was the stated destination (55%) and marijuana and illicit cash (70%) represented the majority of seizures where Ada County was the stated origin.

Drugs and Cash Seized in Ada County, Idaho <sup>1</sup>															
Domestic Highway Enforcement Program, January 1, 2010 - June 30, 2018															
	Total Seizures	Cannabis		Powder Cocaine		Meth/Ice		Heroin		Prescription Drugs		Other Dangerous Drugs		U.S. Currency	
		#	UOM	#	UOM	#	UOM	#	UOM	#	UOM	#	UOM	#	UOM
Incident Location County	143	42	114 lb	4	0.3 lb	53	62 lb	7	6 lb	3	2 DU/2 lb	15	11 lb/ 526 DU	19	\$222,389
Destination County	130	72	313 lb	4	0.5 lb	14	9 lb	1	0.7 lb	6	0.3 lb/ 2,599 DU	12	73 lb/ 517 DU	21	\$323,933
Origin County	37	14	67 lb	0	0	5	0.3 lb	0	0	1	245 DU	5	.09 lb/ 300 DU	12	\$95,175

UOM = Unit of Measurement. DU = Dosage Unit. <sup>1</sup>Meeting the following conditions: Ada County entered as incident location, origin, or destination county for seized contraband. <sup>2</sup>Data for Destination County and Origin County are based on subject admission. Source: EPIC.

# **BANNOCK COUNTY, IDAHO**



***HIDTA DESIGNATED - 2017***



# BANNOCK COUNTY DRUG TRENDS

## OREGON-IDAHO HIDTA

### SEPTEMBER 2018

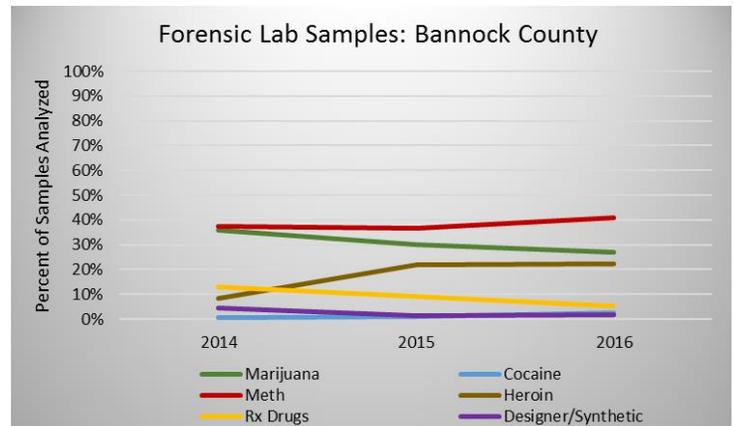
This report summarizes major trends relating to illicit drugs and associated proceeds in Bannock County, Idaho.

### County Snapshot

- According to law enforcement officers recently surveyed, the most significant drug threats to Bannock County are heroin and “ice” methamphetamine, followed by synthetic drugs, controlled prescription drugs, marijuana, and cocaine.
- Officers surveyed indicated that heroin is the principal threat to the county because of high availability, overdose potential, and connection to property crime.
- Low-priced ice imported from Mexico and southwest states has continued to meet and foster demand for the drug in the county. According to survey findings, ice contributes most to violent crime in the region.
- Officers surveyed also reported an increase in availability of synthetic opioid drugs, such as fentanyl, fentanyl analogues, and U-47700, in the county in the last year. These drugs are typically sourced from China and sold through the dark web.
- Most marijuana available in the county is diverted from legal and illegal cultivation operations in states such as Oregon and Washington. Cannabis products such as hash oil and marijuana wax have become increasingly popular with quantities transported through the county from neighboring states where marijuana is legal.

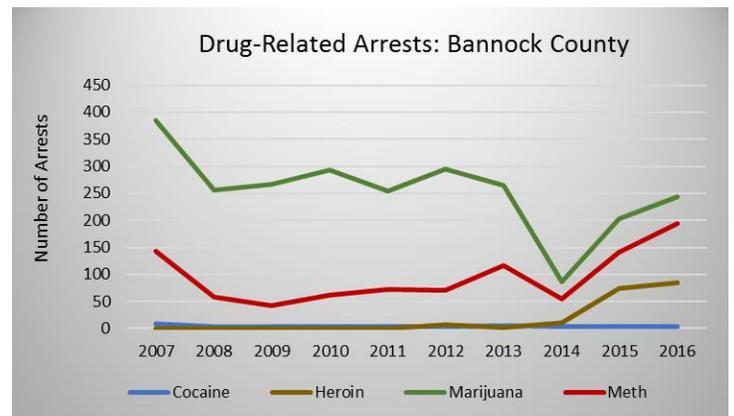
### Drug Use Trends

The percentage of methamphetamine samples submitted for forensic analysis in Bannock County has increased since 2014 and represents over half of drug samples analyzed in 2017. The number of heroin samples analyzed has also increased from 2 percent in 2013 to 17 percent in 2017. In contrast, marijuana samples analyzed dropped to 24 percent of total samples in 2017.



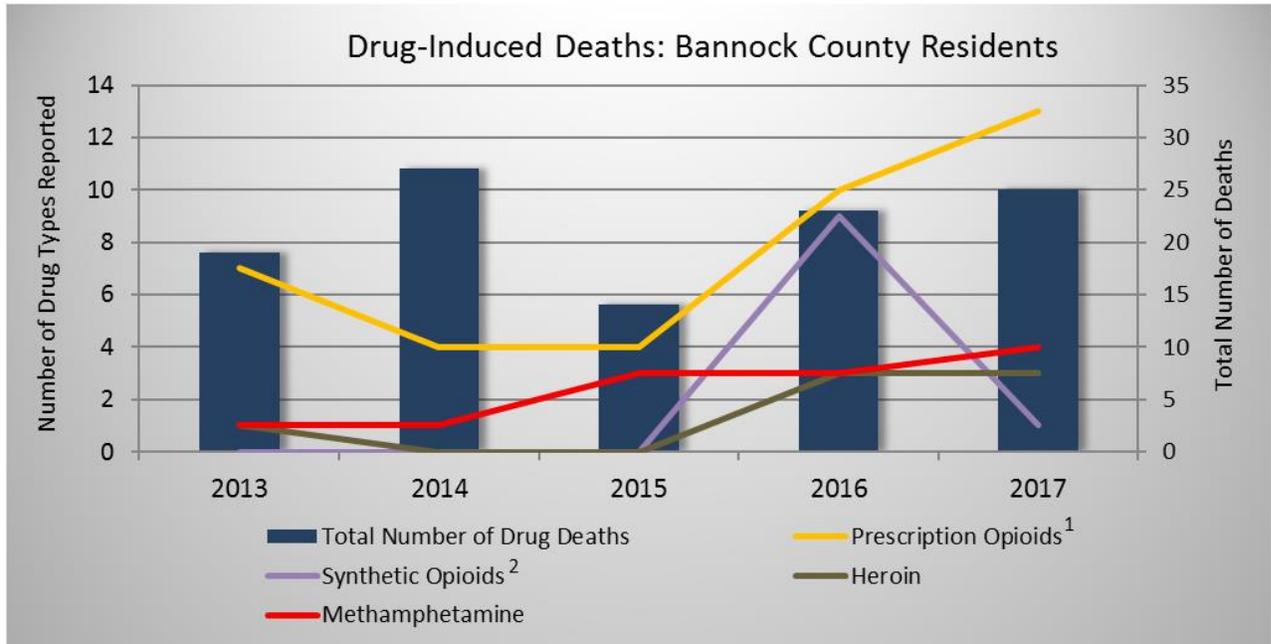
Note: Rx Drugs = Prescription Drugs. Source: Idaho State Police Forensic Services.

Between 2007 and 2016, marijuana arrests in Bannock County were the highest of any drug category and represented nearly half of total drug arrests in 2016. Marijuana arrests dropped sharply in 2014, possibly due to a shortage in enforcement resources. Methamphetamine arrests were the second highest category of arrests and rose more than 200 percent between 2014 and 2016. While low compared to other illicit drug arrests, heroin arrests in 2016 were over 12 times higher than in 2012. Arrests connected to cocaine have remained extremely low in the last decade, with only 16 arrests reported between 2013 and 2016.



Source: Idaho Statistical Analysis Center, Idaho State Police.

Drug-induced deaths in the county totaled 25 in 2017, a rise from 23 deaths in 2016. Type of drug is underreported on Idaho death certificates; roughly 74 percent of death certificates in Bannock County included drug type from 2013 to 2017. Of drug types reported in 2017, prescription opioids represented the largest portion (10), followed by methamphetamine (4), heroin (3), and synthetic narcotics (1).



Note: More than one drug may be reported per death. Type of drug involved is underreported; 74% of Bannock County death certificates from 2013 through 2017 included type of drug. <sup>1</sup>Includes codeine, hydrocodone, methadone, oxycodone. <sup>2</sup>Includes fentanyl, U-47700. Source: Idaho Department of Health & Welfare.

## Production and Trafficking Trends

Similar to other Idaho counties, the number of methamphetamine labs seized in Southeast Idaho has remained low since strict pseudoephedrine control laws were enacted. In February 2017, a fentanyl processing lab was seized in Bannock County.

Southeast Idaho, including Bannock County, continues to be a destination, source, and route for illegal marijuana distribution. Distribution of potent extracts, such as butane hash oil, will likely increase as these products become more popular in neighboring states where marijuana is legal.

Between January 2010 and June 2018, 72 drug and cash seizures were reported in Bannock County (Incident Location) through the Domestic Highway Enforcement (DHE) program. Nearly 50 percent (n=35) of the seizures reported in the county were marijuana with a total of 508 pounds confiscated. Ice was seized in 15 incidents and totaled 11 pounds. A smaller number of seizures occurred in other states with Bannock County as the stated origin (10 seizures) or destination (11 seizures).

### Drugs and Cash Seized in Bannock County, Idaho<sup>1</sup>

Domestic Highway Enforcement Program, January 1, 2010 - June 30, 2018

	Total Seizures	Cannabis		Powder Cocaine		Meth/Ice		Heroin		Prescription Drugs		Other Dangerous Drugs		U.S. Currency	
		#	UOM	#	UOM	#	UOM	#	UOM	#	UOM	#	UOM	#	UOM
Incident Location County	72	35	508 lb	5	3 lb	15	11 lb	1	0.6 lb	1	0.1 lb	5	0.2 lb/1,201 DU	10	\$61,097
Destination County	11	6	29 lb	0	0	2	9 lb	0	0	2	5 lb	0	0	1	\$1,012
Origin County	10	3	6 lb	1	0.3 lb	1	.01 lb	1	.004 lb	1	14 DU	0	0	3	\$7,670

UOM = Unit of Measurement. DU = Dosage Unit. <sup>1</sup>Meeting the following conditions: Bannock County entered as incident location, origin, or destination county for seized contraband. <sup>2</sup>Data for Destination County and Origin County are based on subject admission. Source: EPIC.

# CANYON COUNTY, IDAHO



***HIDTA DESIGNATED - 2015***



# CANYON COUNTY DRUG TRENDS

## OREGON-IDAHO HIDTA

### SEPTEMBER 2018

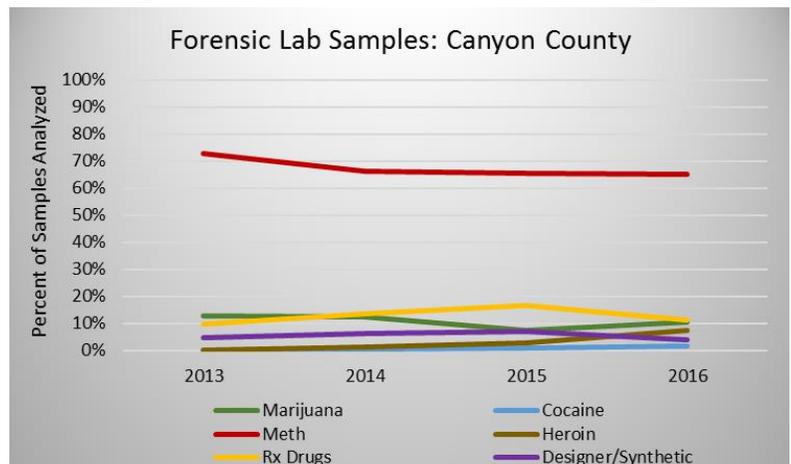
This report summarizes major trends relating to illicit drugs and associated proceeds in Canyon County, Idaho.

### County Snapshot

- According to law enforcement officers recently surveyed, the most significant drug threat to the county is “ice” methamphetamine, followed by heroin, controlled prescription drugs, designer/synthetic drugs, marijuana, and cocaine.
- Officers surveyed reported that ice is the principal threat to the area because of high availability; abuse potential; connection to violent crime and criminal gangs; and negative impact on youth.
- Officers also reported a significant increase in trafficking and use of black tar heroin in the county in the last year. Abuse of prescription opioids continues to fuel heroin use. As diverted medications have become more difficult to acquire in the area, more people have switched to using heroin.
- Availability and use of marijuana is high in the county. Most marijuana available in the county is diverted from medical and recreational grows in states such as Oregon and Washington.

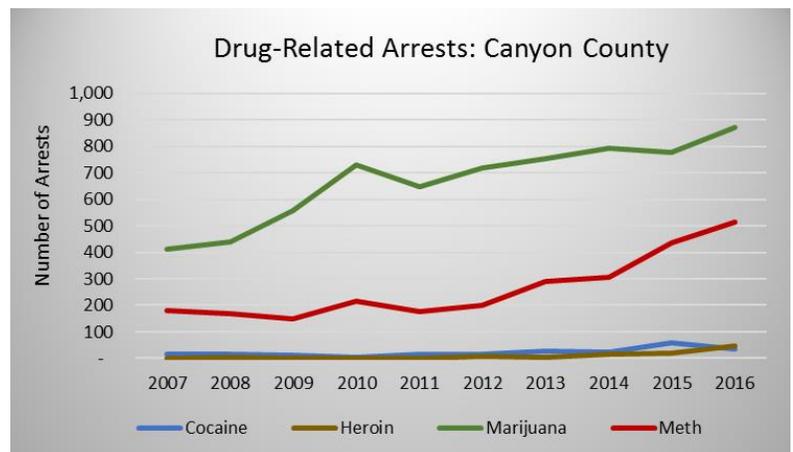
### Drug Use Trends

Methamphetamine is the most common drug category submitted for forensic analysis in the county and represented 57 percent of the samples analyzed in 2017. Marijuana rose to 26 percent of samples analyzed in 2017, while heroin, cocaine, designer/synthetics, and combination drugs reflected the remaining 16 percent of the total.



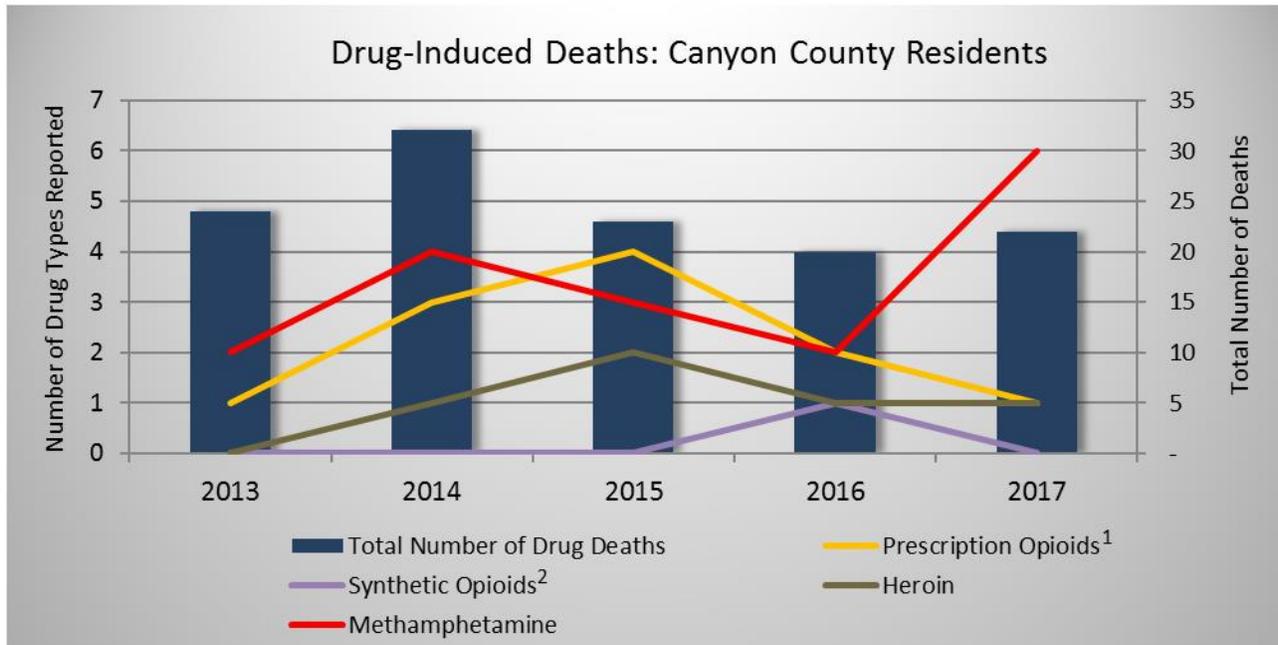
Note: Rx Drugs = Prescription Drugs. Source: Idaho State Police Forensic Services.

Marijuana arrests in Canyon County were the highest of any drug category in the last decade and accounted nearly 60 percent of total drug arrests in 2016. Arrests more than doubled for both marijuana and methamphetamine between 2007 and 2016. Cocaine and heroin related arrests remained relatively low in the county and represented only 6 percent of total drug arrests in 2016.



Source: Idaho Statistical Analysis Center, Idaho State Police.

Drug-induced deaths in the county totaled 22 in 2017, a rise from 20 in 2016. Type of drug is underreported on Idaho death certificates; approximately 37 percent of death certificates in Canyon County included drug type from 2013 to 2017. Of drug types reported in 2017, the largest number was methamphetamine (6), followed by heroin (1), and prescription opioids (methadone) (1).



Note: More than one drug may be reported per death. Type of drug involved is underreported; only 37% of Canyon County death certificates from 2013 through 2017 included type of drug. <sup>1</sup>Includes codeine, hydrocodone, methadone, oxycodone. <sup>2</sup>Includes fentanyl, U-47700. Source: Idaho Department of Health & Welfare.

## Production and Trafficking Trends

The number of clandestine labs seized in Canyon County has remained low, with 6 methamphetamine labs seized since 2011.

Between January 2010 and June 2018, 166 drug and cash seizures were reported in Canyon County (Incident Location) through the Domestic Highway Enforcement (DHE) program. Approximately 40 percent of the seizures that occurred in the county involved marijuana, followed by ice (27%), and illicit cash (18%). Marijuana represented the highest percentage of incidents where Canyon County was the stated destination (43%). Illicit cash (36%) represented the majority of seizures where Canyon County was the stated origin.

Drugs and Cash Seized in Canyon County, Idaho <sup>1</sup>															
Domestic Highway Enforcement Program, January 1, 2010 - June 30, 2018															
	Total Seizures	Cannabis		Powder Cocaine		Meth/Ice		Heroin		Controlled Prescription Drugs		Other Dangerous Drugs		U.S. Currency	
		#	UOM	#	UOM	#	UOM	#	UOM	#	UOM	#	UOM		
Incident Location County	166	65	6,371 lb/ 2 L	4	2 lb	45	114 lb	6	6 lb/1 DU	9	.1 lb/261 DU	7	0.8 lb/ 227 DU	30	\$175,452
Destination County <sup>2</sup>	47	20	109 lb	1	0.04 lb	11	8 lb	2	1 lb	4	2 lb/ 335 DU	0	0	9	\$34,263
Origin County <sup>2</sup>	22	5	51 lb	1	0.1 lb	6	1 lb	2	0.1 lb	0	0	0	0	8	\$54,382

UOM = Unit of Measurement. DU = Dosage Unit; L = Liter. <sup>1</sup>Meeting the following conditions: Canyon County entered as incident location, origin, or destination county for seized contraband. <sup>2</sup>Data for Destination County and Origin County are based on subject admission. Source: EPIC.

# OREGON





# OREGON DRUG TRENDS

## OREGON-IDAHO HIDTA

### SEPTEMBER 2018

This report summarizes major trends relating to illicit drugs and associated proceeds in Oregon.

### State Snapshot

- According to law enforcement officers recently surveyed, the most significant drug threats to the state are “ice” methamphetamine and heroin, followed by fentanyl and synthetic opioids, diverted prescription drugs, illicit marijuana, cocaine, and other dangerous drugs (e.g., MDMA). Ice is highly prevalent and contributes most to violent crime and property crime in the state.
- Use and trafficking of opiates, such as heroin and diverted prescription pain medication, have continued to rise in the state. Although much lower in prevalence, synthetic opiates, including fentanyl and U-47700, have continued to increase in availability.
- Demand for marijuana extracts, such as hash oil, has expanded and is connected to higher incidence of extraction labs and production-related explosions.
- HIDTA task forces in Oregon investigated 90 Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTOs), 12 of which were Money Laundering Organizations (MLOs). Over half of the organizations were multi-state in scope. DTO activities mainly involved trafficking of ice, polydrugs, and heroin. All but one MLO investigated in 2017 engaged in drug trafficking, mainly marijuana and ice.

#### DTOs/MLOs Investigated in 2017: HIDTA Task Forces in Oregon

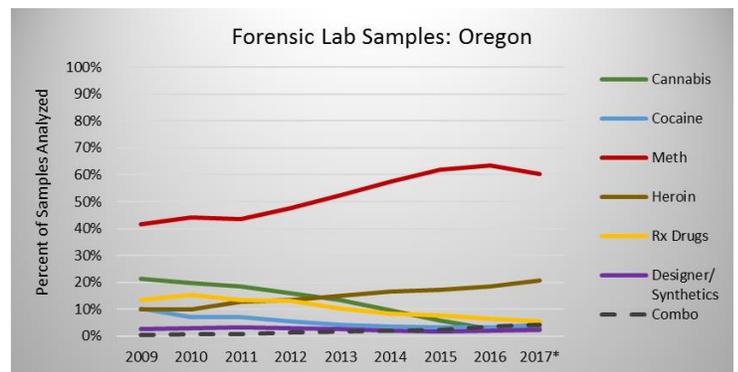
Operational Scope	
International	18
Multi-State	49
Local	23
Activity	
Ice/Methamphetamine	29
Polydrugs*	18
Heroin, Ice	15
Heroin	7
Marijuana Plants	7
Marijuana	6
Cocaine	3
THC Liquid	2
Fentanyl	1
Oxycodone	1
Money Laundering	12

\*Includes various combinations of cocaine, heroin, ice, MDMA, prescription drugs, marijuana/plants, THC liquid, and steroids. Source: HIDTA Performance Management Process.

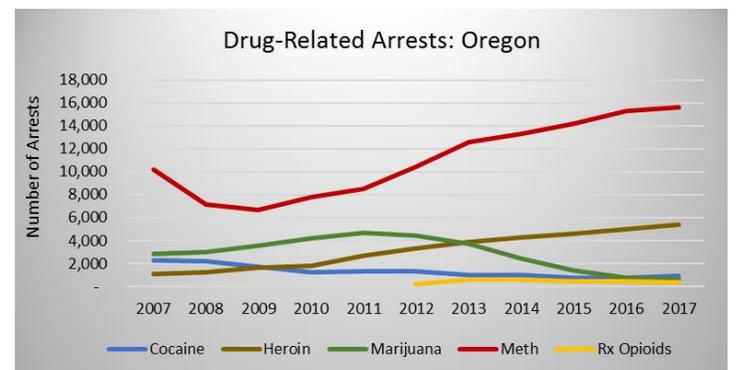
### Drug Use Trends

The proportion of methamphetamine samples submitted for forensic analysis in Oregon has increased since 2009 and represented 60 percent of samples analyzed in 2017. The proportion of heroin samples analyzed since 2009 has also increased; more than 20 percent of total samples in 2017 were heroin. The proportion of other drugs analyzed, including illicit marijuana, prescription drugs, and cocaine, have generally declined since 2009.

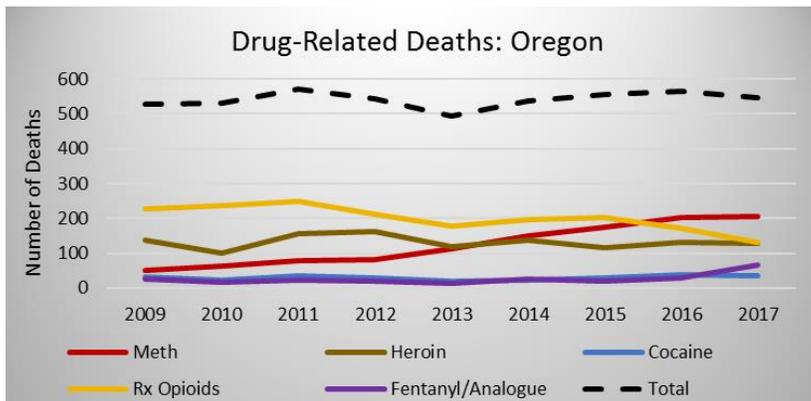
Arrests for methamphetamine offenses in the state are the highest of any drug category in 2017, more than doubling between 2009 and 2017. Heroin-related arrests have steadily increased since 2007, rising more than fivefold between 2007 and 2017. In contrast, arrests connected to marijuana peaked in 2011 before declining to an historic low in 2017. Arrests for cocaine have declined overall in the state between 2007 and 2016, but rose 24 percent between 2016 and 2017.



\*2017 is not complete. Rx Drugs = Prescription Drugs. Source: Oregon State Police Forensic Services Division.



