



Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program

Annual Report 2018



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I. Executive Summary

The Oregon-Idaho High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) Program is one of 29 HIDTA programs strategically located in the country. The HIDTA Program is designed to significantly disrupt the illegal drug market by identifying the components of the threat, developing a comprehensive enforcement strategy, and then effectively implementing that strategy.

The profit margin of illicit proceeds derived from the drug trade decreases every time a drug and/or drug asset is seized by law enforcement. These seizures have a crippling effect on Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTOs) and Money Laundering Organizations (MLOs) by affecting their viability and profitability. The primary goal of the HIDTA Program is to disrupt and dismantle DTOs and/or MLOs. This objective is accomplished through investigative efforts that reduce illegal trafficking and through collaborative partnerships with community-based organizations that reduce the use and demand for drugs. The Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Annual Report for program year 2018 addresses key questions about how efficiently and effectively public money that funds these law enforcement and prevention activities is being expended.

In order to achieve maximum results, the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program funds law enforcement and prevention initiatives that promote and facilitate cooperative sharing of case information, leveraging of available resources, and maintenance of effective working relationships between federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies. In 2018, 73 federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies participated in 24 Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program initiatives comprised of investigative, prosecution, interdiction, fugitive apprehension, information sharing/analytical assistance, training, demand reduction, and administrative-focused programs.

With support from intelligence analysts with the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Investigative Support Center (ISC) and the Oregon National Guard Counterdrug Program, the HIDTA enforcement initiatives made significant progress in identifying, investigating, and dismantling or disrupting the most dangerous and prolific DTOs, MLOs, fugitives, and violent criminals operating in the region, and in some cases, the nation.

Many law enforcement agencies in the region continued to endure understaffing related to retirement and attrition during the past year. Despite staffing issues, calendar year 2018 was an eventful year for HIDTA enforcement initiatives. Highlights include:

- 55 DTOs and MLOs disrupted or dismantled, representing 96% of projections
- 2,572 arrests, 28 wiretaps (lines monitored), and 603 firearms seized
- Over 18,800 kilograms, 52,300 dosage units, and 22 liters of illicit drug seizures totaling \$121.9 million in wholesale value of illegal drugs removed from the region
- Over \$17.5 million in illicit cash and other assets seized from DTOs and MLOs operating in or with direct ties to Oregon and/or Idaho

In sum, Oregon-Idaho HIDTA generated a Return on Investment (ROI) of \$33.76 for every \$1 spent on HIDTA budgeted activities with the exception of treatment, prevention, and research and development.

The Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program recognizes that disrupting and/or dismantling large, complex DTOs and MLOs brings about the most significant impact on the supply of illicit drugs in the region. This process requires the dedication of more resources over an extended period of time than is needed

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for stopping a street-level operation. Over 60 percent of the DTOs and MLOs disrupted or dismantled in CY 2018 were multi-state or international in scope.

The colocation of federal, state and local law enforcement investigators at program initiatives has enhanced the collaborative efforts to target and address significant drug trafficking organizations. The initiatives share information via participation in the Regional Information Sharing System (RISS) Intelligence (RISS Intel) and RISSafe deconfliction databases and programs. During CY 2018, 34,036 events/cases/subjects/targets were deconflicted, enhancing information sharing and officer safety.

Information sharing and training support provides cohesiveness among all of the participating agencies by promoting and facilitating greater efficiency and effectiveness in the investigation and prosecution of DTOs and MLOs. The Training Initiative, managed by the program coordinator position since 2016, provided 8,104 hours of training to 1,115 students with courses related to enforcement, analytical, management, and demand reduction topics. In addition, the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA website continued to serve as an information resource to the public and an access point for required forms and documents for HIDTA task force commanders (<http://oridhidta.org/>).

The collective efforts of the initiatives operating within the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program area have made significant progress in disrupting DTOs and MLOs and reducing drug use and demand. The initiatives are clearly meeting the National HIDTA goals of disrupting and/or dismantling DTOs and MLOs, as well as improving the program's efficiency and effectiveness. The efforts of the initiatives have resulted in a reduction in illicit drug activity in the region, as well as in other areas in the United States.

II. Introduction

To fully appreciate the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA's achievements, it is important to understand how each HIDTA is structured and why it exists. The Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) director designates specific regions that have critical drug trafficking problems which adversely impact the United States as High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTAs).

By design, HIDTA offices are located in these areas. Thus, the National HIDTA Program, composed of 29 individual HIDTAs spread throughout the nation, is uniquely situated to counteract this illicit activity. HIDTAs play a significant role in addressing real-world drug and drug-related problems, and offer real-world solutions. The Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program is no exception.

The Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program was established in 1999 and is governed and managed by an Executive Board which is composed of nine (9) state and local law enforcement chief executives and nine (9) federal law enforcement chief executives as well as five (5) ex-officio members from the drug enforcement, treatment and prevention disciplines.

The Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program has fostered cooperative and effective working relationships with 73 federal, state, local, and tribal agencies in the mission to disrupt or dismantle DTOs. These working relationships are embodied in the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program initiatives. A detailed description of each initiative can be found in the *Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program Program Year 2019 Counter Drug Strategy*, which is available from the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program office and also available on the program's website.

In addition, the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA counter-drug enforcement strategy is intended to complement legislative, treatment, and prevention strategies within the two states and the HIDTA regions. Community anti-drug coalitions are active in Oregon and Idaho and Oregon-Idaho HIDTA drug enforcement initiatives actively support their efforts. The non-profit, Lines for Life, has been an important HIDTA program partner as well as a catalyst for community action and prevention education. The Lines for Life led Oregon Coalition for Responsible Use of Meds (OrCRM) is supported by the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA with discretionary funding. OrCRM is charged by the Oregon Governor and Oregon Health Authority to convene summits throughout Oregon to develop regional action plans to address the opioid epidemic. OrCRM is comprised of state agencies, health care providers and provider groups, health systems, treatment providers, pharmacists, public health professionals, educators, prevention organizations, researchers, law enforcement agencies, community members, and business leaders.

CLEAR Alliance, an education and research non-profit organization based in Deschutes County, has also been a valuable HIDTA partner in providing evidence-based prevention education on substance use to youth, young adults, parents, and other interested community members in the state. Additionally, the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA funded Naloxone Life Saving Initiative Fund has proved to be a worthwhile addition to the program. Since the fund began in 2016, more than 2,000 law enforcement officers have been equipped with naloxone kits while on duty resulting in 86 overdose reversals between 2017 and 2018.

The Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program law enforcement initiatives have established priorities that focus on disrupting or dismantling DTOs, especially those involved with drug-related crime, as well as targeting those DTOs that have the greatest adverse impact on quality of life in the region's neighborhoods and communities. There is a determined effort to counter drug movement into and

through the region, and to arrest those who conceal the proceeds from illegal drug sales within the region. This is exemplified by the continuing enhancements to regional interdiction efforts and focus.

To achieve meaningful results, each HIDTA needs a mission (the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program Mission); a recognition of the challenges faced (the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program Threat Assessment); a plan to get there (the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program Counter-Drug Strategy, which contains quantifiable performance targets); and a way to document achievements (the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program Annual Report). The overall HIDTA mission is embodied by the National Program Mission Statement. The National Program Mission Statement is enhanced locally and is embodied by the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Mission Statement.

National HIDTA Program Mission

The mission of the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA) Program is to disrupt the market for illegal drugs in the United States by assisting federal, state, local and tribal law enforcement entities participating in the HIDTA Program to dismantle and disrupt drug trafficking organizations, with particular emphasis on drug trafficking regions that have harmful effects on other parts of the United States.

Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Mission

The Oregon-Idaho HIDTA mission is to facilitate, support, and enhance collaborative drug control efforts among law enforcement agencies and community-based organizations, thus significantly reducing the impact of illegal trafficking and use of drugs throughout Oregon and Idaho.

The Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program Vision Statement continues to reflect the outcomes that the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program initiatives seek to achieve.

Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Vision

Collaborate with law enforcement and community-based organizations to provide a common voice and unified strategy to eliminate illicit drug trafficking and use in Oregon and Idaho.

The Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program Vision Statement continues to reflect the outcomes that the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program initiatives seek to achieve.

The Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program's success is measured in part by its ability to facilitate greater efficiency, effectiveness, and cooperation among and between external participating agencies at the local, state, and federal level, thus yielding tangible, measurable results. Colocation of different law enforcement agencies to facilitate and enhance resource sharing is a key strategy. The extent of

information-sharing and inter-agency cooperation fostered by the HIDTA Program approach proves that separate law enforcement initiatives can and are working together effectively and efficiently.