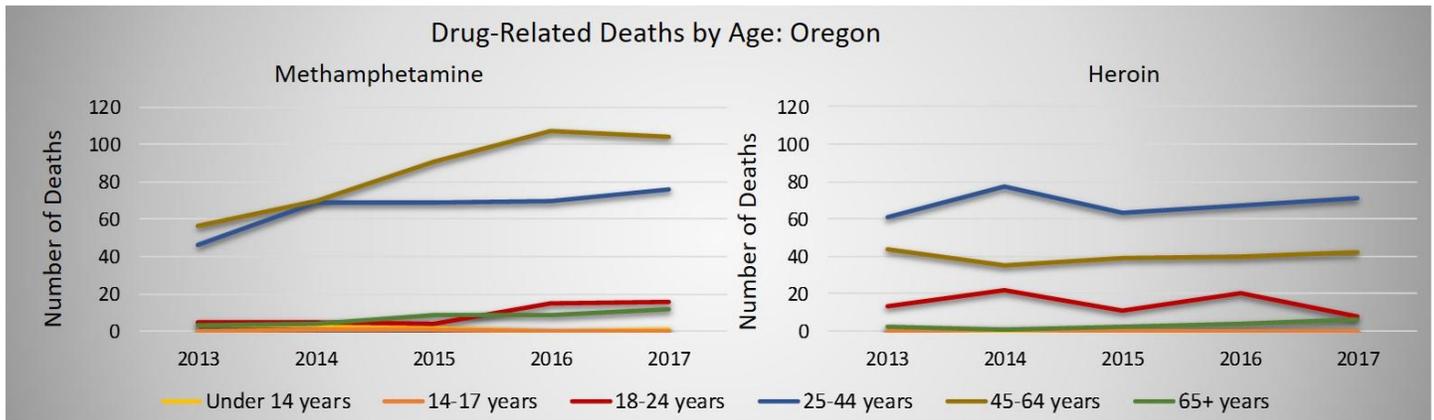
Tracking of prescription (Rx) opioids began in 2012 and includes hydrocodone, methadone, and oxycodone. Data is based on a six-month moving average. Source: OR Criminal Justice Commission.



Note: "Total" represents the number of people who died in a given year and may be the result of misuse of one or more drugs. Individual drug types are based on frequency of use in total reported deaths. Source: Oregon Health Authority, Oregon Medical Examiner data.

A total of 546 drug-related deaths were reported in Oregon in 2017. Drug-related deaths have increased in the state mainly due to a rise in methamphetamine deaths. Fentanyl or fentanyl analogues were responsible for nearly 100 deaths between 2016 and 2017.

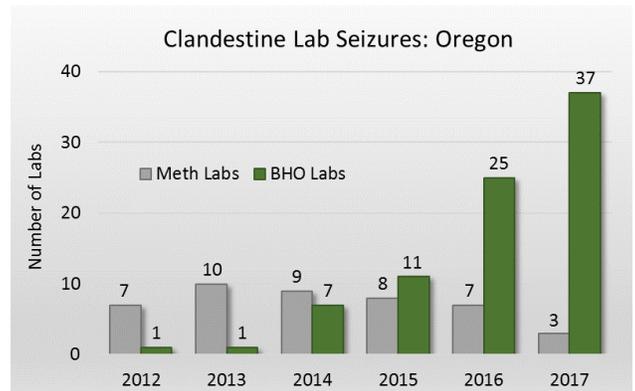
Between 2015 and 2017, most methamphetamine deaths in the state were among people between the ages of 45 and 64 years. The age group with the highest number of heroin-related deaths between 2013 and 2017 were adults ranging in age from 25 to 44 years.



Source: Oregon Health Authority, Oregon Medical Examiner data.

## Production and Trafficking Trends

The number of methamphetamine labs seized in Oregon has remained low with 7 labs seized annually between 2012 and 2017. Only 1 methamphetamine lab was seized between January and July 2018. Production of hash oil has increased dramatically in the state from 1 lab confiscated in 2012 to 37 in 2017; another 9 labs (1 exploded) were seized between January and July 2018. Between 2014 and July 2018, 30 explosions or fires related to extraction lab production were reported in the state.



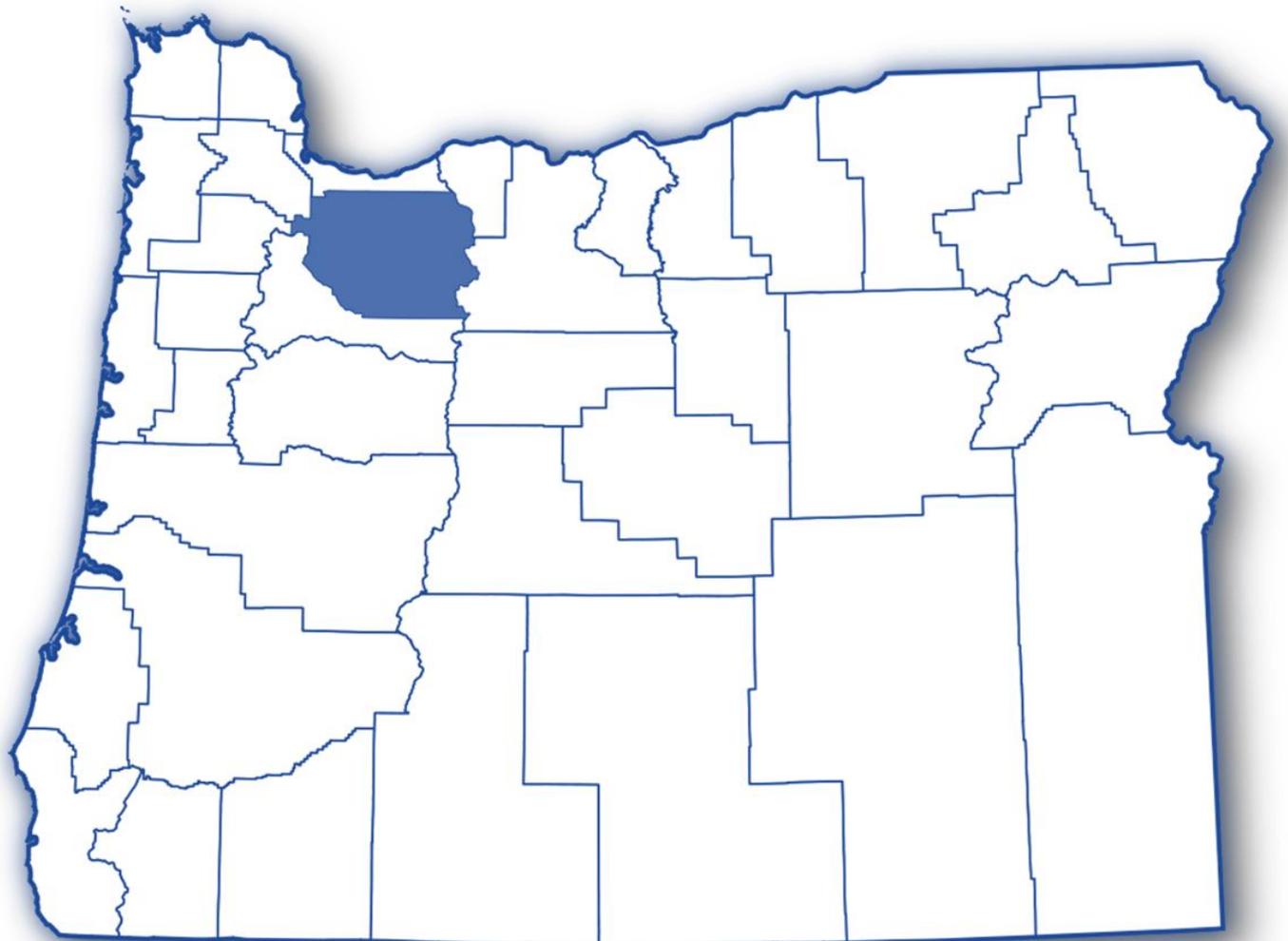
Source: Oregon Department of Justice.

HIDTA Task Forces in Oregon: Drug And Cash Seizures										
Seizure Type	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	Num.	Quantity	Num.	Quantity	Num.	Quantity	Num.	Quantity	Num.	Quantity
Meth/Ice	953	540 lb	961	630 lb	1,010	776 lb	940	870 lb	957	1,381 lb
Heroin	371	133 lb	479	138 lb	487	256 lb	469	133 lb	567	211 lb
Rx Drugs	171	20,030 DU	264	19,802 DU	230	78,566 DU	215	8,700 DU	203	56,990 DU/ .001 L
Cannabis <sup>1</sup>	851	32,473 lb	573	23,989 lb	446	7,977 lb	360	19,618 lb	341	29,228 lb/2 L
Cocaine/Crack	138	123 lb	146	290 lb	121	244 lb	142	157 lb	163	91 lb
Synthetic Drugs <sup>2</sup>	29	25 lb/ 10,177 DU	42	5 lb/ 442,762 DU	31	5 oz/ 293,922 DU	78	17 lb/ 0.1 L/ 2,563 DU	88	28 lb/23,650 L/ 2,399 DU
U.S. Cash	583	\$5,688,803	504	\$5,677,488	522	\$6,606,685	395	\$5,249,539	467	\$6,724,667
Other Assets <sup>3</sup>	295	\$3,823,148	258	\$1,366,720	112	\$11,867,957	59	\$749,685	58	\$541,643

<sup>1</sup>Includes bulk marijuana, plants, hashish, concentrates/extracts. <sup>2</sup>Includes fentanyl, U-47700, LSD, DMT, bath salts, MDMA, and GHB. <sup>3</sup>Includes non-cash seizures (e.g., vehicles, firearms). Note: lb=pound; oz=ounce; L=liter; DU=Dosage Unit. Source: HIDTA Performance Management Process.

In the last five years (2013-2017), HIDTA task forces in Oregon seized over 119,000 pounds and 935,000 dosage units of illicit drugs. Cash and other assets seized totaled \$48.3 million during the 5-year period.

# **CLACKAMAS COUNTY, OREGON**



***HIDTA DESIGNATED - 2002***



# CLACKAMAS COUNTY DRUG TRENDS

## OREGON-IDAHO HIDTA

### SEPTEMBER 2018

This report summarizes major trends relating to illicit drugs and associated proceeds in Clackamas County, Oregon.

### County Snapshot

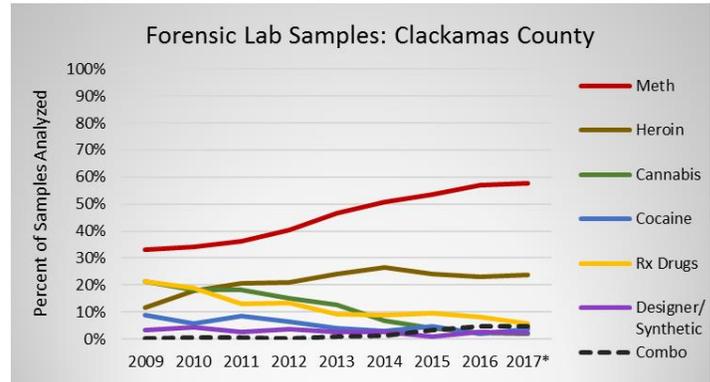
- According to law enforcement officers recently surveyed, the most significant drug threats to the county are “ice” methamphetamine and heroin, followed by prescription drugs, cocaine, illicit marijuana, and designer/synthetics.
- Officers surveyed reported a significant increase in wholesale trafficking of ice, illicit marijuana, and marijuana extracts in the last year.
- Officers also reported an increase in availability and use of opiate-based drugs in the county in the last year, including brown powder heroin, black tar heroin, and synthetic opiates (e.g., fentanyl, fentanyl analogues).
- Availability of marijuana extracts, such as hash oil, has grown – 4 extraction labs exploded in the county from 2015 to 2017.
- The Clackamas County Interagency Task Force (CCITF) investigated 15 Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTOs) in 2017, of which 10 were multi-state, 4 were local, and 1 was international in scope. DTO activities mostly involved trafficking of heroin (5), followed by ice (4), poly-drugs (4), cocaine (1), and marijuana (1). CCITF did not investigate any money laundering organizations in 2017.

DTOs Investigated in 2017: CCITF	
<i>Operational Scope</i>	
International	1
Multi-State	10
Local	4
<i>Activity</i>	
Ice/Methamphetamine	4
Heroin	5
Cocaine	1
Marijuana	1
Heroin, Ice	2
Cocaine, Heroin	1
Cocaine, Ice	1

Source: HIDTA Performance Management Process.

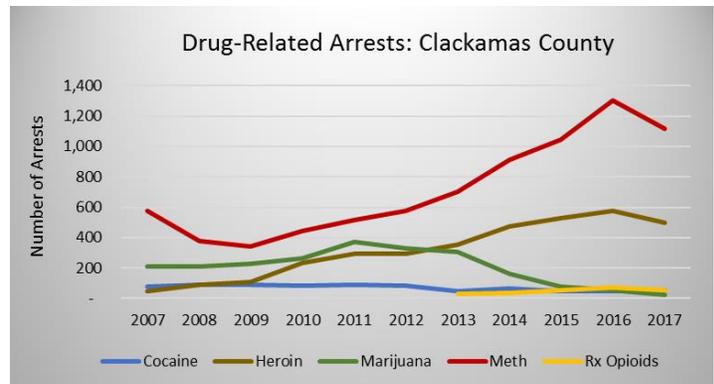
### Drug Use Trends

The proportion of methamphetamine samples submitted for analysis in Clackamas County has steadily increased since 2009 and represented nearly 60 percent of total samples analyzed in 2017. The percentage of heroin samples in 2017 has also grown since 2009 and reflected roughly one quarter of total drug samples in 2017. The proportion of marijuana, prescription drugs, and cocaine samples declined during the period.



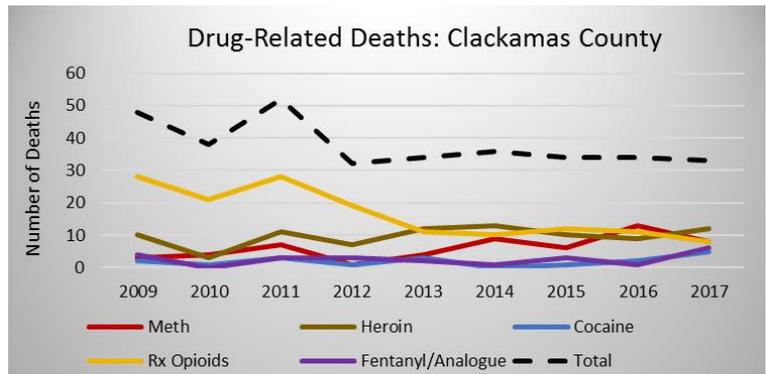
\*2017 data is not complete. Rx Drugs = Prescription Drugs. OSP Forensic Services Division.

Arrests for methamphetamine offenses in the county are the highest of any drug category, more than tripling between 2009 and 2016, with a slight drop in 2017. Heroin-related arrests in 2017 were more than 4 times the number reported in 2009. In contrast, marijuana-related arrests dropped from 372 in 2011 to a low of 24 arrests in 2017.



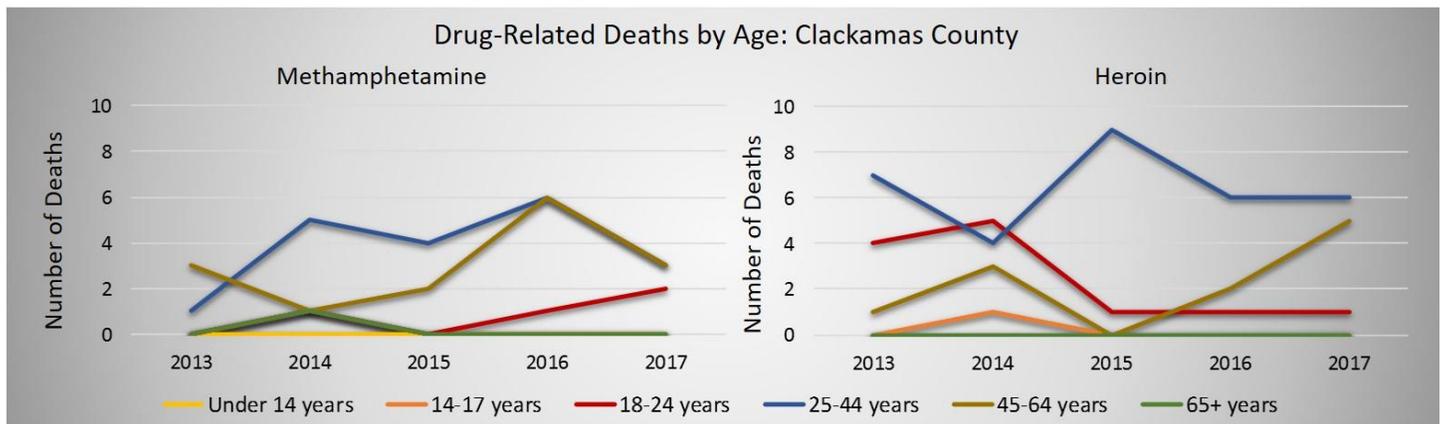
Tracking of prescription (Rx) opioids began in 2012 and includes hydrocodone, methadone, and oxycodone. Data is based on a six-month moving average. Source: OR Criminal Justice Commission.

The highest number of drug-related deaths in the county in 2017 was due to heroin use (12), followed by use of methamphetamine (8) and prescription opioids (8). Fatalities due to methamphetamine use reached a high of 13 in the county in 2016 before dropping to 8 in 2017. Prescription opioid deaths dropped from reported highs of 28 deaths in 2009 and 2011 to a low of 8 deaths in 2017. Deaths linked to cocaine use (5) and fentanyl/ analogue use (6) reached highs in 2017.



Note: "Total" represents the number of people who died in a given year and may be the result of misuse of one or more drugs. Individual drug types are based on frequency of use in total reported deaths. Oregon Health Authority, Oregon Medical Examiner data.

Between 2016 and 2017, the majority of methamphetamine deaths in the state occurred among people between the ages of 25 and 64 years (n=6). The age group with the highest number of heroin-related deaths between 2015 and 2017 were adults ranging in age from 25 to 44 years.

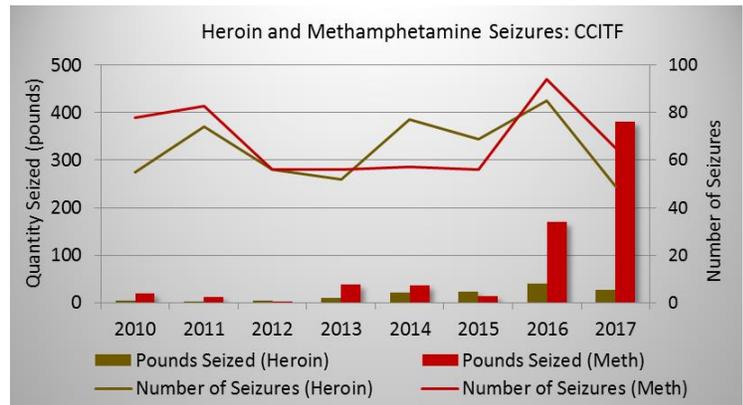


Source: Oregon Health Authority, Oregon Medical Examiner data.

## Production and Trafficking Trends

The number of methamphetamine labs reported in the county has remained low – only 4 were seized between 2012 and July 2018. Production of butane hash oil has become more prevalent in the county with 6 labs seized between 2015 and July 2018; 4 of the labs caused production-related fires or explosions.

The volume of ice and heroin seized by the CCITF have increased since 2012. Seizures of methamphetamine reached a high of 382 pounds in 2017. Heroin volume averaged 27 pounds between 2014 and 2017, a significant rise from the 5 pound average reported between 2010 and 2013.



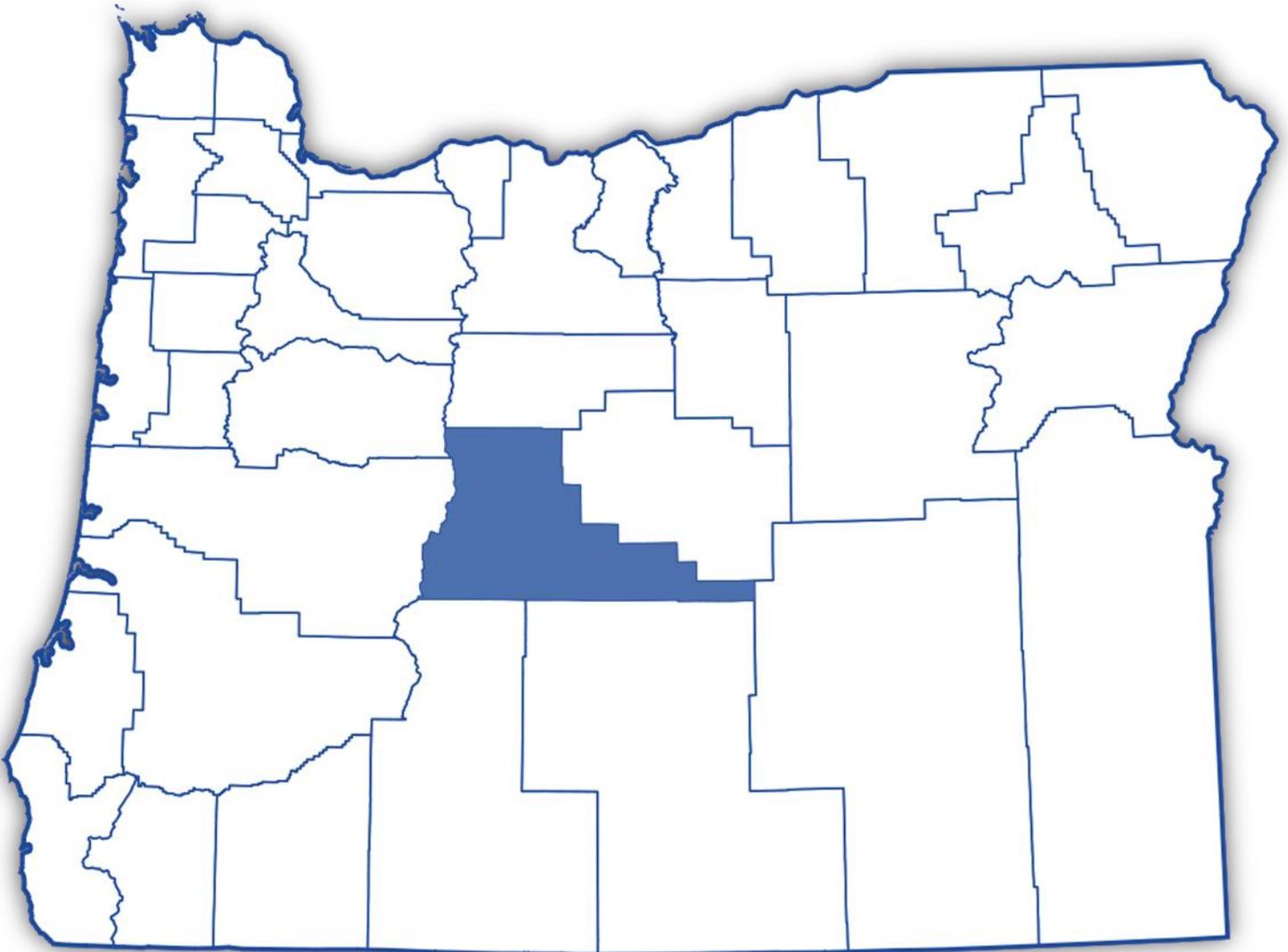
Source: HIDTA Performance Management Process.

Drug and Cash Seizures: CCITF										
Seizure Type	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	Num.	Quantity	Num.	Quantity	Num.	Quantity	Num.	Quantity	Num.	Quantity
Meth/Ice	56	37 lb	57	36 lb	56	13 lb	94	169 lb	65	382 lb
Heroin	52	9 lb	77	20 lb	69	22 lb	85	39 lb	49	26 lb
Rx Drugs	14	1,727 DU	13	604 DU	15	1,853 DU	13	3,341 DU	7	6,009 DU
Cannabis <sup>1</sup>	28	2,288 lb	18	768 lb	5	30 lb	3	23 lb	2	2,318 lb
Cocaine/Crack	12	2 oz	9	1 lb	11	2 lb	20	6 lb	13	8 lb
Synthetic Drugs <sup>2</sup>	1	1 DU	1	1 DU	0	0	2	2 DU/.002 L	4	0.6 oz/503 DU
U.S. Cash	16	\$280,904	\$18	\$185,708	17	\$386,462	21	\$350,107	22	222,116
Other Assets <sup>3</sup>	9	\$24,950	14	\$ -	1	\$2,200	0	\$ -	0	\$ -

<sup>1</sup>Includes bulk marijuana, plants, hashish, plants, and concentrates/extracts. <sup>2</sup>Includes MDMA, fentanyl, GHB, LSD. <sup>3</sup>Includes non-cash seizures (e.g., vehicles, firearms). Note: lb=pounds; oz=ounce; DU=Dosage Units; L=Liters. Source: HIDTA Performance Management Process.

CCITF seized over 6,100 pounds and over 14,000 dosage units of illicit drugs between 2013 and 2017. Cash and other assets seized by the task force totaled over \$1.4 million during the 5-year period.

# **DESCHUTES COUNTY, OREGON**



***HIDTA DESIGNATED - 1999***



# DESCHUTES COUNTY DRUG TRENDS

## OREGON-IDAHO HIDTA

### SEPTEMBER 2018

This report summarizes major trends relating to illicit drugs and associated proceeds in Deschutes County, Oregon.

### County Snapshot

- According to law enforcement officers recently surveyed, the most significant drug threat to the county is “ice” methamphetamine, followed by heroin, synthetic opioids, powder cocaine, diverted prescription drugs, and marijuana.
- Officers reported that ice is highly available, cheap, and contributes most to violent crime and property crime in the county.
- Officers also reported a significant increase in wholesale trafficking of illicit marijuana extracts and increased retail trafficking of synthetic opioids in the county in the last year.
- In addition, survey responses indicated that synthetic opioids are increasingly available and used in the county. Most users are between the ages of 20 and 30 years and use the dark web to obtain product from China.
- The Central Oregon Drug Enforcement Task Force (CODE) investigated 12 Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTOs) and 1 Money Laundering Organization (MLO) in 2017. DTO activities mainly involved trafficking of polydrugs (5) and ice (3). CODE investigated 1 MLO in 2017 that was multi-state in scope and trafficked in ice.

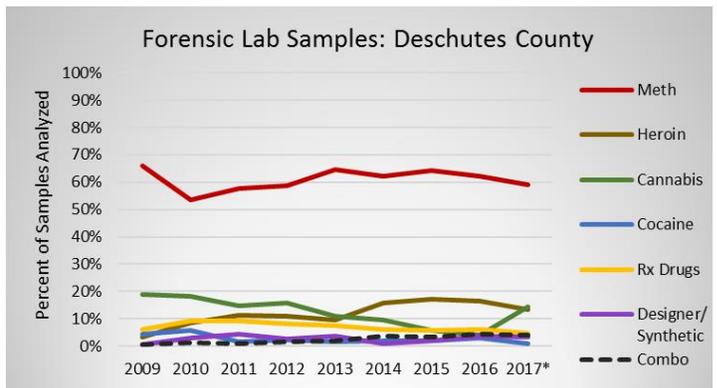
#### DTOs/MLOs Investigated in 2017: CODE

Operational Scope	
International	3
Multi-State	5
Local	5
Activity	
Ice/Methamphetamine	4
THC Liquid	2
Heroin, Ice	2
Cocaine	1
Fentanyl	1
Heroin, Rx Drugs, Steroids	1
Cocaine, Heroin, Ice	1
Marijuana, Rx Drugs, THC Liquid	1
Money Laundering	1

Source: HIDTA Performance Management Process.

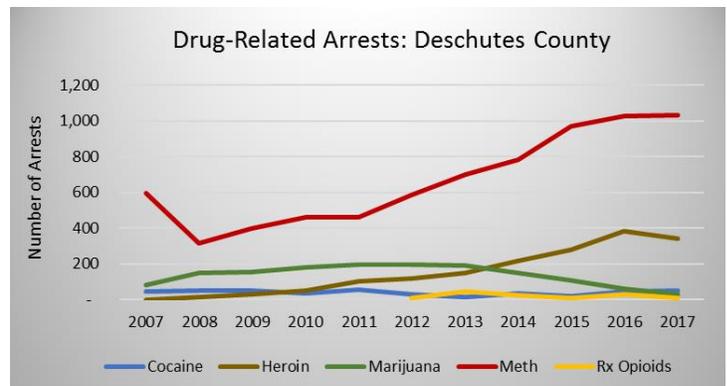
### Drug Use Trends

Methamphetamine samples submitted for forensic analysis in Deschutes County reflected roughly 60 percent of the illegal drugs analyzed in 2017. The number of marijuana samples increased from 4 percent in 2016 to 14 percent in 2017, whereas heroin samples dropped to 13 percent in 2017. Other drug samples, including prescription drugs, synthetic drugs, and cocaine have remained fairly steady since 2009.

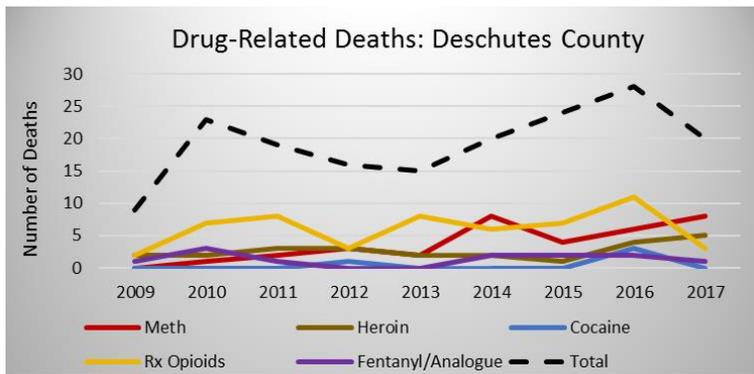


\*2017 data is not complete. Rx Drugs = Prescription Drugs. OSP Forensic Services Division.

Arrests tied to methamphetamine offenses in the county exceeded 1,000 in 2017, more than tripling from roughly 300 arrests reported in 2008. Arrests for heroin were more than 30 times higher in 2017 than in 2008. In contrast, the combined number of arrests for marijuana, cocaine, and prescription drugs totaled fewer than 90 in 2017.



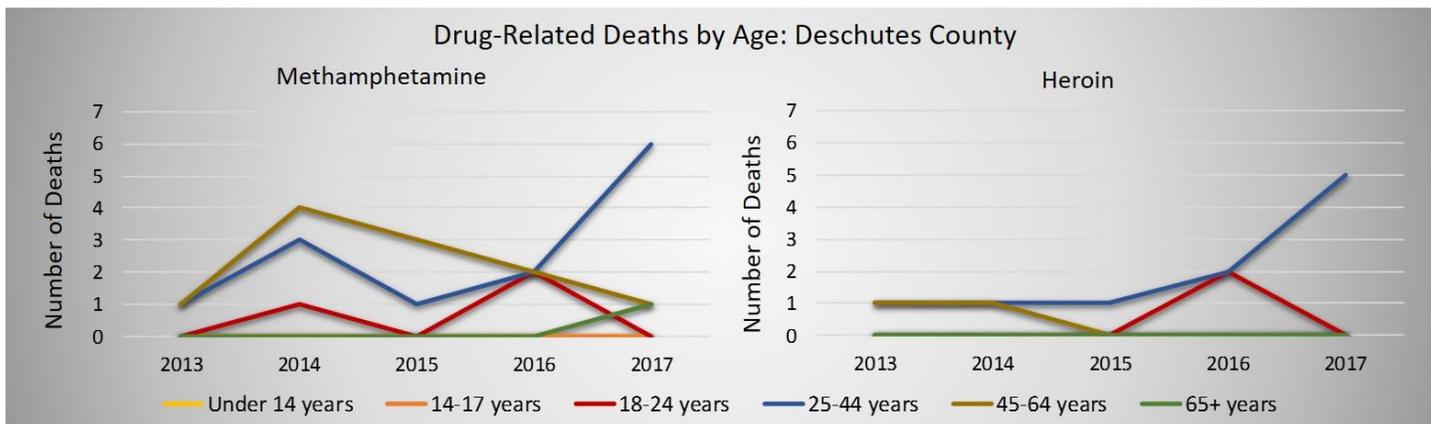
Tracking of prescription (Rx) opioids began in 2012 and includes hydrocodone, methadone, and oxycodone. Data is based on a six-month moving average. Source: OR Criminal Justice Commission.



Drug-related deaths in Deschutes County reached a high of 20 in 2017. Historically, most deaths in the county have been linked to prescription opioid use. However, in 2017, methamphetamine deaths rose to 8 deaths in 2017 and heroin deaths rose to a high of 5, while prescription opioid deaths fell to 3 in the county.

In 2017, most methamphetamine and most heroin deaths in the state occurred among people between the ages of 25 and 44 years.

Note: "Total" represents the number of people who died in a given year and may be the result of misuse of one or more drugs. Individual drug types are based on frequency of use in total reported deaths. Source: Oregon Health Authority, Oregon Medical Examiner data.

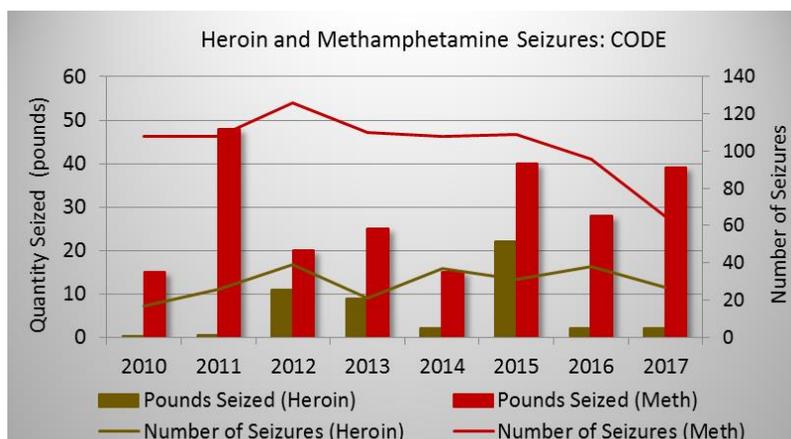


Source: Oregon Health Authority, Oregon Medical Examiner data.

## Production and Trafficking Trends

Two methamphetamine labs were reported seized in Deschutes County between 2012 and July 2018. Production of hash oil has become more prevalent in the county with 13 extraction labs seized from 2014 to July 2018, with 3 related explosions/fires.

The amount of methamphetamine seized by the Central Oregon Drug Enforcement Task Force (CODE) has increased since 2008, with the largest quantities seized in 2015 (40 lb) and 2017 (39 lb). Heroin volume seized by the task force reached a high of 22 pounds in 2015, but dropped to 2 pounds in 2016 and 2017.



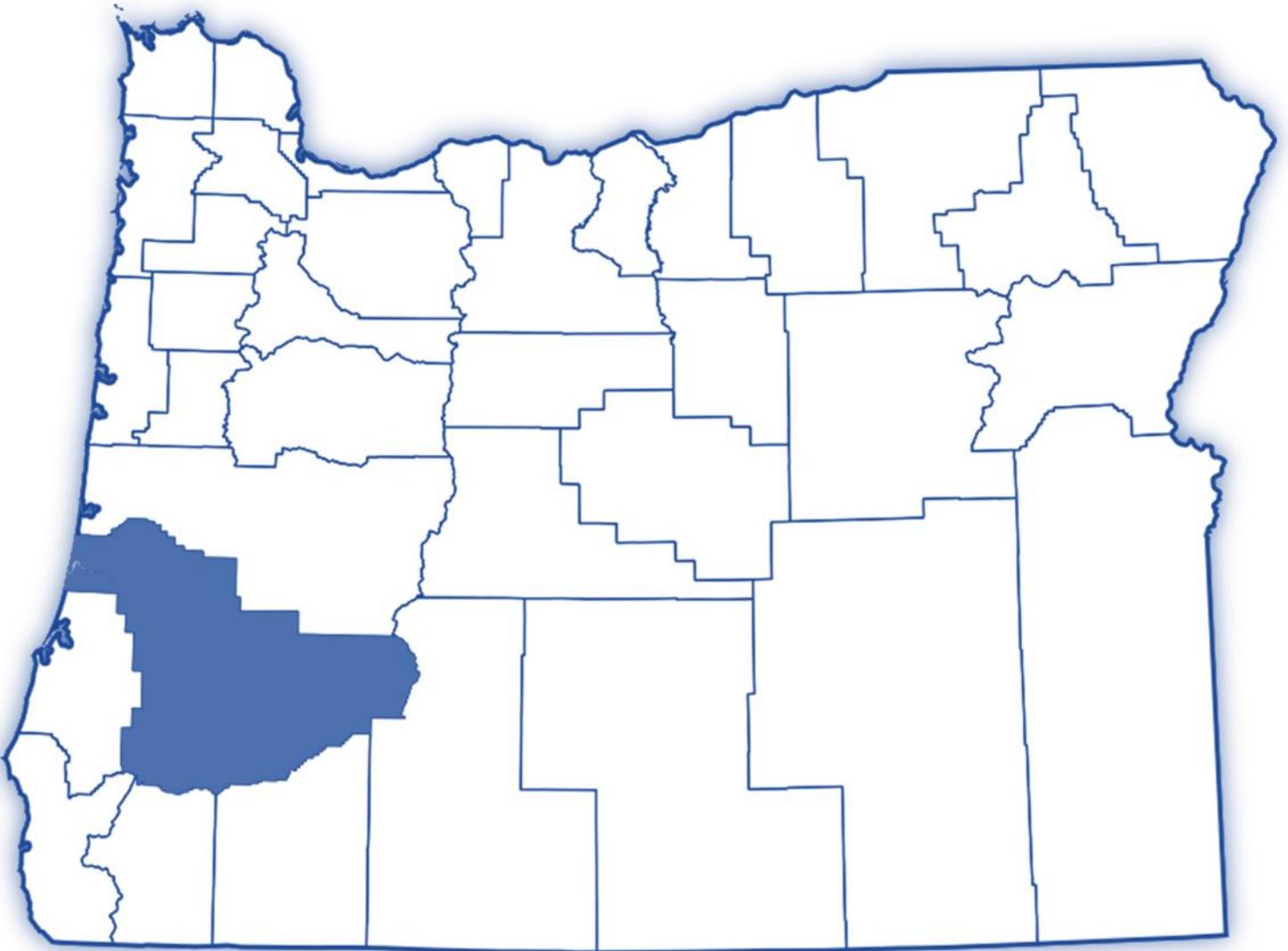
Source: HIDTA Performance Management Process.

Drug and Cash Seizures: CODE										
Seizure Type	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	Num.	Quantity	Num.	Quantity	Num.	Quantity	Num.	Quantity	Num.	Quantity
Meth/Ice	110	25 lb	108	15 lb	109	40 lb	96	28 lb	65	39 lb
Heroin	21	9 lb	37	2 lb	31	22 lb	38	2 lb	27	2 lb
Rx Drugs	8	159 DU	8	1,127 DU	14	20,973 DU	8	88 DU	12	3,214 DU
Cannabis <sup>1</sup>	27	218 lb	16	392 lb	16	541 lb	24	8,592 lb	8	153 lb
Cocaine/Crack	1	0.6 oz	5	25 lb	5	1 lb	10	9 lb	11	0.6 lb
Synthetic Drugs <sup>2</sup>	1	2 DU	0	0	3	33 DU	10	2 oz/4 DU	11	5 oz/ 325 DU
U.S. Cash	27	\$77,724	15	\$60,024	38	114,316	28	\$ 108,690	22	\$127,132
Other Assets <sup>3</sup>	16	\$59,815	12	\$ 119,818	21	\$560,115	13	\$386,277	14	\$100,985

The CODE team seized more than 10,000 pounds and nearly 26,000 dosage units between 2013 and 2017. The value of cash and other assets seized by the task force during the 5-year period totaled over \$1.7 million.

<sup>1</sup>Includes bulk marijuana, plants, hashish, concentrates/extracts. <sup>2</sup>Includes MDMA, fentanyl, U-47700, bath salts, LSD. <sup>3</sup>Includes non-cash seizures (e.g., vehicles, firearms). Note: lb=pounds; oz=ounce; DU=Dosage Units. Source: HIDTA Performance Management

# **DOUGLAS COUNTY, OREGON**



***HIDTA DESIGNATED - 2002***



# DOUGLAS COUNTY DRUG TRENDS

## OREGON-IDAHO HIDTA

### SEPTEMBER 2018

This report summarizes major trends relating to illicit drugs and associated proceeds in Douglas County, Oregon.

### County Snapshot

- According to law enforcement officers recently surveyed, the most significant drug threats to the county are “ice” methamphetamine and heroin, followed by illicit marijuana, diverted prescription drugs, designer/synthetics, and cocaine.
- Officers indicated that ice and black tar heroin are highly available in the county with a noticeable increase in larger quantities of ice (1/4 lb – 1 lb) available from previous years.
- Officers reported that misuse of prescription opioids continues to fuel heroin use in the county with medications diverted mainly through drug deals, residential theft and online purchase.
- Diverted marijuana continues to be highly prevalent in the county with surplus product trafficked and sold across state borders. Area law enforcement indicate an increase in criminal organizations moving into the area to profit from the marijuana industry.
- The Douglas County Interagency Narcotics Team (DINT) investigated 5 Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTOs) in 2017 and 1 Money Laundering Organization (MLO). Of the 5 DTOs investigated, 4 were local and 2 were multi-state in scope. DTO activities involved trafficking of outdoor marijuana plants, ice, and oxycodone. The MLO investigated in 2017 was local in scope and active in outdoor marijuana trafficking.

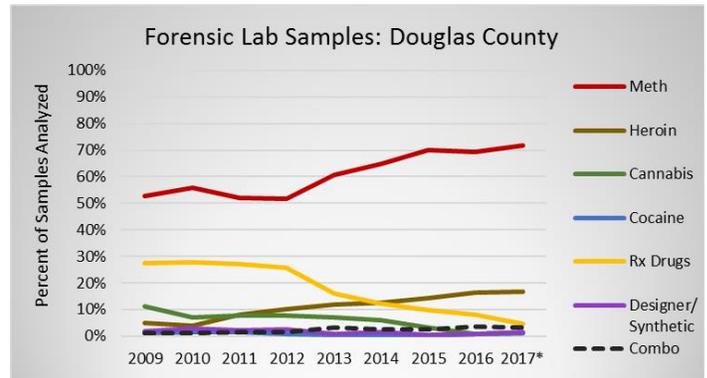
#### DTOs/MLOs Investigated in 2017: DINT

Operational Scope	
International	0
Multi-State	2
Local	4
Activity	
Marijuana Plants - Outdoors	4
Ice	1
Oxycodone	1
Money Laundering	1

Source: HIDTA Performance Management Process.

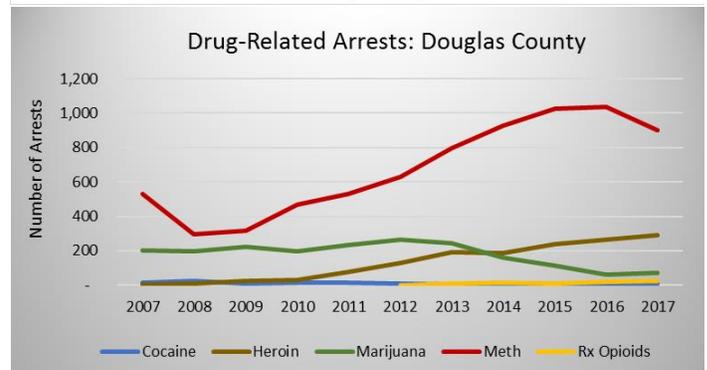
### Drug Use Trends

The percentage of methamphetamine samples analyzed in Douglas County has grown since 2009 and represented 72 percent of total samples analyzed in 2017. The percentage of heroin samples increased to 17 percent of samples in 2017. In contrast, samples submitted for prescription drugs and marijuana declined between 2009 and 2017, representing only 5 percent of samples analyzed in 2017.

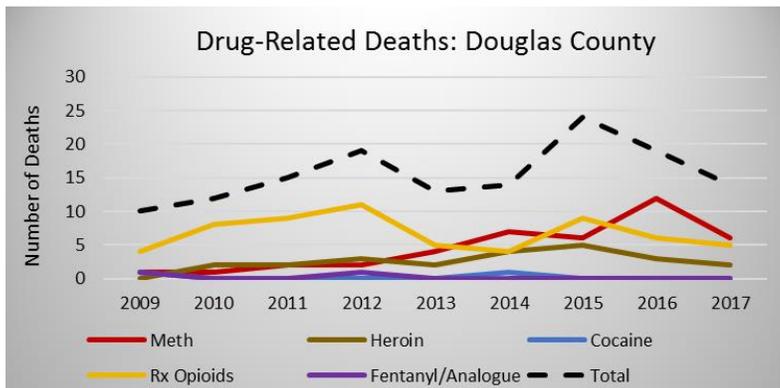


\*2017 data is not complete. Rx Drugs = Prescription Drugs. OSP Forensic Services Division.

Methamphetamine arrests rose roughly 250 percent in the county between 2008 and 2016, but dropped 13 percent by 2017. Heroin arrests have substantially increased over the past decade -- related arrests in the county were 58 times higher in 2017 compared to 2007. In contrast, marijuana arrests reached a high in 2012, but dropped over 70 percent by 2017.



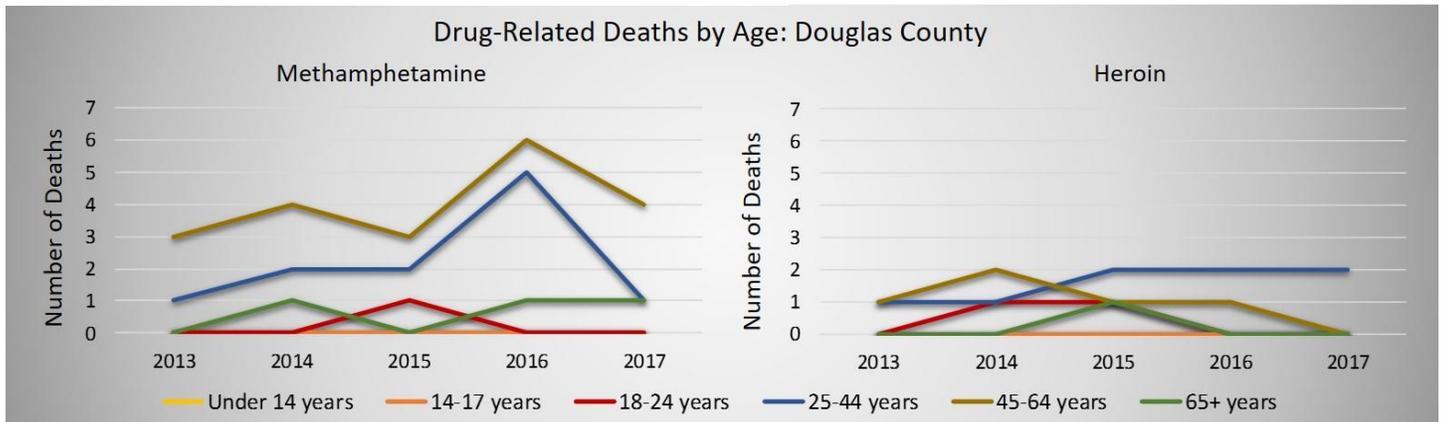
Tracking of prescription (Rx) opioids began in 2012 and includes hydrocodone, methadone, and oxycodone. Data is based on a six-month moving average. Source: OR Criminal Justice Commission.



Drug-related deaths totaled 14 in the county in 2017, a drop from a high of 24 deaths in 2015. Fatalities linked to methamphetamine use rose to a high of 12 in 2016 but dropped to 6 in 2017. Deaths from heroin use have averaged 3 deaths annually since 2011. From 2009 to 2017, only 4 deaths were linked to cocaine (2) and fentanyl/analogue (2) in the county.

Of the total methamphetamine deaths (6) in the county in 2017, most occurred among people between the ages of 45 and 64 years (4). In contrast, of 2 heroin deaths reported in the county in 2017, both occurred among individuals between the ages of 25 and 44.

Note: "Total" represents the number of people who died in a given year and may be the result of misuse of one or more drugs. Individual drug types are based on frequency of use in total reported deaths. Source: Oregon Health Authority, Oregon Medical Examiner data.

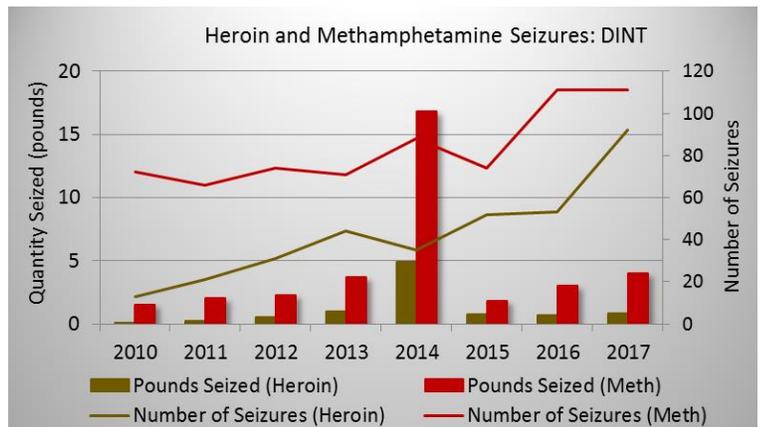


Source: Oregon Health Authority, Oregon Medical Examiner data.

## Production and Trafficking Trends

The number of methamphetamine labs seized in Douglas County has remained low with 2 labs seized between 2012 and July 2018. In contrast, the number of cannabis extraction labs has increased in the county; 4 labs were reported seized between 2015 and July 2018 (2 fires/ explosions).

The volume of ice seized by the Douglas County Interagency Narcotics Team (DINT) ranged from 2 to 17 pounds between 2010 and 2017. The volume of heroin seized ranged from under 1 pound to 5 pounds, with a rise in the number of seizures from 13 in 2010 to 92 in 2017.



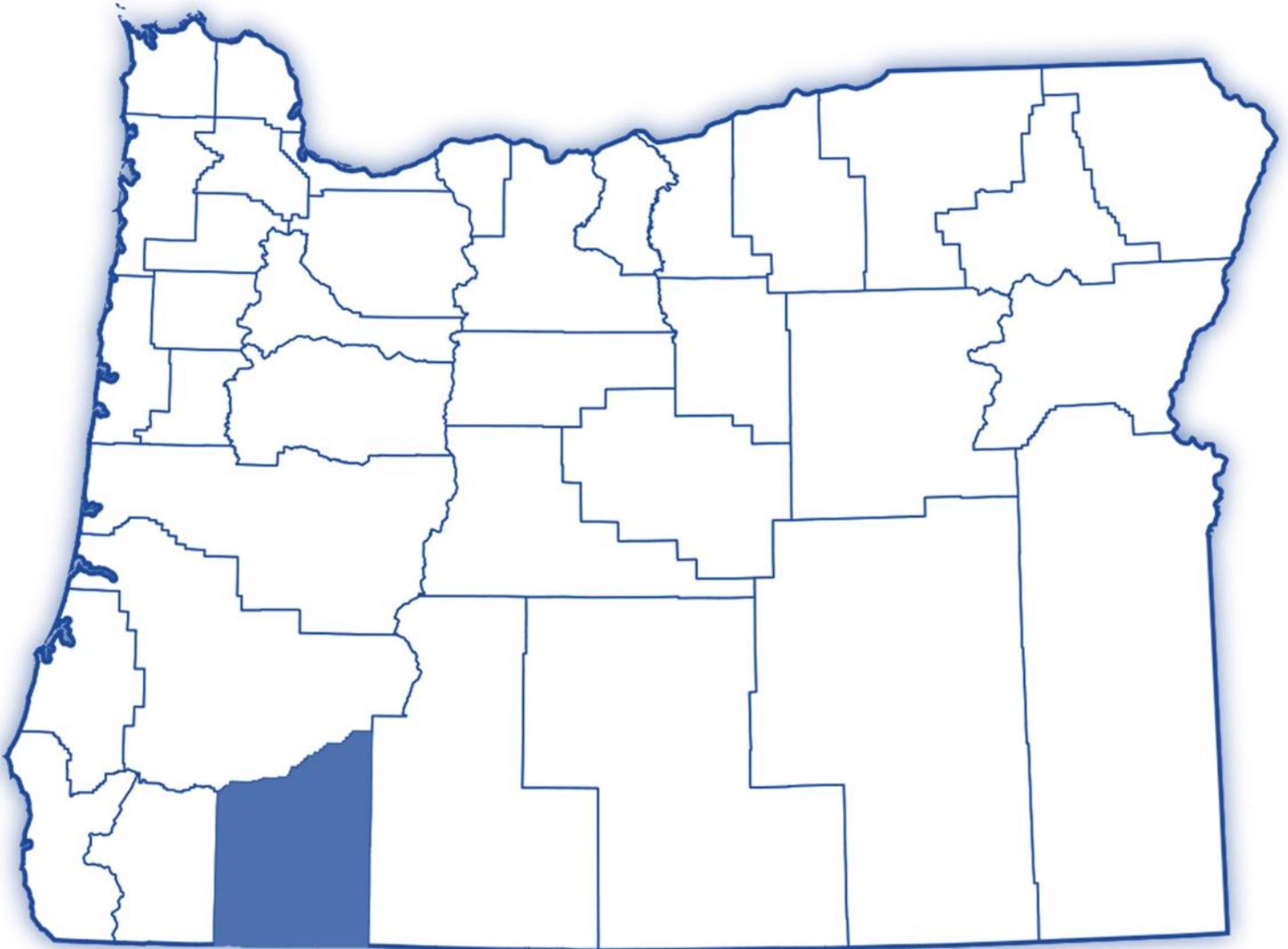
Source: HIDTA Performance Management Process.