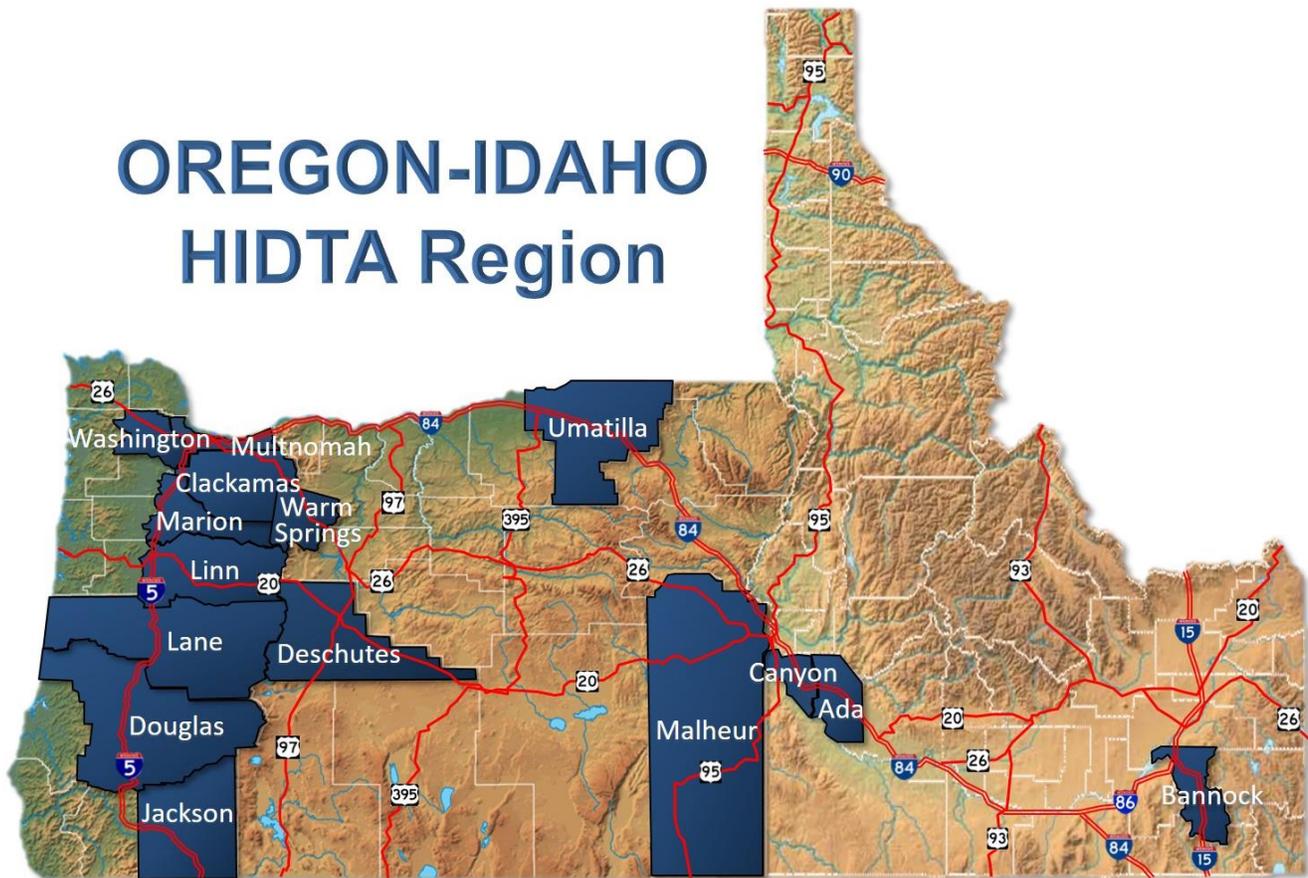
Reporting Period: This Annual Report covers the reporting period from January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018.

Budget Allocation: During this reporting period, ONDCP allocated a \$4,283,600 budget for Oregon-Idaho HIDTA initiatives, which included supplemental funding. The Oregon-Idaho HIDTA strives to minimize any expenditure that does not directly address the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Counter-Drug Strategy and facilitation of its mission.

Geographic Area of Responsibility:

Ada County, Bannock County, Canyon County, Clackamas County, Deschutes County, Douglas County, Jackson County, Lane County, Linn County, Malheur County, Marion County, Multnomah County, Umatilla County, Washington County and the Warm Springs Indian Reservation¹

Currently, the HIDTA Program provides counter-drug funding to multi-agency, multi-jurisdictional drug enforcement task forces located in Oregon and Idaho. Oregon-based task forces are located in 12 HIDTA designated areas which contain nearly 80 percent of the state’s population. Idaho-based task forces are located in 3 HIDTA designated areas of Idaho which contain 44 percent of the state’s population.



¹ On September 28, 2017, the Director of ONDCP designated Bannock County, Idaho as part of the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program.

The Oregon-Idaho HIDTA region has a sophisticated transportation infrastructure that facilitates the distribution of illicit drugs from domestic and foreign source areas. Oregon also remains a source area for marijuana produced and/or trafficked outside the legal framework of the Oregon Medical Marijuana Program and existing state recreational laws, as well as illicit cultivation on private property. Drug traffickers consistently exploit the state's highways, airways, and railways to transport and distribute drugs. Oregon's geographical position offers a direct route between Canada and Mexico via Interstate 5, which traverses the majority of the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA region. Highways 97 and 395, which are located in the eastern section of Oregon, also provide alternative north/south routes through the state, as does Highway 101 along the coastline. U.S. Route 95 is another trafficking route that runs north and south from Canada through Idaho's Canyon and Ada counties and ends in Oregon's Malheur County. Interstate 15 is a major north-south corridor that runs through Bannock County in southeastern Idaho providing another direct route between Canada and Mexico. A series of east/west roadways, such as Interstate 84 and Highways 20, 26, and 140, connect these major north/south routes providing additional opportunities for drug transportation into and through Oregon and Idaho. Opportunities also exist in the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA region for smuggling illicit drugs using commercial airports, private airfields, seaports, waterways and railways, and remain a significant vulnerability.

III. HIDTA Goals

The Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) has established two goals for the HIDTA Program which guides all HIDTA initiatives and activities throughout the United States:

HIDTA PROGRAM GOALS

Goal 1: Disrupt the market for illegal drugs by dismantling or disrupting drug trafficking and/or money laundering organizations; and;

Goal 2: Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of HIDTA initiatives.

These goals represent clear targets for Oregon-Idaho HIDTA initiatives. They also provide the foundation upon which performance, planning, and outcome measurement are established. Each Oregon-Idaho HIDTA initiative must present programmatic and fiscal justifications that are based on an annual Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Threat Assessment and Counter-Drug Strategy; must articulate how the initiative's funding request directly addresses the threat; and must set realistic performance measures. In addition, each initiative must eventually provide specific information that illustrates how the funding has allowed the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program to meet its desired outcomes.

The following sections provide concise summaries of the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Threat Assessment and Counter-Drug Strategy published in June 2018.

IV. Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program Threat Assessment Summary

During 2017, participating agencies within the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA identified 42 DTOs and 6 Money Laundering Organizations with foreign and domestic connections that were actively operating in the

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HIDTA. Mexican national DTOs continue to dominate the illicit drug market in Oregon and Idaho and control the transportation and distribution of methamphetamine, heroin, cocaine, Mexico-produced marijuana, and marijuana cultivated from outdoor grows on public lands in the region.

Over the last six years, the drug threat environment shifted in the HIDTA from chiefly methamphetamine trafficking and abuse to a dual threat that includes widespread availability and use of opiate-based drugs. Methamphetamine use and trafficking in the region has increased and represents the region's greatest drug threat, followed by heroin; fentanyl and synthetic opioids; controlled prescription drugs; illicit marijuana; cocaine; and other dangerous substances. Of the law enforcement officers surveyed in early 2018, 55 percent reported methamphetamine as the greatest drug threat to their area, with the majority indicating methamphetamine as the drug that contributes most to violent crime (77%) and property crime (63%). Furthermore, a majority of officers surveyed ranked methamphetamine as the illicit drug that was most prevalent (61%) and had the greatest impact on case load (69%).²

Heroin availability and use has reached a critical level and represents a close second to methamphetamine as the HIDTA's most serious drug threat. Production of heroin in Mexico has expanded leading to greater availability of low-cost product in Oregon and Idaho. Reporting from law enforcement indicates that heroin is a serious threat in the region due to the substantial rise in the volume of heroin seized and the number of new users and associated overdoses.³

The market for synthetic opioid drugs is continuing to evolve in the HIDTA. Fentanyl, fentanyl analogues, and other dangerous synthetic opioids have become more prevalent in the region since 2013 with higher availability closely paralleled by increased overdose deaths.

Non-medical use and diversion of controlled prescription drugs, mostly pain relievers, has continued to grow in the region and ranks as the HIDTA's fourth serious drug threat. While some indicators, such as related hospitalizations, deaths and rates of prescribing, suggest a recent decline in misuse -- availability and misuse, remain at a high level in the HIDTA, evidenced by law enforcement and drug use surveys.⁴ The rise in misuse of prescription medications can be attributed to greater availability through increased sales of controlled prescription drugs, liberal prescribing of opioids by doctors, and ease of access to the drugs through family or friends.

Cannabis ranks as the HIDTA's fifth serious drug threat due to the pervasive illicit cultivation and trafficking in the region. Oregon's Medical Marijuana Act and recreational marijuana⁵, which allow for specified quantities of marijuana to be grown, continue to be exploited for profit. In addition, illicit manufacture and distribution of cannabis extracts have increased in the region and have led to a higher number of extraction labs and production-related fires and explosions. In contrast, Idaho's marijuana laws remain some of the toughest in the nation with all possession, manufacture, and sale of the drug strictly prohibited. Although marijuana is grown in the state, most of the product available is diverted from medical or recreational cultivation in other states – mainly Oregon and Washington.⁶

Cocaine use and trafficking is HIDTA's sixth drug threat. Cocaine availability and use remain low in the HIDTA. However, some indicators, such as related seizures, deaths, and rates of use, point to elevated availability and are likely tied to increased production in Colombia, a source country for the United States.

² 2018 Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Drug Threat Survey.

³ Ibid.

⁴ 2018 Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Drug Threat Survey; 2015-2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, SAMHSA.

⁵ Oregon Revised Statutes 475.300 - 475.346; Oregon Revised Statutes Chapter 475B – Cannabis Regulation.

⁶ 2018 Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Drug Threat Survey.

Synthetic drugs are the region's final ranked threat. Other dangerous drugs such as MDMA (3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine), DMT (dimethyltryptamine), LSD (lysergic acid diethylamide), synthetic cathinones, synthetic cannabinoids, and psilocybin remain available in the HIDTA. These substances are obtained from a variety of sources, including local production, retail outlets, the internet, and through cross border trafficking of product.

Internationally-based Mexican DTOs continue to dominate the illicit drug market in Oregon and Idaho and represent the region's greatest criminal drug threat. These DTOs control the transportation and distribution of methamphetamine, heroin, cocaine, and marijuana cultivated from outdoor grows on public lands in the HIDTA. Multi-state DTOs represent the second greatest criminal drug threat to the HIDTA and were mainly involved in the transportation and distribution of crystal methamphetamine, heroin, and cocaine, with several DTOs active in cross-border trafficking of marijuana in 2017.

Criminal organizations that operate locally are the HIDTA's third serious DTO threat, the majority of which were involved in trafficking and distribution of crystal methamphetamine, heroin, and cocaine, with two DTOs identified during the year that operated large illegal marijuana cultivation operations. Other criminal groups, such as criminal street gangs and local independent dealers, also transport and distribute drugs, but to a lesser extent.

Drug trafficking groups in the HIDTA also engage in money laundering activities – 6 Money Laundering Organizations were identified in the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA in 2017. Bulk cash smuggling, money service businesses, cash-intensive businesses, and bank structuring remain primary methods of transferring drug revenues into, through, and out of the HIDTA.

V. Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Counter-Drug Strategy Summary

The Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program approach is to colocate law enforcement personnel in order to foster enhanced information and resource-sharing. Through collocation, interagency cooperation, and consolidation of strategic and tactical information, the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program fosters a comprehensive response to illicit drug activity by bringing together all available law enforcement resources in a united front.

The Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program law enforcement initiatives focus on DTOs, MLOs, domestic-drug movement, and the apprehension of fugitives with a criminal drug pedigree. The Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program law enforcement initiatives are directed through their respective lead agencies' management policies and the challenges identified in the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program Threat Assessment. Law enforcement initiatives actively pursue the outcomes stipulated by HIDTA Goal 1.

All Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program initiatives enter data into the Regional Information Sharing System (RISS) Intelligence (RISS Intel) and the RISSafe event deconfliction databases, thereby facilitating information-sharing, deconfliction, enhanced officer safety, and an ability to avoid unnecessary duplication of effort during investigations where there may be common elements or subjects. Enhanced communication, collaboration and information-sharing are key law enforcement components designed to promote maximum efficiency and effectiveness as prescribed by HIDTA Goal 2. Logically, Goal 1 and Goal 2 are closely intertwined, with Goal 2 providing the integration support services that enhance the ability for all initiatives to meet their goals.

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The primary specific strategies to achieve the mission of the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program, the goals of the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Strategy, and the National Drug Control Strategy are:

1. Promote and facilitate the creation of, and support established, collocated and commingled interagency - federal, state, local and tribal - intelligence-driven drug enforcement task forces whose missions are to eliminate domestic production, trafficking and use of methamphetamine, heroin, cocaine, illicit marijuana and other dangerous drugs to include the abuse of prescription drugs.
2. Identify and target the most serious and prolific DTOs and MLOs operating in the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA region.
3. Conduct field operations and investigations, which disrupt and dismantle DTOs and MLOs through systematic and thorough investigations that lead to successful criminal prosecutions and forfeiture of illicit assets.
4. Foster, support, promote and facilitate the proactive sharing of criminal intelligence with law enforcement agencies along the I-5 and I-84 corridors and nationwide, as appropriate, by providing an Investigative Support Center (ISC) Analytical Unit and Watch Center that:
 - a. Serves as a “one-stop research shop” and “coordination umbrella” that provides accurate, detailed and timely tactical and strategic drug intelligence to HIDTA initiatives, HIDTA participating agencies, and other law enforcement agencies as appropriate both locally and nationally.
 - b. Operates an electronic officer safety warning system that serves to de-conflict and coordinate tactical operations and investigations occurring in close proximity to each other on a seven day per week, twenty-four hour basis.
5. Provide quality training to law enforcement personnel to enhance their investigative, management and officer safety skills in order to successfully eliminate drug trafficking and use at all levels.
6. Promote the creation and support of existing community-based drug prevention and recovery initiatives whose missions are to significantly reduce the impacts of illegal drug use in the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA region.

In an increasingly competitive policy and budget environment, it is critical for the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program to develop strategies and resource requests that will produce positive local, regional and national outcomes consistent with the two HIDTA goals. The Executive Board recognizes that the missions of federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies and personnel are different, and yet need and complement one another. The areas of responsibility they serve are different, but the citizens they serve are the same. The Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Executive Board will only approve focused initiatives that bring together federal, state, and local personnel in order to leverage their talents and expertise to effectively target and disrupt DTOs and MLOs.

The Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program supported 24 initiatives in CY 2018 which are aligned in the following manner:

- 13 Investigation-DTO/MLO focused
- 1 Prosecution focused
- 3 Interdiction focused
- 1 Fugitive Apprehension focused
- 1 Information Sharing/Analytical focused
- 1 Training focused
- 3 Demand Reduction focused
- 1 Management/Administration focused

The Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program *Drug Threat Assessment* and *Counter-Drug Strategy* for Program Year 2019 are available from the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program Office or online at www.oridhidta.org.

VI. Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program Performance Measures

A. Performance Measures for Goal 1:

Disrupt the market for illegal drugs by dismantling or disrupting drug trafficking and/or money laundering organizations.

Core Table 1 – DTOs and MLOs Disrupted or Dismantled by the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA as a Percent of Expected

Table 1: DTOs/MLOs Disrupted or Dismantled by the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA as a Percent of Expected			
	2016	2017	2018
Expected	58	55	57
Actual			
International	10	12	5
Multi-State	28	33	30
Local	17	18	20
Actual Total	55	63	55
Actual Total as Percentage of Expected	95%	115%	96%

Table 1 reports the total number of DTOs and MLOs targeted for disruption and/or dismantlement and the actual number disrupted and/or dismantled by operational scope. The desired outcome is to disrupt or dismantle the expected number of DTOs and MLOs.

Table 1 illustrates the effectiveness of HIDTA initiatives in identifying and targeting DTOs and MLOs and then subsequently disrupting or dismantling them. Of the 57 DTOs and MLOs expected to be disrupted or dismantled in 2018, 55 were actually disrupted or dismantled by the end of 2018, reflecting 96 percent of the expected goal.

DTOs and MLOs targeted and disrupted and/or dismantled within the same calendar year likely include targets of opportunity which may not have been identified through the intelligence process.

Core Table 2 – DTOs and MLOs Disrupted or Dismantled by the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA as a Percent of all DTOs/MLOs Under Investigation

Table 2: DTOs/MLOs Disrupted or Dismantled by the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA as a Percent of all DTOs/MLOs Under Investigation			
	2016	2017	2018
Identified	105	98	110
Cases Open			
International	27	23	23
Multi-State	52	50	58
Local	25	25	29
Total	104	98	110
Disrupted or Dismantled			
International	10	12	5
Multi-State	28	33	30
Local	17	18	20
Total Disrupted or Dismantled	55	63	55
Disrupted or Dismantled as a Percentage of those Open			
International	37%	52%	22%
Multi-State	54%	66%	52%
Local	68%	72%	69%
Percentage based on the Total Disrupted or Dismantled vs. Total Under Investigation	53%	64%	50%

Table 2 presents the number of DTOs and MLOs identified and under investigation and reports the number and percent disrupted or dismantled by operational scope. The optimal result is to disrupt or dismantle DTOs and MLOs.

Oregon-Idaho HIDTA’s investigative focus on larger-scale DTOs and MLOs is clearly demonstrated in this table. Multi-state and international DTOs and MLOs are often larger organizations which require more investigative resources to disrupt or dismantle than local DTOs or MLOs. Of the 55 DTOs and MLOs disrupted or dismantled in 2018, over half (55%) were multi-state in scope and 36 percent were local in scope. The success of Oregon-Idaho HIDTA initiatives in targeting local and multi-state DTOs and MLOs in 2018 is evident.

Core Table 3 – Priority Organizations Disrupted or Dismantled by the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA in the year 2018⁷

Table 3: Priority Organizations Disrupted or Dismantled by the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA in the year 2018					
Type	Active Investigations During Reporting Year	Violent Organizations	Disrupted or Dismantled	Disrupted or Dismantled as a Percent of Investigated	
DTO	101	12	52	51%	
CPOT	1	0	0	0%	
RPOT	0	0	0	N/A	
OCDETF	10	3	6	60%	
PTO	5	1	4	80%	
MLO	9	0	3	33%	
CPOT	0	0	0	N/A	
RPOT	0	0	0	N/A	
OCDETF	2	0	0	0%	
PTO	0	0	0	N/A	

Table 3 reports the HIDTA case workload by tallying the number of Consolidated Priority Organization Targets (CPOT), Regional Priority Organization Targets (RPOT), Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces (OCDETF), and Priority Target Organizations (PTO) cases actively investigated during 2018 by type of trafficking organization. During 2018, a total of 10 OCDETF, 5 PTO, and 1 CPOT case(s) were actively investigated. No RPOT cases were investigated during this time period. OCDETF, PTO, CPOT, and RPOT cases are often long-term investigations which may have been opened prior to 2018. During 2018, Oregon-Idaho HIDTA initiatives disrupted or dismantled 6 OCDETF cases and 4 PTO cases. The number of PTO cases is expected to increase next year to account for 2018 cases that were received after the system lockout deadline.

⁷The Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces (OCDETF) Program focuses participants on targeting high-level organizations through coordinated, nationwide investigations. OCDETF coordinates the annual creation of the Consolidated Priority Organization Target (CPOT) List, a multi-agency target list of the “command and control” elements of the most prolific international drug trafficking and money laundering organizations. The Program also requires participants to determine key Regional Priority Organization Targets (RPOTs) as part of the annual Regional Strategic Plan. Priority Target Organizations (PTO) are generally defined as drug trafficking organizations that provide the greatest potential impact on the reduction of illicit drugs and where investigations have the potential to attain disruption or dismantlement at the highest level of the organization (Sources: Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces, The U.S. Department of Justice, <http://www.justice.gov/criminal/taskforces/ocdetf.html>; The DEA’s Implementation of the Government Performance and Results Act, <http://www.justice.gov/oig/reports/DEA/a0335/findings.htm>).

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Core Table 4 – Quantity and Wholesale Value of Drugs Removed from the Marketplace by the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA for 2018

Table 4: Quantity and Wholesale Value of Drugs Removed from the Marketplace by the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA for 2018