Drug And Cash Seizures: DINT										
Seizure Type	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	Num.	Quantity	Num.	Quantity	Num.	Quantity	Num.	Quantity	Num.	Quantity
Meth/Ice	71	4 lb	88	17 lb	74	2 lb	111	3 lb	111	4 lb
Heroin	44	1 lb	35	5 lb	52	1 lb	53	1 lb	92	13 oz
Rx Drugs	37	456 DU	33	677 DU	47	837 DU	62	960 DU	38	146 DU
Cannabis <sup>1</sup>	72	3,841 lb	65	429 lb	55	1,782 lb	39	3,488 lb/ 908 DU	19	2,914 lb
Cocaine/Crack	2	2 g	1	1 g	2	14 g	2	9 g	1	0.04 g
Synthetic Drugs <sup>2</sup>	0	0	1	2 DU	1	461 DU	2	101 DU	0	0
U.S. Cash	21	\$134,370	42	\$134,954	26	\$67,996	17	\$86,551	22	\$31,570
Other Assets <sup>3</sup>	7	\$58,500	46	\$157,149	10	\$44,000	11	\$26,650	18	\$110,300

<sup>1</sup>Includes bulk marijuana, plants, hashish, concentrates/extracts. <sup>2</sup>Includes MDMA, LSD, DMT. <sup>3</sup>Includes non-cash seizures (e.g., vehicles, firearms). Note: lb=pounds; g=gram; oz=ounce; DU=Dosage Units. Source: HIDTA Performance Management Process.

DINT seized over 12,000 pounds and 4,500 dosage units of illicit drugs between 2013 and 2017. The value of cash and other assets seized by the task force during the 5-year period totaled more than \$852,000.

# JACKSON COUNTY, OREGON



***HIDTA DESIGNATED - 1999***



# JACKSON COUNTY DRUG TRENDS

## OREGON-IDAHO HIDTA

### SEPTEMBER 2018

This report summarizes major trends relating to illicit drugs and related proceeds in Jackson County, Oregon.

### County Snapshot

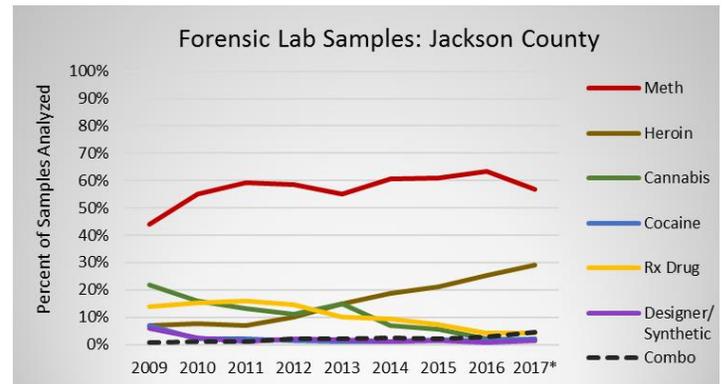
- According to law enforcement officers recently surveyed, the most significant drug threats to the county are heroin and “ice” methamphetamine, followed by prescription drugs, cocaine, illicit marijuana, and designer/synthetic drugs.
- Officers indicated that availability and use of ice is high in the county with a noticeable increase in wholesale and retail trafficking of ice in the past year.
- Officers also reported that black tar heroin, brown powder heroin, marijuana, and marijuana extracts are highly available and used in the county. Furthermore, wholesale trafficking of these drugs significantly increased in the county in the last year.
- Survey responses indicated that prescription drugs, mostly opioids, continue to be widely available and acquired through forged prescriptions, online purchase, and through drug deals.
- HIDTA task forces in the county investigated 6 Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTOs) and 2 Money Laundering Organizations (MLOs) in 2017, all but 1 (DTO) of which were multi-state in scope. DTO activities involved trafficking of ice, heroin, marijuana, and polydrugs. MLO activities included trafficking in marijuana.

DTOs Investigated in 2017: Jackson County		
	DEA-Medford	MADGE
<i>Operational Scope</i>		
International	1	0
Multi-State	2	5
Local	0	0
<i>Activity</i>		
Ice	1	0
Heroin	0	1
Marijuana Plants - Indoors	1	0
Ice, Heroin	1	1
Ice, Marijuana	0	1
Money Laundering & marijuana	0	2

Source: HIDTA Performance Management Process.

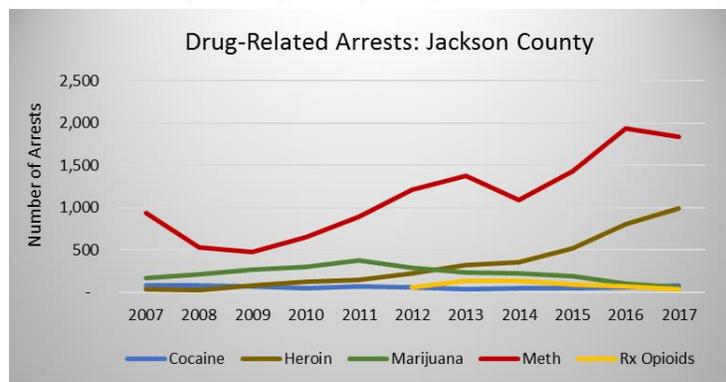
### Drug Use Trends

The proportion of methamphetamine samples submitted for forensic analysis in Jackson County has generally increased since 2009 and represented more than half of total samples analyzed in 2017. The percentage of heroin samples steadily increased from 7 percent of total drug samples in 2011 to 29 percent in 2017. The proportion of marijuana and prescription drug samples declined in the last five years to reflect only 6 percent of total samples in 2017. Remaining drug types represented 8 percent of total samples in 2017.



\*2017 data is not complete. Rx Drugs = Prescription Drugs. OSP Forensic Services Division.

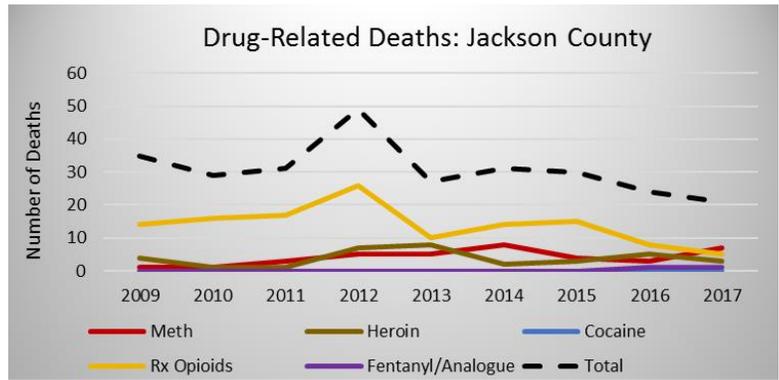
Methamphetamine arrests in the county dropped slightly between 2016 and 2017, but were still over three times higher than 2009 counts. Heroin arrests also increased -- reported arrests were roughly 30 times higher in 2017 compared to 2007. In contrast, marijuana arrests peaked in 2011 and then declined 85 percent by 2017.



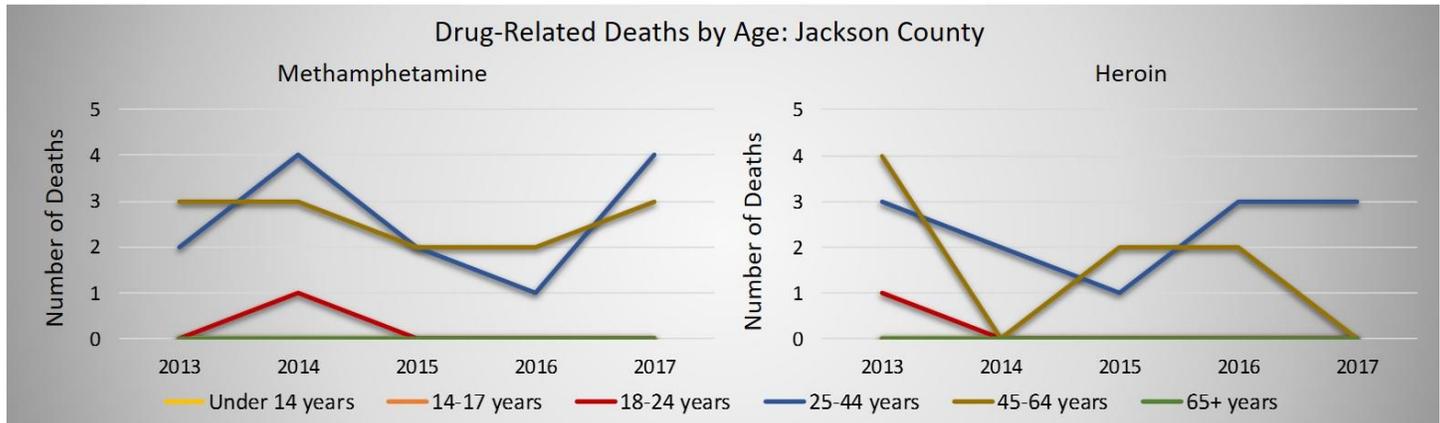
Tracking of prescription (Rx) opioids began in 2012 and includes hydrocodone, methadone, and oxycodone. Data is based on a six-month moving average. Source: OR Criminal Justice Commission.

The number of drug-related deaths in the county totaled 21 in 2017. Misuse of prescription opioids has historically been the leading cause of drug-related deaths in the county, but declined from a high of 26 deaths in 2012 to a low of 5 deaths in 2017. Methamphetamine deaths increased to 7 in 2017, while heroin deaths dropped to 3. No cocaine-related deaths were reported in the county between 2009 and 2017.

In 2017, the number of methamphetamine deaths were nearly even among the age groups of 25-44 years (4 deaths) and 45-64 years (3 deaths). In contrast, all 3 of heroin deaths in the county occurred among individuals between the ages of 25 and 44 years.



Note: "Total" represents the number of people who died in a given year and may be the result of misuse of one or more drugs. Individual drug types are based on frequency of use in total reported deaths. Source: Oregon Health Authority, Oregon Medical Examiner data.

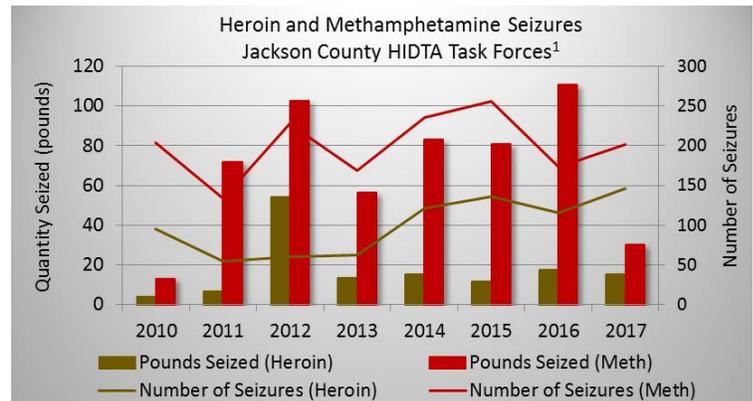


Source: Oregon Health Authority, Oregon Medical Examiner data.

## Production and Trafficking Trends

Methamphetamine labs have remained low in the county with 2 labs seized between 2012 and July 2018. The number of canna-bis extraction labs grew to 10 in the county between 2015 and July 2018, with 3 associated fires/explosions reported between 2015 and July 2018. In addition, DMT (Dimethyl-tryptamine) labs were seized in 2013 (1) and 2016 (1).

The amount of methamphetamine seized by HIDTA task forces in Jackson County (MADGE, DEA-Medford) has increased since 2010, reaching a high of 111 pounds in 2016, dropping to 30 pounds in 2017. Heroin volume reached a high of 54 pounds in 2012 but averaged 15 pounds yearly between 2013 and 2017.



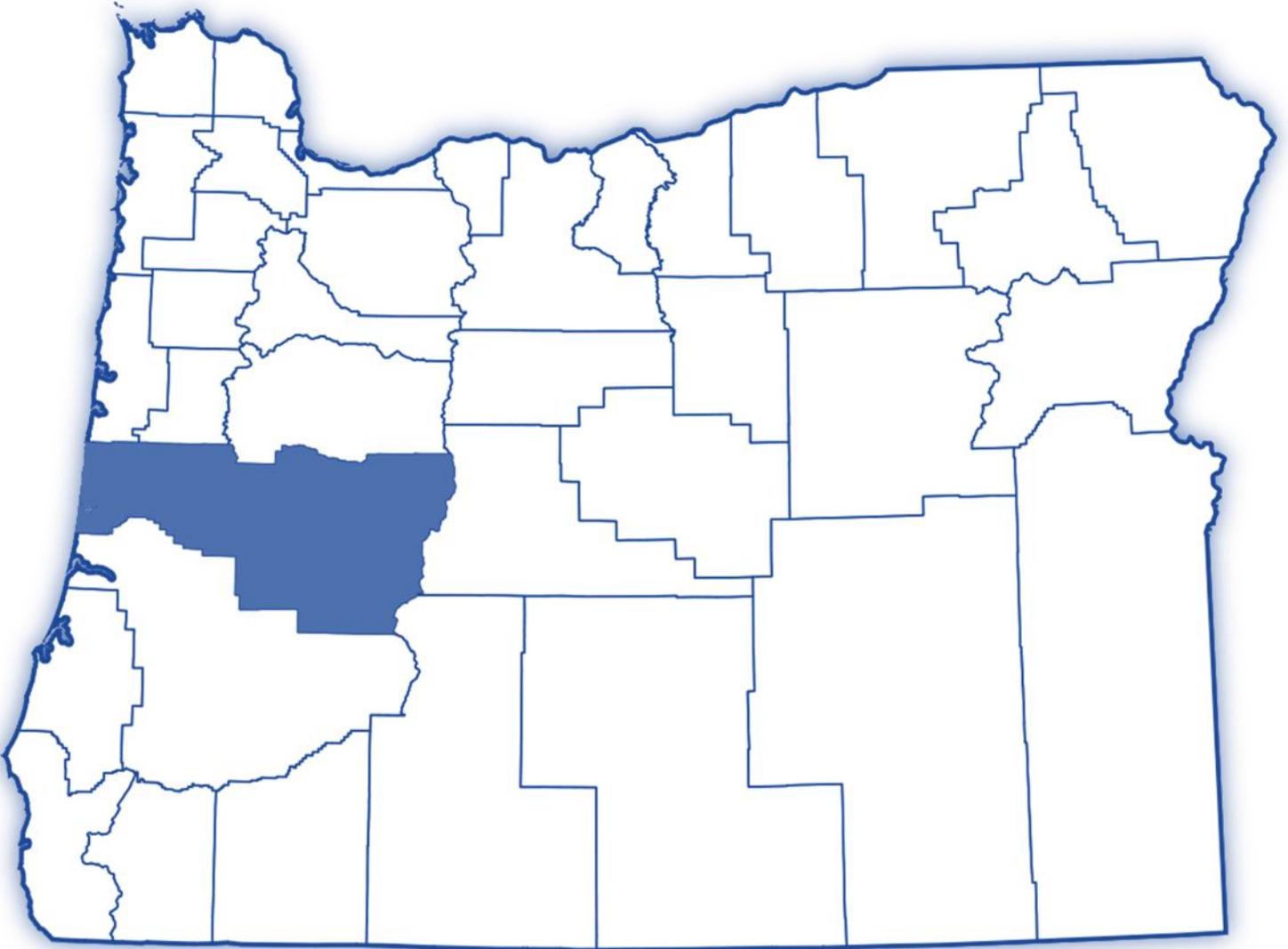
<sup>1</sup>Includes DEA-Medford and MADGE. Source: HIDTA Performance Management Process.

Seizure Type	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	Num.	Quantity	Num.	Quantity	Num.	Quantity	Num.	Quantity	Num.	Quantity
Meth/Ice	169	56 lb	236	83 lb	256	81 lb	173	111 lb	201	30 lb
Heroin	62	13 lb	121	15 lb	136	12 lb	115	17 lb	146	15 lb
Rx Drugs	27	1,299 DU	28	296 DU	42	418 DU	32	666 DU	29	968 DU
Cannabis <sup>2</sup>	133	8,094 lb/ 354 DU	97	17,967 lb	96	2,210 lb/ 64 DU	74	3,026 lb	47	8,881 lb
Cocaine/Crack	20	16 lb	26	40 lb	20	6 lb	11	3 lb	34	1 lb
Synthetic Drugs <sup>3</sup>	2	6 DU	11	1 lb/ 20,124 DU	3	21 DU	10	2 lb/ 34 DU	4	0.5 lb/ 2 DU
U.S. Cash	97	\$896,192	71	\$770,120	126	\$859,639	91	\$672,453	102	\$966,032
Other Assets <sup>4</sup>	64	\$123,723	17	0	1	\$17,925	1	\$1	0	0

<sup>1</sup>Includes DEA-Medford and MADGE. <sup>2</sup>Includes bulk marijuana, plants, hashish, concentrates/extracts. <sup>3</sup>Includes MDMA, fentanyl, LSD, DMT, bath salts. <sup>4</sup>Includes non-cash seizures (e.g., vehicles, firearms). Note: lb=pounds; DU=Dosage Units. Source: HIDTA Performance Management Process.

Combined totals for MADGE and DEA-Medford reveal over 40,000 pounds and 24,000 dosage units of illicit drugs seized between 2013 and 2017. The value of cash and other assets seized by the two task forces totaled more than \$4.3 during the 5-year period.

# LANE COUNTY, OREGON



***HIDTA DESIGNATED - 2010***



# LANE COUNTY DRUG TRENDS

## OREGON-IDAHO HIDTA

### SEPTEMBER 2018

This report summarizes major trends relating to illicit drugs and associated proceeds in Lane County, Oregon.

### County Snapshot

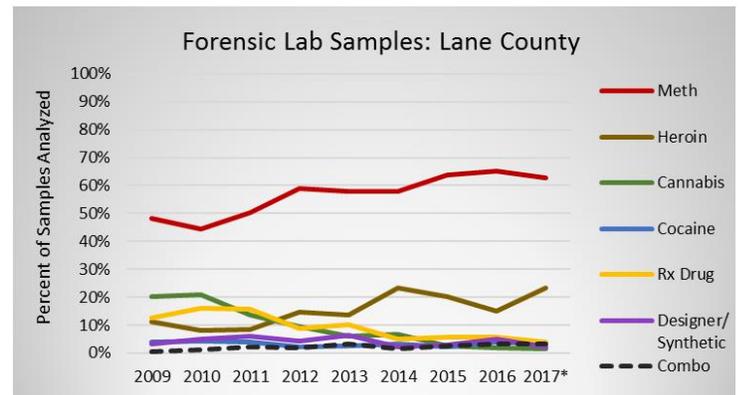
- According to law enforcement officers recently surveyed, the most significant drug threats to the county are “ice” methamphetamine and heroin, followed by illicit marijuana, cocaine, and prescription drugs.
- Officers reported that ice is a serious threat in the county due to high availability and use, impact on public health, and connection to drug trafficking organizations.
- Survey responses also indicate that illicit marijuana contributes most to violent crime in the area, while heroin contributes most to property crime.
- Officers also reported that black tar heroin is highly available in the county; easy accessibility to low cost heroin in the county has contributed to high use.
- HIDTA task forces in the county, DEA-Eugene and the Lane County Interagency Narcotics Enforcement Team (INET)<sup>1</sup>, investigated 4 Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTOs) and 4 Money Laundering Organizations (MLOs) in 2017. DTO activities involved trafficking of ice and polydrugs. Of the 4 MLOs investigated, 1 was international in scope and 3 were multi-state and trafficked in marijuana.

DTOs/MLOs Investigated in 2017: Lane County		
	DEA- Eugene	INET
<i>Operational Scope</i>		
International	2	0
Multi-State	1	2
Local	0	3
<i>Activity</i>		
Ice, Methamphetamine	1	1
Cocaine, Ice	0	1
Cocaine, Heroin, Ice	0	1
Money Laundering & marijuana	0	2
Money Laundering	1	0
Money Laundering, marijuana, cocaine	1	0

Source: HIDTA Performance Management Process.

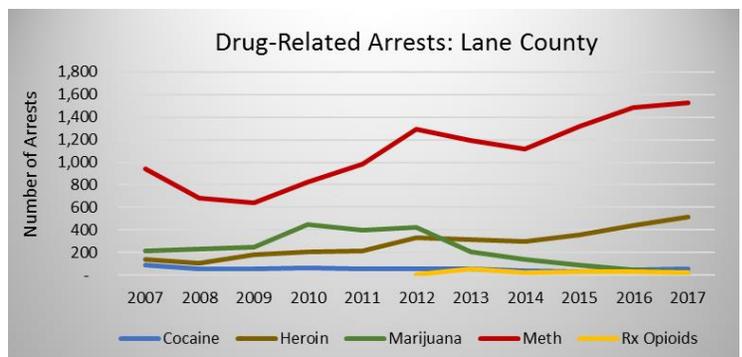
### Drug Use Trends

Methamphetamine samples submitted for forensic analysis in Lane County reflected over 60 percent of the illegal drugs analyzed in 2017. In addition, the percentage of heroin samples analyzed grew from 8 percent in 2011 to 23 percent of total samples in 2017. Marijuana and prescription drug samples declined to 1 percent and 4 percent, respectively, in 2017. Remaining drug types such as cocaine, designer/synthetics, and drug combinations totaled 7 percent of total samples analyzed in 2017.



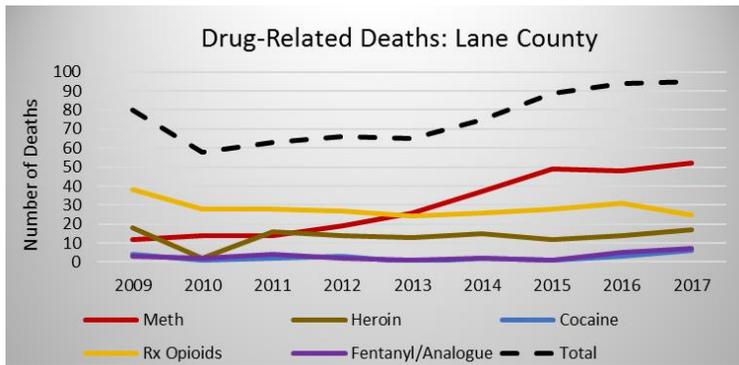
\*2017 data is not complete. Rx Drugs = Prescription Drugs. OSP Forensic Services Division.

Arrests for methamphetamine offenses in Lane County rose more than twofold between 2009 and 2017. Heroin arrests showed the sharpest increase, rising nearly 400 percent from a low in 2008 to a high in 2017. In contrast, arrests for marijuana peaked in 2010 then declined over 90 percent between 2010 and 2017. Cocaine arrests grew roughly 90 percent from 2015 to 2017.



Tracking of prescription (Rx) opioids began in 2012 and includes hydrocodone, methadone, and oxycodone. Data is based on a six-month moving average. Source: OR Criminal Justice Commission.

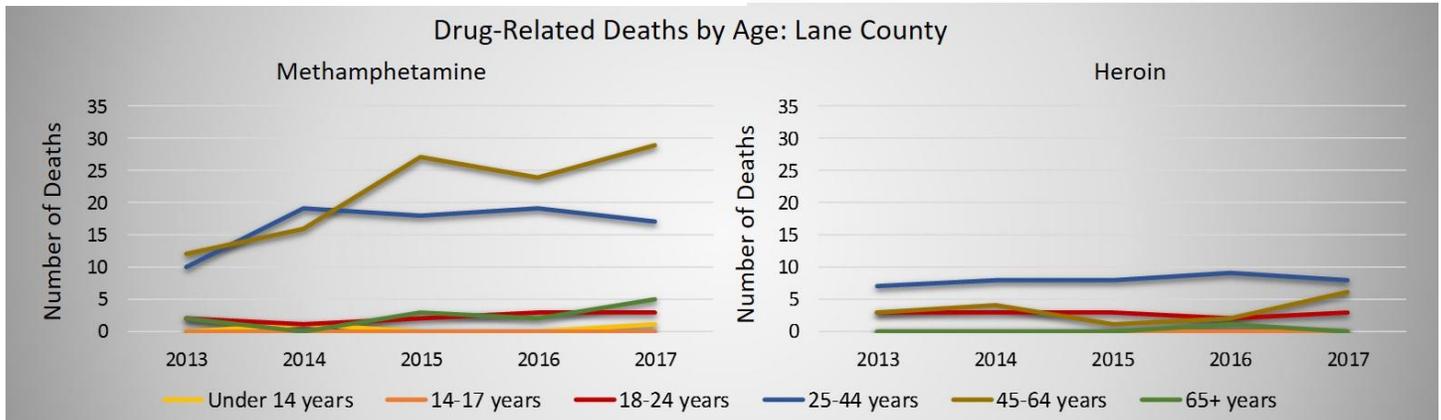
<sup>1</sup> INET was disbanded on August 10, 2017.



Note: "Total" represents the number of people who died in a given year and may be the result of misuse of one or more drugs. Individual drug types are based on frequency of use in total reported deaths. Source: Oregon Health Authority, Oregon Medical Examiner data.

The total number of drug-related deaths in the county rose to a high of 95 in 2017, mostly due to deaths connected to methamphetamine use (52). Heroin-related deaths rose to 17 in 2017 and cocaine deaths increased from 1 in 2015 to 6 in 2017.

In 2017, the age group comprising the majority of methamphetamine deaths was 45-64 years (53%), followed by individuals between 25 and 44 years (31%). In contrast, more heroin-related deaths were reported for the age category of 25-44 years (47%), followed by those between the ages 45-64 years (35%).

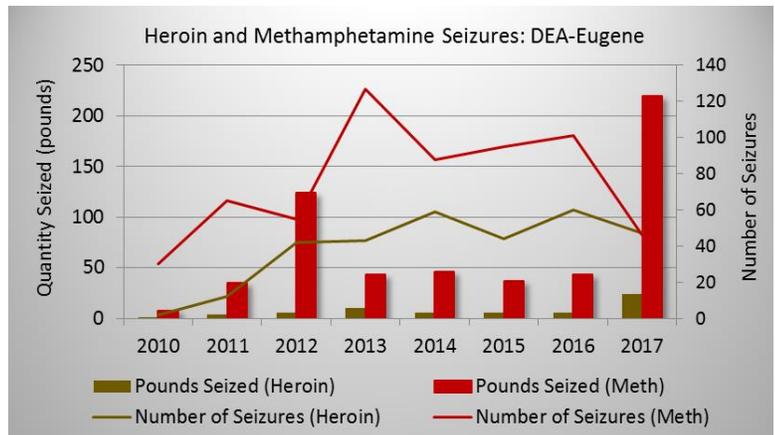


Source: Oregon Health Authority, Oregon Medical Examiner data.

## Production and Trafficking Trends

The number of cannabis extraction labs has grown in the county, with 6 labs (5 associated with fires or explosions) seized between 2014 and July 2018. Other labs seized between 2012 and July 2018 included 3 methamphetamine labs, 2 DMT (Dimethyltryptamine) labs, and 1 GHB (Gamma-Hydroxybutyric acid) lab.

The amount of methamphetamine seized by DEA-Eugene task force rose to a high of 220 pounds in 2017 due to a higher number of product seized in multi-pound amounts. Heroin volume increased to 24 pounds in 2017, four times higher than the 6 pounds confiscated annually between 2014 and 2016.



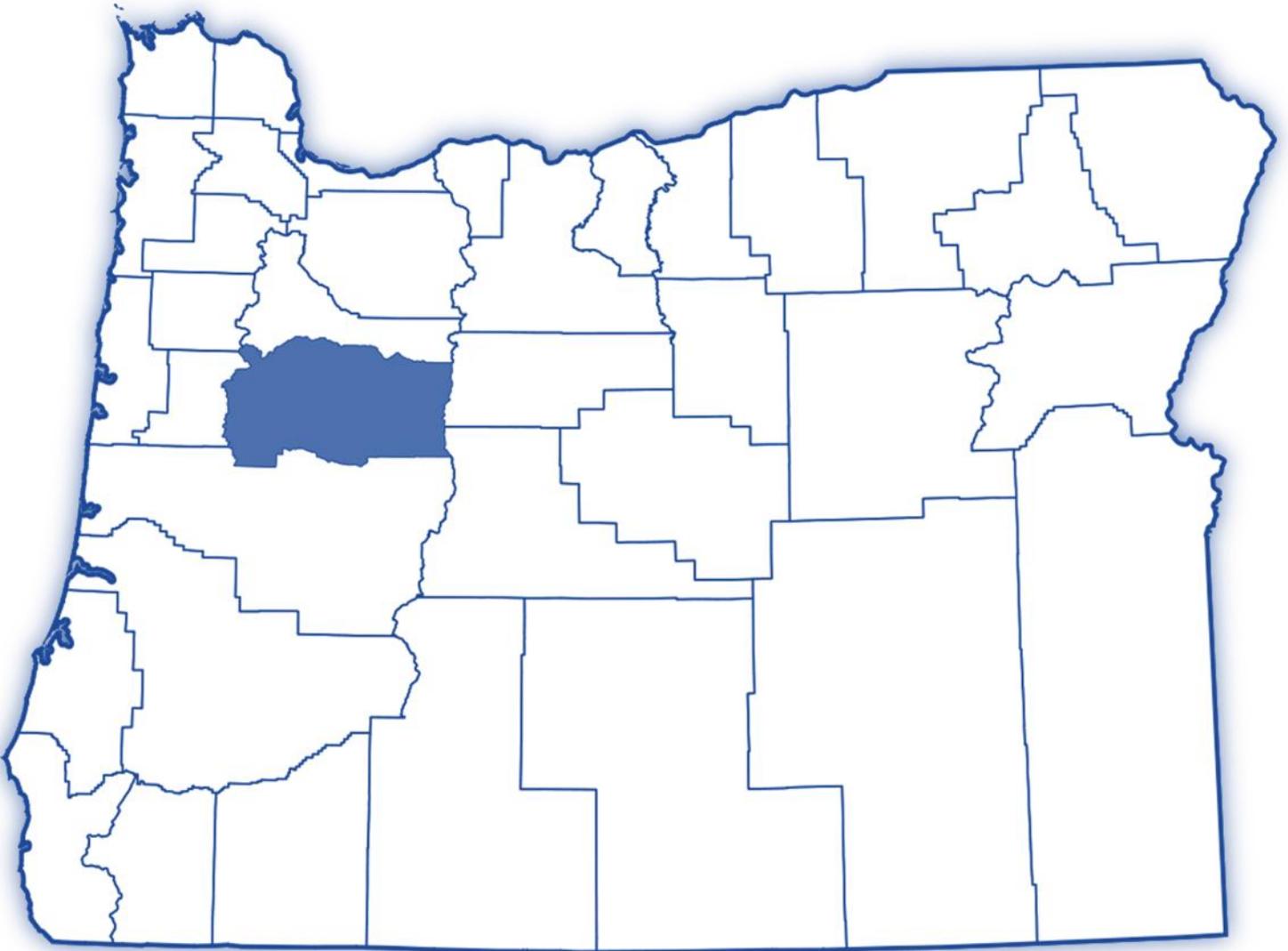
Includes DEA-Eugene Task Force and INET. Source: HIDTA Performance Management Process.

Seizure Type	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	Num.	Quantity	Num.	Quantity	Num.	Quantity	Num.	Quantity	Num.	Quantity
Meth/Ice	127	43 lb	88	46 lb	95	37 lb	101	44 lb	46	220 lb
Heroin	43	10 lb	59	6 lb	44	6 lb	60	6 lb	47	24 lb
Rx Drugs	19	739 DU	101	1,910 DU	56	10,156 DU	59	2,205 DU	2	120 DU
Cannabis <sup>1</sup>	109	8,682 lb	54	447 lb	57	1,143 lb	26	280 lb	14	2,292 lb
Cocaine/Crack	19	1 lb	6	6 oz	12	6 oz	27	9 lb	14	7 lb
Synthetic Drugs <sup>2</sup>	0	0	0	0	3	810 DU	1	1 lb	0	0
U.S. Cash	61	\$603,435	70	\$565,773	39	\$555,792	34	\$395,253	16	\$315,277
Other Assets <sup>3</sup>	32	\$473,672	38	\$563,280	25	\$1,752,588	3	\$15,351	5	\$44,200

<sup>1</sup>Includes bulk marijuana, plants, hashish, concentrates/extracts. <sup>2</sup>Includes MDMA, LSD. <sup>3</sup>Includes non-cash seizures (e.g., vehicles, firearms). Note: lb=pounds; oz=ounce; DU=Dosage Units. Source: HIDTA Performance Management Process.

The DEA-Eugene Task Force seized over 13,000 pounds and nearly 16,000 dosage units of illicit drugs between 2013 and 2017. The value of cash and other assets seized by the two HIDTA task forces totaled roughly \$5.3 million during the 5-year period.

# **LINN COUNTY, OREGON**



***HIDTA DESIGNATED - 2016***



# LINN COUNTY DRUG TRENDS

## OREGON-IDAHO HIDTA

### SEPTEMBER 2018

This report summarizes major trends relating to illicit drugs and associated proceeds in Linn County, Oregon.

### County Snapshot

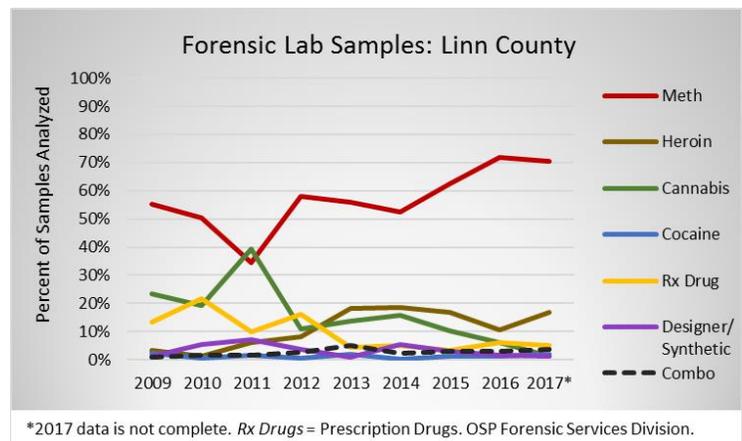
- According to law enforcement recently surveyed, the most significant drug threats to the county are heroin and “ice” methamphetamine, followed by diverted prescription drugs, illicit marijuana, synthetic drugs, and cocaine.
- Officers reported that illicit marijuana contributes most to violent crime, while heroin contributes most to property crime and is responsible for the majority of task force caseload.
- Survey responses also indicate that brown powder heroin, black tar heroin, ice, illicit marijuana, and marijuana extracts are highly available in the county. Officers reported an increase in availability of black tar heroin, ice, and diverted prescription drugs in the county in the past year.
- The Linn Interagency Narcotics Enforcement team (LINE) investigated 1 local Drug Trafficking Organization (DTO) in 2017 that was involved in trafficking heroin and ice. LINE did not investigate any money laundering organizations in 2017.

DTOs Investigated in 2017: LINE	
<i>Operational Scope</i>	
International	0
Multi-State	0
Local	1
<i>Activity</i>	
Heroin, Ice	1

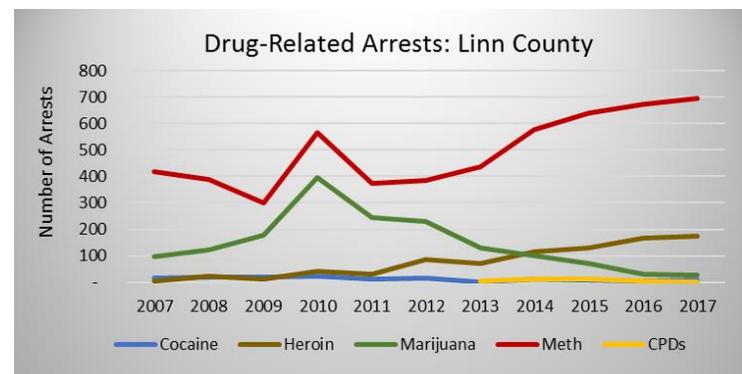
Source: HIDTA Performance Management Process.

### Drug Use Trends

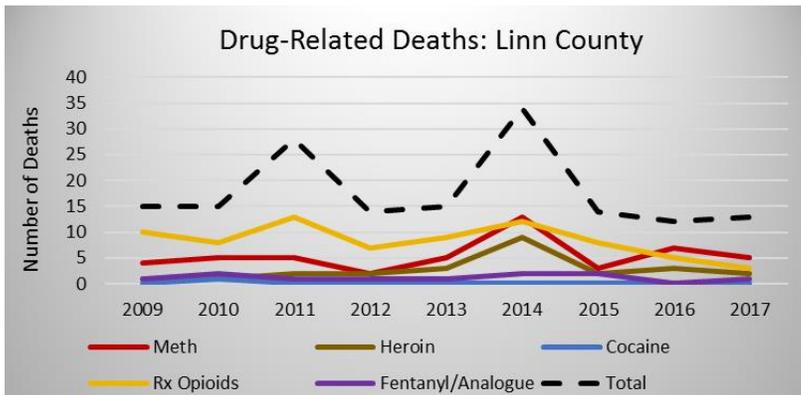
Methamphetamine samples submitted for forensic analysis in Linn County reflected 70 percent of total drugs analyzed in 2017. While far lower, the percentage of heroin samples analyzed rose from 6 percent in 2011 to 17 percent in 2017. After peaking at 39 percent in 2011, the percentage of marijuana samples analyzed declined to 1 percent in 2017. Prescription drug samples also fell from a high of 22 percent in 2010 to 5 percent in 2017. Cocaine, designer/synthetics, and drug combinations represented a combined total of 7 percent of total samples analyzed in 2017.



Arrests for methamphetamine offenses in Linn County more than doubled between 2009 and 2017. Heroin arrests have risen substantially in the last decade; reported arrests in 2017 were 25 times higher compared to 2007. Marijuana arrests peaked in 2010 before dropping 93 percent between 2010 and 2017. Arrests related to cocaine remained low in the county with 8 arrests reported in 2017. No arrests related to prescription opioid offenses were reported in 2017.



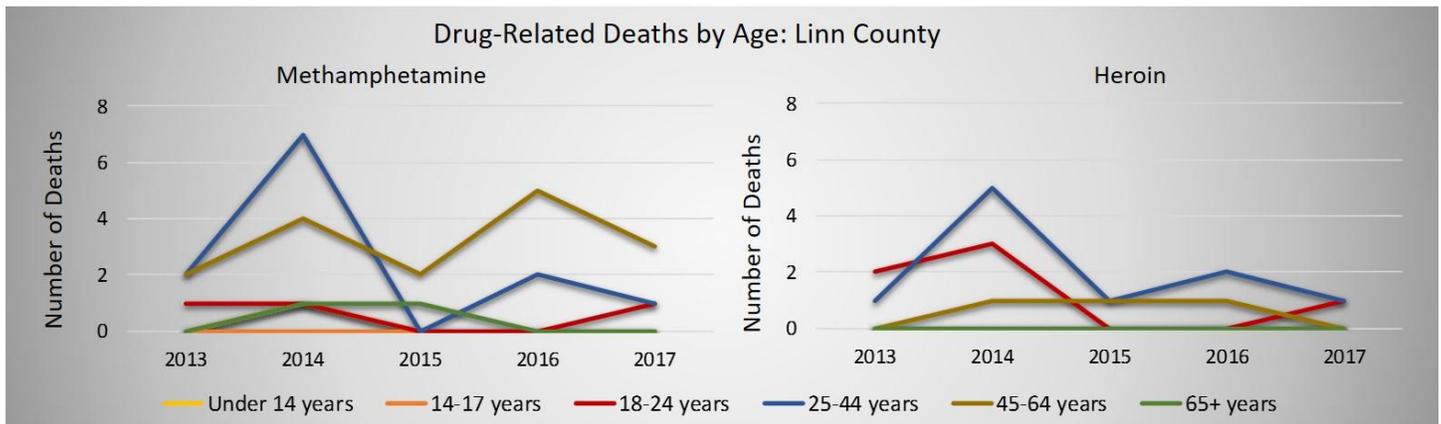
Prescription (Rx) opioid tracking began in 2012 and includes hydrocodone, methadone, and oxycodone. Data is based on a six-month moving average. Source: OR Criminal Justice Commission.



Drug-related deaths in the county reached a high of 34 in 2014 due to a rise in fatalities linked to methamphetamine use (13) and heroin use (9). Total deaths dropped to 13 in 2017 with most deaths connected to methamphetamine use (5), followed by prescription opioids (3), heroin (2), and fentanyl/analogs (1). No cocaine-related deaths were reported in the county between 2011 and 2017.

In 2017, the age group with the highest number of methamphetamine-related deaths was 25-44 years (3 deaths). Of the 2 heroin deaths in 2017, 1 death each was reported for the age groups 25-44 and 45-64 years.

Note: "Total" represents the number of people who died in a given year and may be the result of misuse of one or more drugs. Individual drug types are based on frequency of use in total reported deaths. Source: Oregon Health Authority, Oregon Medical Examiner data.



Source: Oregon Health Authority, Oregon Medical Examiner data.

## Production and Trafficking Trends

Only 5 clandestine labs were reported in Linn County between 2012 and July 2018– 1 methamphetamine lab in 2015 and 4 cannabis extraction labs in 2017 and 2018 (as of 8/1/18).

In 2017, LINE reported 111 drug seizures, mostly methamphetamine and marijuana, which totaled roughly 330 pounds. Cash confiscated by the task force during 2017 totaled over \$16,000.

Domestic Highway Enforcement Program (DHE) data showed 44 percent of seizures occurring in the county involved methamphetamine, followed by marijuana (30%), heroin (7%), and illicit cash (7%). Linn County was the stated origin for 562 pounds of marijuana during the period as well as small amounts of ice, heroin, and currency. The county was the stated destination for quantities of ice, marijuana, heroin, and other dangerous drugs.

Seizure Type	2017	
	Num.	Quantity
Meth/Ice	52	42 lb
Heroin	25	2 lb
Rx Drugs	16	139 DU/.001 L
Cannabis <sup>1</sup>	11	284 lb
Cocaine/Crack	7	1.5 lb
U.S. Cash	11	\$16,545
Other Assets <sup>2</sup>	0	0

<sup>1</sup>Includes bulk marijuana, plants, and concentrates/extracts. <sup>2</sup>Includes non-cash seizures (e.g., vehicles, firearms). Note: lb=pounds; L=liters; DU=Dosage Units. Source: HIDTA Performance Management Process.

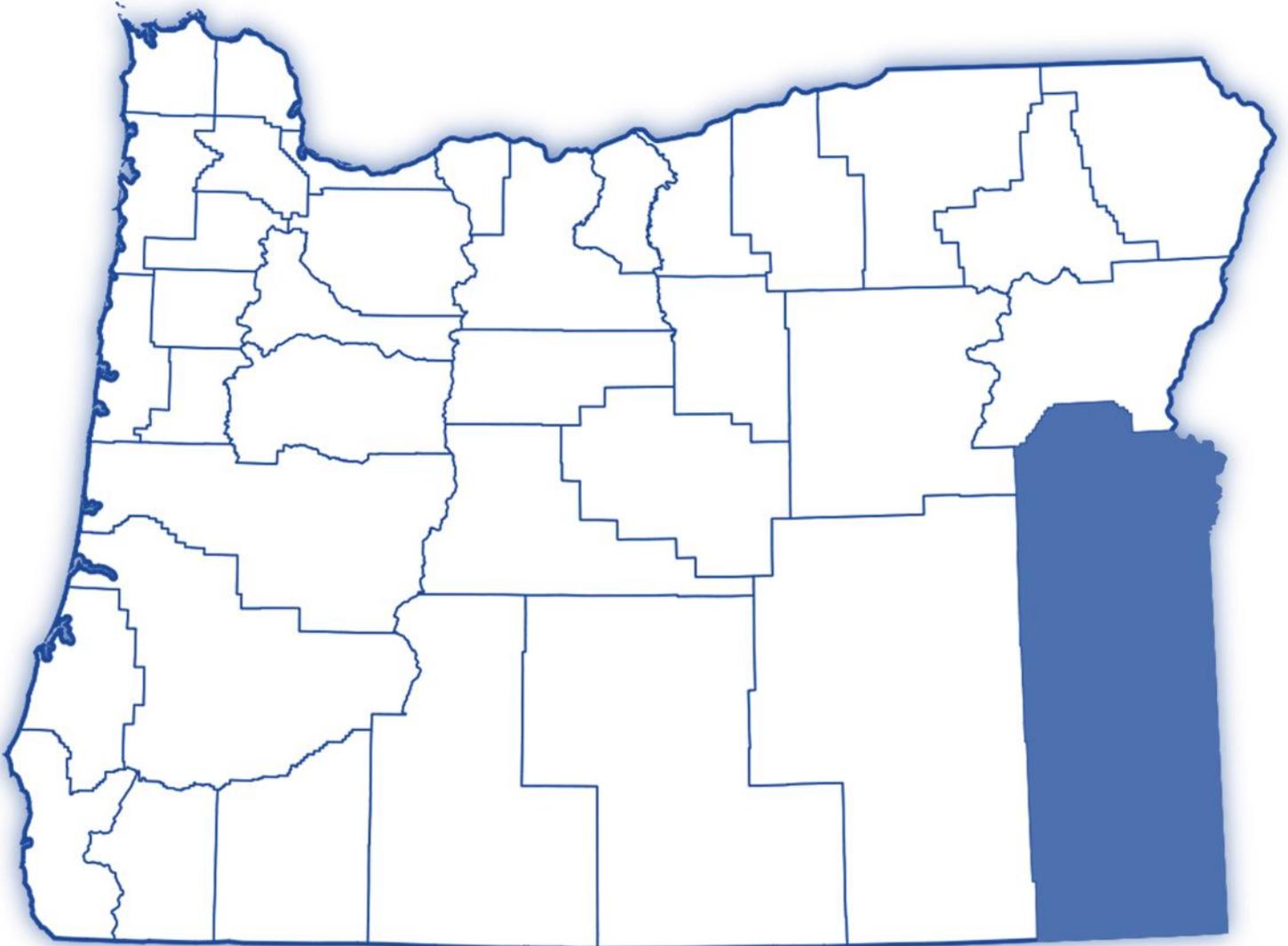
Drugs and Cash Seized in Linn County, Oregon<sup>1</sup>  
Domestic Highway Enforcement Program, January 1, 2010 - June 30, 2018

	Total Seizures	Cannabis		Cocaine		Meth/Ice		Heroin		Controlled Prescription Drugs		Other Dangerous Drugs		U.S. Currency	
		#	UOM	#	UOM	#	UOM	#	UOM	#	UOM	#	UOM	#	UOM
Incident Location County	112	34	1,666 lb/3 L	3	2.2 lb	49	51 lb	8	7 lb	6	0.1 lb/254 DU	4	0.3 lb/8,011 plants	8	\$95,575
Destination County	8	2	0.5 lb/300 Each	0	0	3	0.002 lb	1	0.002 lb	0	0	2	16 lb	0	\$0
Origin County	9	6	562 lb	0	0	1	0.01 lb	1	0.2 lb	0	0	0	0	1	\$2,325

UOM = Unit of Measurement. DU = Dosage Unit. <sup>1</sup>Meeting the following conditions: Linn County entered as incident location, origin, or destination county for seized contraband.

<sup>2</sup>Data for Destination County and Origin County are based on subject admission. Source: EPIC.

# MALHEUR COUNTY, OREGON



***HIDTA DESIGNATED - 2014***



# MALHEUR COUNTY DRUG TRENDS

## OREGON-IDAHO HIDTA

### SEPTEMBER 2018

This report summarizes major trends relating to illicit drugs and associated proceeds in Malheur County, Oregon.

### County Snapshot

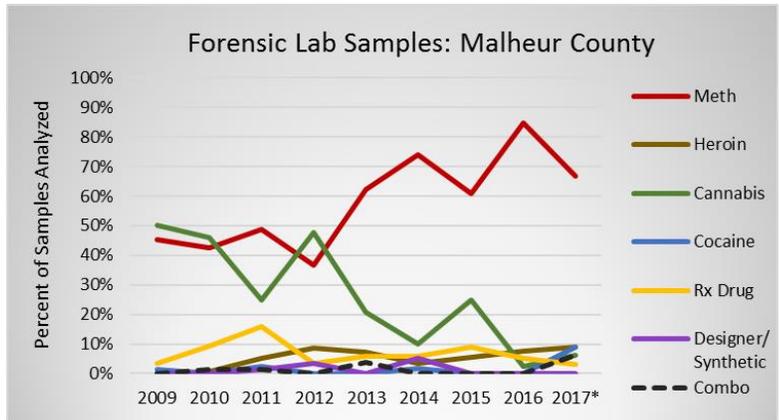
- According to law enforcement officers recently surveyed, the most significant drug threat to the county is “ice” methamphetamine, followed by illicit marijuana, diverted prescription drugs, and heroin.
- Officers reported that ice contributes most to violent crime and property crime in the area and has the greatest impact on task force caseload.
- Officers also indicated an increase in availability of black tar heroin, ice, and fentanyl/analogues in the past year.
- Most ice and heroin trafficking in Malheur County is sourced from or linked to DTOs in the bordering counties of Ada and Canyon in Idaho.
- The High Desert Drug Task Force (HDDTF) investigated one multi-state Drug Trafficking Organization in 2017 that was involved in trafficking ice methamphetamine. HDDTF did not investigate any money laundering organizations in 2017.

DTOs Investigated in 2017: HDDTF	
<i>Operational Scope</i>	
International	0
Multi-State	1
Local	0
<i>Activity</i>	
Ice/Methamphetamine	1

Source: HIDTA Performance Management Process.

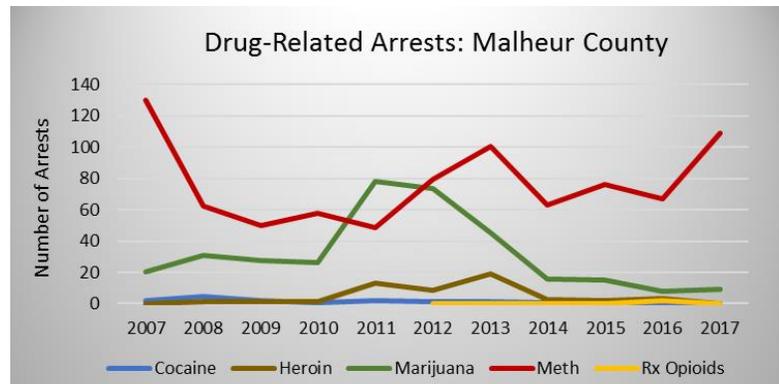
### Drug Use Trends

The proportion of methamphetamine samples submitted for forensic analysis in the county has grown overall since 2009 and represented 67 percent of drugs analyzed in 2017. Marijuana samples represented half of the drug samples analyzed in 2009 but dropped to just 6 percent in 2017. The proportion of other drug types, such as heroin (9%), cocaine (9%), combination drugs (6%), and prescription drugs (3%) remained low in 2017.



\*2017 data is not complete. Rx Drugs = Prescription Drugs. OSP Forensic Services Division.