Drug	Quantity Seized			Wholesale Value	Percent
	Kilograms	D.U.	Liters		
Alprazolam	6.2210	15477.0000	0.0000	\$185,875	0%
Amitriptyline Hydrochloride	0.0000	15.0000	0.0000	\$25	0%
Amlodipine	0.0000	1.0000	0.0000	\$0	0%
Amoxicillin	0.0000	12.0000	0.0000	\$240	0%
Amphetamine	0.0000	2035.0000	0.0000	\$24,420	0%
Baclofen	0.0000	7.0000	0.0000	\$35	0%
Bath Salts	0.1655	0.0000	0.0000	\$1,341	0%
Benzodiazepine	0.0000	12.0000	0.0000	\$96	0%
Buprenorphine	0.0130	168.0000	0.0000	\$2,143	0%
Buspirone	0.0000	17.0000	0.0000	\$221	0%
Carisprodol	0.0000	23.0000	0.0000	\$184	0%
Clonazepam	0.0020	66.0000	0.0000	\$1,322	0%
Clonidine	0.0000	40.0000	0.0000	\$480	0%
Clorazepate	0.0000	10.0000	0.0000	\$50	0%
Cocaine	28.9754	0.0000	0.0000	\$852,920	1%
Crack	0.1149	0.0000	0.0000	\$3,200	0%
Cyclobenzaprine	0.0000	19.0000	0.0000	\$152	0%
Dextroamphetamine	0.0000	79.0000	0.0000	\$988	0%
Diazepam	0.0000	163.0000	0.0000	\$815	0%
Diphenhydramine	0.0000	12.0000	0.0000	\$7	0%
Diphenoxylate	0.0000	20.0000	0.0000	\$9	0%
DMT	0.0252	0.0000	0.0000	\$126	0%
Fentanyl	2.4188	690.0000	0.0000	\$94,644	0%
Furosemide	0.0000	12.0000	0.0000	\$6	0%
Gabapentin	0.0000	8.0000	0.0000	\$8	0%
Gamma Butyrolactone	10.9300	0.0000	0.0000	\$787	0%
GHB	9.5342	0.0000	0.0000	\$50,817	0%
Hashish	96.6109	0.0000	0.0000	\$1,703,926	1%
Heroin	155.5158	0.0000	0.0000	\$9,175,432	8%
Hydrocodone	0.0038	621.0000	0.0000	\$15,574	0%
Hydromorphone	0.0000	53.0000	0.0000	\$1,365	0%
Hydroxyzine Hydrochloride	0.0000	11.0000	0.0000	\$10	0%
Ice	791.5939	0.0000	0.0000	\$16,047,192	13%
Ketamine	5.2758	0.0000	0.0000	\$58,994	0%
Lorazepam	0.0000	36.0000	0.0000	\$69	0%
LSD	0.1152	814.0000	0.0000	\$7,088	0%
Marijuana	5912.8497	0.0000	0.0000	\$29,162,175	24%
Marijuana Edibles	88.7878	71.0000	0.0000	\$423,962	0%
Marijuana Plants - Indoors	9123.2440	0.0000	0.0000	\$44,995,839	37%
Marijuana Plants - Outdoors	2383.6735	0.0000	0.0000	\$11,756,278	10%
MDMA	16.8234	303.0000	0.0000	\$330,719	0%
Meloxicam	0.0000	7.0000	0.0000	\$35	0%

Table 4 – continued

Table 4 -- Continued					
Drug	Amount Seized			Wholesale Value	Percent
	Kilograms	D.U.	Liters		
Meth Precursor Chemicals	0.0988	0.0000	0.0000	\$0	0%
Methadone	0.0290	12.0000	0.0000	\$233	0%
Methamphetamine	18.8767	0.0000	0.0000	\$372,022	0%
Methamphetamine in solution	0.0000	0.0000	0.0180	\$246	0%
Methylphenidate	0.0000	262.0000	0.0000	\$2,882	0%
Morphine	0.0000	7.0000	0.0000	\$245	0%
Mushrooms	0.1427	0.0000	0.0000	\$503	0%
Naloxone	0.0000	10.0000	0.0000	\$50	0%
Nitrous Oxide	0.0000	14.0000	0.0000	\$4	0%
Ondansetron Hydrochloride	0.0000	3.0000	0.0000	\$3	0%
Opium, raw	0.0284	0.0000	0.0000	\$2	0%
Other	0.0000	116.0000	0.0000	\$116	0%
Oxycodone	0.2337	1419.0000	0.0000	\$36,644	0%
PCP	1.8141	0.0000	0.0000	\$7,982	0%
Prescription Drugs	0.4980	22.0000	0.0000	\$22	0%
Promethazine	0.0000	5.0000	0.0000	\$3	0%
Psilocybin	3.6527	0.0000	0.0000	\$12,887	0%
Quetiapine Fumarate	0.0000	91.0000	0.0000	\$455	0%
Rifaximin	0.0000	42.0000	0.0000	\$62	0%
Sertraline	0.0000	7.0000	0.0000	\$35	0%
Steroids	0.0000	814.0000	0.5180	\$20,578	0%
Synthetic Marijuana	0.0280	0.0000	0.0000	\$490	0%
Temazepam	0.0000	12.0000	0.0000	\$60	0%
THC Liquid	131.8549	0.0000	22.3437	\$5,390,763	4%
THC Resin	27.1037	24.0000	0.0000	\$671,580	1%
Tizanidine	0.0000	102.0000	0.0000	\$510	0%
Tramadol	0.0223	28572.0000	0.0000	\$571,886	0%
Trazodone	0.0000	17.0000	0.0000	\$136	0%
Total	18,817.2768	52,353.0000	22.8797	121,989,967	100%

Table Notes: Individual wholesale values may not sum to total due to rounding.

During 2018, Oregon-Idaho HIDTA enforcement initiatives had a significant impact on the region’s drug trade through drug seizures. Table 4 lists the amounts and wholesale values of the different types of drugs seized in 2018, illustrating the economic impact of removing these drugs from the marketplace. The desired outcome is to remove drugs and drug assets from the marketplace so that drugs don’t reach communities and drug assets aren’t used to further DTO and MLO operations.

Drug prices in 2018 were established for the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA through a dual methodology. The national average kilogram price for methamphetamine (ice and powder), heroin, cocaine (powder and crack), and marijuana were set based on the DEA 2018 National Drug Price Ranges and automatically populated via the WebPMP system. Prices for other drugs seized by Oregon-Idaho HIDTA initiatives during 2018 were established using drug price survey data collected from Oregon and Idaho drug task forces and relevant averages from other HIDTAs reported on the WebPMP system and internet sources such as StreetRx.com and Drugs.com.

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Table 4 Supplement A. Change in Drugs Seized from CY 2017 to CY 2018

Table 4 Supplement A: Change in Drugs Seized from CY 2017 to CY 2018				
Drug	Quantity Seized in CY 2017	CY 2017 Wholesale Value	Quantity Seized in CY 2018	CY 2018 Wholesale Value
Acepromazine (D.U.)	1,134	\$567	-	-
Alpha-PHP (Kg)	0.5	\$4,050	-	-
Alprazolam (D.U.)	10,350	\$72,450	15,477	\$185,875
Alprazolam (Kg)	-	-	6.22	
Amitriptyline (D.U.)	-	-	15	\$25
Amlodipine (D.U.)	-	-	1	\$0.16
Amoxicillin (D.U.)	-	-	12	\$240
Amphetamine (D.U.)	30	\$375	2,035	\$24,420
Anastrozole (D.U.)	50	\$50	-	-
Baclofen (D.U.)	9	\$45	7	\$35
Bath Salts (Kg)	0.2	\$1,277	0.17	\$1,341
Benzodiazepine (D.U.)	55	\$440	12	\$96
Buprenorphine (D.U.)	1,785	\$6,605	168	\$2,143
Buprenorphine (Kg)	-	-	0.01	
Bupirone (D.U.)	-	-	17.00	\$221
Carisoprodol (D.U.)	500	\$4,000	23	\$184
Cathinone (Kg)	0.03	\$221	-	-
Clonazepam (D.U.)	107	\$2,140	66	\$1,322
Clonazepam (Kg)	-	-	0.002	
Clonidine (D.U.)	32	\$384	40	\$480
Chlorazepate (D.U.)	-	-	10	\$50
Cocaine (Kg)	42	\$1,276,303	28.98	\$852,920
Codeine (D.U.)	20	\$18	-	-
Crack Cocaine (Kg)	0.04	\$1,089	0.11	\$3,200
Cyclobenzaprine (D.U.)	1	\$8	19	\$152
Dextroamphetamine (D.U.)	1,962	\$24,525	79	\$998
Diazepam (D.U.)	7,888	\$39,440	163	\$815
Diphenhydramine (D.U.)	-	-	12	\$7
Diphenoxylate (D.U.)	-	-	20	\$9
DMT (Kg)	0.02	\$95	0.03	\$126
Fentanyl (D.U.)	1,917	154,980	690	\$94,644
Fentanyl (Kg)	3		2	
Furosemide (D.U.)	-	-	12	\$6
Gabapentin (D.U.)	24	\$24	8	\$8
Gamma Butyrolactone (Kg)	-	-	10.93	\$787
GHB (Kg)	0.2	\$7,095,848	9.5	\$50,817
GHB (L)	23,650		-	
Hashish (Kg)	39	\$1,568,320	97	\$1,703,926
Heroin (Kg)	97	\$5,758,515	156	\$9,175,432
Hydrocodone (D.U.)	3,843	\$46,116	621	\$15,574
Hydrocodone (Kg)	-	-	0.004	
Hydromorphone (D.U.)	6	\$155	53	\$1,365
Hydroxyzine HCL (D.U.)	38	\$35	11	\$10
ICE (Kg)	651	\$18,854,691	792	\$16,047,192
Ketamine (D.U.)	140	\$4,620	-	\$58,994
Ketamine (Kg)	-		5.28	
Lorazepam (D.U.)	-	-	36	\$69
LSD (D.U.)	354	\$6,930	814	\$7,088
LSD (Kg)	0.1		0.12	

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Table 4 Supplement A -- continued

Drug	Quantity Seized in CY 2017	CY 2017 Wholesale Value	Quantity Seized in CY 2018	CY 2018 Wholesale Value
Marijuana (Kg)	8,528	\$40,687,305	5,913	\$29,162,175
Marijuana Edibles (D.U.)	-		71.00	
Marijuana Edibles (Kg)	8	\$61,762	88.8	\$423,962
Marijuana Edibles (L)	5		-	
Marijuana Plants - Indoors (Kg)	2,490	\$11,880,318	9,123	\$44,995,839
Marijuana Plants - Outdoors (Kg)	2,524	\$12,041,097	2,384	\$11,756,278
MDMA (D.U.)	102		303	\$330,719
MDMA (Kg)	7	\$137,734	17	
Meloxicam (D.U.)	-	-	7	\$35
Mephedrone (D.U.)	13	\$130	-	-
Meth Precursor Chemicals (Kg)	0.3	\$0	0.1	\$0
Methadone (D.U.)	32		12	\$233
Methadone (Kg)	-	\$544	0.029	
Methamphetamine (Kg)	12	\$320,404	19	\$372,022
Methamphetamine in solution (L)	-	-	0.0180	\$246
Methocarbamol (D.U.)	23	\$6		
Methylphenidate (D.U.)	2	\$22	262	\$2,882
Mirtazapine (D.U.)	-	-		
Morphine (D.U.)	128		7	\$245
Morphine (Kg)	-	\$3,072	-	
Mushrooms (Kg)	0.5	\$1,848	0.1427	\$503
Naloxone (D.U.)	2	\$10	10	\$50
Nordiazepam (D.U.)	500	\$500		
Nitrous Oxide (D.U.)	-	-	14	\$4
Ondansetron Hydrochloride (D.U.)	-	-	3	\$3
Opium raw (Kg)	-	-	0.03	2
Other (D.U.)	41		116	116
Other (Kg)	0.1	41	-	
Oxycodone (D.U.)	25,913		1,419	\$36,644
Oxycodone (Kg)	-	\$595,999	.2337	
PCP (Kg)	-	-	1.8141	\$7,982
Prednisone (D.U.)	57	\$15	-	-
Prescription Drugs (D.U.)	-	-	22	\$22
Prescription Drugs (Kg)	-	-	0.4980	
Promethazine (D.U.)	6	\$3	5	\$3
Psilocybin (Kg)	0.83	\$2,926	3.65	\$12,887
Rifaximin (D.U.)	-	-	42.00	\$62
Quetiapine fumarate (D.U.)	-	-	91	\$455
Sertraline (D.U.)	-	-	7	\$35
Steroids (D.U.)	5,148	\$132,950	814	
Steroids (Kg)	.4		-	\$20,578
Steroids (L)	-		0.52	
Synthetic Marijuana (Kg)	-	-	0.028	\$490
Temazepam (D.U.)	-	-	12	\$60
Terazosin (D.U.)	28	\$14	-	-
Testosterone (D.U.)	-		-	-
Testosterone (L)	.03	\$102	-	-