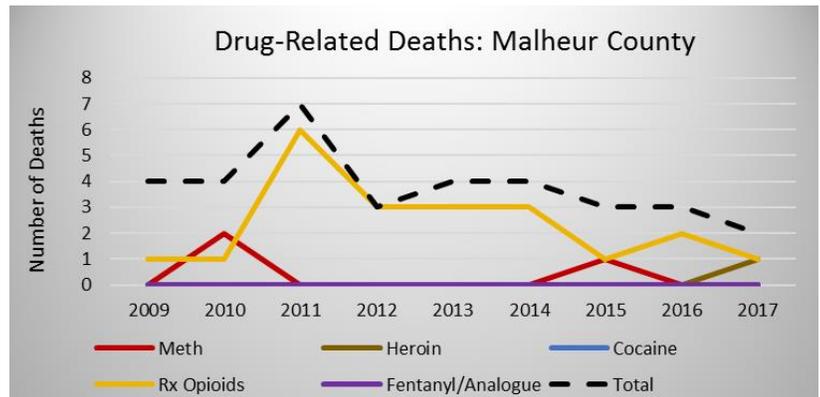
Arrests for methamphetamine offenses (92%) represented nearly all of the drug arrests reporting in the county in 2017. Marijuana arrests peaked in 2011 but dropped to only 8 percent of total arrests in 2017. No arrests were reported for heroin, cocaine, or prescription opioid offenses in the County in 2017.



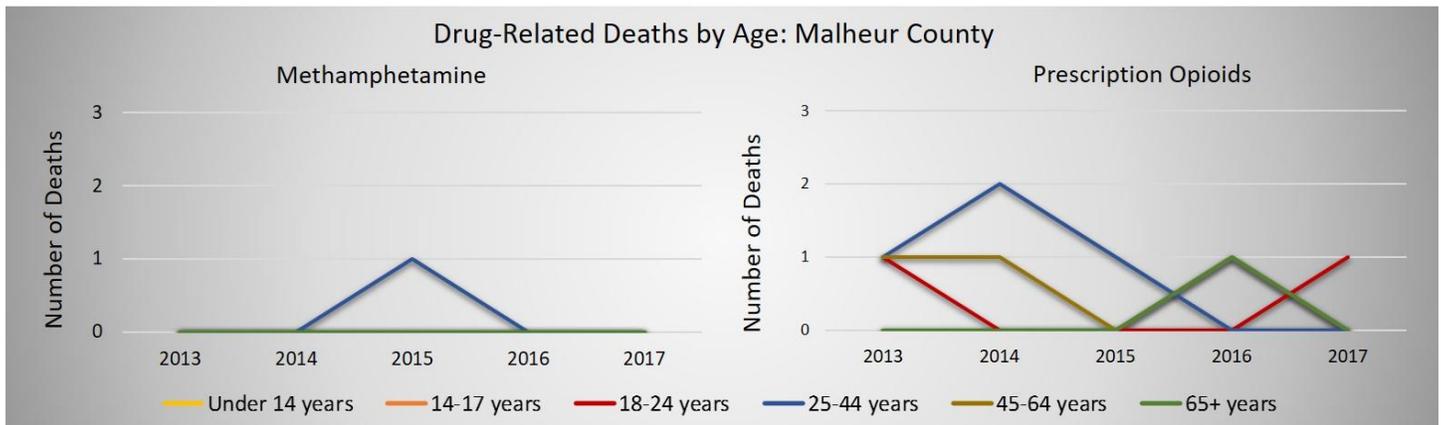
Prescription (Rx) opioid tracking began in 2012 and includes hydrocodone, methadone, and oxycodone. Data is based on a six-month moving average. Source: OR Criminal Justice Commission.

A total of 2 drug-related deaths were reported in the county in 2017. Total drug-related deaths have averaged 3 annually since the high of 7 deaths reported in 2011. Most related deaths in the county have been tied to prescription opioid use, however, 1 death each for heroin and meth were reported in the county between 2011 and 2017. No deaths connected to use of cocaine or fentanyl/ analogues were reported between 2009 and 2017.

Of the 10 drug-related deaths reported in the county between 2013 and 2017, most were tied to prescription opioids. The majority of deaths occurred in the age group of 25-44 years (4 deaths), followed by those in the age category of 45-64 years (3 deaths).



Note: "Total" represents the number of people who died in a given year and may be the result of misuse of one or more drugs. Individual drug types are based on frequency of use in total reported deaths. Source: Oregon Health Authority, Oregon Medical Examiner data.



Source: Oregon Health Authority, Oregon Medical Examiner data.

## Production and Trafficking Trends

Clandestine lab activity in the county has remained extremely low since 2005 with only 2 cannabis extraction labs confiscated, 1 in 2016 and 1 in 2018.

Between 2016 and 2017, the High Desert Task Force reported 50 drug seizures, mostly methamphetamine. Domestic Highway Enforcement Program (DHE) data show that two-thirds of seizures that occurred in the county involved marijuana, followed by illicit cash (20%). The county was the stated destination for small amounts of marijuana and illicit cash and was the stated origin for quantities of marijuana, ice, illicit cash, prescription drugs, and cocaine.

Seizure Type	2016		2017	
	Num.	Quantity	Num.	Quantity
Meth/Ice	28	0.5 lb	13	0.5 lb
Heroin	1	1 g	0	0
Rx Drugs	1	40 DU	0	0
Cannabis <sup>1</sup>	2	3 lb	3	9 lb
Cocaine/Crack	0	0	1	2 g
Synthetic Drugs <sup>2</sup>	1	1 g	0	0
U.S. Cash	0	0	1	\$566
Other Assets <sup>3</sup>	0	0	1	\$2,500

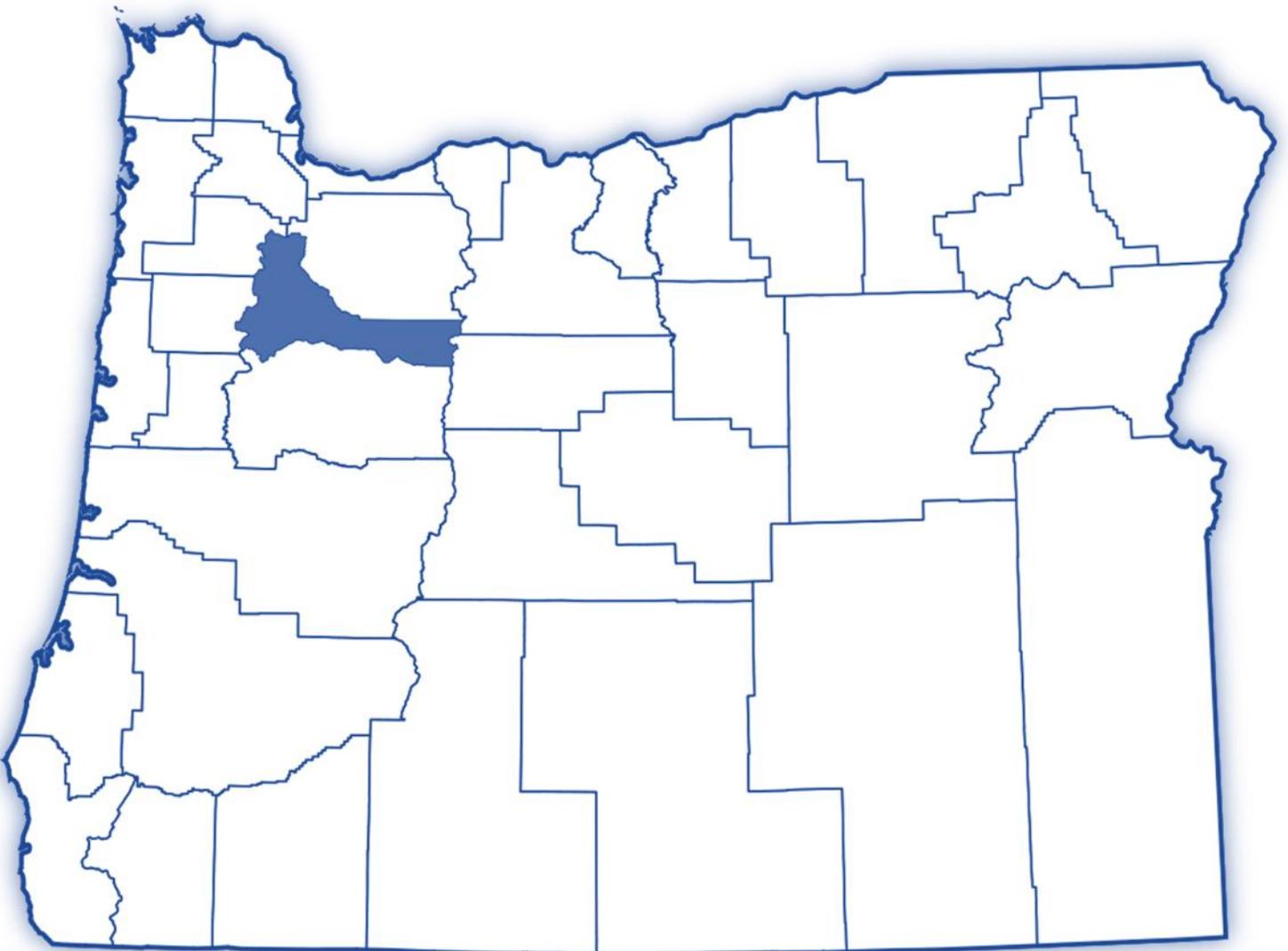
<sup>1</sup>Includes bulk marijuana, plants, hashish, concentrates/extracts. <sup>2</sup>Includes bath salts. <sup>3</sup>Includes non-cash seizures (e.g., vehicles, firearms). Note: lb=pounds; g=gram; DU=Dosage Units. Source: HIDTA Performance Management Process.

### Drugs and Cash Seized in Malheur County, Oregon<sup>1</sup> Domestic Highway Enforcement Program, January 1, 2010 - June 30, 2018

	Total Seizures	Cannabis		Cocaine		Meth/Ice		Heroin		Controlled Prescription Drugs		Other Dangerous Drugs		U.S. Currency	
		#	UOM	#	UOM	#	UOM	#	UOM	#	UOM	#	UOM	#	UOM
Incident Location County	55	37	316 lb	1	0.4 lb	2	0.08 lb	2	5 lb	1	6 DU	1	3 DU	11	\$35,533
Destination County	7	5	19 lb	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	\$3,070
Origin County	14	6	4 lb	1	0.04 lb	3	0.27 lb	0	0	2	0.0001 lb/ 90 DU	0	0	2	\$2,403

UOM = Unit of Measurement. DU = Dosage Unit. <sup>1</sup>Meeting the following conditions: Malheur County entered as incident location, origin, or destination county for seized contraband. <sup>2</sup>Data for Destination County and Origin County are based on subject admission. Source: EPIC.

# MARION COUNTY, OREGON



***HIDTA DESIGNATED - 1999***



# MARION COUNTY DRUG TRENDS

## OREGON-IDAHO HIDTA

### SEPTEMBER 2018

This report summarizes major trends relating to illicit drugs and associated proceeds in Marion County, Oregon.

### County Snapshot

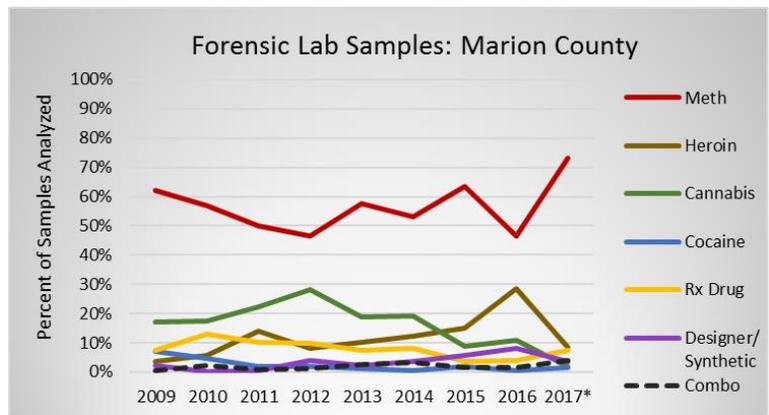
- According to law enforcement officers recently surveyed, the most significant drug threats to the county are “ice” methamphetamine and heroin, followed by diverted prescription drugs, powder cocaine, illicit marijuana, and synthetic drugs.
- Officers reported that ice trafficking and use is widespread in the county and contributes most to violent crime, property crime.
- Survey findings also indicate that ice, black tar heroin, and illicit marijuana are highly available in the county. Officers noted increased wholesale and retail trafficking of heroin, ice, marijuana, and synthetic opioids in the last year.
- The Salem DEA Task Force (DEA-Salem) investigated 6 Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTOs) in 2017 and 1 Money Laundering Organization (MLO). DTO activities involved trafficking of ice and polydrugs. The MLO investigated in 2017 was international in scope and active in ice trafficking.

DTOs Investigated in 2017: DEA-Salem	
<i>Operational Scope</i>	
International	3
Multi-State	4
Local	0
<i>Activity</i>	
Ice/Methamphetamine	2
Heroin, Ice	2
Cocaine, Heroin, Ice	2
Money Laundering, Ice	1

Source: HIDTA Performance Management Process.

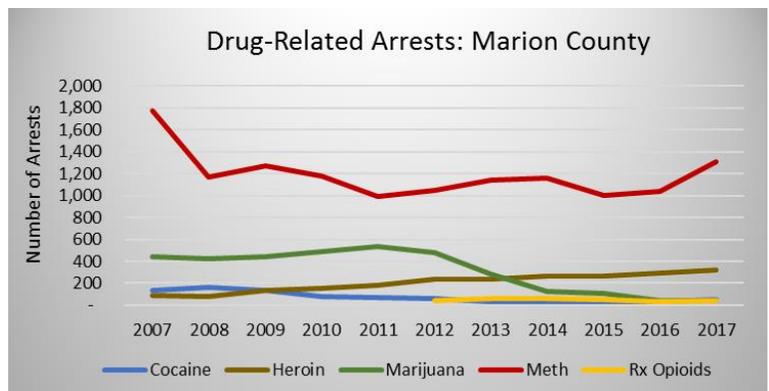
### Drug Use Trends

Methamphetamine samples submitted for forensic analysis in Marion County represented 73 percent of illegal drugs analyzed in 2017. Heroin was the second highest drug type submitted, but dropped from 29 percent of samples in 2016 to 9 percent in 2017. After peaking at 28 percent in 2012, the percentage of marijuana samples declined to 2 percent in 2017. Other drugs such as prescription drugs, cocaine, synthetic drugs, and combination drugs represented a combined total of 16 percent in 2017.

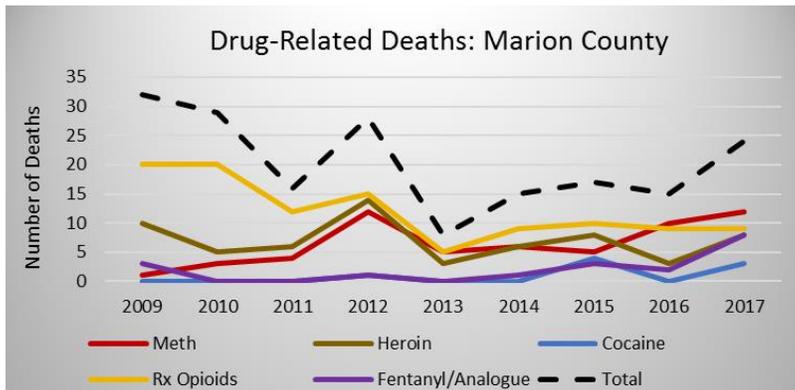


\*2017 data is not complete. Rx Drugs = Prescription Drugs. OSP Forensic Services Division.

Arrests for methamphetamine offenses in the county were the highest of any drug category in the last decade and increased 30 percent between 2015 and 2017. Heroin arrests grew 300 percent between 2008 and 2017, while arrests for marijuana and cocaine dropped over 70 percent during the same period.



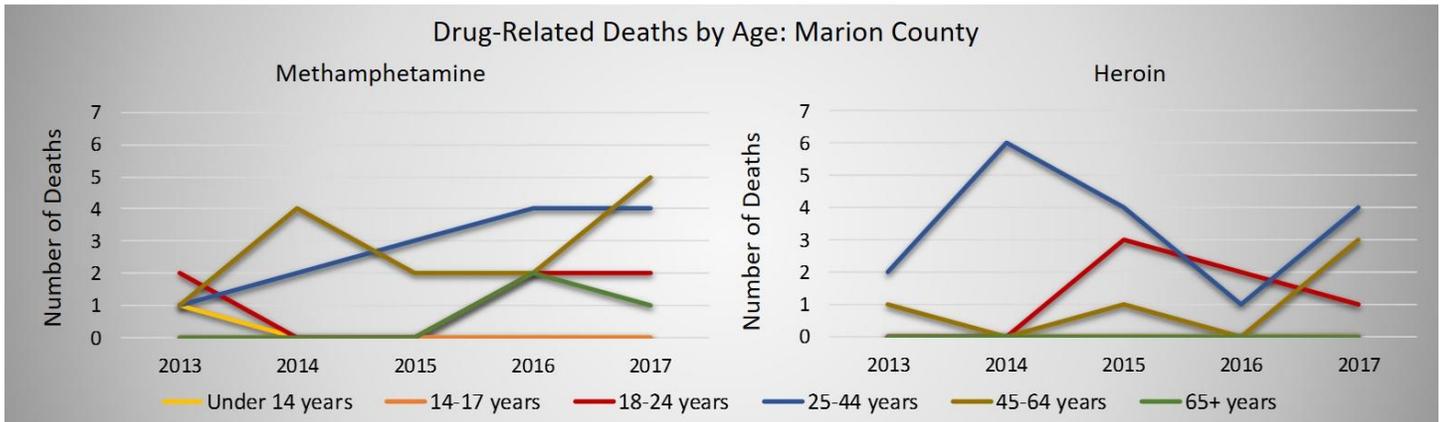
Prescription (Rx) opioid tracking began in 2012 and includes hydrocodone, methadone, and oxycodone. Data is based on a six-month moving average. Source: OR Criminal Justice Commission.



Drug-related deaths in Marion County totaled 24 in 2017, an increase from 15 the prior year. Most deaths were due to methamphetamine use (12), followed by deaths related to use of prescription opioids (9), heroin (8), and cocaine (3). Fatalities connected to fentanyl and fentanyl analogue use increased in the county from 1 in 2014 to 8 in 2017.

In 2017, the age group with the highest number of methamphetamine-related deaths was 45-64 years (5 deaths), followed by 25-44 years (4 deaths). The age category with the most heroin deaths in 2017 was 25-44 years (4 deaths), followed by 45-64 years (3 deaths).

Note: "Total" represents the number of people who died in a given year and may be the result of misuse of one or more drugs. Individual drug types are based on frequency of use in total reported deaths. Source: Oregon Health Authority, Oregon Medical Examiner data.

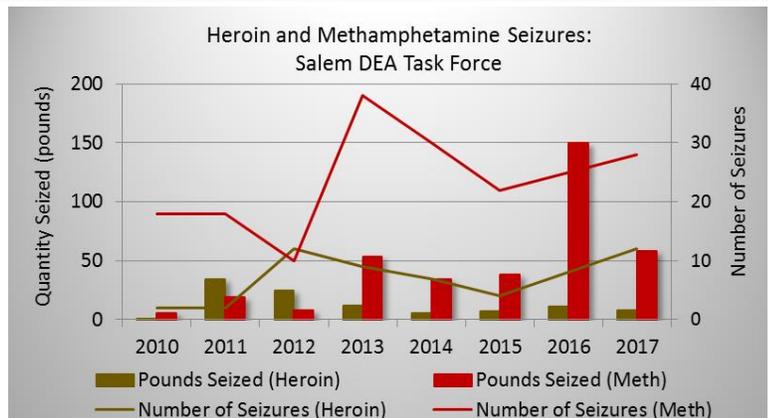


Source: Oregon Health Authority, Oregon Medical Examiner data.

## Production and Trafficking Trends

The number of clandestine labs seized in Marion County has remained low with 1 methamphetamine lab (ice conversion), 1 DMT (Dimethyltryptamine) lab, 1 DXM (Dextromethorphan), and 3 cannabis extraction labs seized between 2012 and July 2018.

Methamphetamine seized by the Salem DEA Task Force averaged 67 pounds yearly between 2013 and 2017, rising to a high of 150 pounds in 2016. Task force seizures of heroin averaged 15 pounds annually from 2011 to 2017, with the largest totals in 2011 (35 lb) and 2012 (25 lb).



Source: HIDTA Performance Management Process.

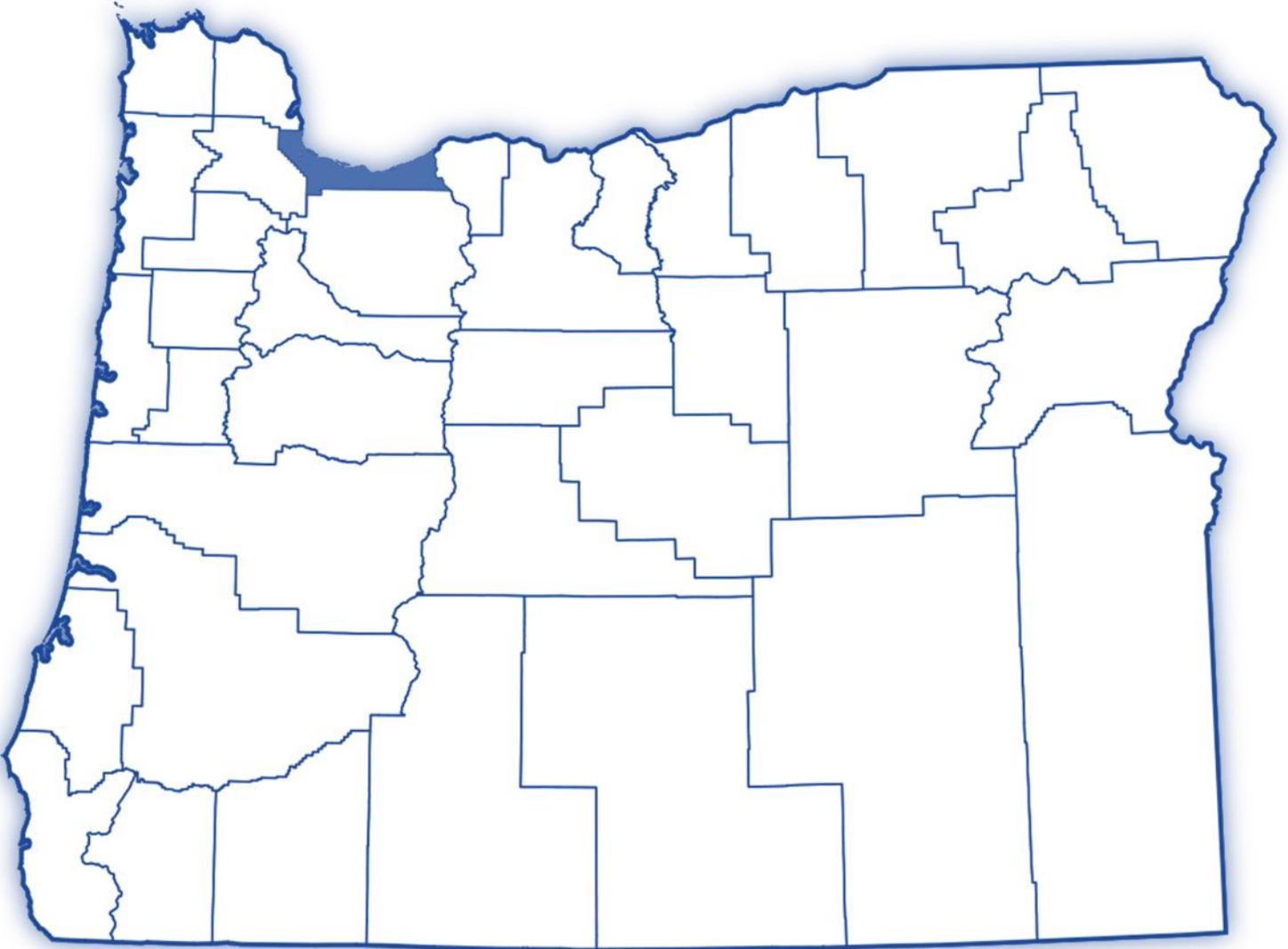
Drug and Cash Seizures: DEA-Salem Task Force										
Seizure Type	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	Num.	Quantity								
Meth/Ice	38	53 lb	30	34 lb	22	38 lb	25	150 lb	28	58 lb
Heroin	9	12 lb	7	5 lb	4	7 lb	8	11 lb	12	8 lb
Rx Drugs	1	80 DU	2	63 DU	1	55 DU	0	0	2	264 DU
Cannabis <sup>1</sup>	7	68 lb	4	4 lb	1	2 oz	3	186 lb	5	2,012 lb
Cocaine/Crack	4	0	9	1 lb	7	52 lb	9	17 lb	7	2 lb
U.S. Cash	13	\$358,108	13	\$184,818	10	\$144,708	14	\$760,265	8	\$133,682
Other Assets <sup>2</sup>	12	\$116,109	5	\$5,975	2	\$37,950	2	\$40,000	0	\$0

The Salem DEA Task Force seized over 2,700 pounds and 462 dosage units of illicit drugs from 2013 through 2017. The value of cash and other assets seized by the task force totaled over \$1.8 million during the 5-year period.

<sup>1</sup>Includes bulk marijuana, plants, hashish, concentrates/extracts. <sup>2</sup>Includes non-cash seizures (e.g., vehicles, firearms).

Note: lb=pounds; oz=ounce; DU=Dosage Units. Source: HIDTA Performance Management Process.

# MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON



***HIDTA DESIGNATED - 2002***



# MULTNOMAH COUNTY DRUG TRENDS

## OREGON-IDAHO HIDTA

### SEPTEMBER 2018

This report summarizes major trends relating to illicit drugs and associated proceeds in Multnomah County, Oregon.

### County Snapshot

- According to law enforcement officers recently surveyed, the most significant drug threats to the county are “ice” methamphetamine and heroin, followed by diverted prescription drugs, illicit marijuana, cocaine, and designer/synthetic drugs.
- Officers reported a significant increase in wholesale and retail trafficking of crystal methamphetamine in the past year. Survey findings also indicated increased trafficking of illicit marijuana, marijuana extracts, and synthetic opioid drugs (fentanyl, fentanyl analogues, U-47700).
- HIDTA task forces in the county investigated 17 Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTOs) and 3 Money Laundering Organizations (MLOs) in 2017. DTO activities mostly involved ice and polydrug trafficking. Of the 3 MLOs investigated during the year, 1 MLO was active in heroin trafficking (international) and 2 MLOs were active in ice trafficking (1 local, 1 multi-state).

### DTOs Investigated in 2017: Multnomah County

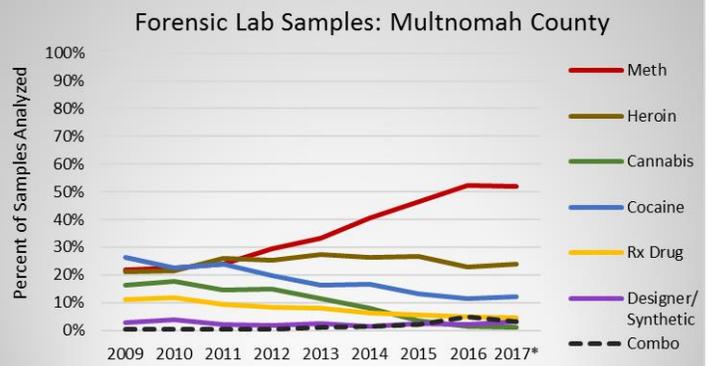
	HIDTA Task Force	
	DEA-Portland	MCSO-DDT
<i>Operational Scope</i>		
International	5	0
Multi-State	6	6
Local	0	3
<i>Activity</i>		
Ice/Methamphetamine	4	3
Cocaine/Crack	0	1
Heroin	0	0
Marijuana	1	1
Marijuana Plants - Indoors	1	0
Cocaine, Heroin	1	0
Cocaine, Heroin, Ice	0	1
Cocaine, Ice, Marijuana	1	0
Heroin, Ice/Methamphetamine	1	2
Money Laundering, Ice	1	1
Money Laundering, Heroin	1	0

Source: HIDTA Performance Management Process.

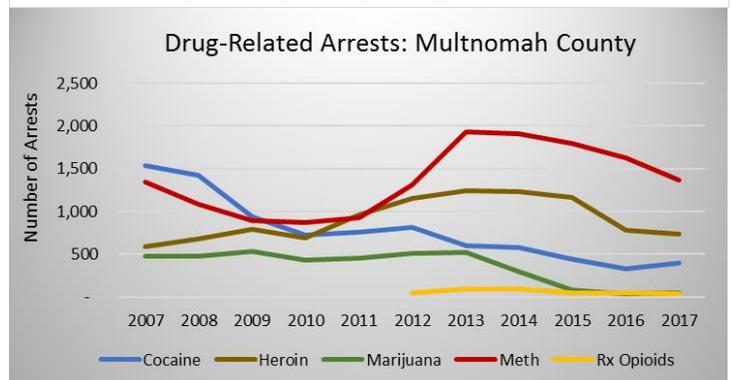
### Drug Use Trends

The percentage of methamphetamine samples submitted for forensic analysis in the county has increased since 2009, representing more than half of total samples analyzed in 2017. Heroin, the second most common drug type submitted, reflected 24 percent of total drug samples analyzed during the year. The proportion of samples analyzed for marijuana, cocaine, and prescription drugs declined between 2009 and 2017.

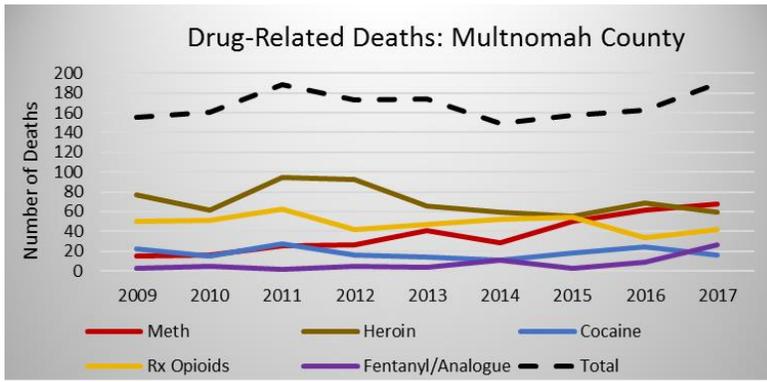
Arrests for methamphetamine offenses in the count more than doubled between 2010 and 2013, but fell 30 percent between 2013 and 2017. Heroin arrests rose to a high in 2012, but dropped 36 percent between 2012 and 2017. Between 2012 and 2017, arrests for marijuana fell over 90 percent and cocaine arrests dropped over 50 percent.



\*2017 data is not complete. Rx Drugs = Prescription Drugs. OSP Forensic Services Division.



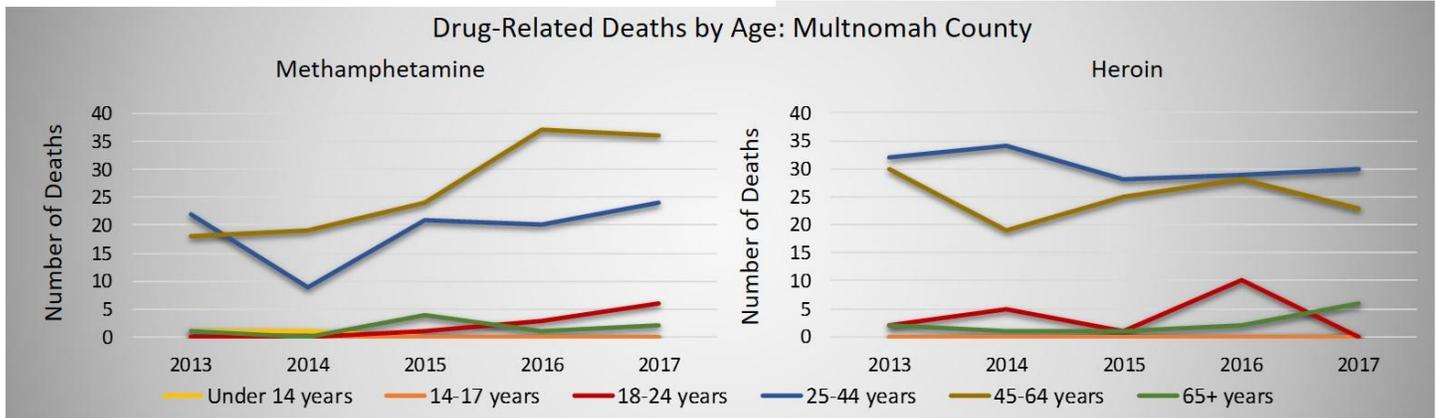
Prescription (Rx) opioid tracking began in 2012 and includes hydrocodone, methadone, and oxycodone. Data is based on a six-month moving average. Source: OR Criminal Justice Commission.



Note: "Total" represents the number of people who died in a given year and may be the result of misuse of one or more drugs. Individual drug types are based on frequency of use in total reported deaths. Source: Oregon Health Authority, Oregon Medical Examiner data.

Drug-related deaths in the county reached a high of 189 in 2017. Nearly 40 percent of drug-related deaths in the county in 2017 were due to methamphetamine use (68), followed closely by heroin (59), prescription opioids (42), fentanyl/analogue (26), and cocaine (16). Deaths due to fentanyl or fentanyl analogue overdose rose from 3 in 2015 to 26 deaths in 2017.

In 2017, the age group with the highest number of methamphetamine deaths was 45-64 years (36 deaths), followed by 25-44 years (24 deaths). The age category with the most heroin deaths in 2017 was 25-44 years (30 deaths), followed by 45-64 years (23 deaths).

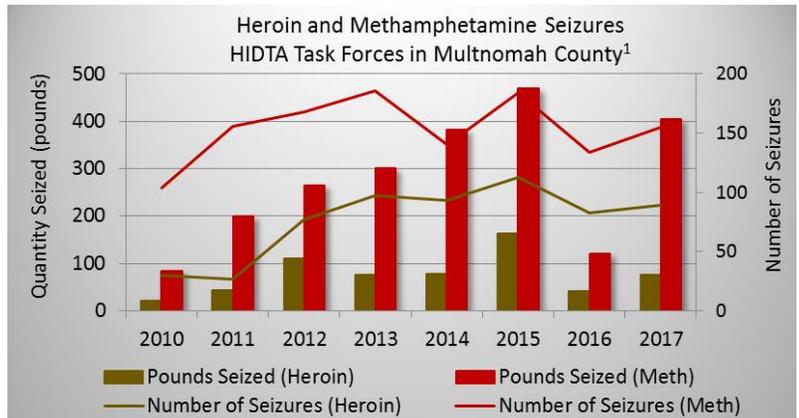


Source: Oregon Health Authority, Oregon Medical Examiner data.

## Production and Trafficking Trends

Between 2012 and July 2018, 14 clandestine lab seizures were reported in Multnomah County, including 8 cannabis extraction labs (3 involving fires/explosions), 5 methamphetamine labs (1 ice conversion), and 1 MDMA lab.

Ice and heroin seizures have increased substantially in the county since 2010. The amount of ice seized by HIDTA task forces in the county totaled over 2,200 pounds between 2010 and 2017. The amount of heroin seized peaked at 163 pounds in 2015; seizures between 2010 and 2017 totaled more than 600 pounds.



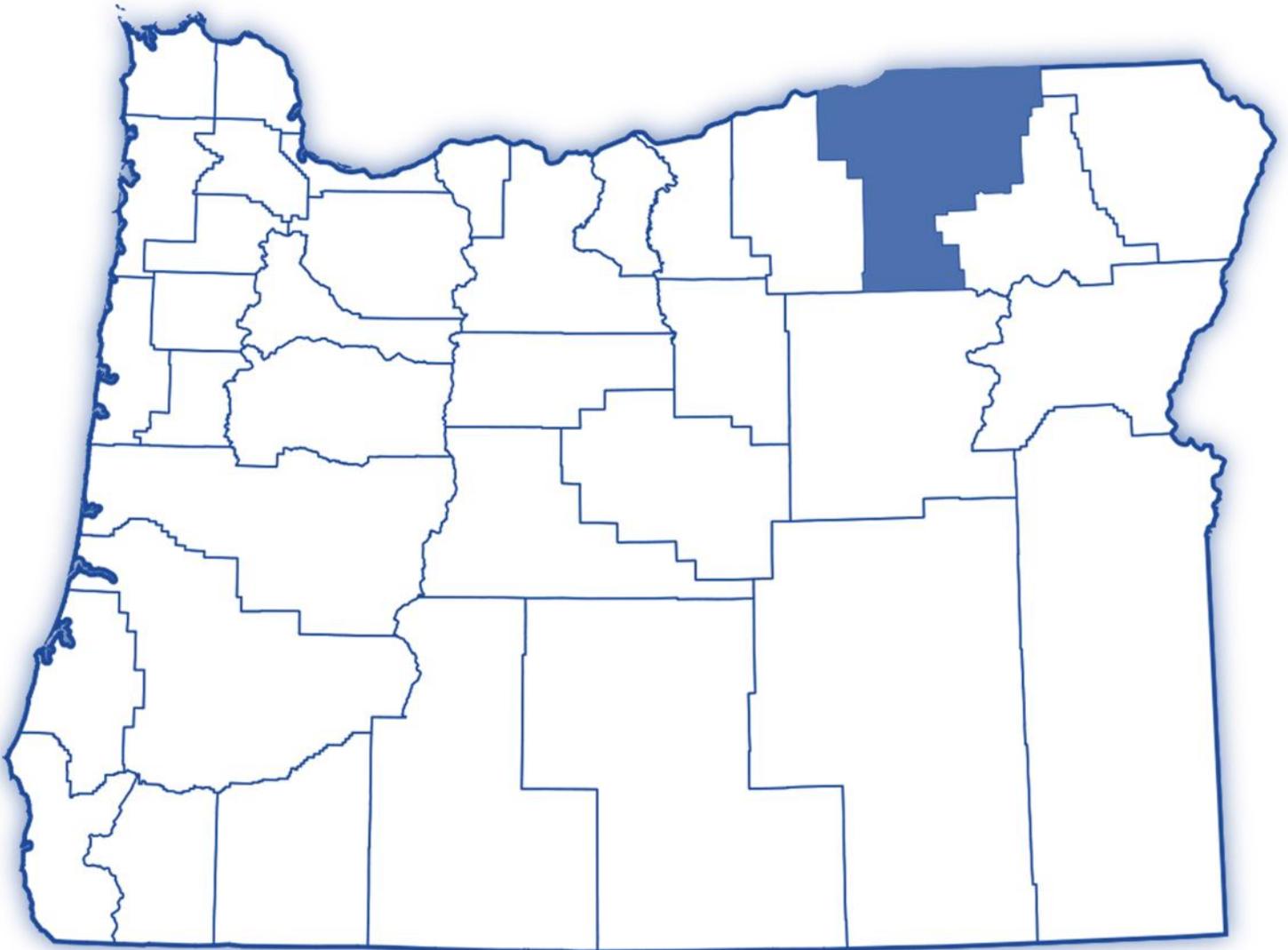
<sup>1</sup>Includes DEA-Portland, HIT, Multnomah County DDT, and USMS. Source: HIDTA Performance Management Process.

HIDTA Task Forces in Multnomah County <sup>1</sup> : Drug and Cash Seizures										
Seizure Type	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	Num.	Quantity	Num.	Quantity	Num.	Quantity	Num.	Quantity	Num.	Quantity
Meth/Ice	186	301 lb	140	381 lb	184	468 lb	134	120 lb	155	404 lb
Heroin	97	77 lb	93	78 lb	113	163 lb	83	41 lb	89	75 lb
Rx Drugs	44	14,777 DU	49	12,743 DU	38	29,934 DU	8	491 DU	21	40,058 DU
Cannabis <sup>2</sup>	346	4,649 lb/240 L	272	3,093 lb	204	2,185 lb	90	684 lb	121	2,173 lb/2 L
Cocaine/Crack	70	104 lb	77	220 lb	54	174 lb	28	57 lb	38	30 lb
Synthetic Drugs <sup>3</sup>	13	25 lb/ 1,179 DU	11	1 lb/ 20,264 DU	15	0.3 lb/ 12,297 DU	26	12 lb/ 2,063 DU	26	23 lb/1,095 DU
U.S. Cash	253	\$2,970,694	224	\$3,542,282	224	4,008,509	125	\$2,246,149	180	\$3,798,459
Other Assets <sup>4</sup>	116	\$408,478	102	\$519,998	39	9,349,634	25	\$222,068	16	\$253,041

<sup>1</sup>Includes the following HIDTA task forces: DEA-Portland, HIT, DDT, and USMS. <sup>2</sup>Includes bulk marijuana, plants, hashish, <sup>3</sup>Includes MDMA/ecstasy, fentanyl, U-47700, LSD, DMT, bath salts. <sup>4</sup>Includes non-cash seizures (e.g., vehicles, firearms). Note: lb=pounds; L=liter; DU=Dosage Units. Source: HIDTA Performance Management Process.

HIDTA task forces in Multnomah County seized over 15,500 pounds and more than 134,000 dosage units between 2013 and 2017. The value of cash and other assets seized by the task forces totaled over \$27.3 million during the 5-year period.

# UMATILLA COUNTY, OREGON



***HIDTA DESIGNATED - 2005***



# UMATILLA COUNTY DRUG TRENDS

## OREGON-IDAHO HIDTA

### SEPTEMBER 2018

This report summarizes major trends relating to illicit drugs and associated proceeds in Umatilla County, Oregon.

### County Snapshot

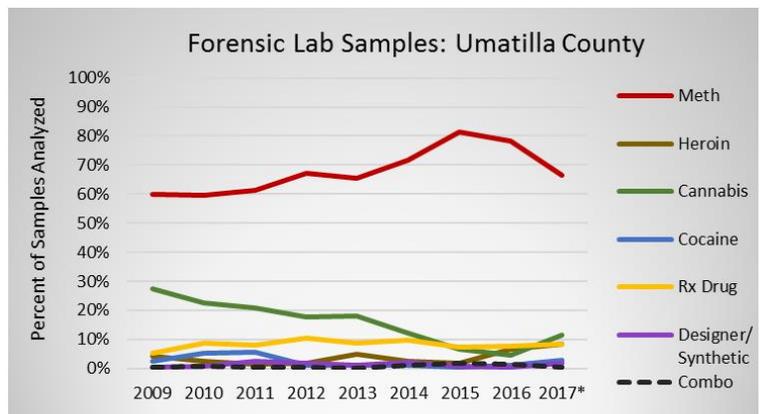
- According to law enforcement officers recently surveyed, the most significant drug threats to the county are heroin and “ice” methamphetamine, followed by diverted prescription drugs, illicit marijuana, synthetic drugs, and powder cocaine.
- Officers reported that ice contributes most to violent crime and property crime in the area and has the greatest impact on task force caseload.
- Officers also indicated a significant increase in wholesale trafficking of ice, illicit marijuana and marijuana extracts, and synthetic opioids (fentanyl, fentanyl analogues, U-47700) in the past year.
- The Blue Mountain Enforcement Narcotics Team (BENT) investigated 8 Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTOs) in 2017, most of which were multi-state in scope. DTO activities mostly involved trafficking of methamphetamine and polydrugs. BENT did not investigate any money laundering organizations in 2017.

DTOs Investigated in 2017: BENT	
<i>Operational Scope</i>	
International	2
Multi-State	5
Local	1
<i>Activity</i>	
Ice/Methamphetamine	3
Heroin, Ice	3
Cocaine, Heroin, Ice	1
Cocaine, Heroin, Ice, Rx Drugs	1

Source: HIDTA Performance Management Process.

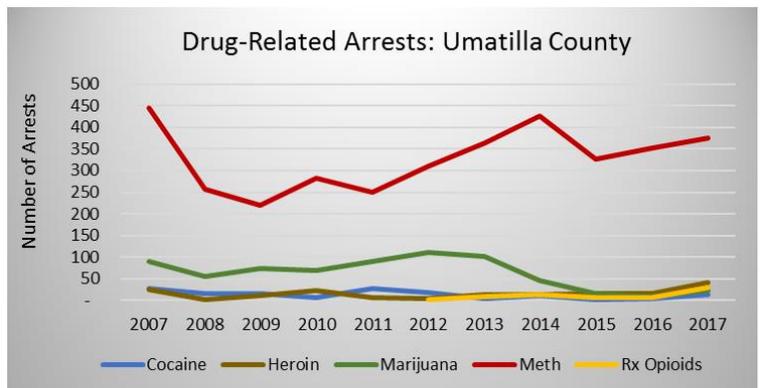
### Drug Use Trends

Methamphetamine samples submitted for forensic analysis in Umatilla County reflected nearly 70 percent of illegal drugs analyzed in 2017. Marijuana samples were 12 percent of the total in 2017, a slight increase from 2016. Heroin and prescription drugs each represented 8 percent of total samples in 2017, while the remaining 4 percent was comprised of cocaine and designer/synthetic drugs.

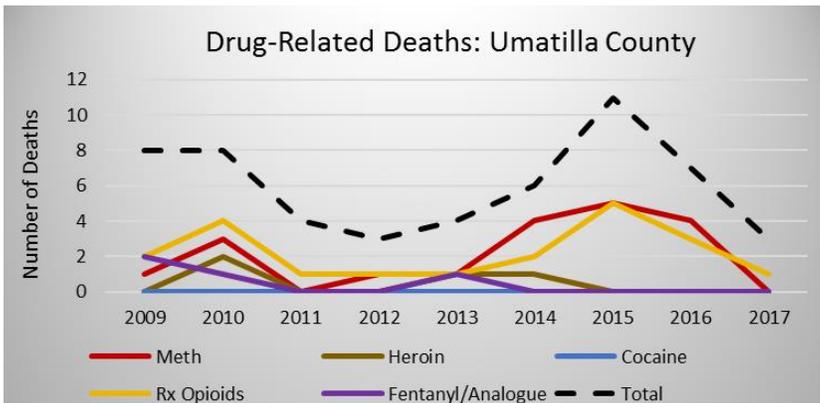


\*2017 data is not complete. Rx Drugs = Prescription Drugs. OSP Forensic Services Division.

Arrests for methamphetamine offenses in Umatilla County rose over 70 percent between 2009 and 2017. Marijuana arrests peaked in 2012 before declining roughly 80 percent between 2012 and 2017. Heroin arrests rose over 900 percent between 2012 and 2017, while arrests for cocaine declined 22 percent during the same period.



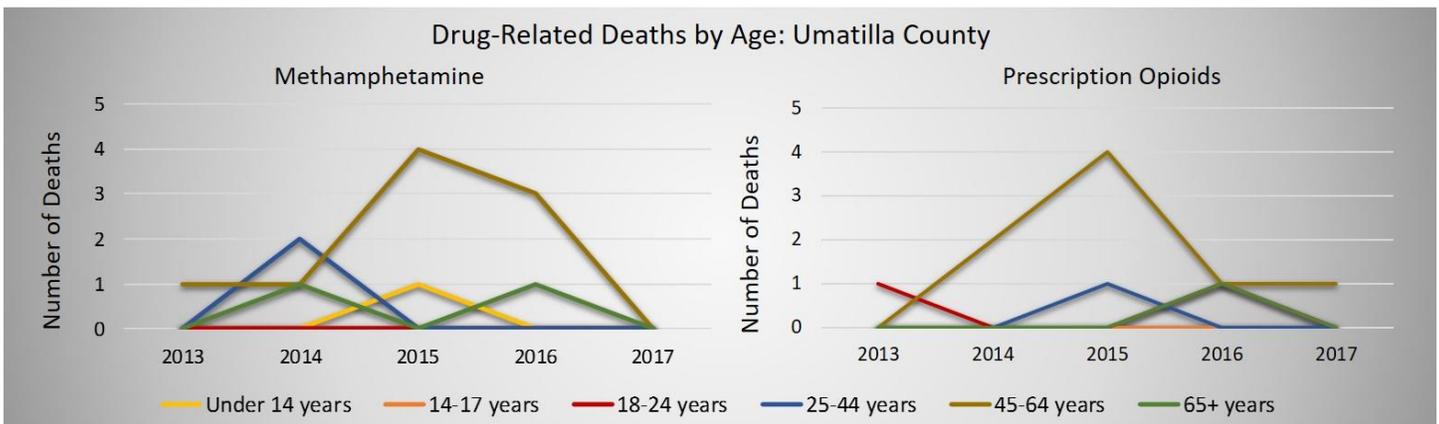
Prescription (Rx) opioid tracking began in 2012 and includes hydrocodone, methadone, and oxycodone. Data is based on a six-month moving average. Source: OR Criminal Justice Commission.



Drug-related deaths in the county totaled 3 in 2017, a drop from the high of 11 deaths in 2015. Between 2009 and 2017, most deaths in the county were tied to methamphetamine and prescription opioid use. No cocaine-related deaths were reported in the county between 2009 and 2017.

Between 2013 and 2017, most methamphetamine deaths and fatalities due to prescription opioid misuse occurred among individuals between the ages of 45 and 64 years.

Note: "Total" represents the number of people who died in a given year and may be the result of misuse of one or more drugs. Individual drug types are based on frequency of use in total reported deaths. Source: Oregon Health Authority, Oregon Medical Examiner data.

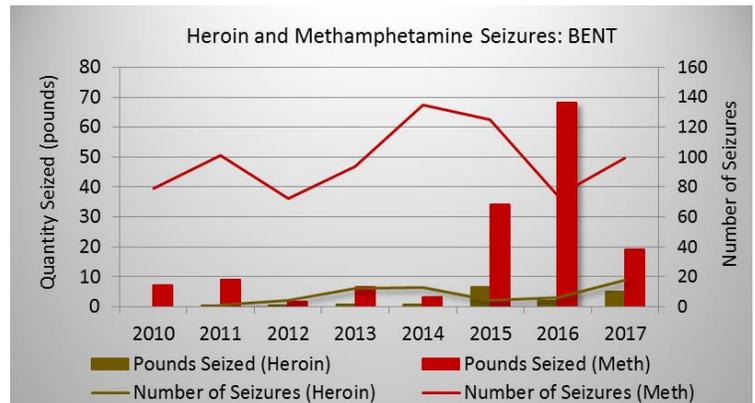


Source: Oregon Health Authority, Oregon Medical Examiner data.

## Production and Trafficking Trends

Between 2012 and July 2018, 6 clandestine labs were reported in Umatilla County: 4 methamphetamine (1 pseudo-ephedrine extraction) and 2 cannabis extraction labs.

The amount of methamphetamine seized by the Blue Mountain Enforcement Narcotics Team (BENT) reached a high of 68 pounds in 2016, but averaged 19 pounds annually between 2010 and 2017. The volume of heroin confiscated by BENT averaged 3 pounds annually between 2013 and 2017.



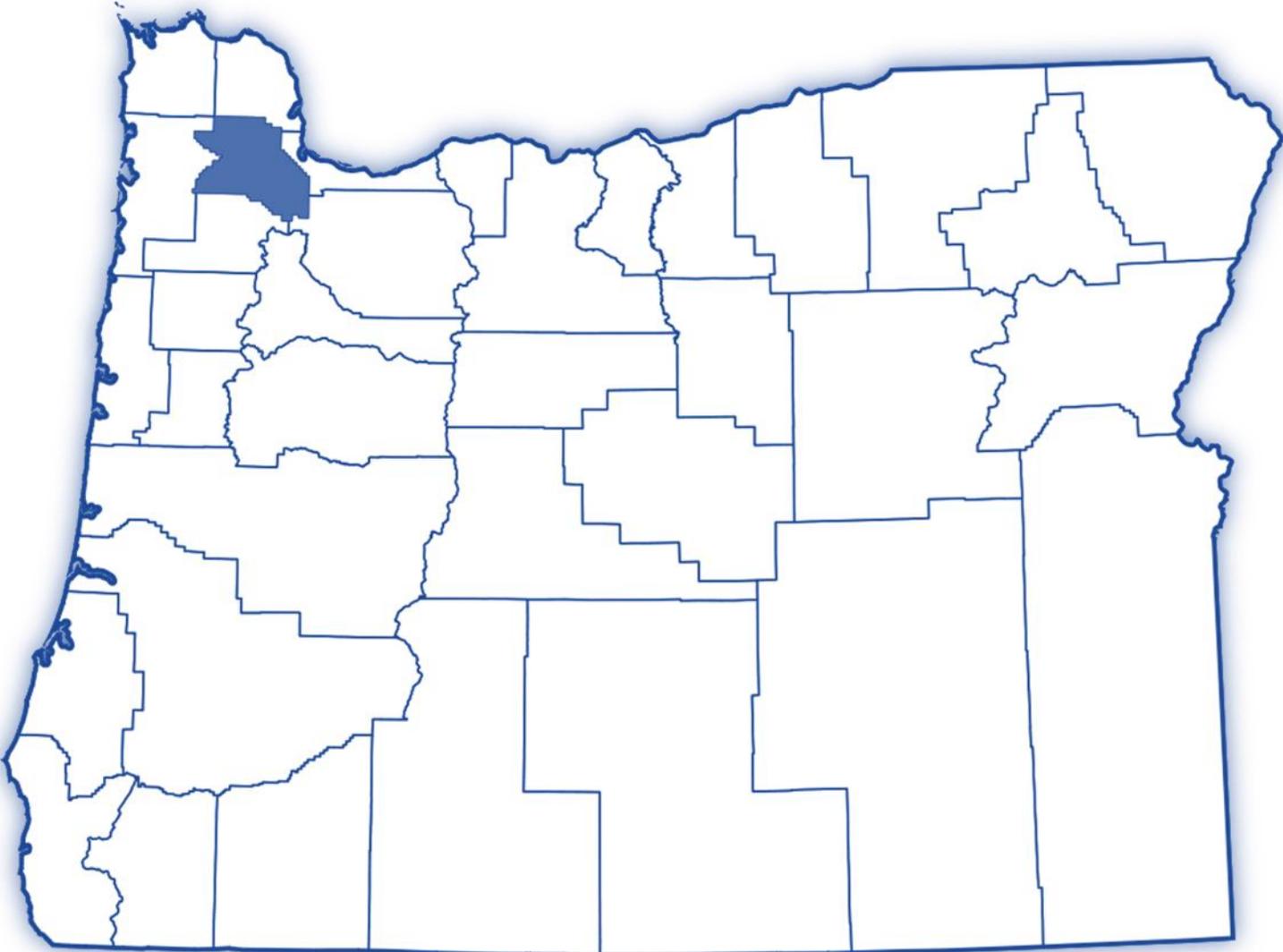
Source: HIDTA Performance Management Process.