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Table 4 Supplement A -- continued

Drug	Quantity Seized in CY 2017	CY 2017 Wholesale Value	Quantity Seized in CY 2018	CY 2018 Wholesale Value
THC Liquid (Kg)	28		131.8549	
THC Liquid (L)	2	\$1,126,365	22.3437	\$5,390,763
THC Resin (D.U.)	-		24	
THC Resin (Kg)	.5	\$12,925	27.1037	\$671,580
Tizanidine (D.U.)	-	-	102	\$510
Tramadol (D.U.)	29		28,572	
Tramadol (Kg)	-	\$290	0.0223	\$571,886
Trazodone (D.U.)	398	\$3,184	17	\$136
U-47700 (D.U.)	40		-	
U-47700 (Kg)	2	\$50,447	-	-
Total:		\$101,984,328		\$121,989,967

Table Notes:

- 1) (-) in Quantity Column = Not Seized.
- 2) Individual wholesale values may not sum to total due to rounding.

Table 4 Supplement B. Change in Major Drugs Seized from CY 2014 to CY 2018

Drug Seized	Quantity Seized in CY 2014	Quantity Seized in CY 2015	Quantity Seized in CY 2016	Quantity Seized in CY 2017	Quantity Seized in CY 2018
Cannabis (Kg) ¹	1,488	3,697	1,871	8,603	6,258
Cannabis (L) ²	-	-	0.2	8	22.3
Marijuana Plants - Indoors (Kg)	956	1,485	607	2,490	9,123
Marijuana Plants - Outdoors (Kg)	8,460	459	6,677	2,524	2,384
Cocaine (Kg)	131	111	69	42	29
Crack Cocaine (Kg)	0.7	0.2	3	0.04	0.11
Ice Methamphetamine (Kg)	277	343	414	651	810
Heroin (Kg)	63	116	66	97	156
LSD (D.U.)	440,090	280,502	1,942	354	814
LSD (Kg)	-	-	0.01	0.1	0.1
MDMA/Ecstasy (D.U.)	2,672	13,452	442	102	303
MDMA/Ecstasy (Kg)	-	-	6.5	7	17
Prescription Drugs (D.U.) ³	19,832	1,528,610	11,238	55,105	49,507
Fentanyl/Analogues (D.U.)	-	-	200	1,957	690
Fentanyl/Analogues (Kg)	-	0.1	0.03	4.9	2.4
GHB (Kg)	-	-	-	-	10
GHB (L)	-	-	0.1	23,650	-
Total D.U.	462,594	1,822,564	13,822	57,518	51,314
Total Kg	11,376	6,212	9,713	14,420	18,788
Total Liters	-	-	0.3	23,658	22.3

Note: Individual wholesale values are rounded.

¹Includes marijuana, marijuana edibles, hashish, THC liquid, THC resin seized in kilograms.

²Includes THC liquid seized in liters.

³Excludes steroids.

Major drug seizures listed above by Oregon-Idaho HIDTA initiatives reflect more than 18,000 kilograms, 51,000 dosage units, and 22 liters of drugs seized during 2018, resulting in a total of \$121.6 million in wholesale value removed from the drug market.

HIDTA initiatives reported 6,258 kilograms in bulk cannabis⁸, 22 liters in THC liquid, and 11,507 marijuana plants in 2018 which reflected 77 percent of wholesale value of all drugs seized in the HIDTA region during this time period. Of marijuana confiscated in 2018, the greatest percentage was reported as indoor marijuana plants (51%), followed by bulk cannabis (35%), and outdoor marijuana (13%). The quantity of indoor plants seized rose 266 percent from 2017 (2,490 kg) to 2018 (9,123 kg), and was over nine times higher than the amount reported in 2014 (956 kg). Nearly all of the indoor marijuana seizures in 2018 were reported by the Oregon HIDTA DEA (74%) and the Central Oregon Drug Enforcement team (25%).

Seizures of methamphetamine nearly tripled between 2014 (277 kg) and 2018 (810 kg). Heroin seizure amounts more than doubled from 2014 (63 kg) to 2018 (156 kg). The quantity of cocaine seized in 2018 (29 kg) marked a 5-year low and dropped 31 percent from 2017 (42 kg). While availability of fentanyl and novel synthetic opioids have remained low in the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA compared to other regions,

⁸ Includes marijuana, marijuana edibles, hashish, THC liquid, and THC resin reported in kilograms.

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seizures have increased since 2015. Approximately 2.4 kilograms and 690 dosage units of fentanyl and fentanyl analogues were seized during 2018. Combined, drug seizures listed in the table above represented 99.7 percent of the total wholesale value for drugs seized by Oregon initiatives in 2018.

Core Table 4a. Other Law Enforcement Outputs for 2018 at Oregon-Idaho HIDTA

Other Law Enforcement Outputs by the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA			
	2016	2017	2018
Arrests	1,623	2,467	2,572
Wiretaps (Lines)	40	43	28
Firearms Seized	475	673	603

Table 4a shows the number of arrests, wiretap lines, and firearms seized by Oregon-Idaho HIDTA task forces during 2018. Oregon-Idaho HIDTA enforcement initiatives made 2,572 arrests, monitored 28 wiretap lines, and confiscated 603 firearms during 2018.

Core Table 5 – Return on Investment (ROI) for HIDTA Activities by the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA

Table 5: Return on Investment (ROI) for HIDTA Activities by the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA			
	2016	2017	2018
Drugs			
Expected	\$25.00	\$25.00	\$22.00
Actual	\$22.70	\$27.34	\$29.51
Actual as Percentage of Expected	91%	109%	134%
Cash and Assets			
Expected	\$3.00	\$3.00	\$2.50
Actual	\$1.71	\$1.99	\$4.25
Actual as Percentage of Expected	57%	66%	170%
Total ROI			
Expected	\$28.00	\$28.00	\$24.50
Actual	\$24.41	\$29.33	\$33.76
Actual as Percentage of Expected	87%	105%	138%
Investigative Budget and Seizures			
	2016	2017	2018
Investigative Budget	\$3,655,000	\$3,730,000	\$4,133,600
Wholesale Value of Drugs Seized	\$82,976,159	\$101,984,328	\$121,989,967
Assets Seized			
Cash Assets	\$5,480,646	\$6,867,029	\$15,299,586
Other Assets	\$771,411	\$544,418	\$2,263,705
Total Assets	\$6,252,057	\$7,411,447	\$17,563,291
Total Drugs and Assets Seized	\$89,228,216	\$109,395,775	\$139,553,258

Table 5 reports Return on Investment (ROI) for Oregon-Idaho HIDTA activities. ROI is the ratio between the wholesale value of drugs, cash, and non-cash assets seized and the amount of HIDTA funds budgeted for all activities except treatment, prevention, and research and development. In 2018, the total ROI for the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA was \$33.76 in value returned for every \$1 spent, an increase of nearly 40 percent from the ROI reported for 2016. Total ROI in 2018 reflected 138 percent of expected goals and was the result of Oregon-Idaho HIDTA enforcement initiatives exceeding the wholesale value of drugs and assets seized in 2017 on which 2018 goals were formulated. Projections for future years will be adjusted accordingly.

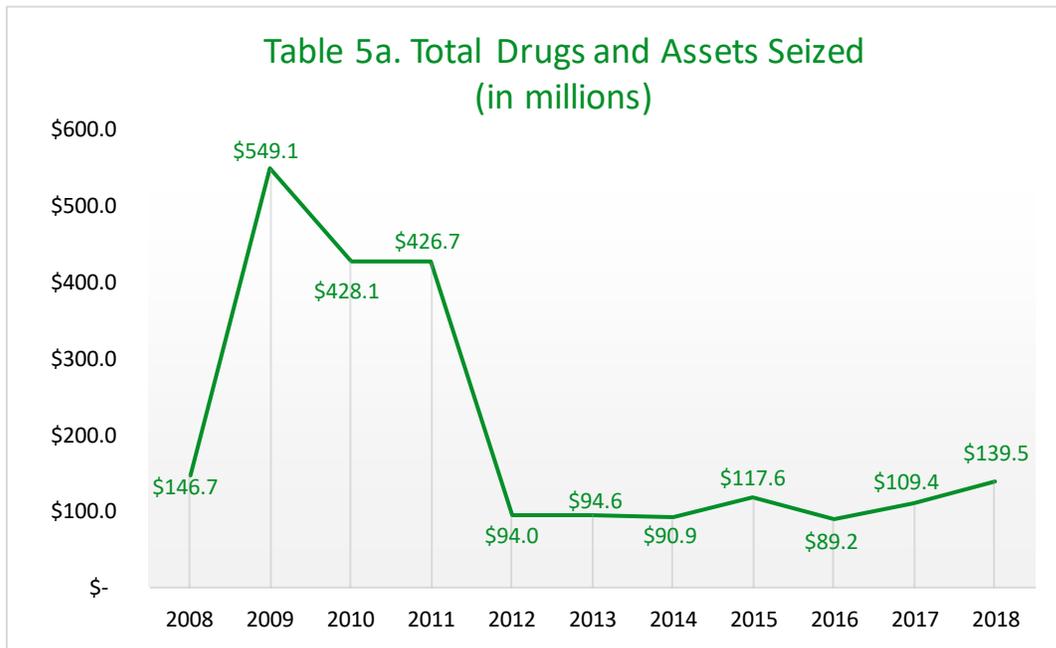
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The total value of drugs removed from the marketplace in 2018 was \$121.9 million, a rise of 20 percent from 2017 seizure values. Approximately 76 percent (\$92.3 million) of the 2018 drug value was attributed to investigations and activities conducted by the Oregon HIDTA DEA task force (37%), Central Oregon Drug Enforcement team (23%), and OSP Domestic Highway Enforcement (15%).⁹

The total amount of cash and other asset seizures in 2018 was \$17.5 million, approximately \$14.9 million of which was associated with activities by the Oregon HIDTA DEA task force (56%), OSP Domestic Highway Enforcement (14%), the HIDTA Interdiction Team (HIT) (11%), Multnomah Dangerous Drugs Team (11%), and Medford Area Drug and Gang Enforcement (8%).

The budget figures reported in Table 5 include only HIDTA funds designated for law enforcement and intelligence initiatives. Additional funding for these task forces is provided by various federal, state, and local agencies; it is not the intent of Oregon-Idaho HIDTA to represent these budget figures as the sole source of funding for HIDTA initiatives.

The total value of drugs and assets Oregon and Idaho initiatives removed from the marketplace in 2018 (\$139.5 million) exceeded the most recent 5-year average (\$100.3 million; 2013-2017) but was still only one quarter of the historic high reported in 2009 (\$549.1 million) (Table 5a). The drop in total wholesale value since 2011 is tied to the significant decline in marijuana plants seized at outdoor grow sites. The decline in outdoor marijuana cultivation in Oregon is mainly tied to the reduction in the number of plants confiscated from outdoor Mexican DTO cultivation sites in Oregon and changes in operational direction by law enforcement and prosecutors after legalization of recreational marijuana in 2015.



⁹ The HIDTA Domestic Highway Enforcement (DHE) is a coordinated nationwide highway enforcement strategy designed to promote collaborative, intelligence-led, and unbiased policing in order to improve the investigative efforts of the HIDTAs in attacking drug trafficking organizations, as well as significantly impact traffic safety, threats to homeland security and related crime.

Core Table 6 – Clandestine Methamphetamine Labs Dismantled by the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA

Table 6: Clandestine Methamphetamine Labs Dismantled by the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA			
	2016	2017	2018
Labs Dismantled			
Less than 2 Oz	3	1	1
2 - 8 Oz	1	0	0
9 - 31 Oz	0	0	0
32 - 159 Oz	1	0	0
10 - 20 Lbs	0	0	0
Over 20 Lbs	0	0	0
Total Labs Dismantled	5	1	1
Meth Cost Per Ounce			
	\$2,967	\$1,192	\$1,192
Estimated Lab Value			
Less than 2 Oz	\$17,802	\$2,384	\$2,384
2 - 8 Oz	\$14,835	\$0	\$0
9 - 31 Oz	\$0	\$0	\$0
32 - 159 Oz	\$284,832	\$0	\$0
10 - 20 Lbs	\$0	\$0	\$0
Over 20 Lbs	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Estimated Lab Value	\$317,469	\$2,384	\$2,384

Table 6 calculates the estimated value for a dismantled clandestine methamphetamine laboratory based on the lab’s production capacity and the wholesale price of one ounce of methamphetamine for the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA.¹⁰ By dismantling methamphetamine laboratories, Oregon-Idaho HIDTA initiatives eliminate the future capacity of those laboratories to produce methamphetamine and effectively remove drugs which would have made it to the marketplace.

Only 1 methamphetamine lab was dismantled within the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA during 2018 compared to 5 methamphetamine labs seized in 2016.

¹⁰ All clandestine methamphetamine labs dismantled by Oregon-Idaho HIDTA initiatives were reported to the El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC).

Core Table 7 – Training Funded and Supported by the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA in 2018

Table 7: Training Funded and Supported by the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA in 2018				
Type of Training	Expected Students	Actual Students	Actual as Percent of Expected	Training Hours Provided
Enforcement	330	1,010	306%	6,970
Analytical	5	57	1,140%	904
Management	60	47	78%	218
Demand Reduction	0	1	N/A	12
Total	395	1,115	282%	8,104

Six Month Follow-Up Responses.

Type of Training	Surveys Sent	Surveys Received	Response Rate	Question 1 - Yes	Question 2 - Yes
Enforcement	292	78	27%	94%	86%
Analytical	81	20	25%	100%	95%
Management	48	22	46%	100%	100%
Demand Reduction	1	1	100%	100%	100%
Total	422	121	29%	96%	90%

Survey Results from 07/01/2017 - 06/30/2018

As of 5/6/2019

- Question 1 -

Did the course improve your knowledge, skills, and abilities needed to perform your job?

- Question 2 -

Since the completion of this course, have you used the knowledge, skills, or abilities acquired in the training?

Table 7 reports the types of training courses, number of students trained, hours of training provided, and responses to six-month follow-up course evaluations. The desired outcome is to provide quality training to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of law enforcement and intelligence initiatives in the HIDTA.

The total number of students trained during 2018 (1,115) met 282 percent of projections, with a total of 8,104 hours of training provided during the year. The increase in the number of students trained over the expected number is directly related to the change in philosophy of the Training Initiative to focus on bringing more training opportunities to the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA region. The topic of training courses were identified through the Annual Training Assessment Needs Survey as well as direct requests from supervisors and investigators based on priority issues.

Approximately 96 percent of students who responded to a six-month follow-up evaluation indicated the course they completed improved their job-related knowledge, skills and abilities with 90 percent

indicating they have since applied material they learned. The majority of students received training related to enforcement (90.5%), followed by analytical (5%), management (4%), and demand reduction (<1%).

Quarterly training in the region was implemented through the Management and Administration Initiative’s Program Coordinator position that was created in August 2016. In addition to coordinator duties related to the Performance Management Process (PMP) system, the program coordinator manages the Training Initiative with the goal of soliciting local and regional training opportunities and facilitating attendance.

Core Table 8: Deconflictions Processed by the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Region

Table 8: Deconflictions Processed by the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA			
	2016	2017	2018
Event Deconflictions			
Agencies Participating in Event Deconfliction	77	85	86
Event Deconflictions Processed	2,963	3,329	3,762
Case/Subject/Target Elements Processed			
	31,874	32,784	34,036
DTO/MLO Deconflictions			
DTOs/MLOs Deconflicted	61	49	64
Percent of DTOs/MLOs Deconflicted	100%	100%	100%

Table 8 reports the number of deconflictions processed by the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA for events and case/subject/target elements. The total number of deconflictions processed in 2018 includes event and case/subject/target deconflictions entered into RISSIntel and RISSafe by the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA enforcement initiatives and the ISC Watch Center. All Oregon-Idaho HIDTA initiatives are required to utilize event and case/subject/target deconfliction services.

The total number of case/subject/target elements processed by the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA in 2018 (34,036) was slightly higher than the submissions reported in 2017 (32,784). Agencies using HIDTA deconfliction services in 2018 totaled 86, an increase of 1 agency over 2017 (85 agencies). Total event deconflictions handled in 2018 (3,762) increased 13 percent from 2017 (3,329). The number of DTO/MLO deconflictions processed grew 31 percent from 2017 (49) to 2018 (64).

The HIDTA ISC’s Watch Center processed nearly half (48%) of total case/subject/target deconflictions (16,448) and close to 40 percent of total event deconflictions (1,413) in 2018. In addition to deconfliction services, the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Watch Center staff provide a wide range of research support for investigations through the use of public and private databases.

Core Table 9 – Cases Provided Analytical Support by the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA

Table 9: Cases Provided Analytical Support by the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA			
	2016	2017	2018
Analytical Case Support			
Expected to Provide	537	360	457
Actual Provided	441	391	399
Actual as Percent of Expected	82%	109%	87%

Table 9 quantifies the amount of analytical support provided by the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA. The optimal result is to implement a system for real-time exchange of information and to augment the analytical capabilities of the HIDTA initiatives and to assist with the identification, assesment, and targeting of DTOs. Intelligence analysts with the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Investigative Support Center (ISC), the Oregon National Guard Counterdrug Program, and local and federal analysts assigned to the enforcement initiatives assisted in identifying, investigating, and dismantling or disrupting DTOs and MLOs active in the region in 2018. Approximately 86 percent of analytical case support was provided by the Medford Area Drug and Gang Enforcement Team (MADGE) (110), HIDTA Interdiction Team (HIT) (85), Central Oregon Drug Enforcement (CODE) (85), and the Investigative Support Center’s (ISC) Analytical Unit (65). The number of cases provided analytical support was 87 percent of projections in 2018.

Case support by the ISC rose from 48 cases in 2016 to 65 cases in 2018. This increase was mainly due to the integration of the HIDTA DEA Task Force as an active partner in the ISC. In 2017 and 2018, all analytical support provided on cases by the DEA and the ISC were placed under the ISC initiative for reporting purposes.

B. Performance Measures for Goal 2:

Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of HIDTA initiatives.

Core Table 10 – Intelligence Measures for Case Support by the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA

Table 10: Intelligence Measures for Case Support by the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA			
	2016	2017	2018
Survey Statistics			
Cases Supported	441	391	399
Surveys Sent	11	14	22
Survey Responses	11	8	21
Percentage Useful	100%	75%	100%
How accurate was the Intelligence Analysis or Case Support			
Very Accurate	11	4	16
Mostly Accurate	0	4	5
Somewhat Accurate	0	0	0
Inaccurate	0	0	0
Overall, how accurate was the intelligence analysis	100%	100%	100%
How useful was the Intelligence Analysis or Case Support			
Very Useful	11	3	16
Useful	0	3	5
Somewhat Useful	0	2	0
Not Useful	0	0	0
Overall, how useful was the intelligence analysis	100%	75%	100%

Table 10 shows the number of total cases (399) supported by Oregon-Idaho HIDTA analysts and then reports satisfaction of case agents with case support provided by analysts within the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Investigative Support Center (ISC). Of the 399 cases provided analytical support in 2018, 65 were supported by analysts in the ISC. The ISC provides analytical assistance to other Oregon-Idaho HIDTA task forces and, therefore, is the only initiative that collects satisfaction data on case support. In 2018, 22 surveys related to closed cases¹¹ were sent to case agents to measure satisfaction of which 21 surveys were returned (95% response rate). Results were positive, showing that 100 percent of case agents who responded to the survey indicated that the intelligence analysis provided was either mostly or very accurate. In addition, 100 percent of case agents surveyed indicated case support provided by the ISC was useful or very useful.