Drug and Cash Seizures: BENT										
Seizure Type	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	Num.	Quantity								
Meth/Ice	94	7 lb	135	3 lb	125	34 lb	74	68 lb	99	19 lb
Heroin	12	1 lb	13	1 lb	4	7 lb	6	2 lb	18	5 lb
Rx Drugs	9	439 DU	9	1,718 DU	7	119 DU	2	3 DU	15	194 DU
Cannabis <sup>1</sup>	55	510 lb	30	792 lb	9	82 lb	8	425 lb	11	13 lb
Cocaine/Crack	4	3 oz	4	2 oz	1	10 oz	4	9 lb	5	6 lb
Synthetic Drugs <sup>2</sup>	0	0	0	0	1	164 DU	0	0	9	5 g/85 DU
U.S. Cash	11	\$20,901	9	\$12,828	7	\$51,175	4	\$25,152	8	\$32,246
Other Assets <sup>3</sup>	7	\$25,400	8	\$0	1	\$19,000	1	\$42,000	0	\$0

BENT seized over 1,900 pounds and more than 2,700 dosage units of illicit drugs between 2013 and 2017. The value of cash and other assets seized by the task force totaled over \$228,000 during the 5-year period.

<sup>1</sup>Includes bulk marijuana, plants, hashish, concentrates/extracts. <sup>2</sup>Includes MDMA/ecstasy, fentanyl, LSD. <sup>3</sup>Includes non-cash seizures (e.g., vehicles, firearms). Note: lb=pounds; g=gram; oz=ounce; DU=Dosage Units. Source: HIDTA Performance Management Process.

# WASHINGTON COUNTY, OREGON



***HIDTA DESIGNATED - 2002***



# WASHINGTON COUNTY DRUG TRENDS

## OREGON-IDAHO HIDTA

### SEPTEMBER 2018

This report summarizes major trends relating to illicit drugs and associated proceeds in Washington County, Oregon.

### County Snapshot

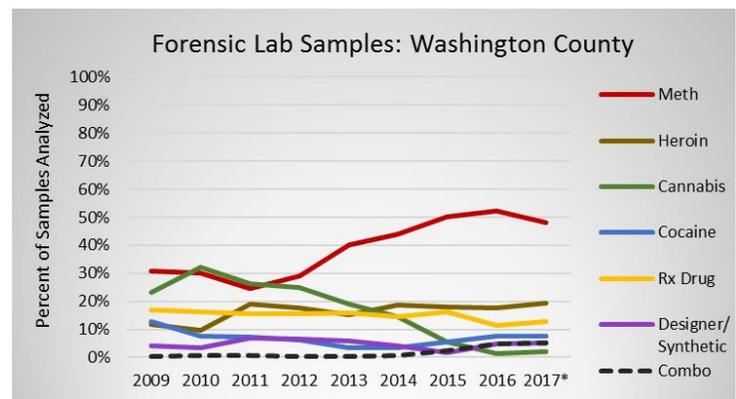
- According to law enforcement officers recently surveyed, the most significant drug threats to the county are “ice” methamphetamine and heroin, followed by diverted prescription drugs, illicit marijuana, powder cocaine, and designer/ synthetic drugs.
- Officers reported that ice contributes most to violent crime in the area, while heroin contributes most to property crime.
- Survey findings also indicated that black tar heroin, ice, illicit marijuana and marijuana extracts, and diverted prescription opioids are highly available in the county.
- Officers also reported past year increases in wholesale trafficking of ice and retail trafficking of synthetic opioids (fentanyl, fentanyl analogues, U-47700).
- The Washington County Methamphetamine Task Force (WIN) investigated 3 Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTOs) in 2017. DTO activities involved trafficking of ice and polydrugs. WIN did not investigate any money laundering organizations in 2017.

DTOs Investigated in 2017: WIN	
<i>Operational Scope</i>	
International	1
Multi-State	0
Local	2
<i>Activity</i>	
Ice/Methamphetamine	1
Cocaine, Heroin, Ice	1
MDMA, Steroids	1

Source: HIDTA Performance Management Process.

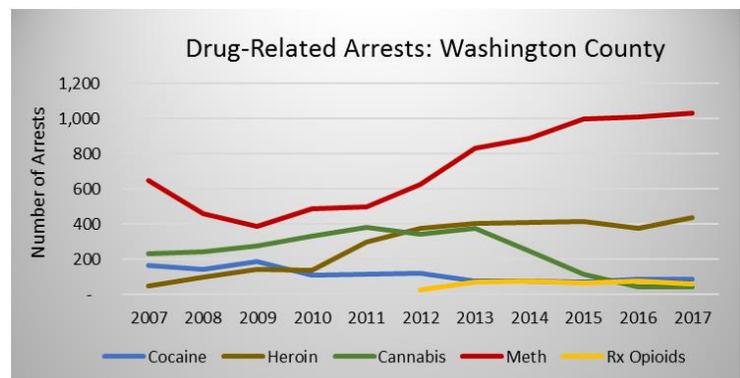
### Drug Use Trends

The proportion of methamphetamine samples submitted for forensic analysis in Washington County increased between 2011 and 2017 and represented roughly half (48%) of total samples analyzed in 2017. Samples of heroin increased to 19% and prescription drugs rose to 13% in 2017. The percentage of marijuana samples has substantially declined since 2010, falling to just 2 percent of samples in 2017. Samples of cocaine (8%), drug combinations (5%), and designer/synthetics (5%) made up the remainder of drugs analyzed in 2017.

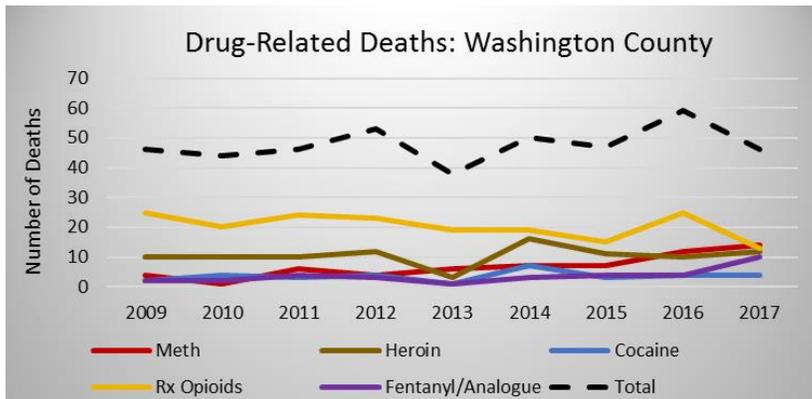


\*2017 data is not complete. Rx Drugs = Prescription Drugs. OSP Forensic Services Division.

Arrests for methamphetamine offenses in Washington County more than doubled between 2009 and 2017. Additionally, heroin-related arrests rose over 800 percent between 2007 and 2017. Marijuana arrests peaked in 2011 before falling to an historic low in 2016. Cocaine arrests dropped 63 percent between 2009 and 2015, but rose 30 by 2017.



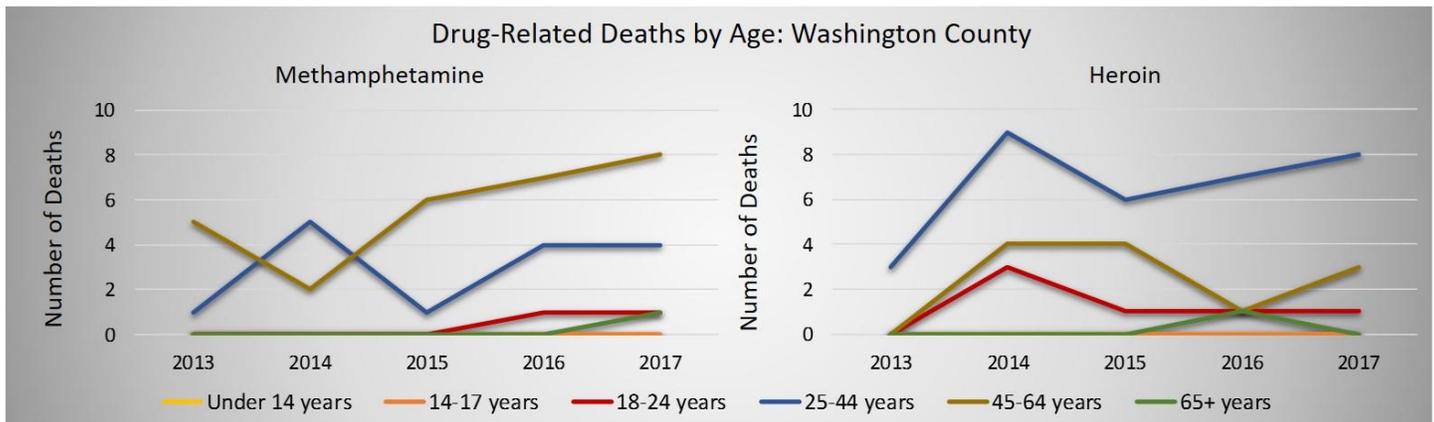
Prescription (Rx) opioid tracking began in 2012 and includes hydrocodone, methadone, and oxycodone. Data is based on a six-month moving average. Source: OR Criminal Justice Commission.



Note: "Total" represents the number of people who died in a given year and may be the result of misuse of one or more drugs. Individual drug types are based on frequency of use in total reported deaths. Source: Oregon Health Authority, Oregon Medical Examiner data.

Drug-related deaths in Washington County totaled 46 in 2017, a drop from 59 in 2016. Most drug-related deaths in the county in 2017 were due to methamphetamine use (14), followed by prescription opioids (13), heroin (12), fentanyl/analogues (10), and cocaine (4). Overdose deaths due to fentanyl/analogues use in the county rose from 4 in 2016 to 10 in 2017.

Between 2015 and 2017, most methamphetamine deaths in the county occurred among individuals between ages of 45 and 64 years. The age group with the highest number of heroin-related deaths in the county were adults between 25 and 44 years.

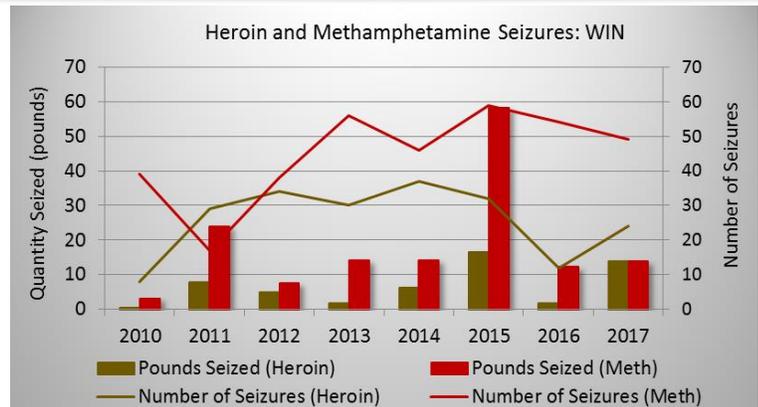


Source: Oregon Health Authority, Oregon Medical Examiner data.

## Production and Trafficking Trends

Between 2012 and July 2018, 10 clandestine labs were reported in Washington County: 5 cannabis extraction (3 exploded), 4 methamphetamine labs (1 ice conversion), and 1 DMT (Dimethyltryptamine).

The amount of ice seized by the Westside Interagency Narcotics Team (WIN) totaled 147 pounds between 2010 and 2017, with a high of 58 pounds confiscated in 2015. Heroin volume seized by the task force totaled 53 pounds between 2011 and 2017.



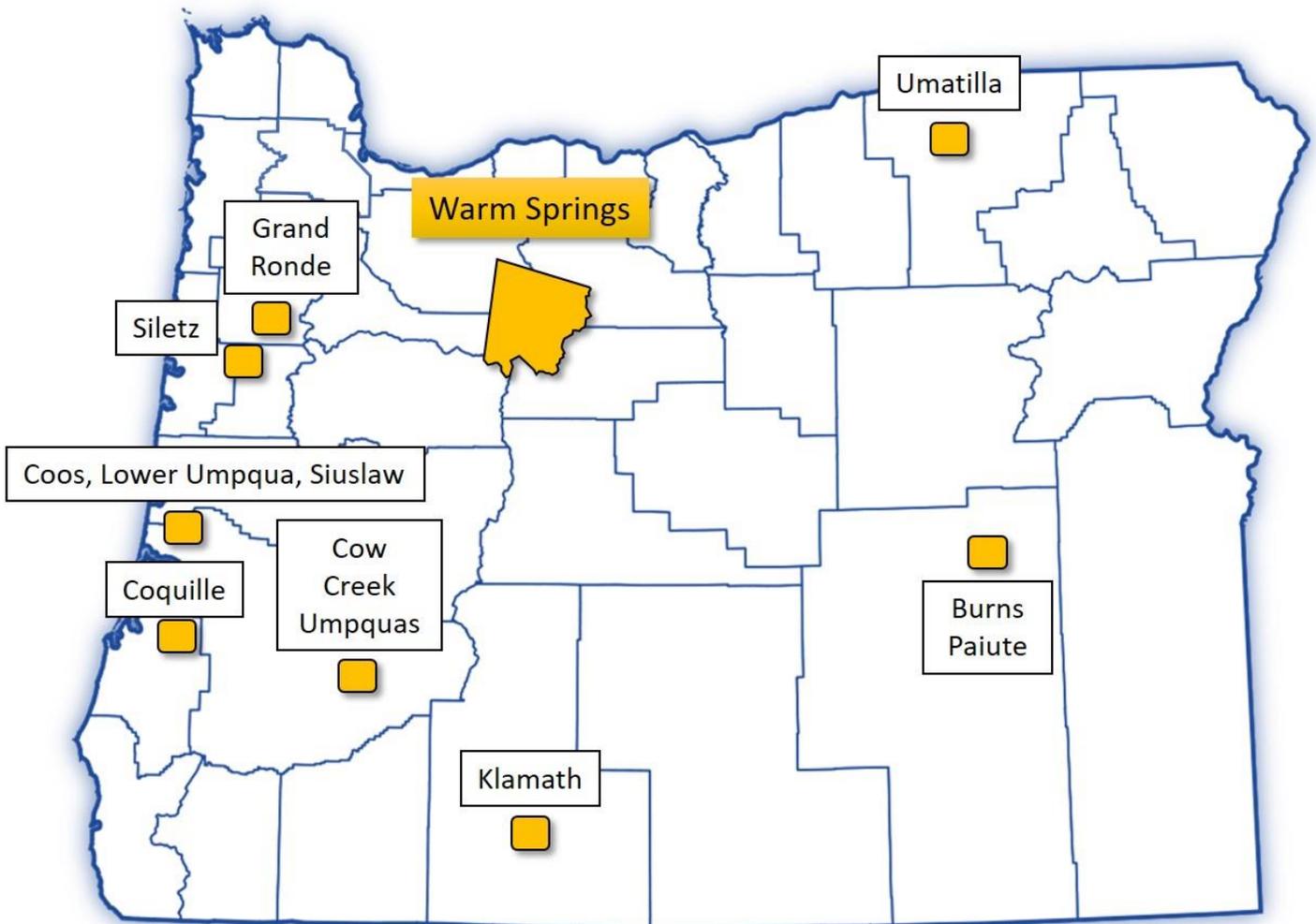
Source: HIDTA Performance Management Process.

Drug and Cash Seizures: WIN										
Seizure Type	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	Num.	Quantity	Num.	Quantity	Num.	Quantity	Num.	Quantity	Num.	Quantity
Meth/Ice	56	14 lb	46	14 lb	59	58 lb	54	12 lb	49	14 lb
Heroin	30	2 lb	37	6 lb	32	17 lb	12	2 lb	24	14 lb
Rx Drugs	11	337 DU	19	661 DU	10	14,158 DU	5	73 DU	24	1,061 DU
Cannabis <sup>1</sup>	65	2,834 lb	16	95 lb	3	3 lb	4	245 lb	11	186 lb
Cocaine/Crack	6	1 lb	9	3 lb	9	7 lb	20	2 lb	13	5 lb
Synthetic Drugs <sup>2</sup>	9	10 oz/ 5,265 DU	1	7 DU	1	29 DU	7	10 oz/0.1 L/ 20 DU	12	2 lb/107 DU
U.S. Cash	65	\$305,308	33	\$215,099	35	\$379,477	18	\$219,546	20	\$105,961
Other Assets <sup>3</sup>	19	\$2,499,690	12	\$0	12	\$33,000	1	\$0	0	\$0

<sup>1</sup>Includes bulk marijuana, plants, hashish, concentrates/extracts. <sup>2</sup>Includes MDMA/ecstasy, fentanyl, U-47700, LSD, DMT, bath salts, GHB. <sup>3</sup>Includes non-cash seizures (e.g., vehicles, firearms). Note: lb=pound; oz=ounce; L=liter; DU=Dosage Unit. Source: HIDTA Performance Management Process.

WIN confiscated over 3,500 pounds and over 21,000 dosage units of illicit drugs between 2013 and 2017. The value of cash and other assets seized by the task force totaled \$3.7 million during the 5-year period.

# WARM SPRINGS RESERVATION, OREGON



***HIDTA DESIGNATED - 2010***



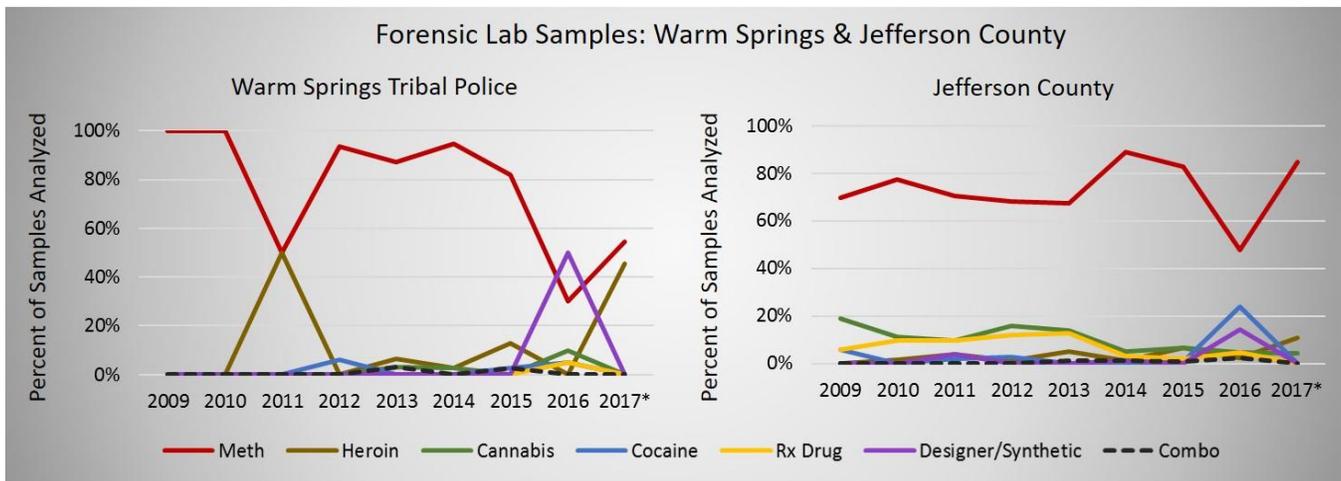
# WARM SPRINGS INDIAN RESERVATION/JEFFERSON COUNTY DRUG TRENDS, OREGON-IDAHO HIDTA SEPTEMBER 2018

## County Snapshot

This report summarizes major trends relating to illicit drugs and associated proceeds in the Warm Springs Indian Reservation/Jefferson County, Oregon area.

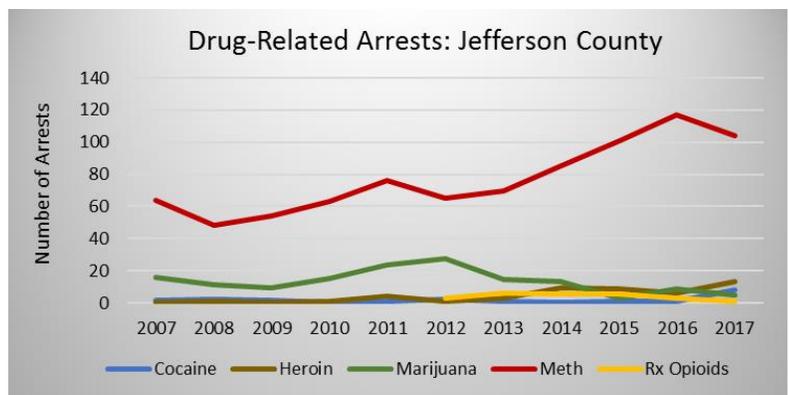
- According to a recent survey from Warm Springs Tribal Police, the most significant drug threat to the reservation is ice methamphetamine (“ice”), followed by controlled prescription drugs, designer/synthetics, illicit marijuana, heroin, and cocaine.
- Survey findings indicate that ice presents the greatest drug threat to Warm Springs due to its connection to violent crime and property crime on the reservation and generates the greatest caseload for Warm Springs Tribal Police.
- Survey results also showed that ice, controlled prescription drugs, and illicit marijuana are highly available and widely used on the reservation. In addition, a rise in level of heroin availability was noted in 2017.
- In 2017, the Warm Springs Task Force was integrated into the Central Oregon Drug Enforcement Task Force (CODE) – associated contraband seizures and DTO investigations are now documented under CODE.

Forensic analysis of drug samples reported for both Warm Springs Tribal Police and Jefferson County (a proxy for Warm Springs) showed that methamphetamine was by far the most common drug type submitted from 2009 to 2017. A smaller percentage of samples were submitted for heroin and hallucinogens, such as LSD.



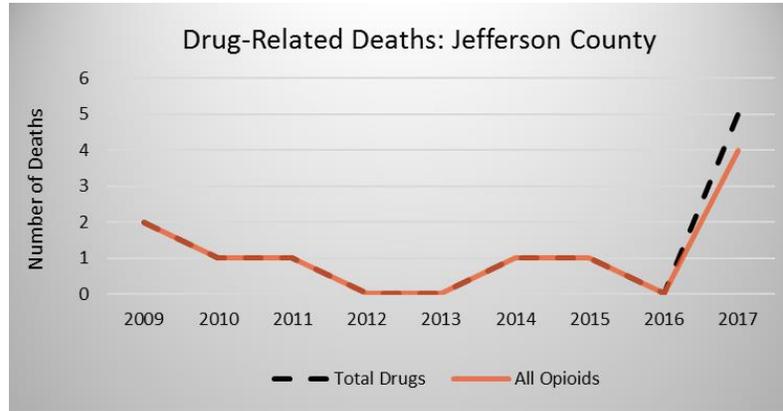
\*2017 data is not complete. Rx Drugs = Prescription Drugs. OSP Forensic Services Division.

Arrests for methamphetamine offenses in Jefferson County were substantially higher than any other drug category between 2007 and 2017. Methamphetamine arrests more than doubled between 2008 and 2017. Marijuana arrests peaked in 2012, but fell 80 percent between 2012 and 2017. Arrests for cocaine increased from an average of 1 reported annually between 2010 and 2016 to 8 in 2017. Arrests for heroin rose in the county from an average of 5 reported yearly from 2010 to 2016 to 13 in 2017.



Prescription (Rx) opioid tracking began in 2012 and includes hydrocodone, methadone, and oxycodone. Data is based on a six-month moving average. Source: OR Criminal Justice Commission.

Drug-related deaths in the county averaged 1 death per year between 2009 and 2016, but rose to 5 deaths in 2017. Out of 11 total deaths in the county between 2009 and 2017, all but 1 death was due to opioid use.



Note: "Total" represents the number of people who died in a given year and may be the result of misuse of one or more drugs. Individual drug types are based on frequency of use in total reported deaths. Source: Oregon Health Authority, Oregon Medical Examiner data.

## Production and Trafficking Trends

The number of clandestine labs remains extremely low in Jefferson County. Between January 2004 and August 2018, only 2 clandestine labs were reported seized in the county, 1 in March 2016 and 1 in December 2017 – both were methamphetamine labs.

Law enforcement surveyed in Warm Springs reported that wholesale and retail trafficking of heroin, illicit marijuana, marijuana extracts, and controlled prescription drugs have increased to and through the Warm Springs reservation in the past year. A change was also observed by Warm Springs Tribal Police in 2017 in wholesale and retail trafficking of designer/synthetic drugs and cocaine. In addition, survey findings indicate that some DTOs active in the region added cocaine to their supply in the last year. Drug products are mostly transported using interstates and highways, while direct exchange (e.g., face-to-face, phone, email, text messaging) is the primary method used to distribute drugs on the reservation.