¹¹ The Oregon-Idaho HIDTA ISC only sends surveys to agents when a case is closed.

Core Table 11 – Law Enforcement Executives Assessment of Strategic Intelligence Products Produced by the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA for 2018

Table 11: Law Enforcement Executives Assessment of Strategic Intelligence Products Produced by the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA			
	2016	2017	2018
Survey Statistics			
Strategic Products	8	5	12
Surveys Sent	515	481	1,300
Survey Responses	72	57	67
Percentage Useful	100%	96%	93%
How effective was the Strategic Intelligence Document in describing the situation or threat it addressed?			
Very Effective	N/A	38	49
Mostly Effective	N/A	17	16
Somewhat Effective	N/A	0	2
Not Effective	N/A	2	0
Overall, how effective was the intelligence analysis	N/A	96%	97%
How useful was the Strategic Intelligence Document?			
Very Useful	22	36	49
Useful	0	19	13
Somewhat Useful	5	1	5
Not Useful	0	1	0
Overall, how useful was the intelligence analysis	100%	96%	93%

Table 11 shows reviewers’ assessment of strategic intelligence products produced by the Investigative Support Center (ISC) in 2018. A total of 1,300 surveys were sent to various law enforcement recipients to assess the value of 12 strategic products produced by the ISC in 2018. Of the 1,300 surveys sent, 67 responses were received resulting in a 5 percent response rate. The survey methodology will be examined to identify ways to improve the response rate in future reporting. Results showed that 97 percent of the strategic products reviewed were rated as mostly or very effective in describing threats addressed. In addition, 93 percent of strategic products reviewed were rated as useful or very useful.

Table 12: Fugitives to be Targeted and Apprehended by Year by the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA

Fugitives Apprehended by the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA			
	2016	2017	2018
Apprehensions			
Expected	1,184	1,081	929
Apprehensions	1,007	898	1,021
Apprehensions with Drug Charges	267	217	225
Actual as Percentage of Expected	85%	83%	110%
Apprehensions with Drug Charges as Percentage of Apprehensions	27%	24%	22%

Table 12 reports the number of fugitives targeted and apprehended by the US Marshals Service Fugitive Task Force (USMS). The USMS apprehended 1,021 fugitives during 2018, an increase of 14 percent from 2017 (898). Approximately 22 percent of the fugitives apprehended in 2018 were related in some manner to drug charges.

Table 13: Prosecution Activities by the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA

Prosecution Activities by the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA			
	2016	2017	2018
Number of Indictments			
Expected	25	24	25
Number of Indictments	26	20	23
Actual as Percentage of Expected	104%	83%	92%
Individuals Prosecuted			
Expected	60	50	40
Individuals Prosecuted	46	25	39
Actual as Percentage of Expected	77%	50%	98%
Individuals Convicted			
Expected	60	35	35
Individuals Convicted	32	27	32
Actual as Percentage of Expected	53%	77%	91%

Table 13 reports on 2018 activities by the HIDTA funded prosecution team in the District of Idaho, HIDTA Special Assistant United States Attorney (SAUSA). In 2018, the total number of indictments (23) met 92 percent of projections; the number of individuals prosecuted (39) met 98 percent of projections; and the number of individuals convicted (32) met 91 percent of projections.

Table 14: 2018 Domestic Highway Enforcement Outputs, Oregon-Idaho HIDTA

Table 14 reports the number of outputs and outcomes achieved by the Oregon State Police Domestic Highway Enforcement (DHE) and the Canyon-Ada DHE initiatives. The initiatives did not identify, disrupt, or dismantle any DTOs in 2018.

DHE 2018 Drug Seizures	
Drug Seizures (Measurements)	2018 Actual Seizures
Alprazolam (DU)	632
Amphetamine (DU)	42
Buprenorphine (kg)	0.013
Cocaine (kg)	8.4
Crack Cocaine (kg)	0.1
Dextroamphetamine (DU)	62
DMT (kg)	0.02
Fentanyl (kg)	1.1
Hashish (kg)	0.7
Heroin (kg)	25.6
Hydrocodone (DU)	16
Hydromorphone (DU)	2
Ice (kg)	135.9
Ketamine (kg)	0.1
LSD (DU)	86
Marijuana (kg)	2,774.5
Marijuana Edibles (kg)	37.4
Marijuana Plants - Indoors (kg)	13.6
Marijuana Plants - Outdoors (kg)	6.8
MDMA (kg)	0.5
MDMA (DU)	169
Methamphetamine (kg)	3.7
Oxycodone (DU)	102
PCP (kg)	1.8
Psilocybin (kg)	3.3
Steroids (DU)	336
Steroids (L)	0.1
THC Liquid (kg)	23.6
THC Liquid (L)	2.0
THC Resin (kg)	15.9
Tramadol (kg)	0.02
Tramadol (DU)	21

DHE 2018 DTO-Related Outputs and Outcomes			
Outputs	DTOs Identified	2018 DTOs Dismantled	2018 DTOs Disrupted
Drug Trafficking Organizations			
International DTOs	0	0	0
Multi-State DTOs	0	0	0
Local DTOs	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0
Money Laundering Organizations			
International	0	0	0
Multi-State MLOs	0	0	0
Local MLOs	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0
Grand Total	0	0	0

Approximately 3,053 kilograms, 1,468 dosage units, and 2 liters of illicit drugs were seized through DHE related activities, along with 411 associated arrests and 49 firearms seizures. A total of 33 DHE operations took place during 2018 in the region. The total value of cash and other assets seized during 2018 from DHE activities was \$2,168,479, more than double the value reported in 2017 (\$906,359).

DHE 2018 Cash & Other Asset Seizures	
	2018 Actual
Cash Assets	\$2,168,479.55
Dollar Value of Other Assets	\$0.00
Total Dollar Value of Assets Seized	\$2,168,479.55
DHE Other Outputs/Outcomes	
Other Outputs	2018 Actual
Arrests	411
Firearms Seizures	49
Control Deliveries	1
Number of Operations	33
Links	6

Table 15: CLEAR Alliance Outputs, Oregon-Idaho HIDTA

Clear Alliance	2018 Outputs
Number of Educational Ads Created/Produced	39
Number of Conferences/Meetings	75
Demand Reduction Training: Number of Attendees	2,040
Drug Education Materials Distributed:	
1) Education Flyers	2,500
2) "Did You Know" Ads (e.g., billboards, theater screens, school posters, online downloads)	106
3) Teen Marijuana Education Course Instructor Kits	102

Table 15 reports on outputs achieved by Children Learning through Education and Research (CLEAR) Alliance, an Oregon-Idaho HIDTA initiative, located in Central Oregon. The program focuses on preventing and reducing youth substance abuse and impaired driving in Oregon through fact-based education. During 2018, Clear Alliance provided fact-based education to students, school staff, law enforcement personnel and interested community members through classroom education, presentations, instructor trainings, and a state conference. The organization also created drug education flyers and posters that were provided to partner agencies statewide.

Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Lines for Life 2018 Summary

Lines for Life’s launched its Tri-County Heroin Task Force in 2017, which included Clackamas, Multnomah, and Washington Counties. An objective of the Tri-County Heroin Task Force is to build an overarching strategy that bridges many professional disciplines and that embraces a wide array of perspectives. In 2018, the task force convened a first-ever meeting of all county-wide elected officials – the Tri-County Summit on Opioids. The summit was designed through four leadership forums, including key stakeholders from each county. Strategies and initiatives were presented at the summit in several key areas – improving prevention and education efforts, expanding access to addiction treatment, and creating policy infrastructure to improve outcomes of addiction treatment and recovery.

Since the summit, the task force has focused on providing support for design and implementation of policy initiatives addressed at the Tri County Summit on Opioids. Members have worked with leadership in each county, including law enforcement, public health, addiction treatment and elected leaders, to provide technical and policy support to bring these initiatives to life. The upcoming Statewide Conference on Opioids, Pain, and Addiction Treatment will include county participant presentations on various efforts, including improving access to addiction treatment and continuum of care during incarceration. In addition, Lines for Life launched the Opioid Overdose Rapid Response Team (Rapid Response Team) in 2018 with Oregon-Idaho HIDTA support and in conjunction with representatives from the Tri County area and Jackson County. The strategy of the Rapid Response Team is to deploy epidemic response tactics to opioid overdose in targeted counties. One strategy is to enhance post-overdose death investigations to connect family and associates of victims with naloxone and access to addiction treatment as a way to isolate and curtail the spread of overdose. Multnomah County has taken an important leadership role in pioneering this new approach and the Rapid Response Team is working with county teams to implement the approach in each of the four counties.

Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Naloxone Life Saving Initiative Fund

In 2016, The Oregon-Idaho High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) Program began its Naloxone Life Saving Initiative Fund (fund). The fund allows for HIDTA initiatives and HIDTA participating law enforcement agencies to be reimbursed for purchasing naloxone kits. The naloxone kits contain two doses of naloxone for each staff member to carry to treat and reduce opioid overdose injuries and fatalities.

The guidelines for the program include requiring agencies that apply to develop policies for naloxone use and resupply. Participating agencies must also develop training and reporting plans along with a medical authorization plan to purchase the naloxone. During 2017, 16 HIDTA participating agencies in Oregon (15) and Idaho (1) were awarded \$50,082, which resulted in the purchase of 744 naloxone kits (1,488 doses) and carried by more than 580 law enforcement officers while on duty. In 2018, participating agencies through other funding options were able to purchase an additional 632 Naloxone Kits for a total of 1,376 kits (2,752 doses) which outfitted 1,431 police officers while on duty. HIDTA participating agencies reported 70 deployments of naloxone during 2018 that resulted 60 opioid overdose reversals.

Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Idaho - Office of Drug Policy Caldwell Coalition

In 2017, the Idaho Office of Drug Policy (IODP) started a community drug prevention coalition in Caldwell, Idaho. The Caldwell Coalition was charged to develop a plan to prevent the onset and reduce the progression of substance abuse; reduce substance abuse related problems in the community; and build prevention capacities and infrastructure in the community. The IODP provided substantial input and technical support to establish the coalition, which included a diverse group of stakeholders with vast sector representation in the community. Despite hard work to build the coalition, the Caldwell Coalition dissolved in 2018. The focus of the initiative and the balance of the award has since shifted to providing naloxone funding for Idaho law enforcement agencies in Ada, Bannock, and Canyon Counties.

VII. Conclusions

Calendar Year 2018 marks the fourteenth year that the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program has reported initiative operational targets and subsequent outcomes using the HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) measurement tables. The data contained within the tables presented throughout this report illustrates how the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program is on target for achieving the National HIDTA goals, which are to disrupt the drug market by disrupting or dismantling DTOs and MLOs (Goal 1) and improve the efficiency and effectiveness of HIDTA initiatives (Goal 2).

Convincing evidence of successful initiative productivity is present throughout the report. The initiatives have been extremely efficient and effective in achieving their results to date, and they continue to improve moving forward. Information reported by the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA initiatives leaves little doubt that drug availability is being reduced and DTOs and MLOs are being disrupted and dismantled in an efficient and effective manner.

With support from the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program Investigative Support Center (ISC) and the Oregon National Guard Counterdrug Program, law enforcement initiatives operating in the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program counties continue to make significant progress in identifying, investigating, and disrupting or dismantling the most dangerous and prolific drug dealers and money launderers operating in the region and nation. The Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program initiatives have achieved their primary Goal 1 objectives, shown in the tables presented throughout this report.

Illicit drug availability in the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program counties has been reduced. Highlights include the seizure of 17,765 kilograms of cannabis (bulk and plants), 810 kilograms of methamphetamine, 156 kilograms of heroin, 29 kilograms of cocaine, and 49,507 dosage units of prescription drugs. The overall reported seizures totaled \$121.9 million in wholesale value. These seizures, coupled with drug asset seizures exceeding \$17.5 million, have significantly impacted DTO activities. Fifty-five DTOs were either critically disrupted or completely dismantled. Overall, the cost of doing business for the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program identified DTOs increased by approximately \$139.5 million dollars.

The HIDTA Program fosters cooperation among agencies and task forces that has not always existed in drug enforcement. When budgets are tight and staffing issues hinder law enforcement proactive investigations, working cooperatively is a force-multiplier for more efficient and effective investigations.

Fortunately, in the years that the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program has been in existence, there has been a steady, positive increase in the following: counties designated as HIDTAs; participant agencies in each initiative; queries or data submissions shared through the Regional Information Sharing System Intelligence (RISS Intel) database and its connecting networks; interactions between law enforcement; intelligence and prosecution activities; and a significant increase in cooperative, efficient and effective interagency effort.

The good news is that the interagency barriers that once hampered information-sharing have significantly decreased. Technology is facilitating this transition. Database files that could not be connected in the past now communicate over high-speed computer networks to share data and facilitate joint law enforcement, intelligence and prosecution initiatives. In addition, the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program provides its initiatives with valuable resources including case support, electronic surveillance equipment loans, technical support, deconfliction services, and training. Use of available

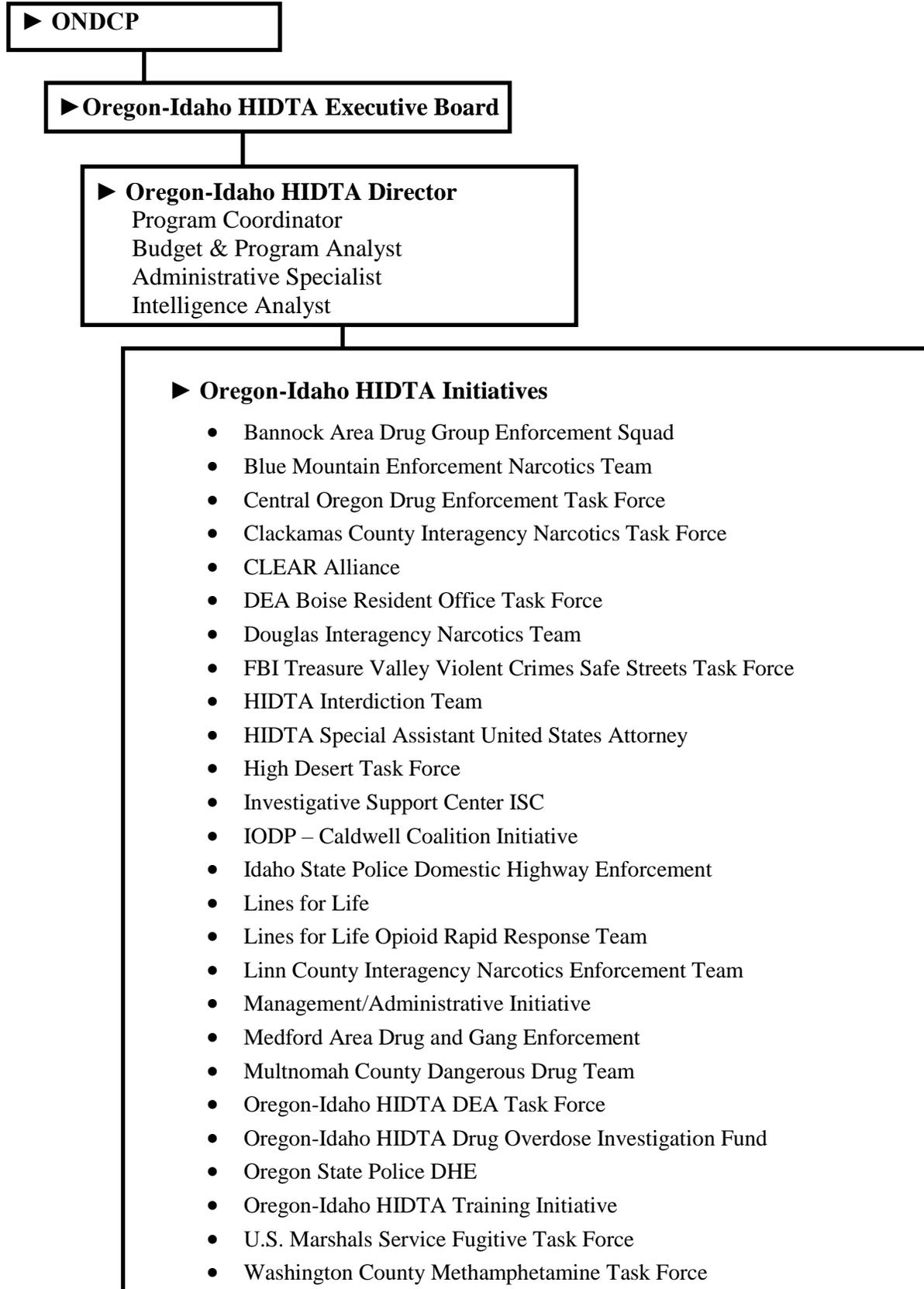
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secure electronic communication networks has improved collaboration between the HIDTA initiatives. The Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program's commitment to improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the HIDTA initiatives ensures that Goal 2 objectives are met year after year.

While the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program has made considerable progress over the past year, there is still much work for the initiatives to undertake. Cooperative efforts by our criminal justice professionals are the first steps toward implementing innovative, effective solutions to the region's drug threats. The Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program will continue to lead cooperative multi-disciplinary efforts to protect the residents of Oregon and Idaho from the scourge of illegal drugs in our communities.

VIII. Appendices

A. Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program Organizational Chart



B. Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Executive Board Composition by Agency

The agency composition of the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Executive Board is as follows:

1. Federal – Homeland Security Investigations (HSI)
 2. Federal – Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)
 3. Federal – Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)
 4. Federal – United States Attorney’s Office, District of Oregon (USAO)
 5. Federal – United States Attorney’s Office, District of Idaho (USAO)
 6. Federal – United States Marshals Service (USMS)
 7. Federal – Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (BATF)
 8. Federal – Bureau of Land Management (BLM)
 9. Federal – Internal Revenue Service (IRS)
 10. Local – Deschutes County Sheriff’s Office (DCSO)
 11. Local – Salem Police Department (SPD)
 12. Local – Clackamas County District Attorney’s Office (CCDA)
 13. Local – Clackamas County Sheriff’s Office (CCSO)
 14. Local – Pendleton Police Department (PPD)
 15. Local – Canyon County Sheriff’s Office, Idaho (CCSO)
 16. State – Oregon Department of Justice (ODOJ)
 17. State – Oregon National Guard (ONG)
 18. State – Oregon State Police (OSP)
- Federal – Ex-Officio – United States Forest Service (USFS)
 - Local – Ex-Officio – Lines for Life (LFL)
 - Local – Ex-Officio – CODA, Inc.
 - Local – Ex-Officio – Oregon Narcotics Enforcement Association (ONEA)
 - Local – Ex-Officio – Woodburn Police Department (WPD)

C. List of Participating Agencies

The number of full-time participants in the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program are as follows:

Federal Law Enforcement	63
State Law Enforcement	62
Local Law Enforcement	112
National Guard	10
Tribal Law Enforcement	3
Total	250

Agencies with full-time participants in HIDTA Initiatives are as follows:

Federal Agencies

- Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (BATF)
- Bureau of Land Management (BLM)
- Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)
- Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)
- Immigration and Customs Enforcement- Homeland Security Investigations (ICE-HSI)
- United States Attorney's Office-District of Idaho
- United States Marshals Service (USMS)

State Agencies

- Idaho Department of Corrections
- Idaho State Police (ISP)
- Oregon Department of Justice (ODOJ)
- Oregon Department of Public Safety, Standards and Training (DPSST)
- Oregon National Guard (ONG)
- Oregon State Police (OSP)

Local Agencies

- Ada County (Idaho) Sheriff's Office (ACSO)
- Albany Police Department (APD)
- Bannock County (Idaho) Sheriff's Office (BCSO)
- Beaverton Police Department (BPD)
- Bend Police Department (BPD)
- Boardman Police Department (BPD)
- Boise (Idaho) Police Department (BPD)
- Caldwell (Idaho) Police Department (CPD)
- Canby Police Department (CPD)
- Canyon County (Idaho) Sheriff's Office (CCSO)
- Clackamas County District Attorney's Office (CCDA)
- Clackamas Community Corrections Division
- Clackamas County Sheriff's Office (CCSO)
- CLEAR Alliance
- Crook County Sheriff's Office (CCSO)
- Deschutes County Sheriff's Office (DCSO)
- Douglas County District Attorney's Office (DCDA)
- Douglas County Sheriff's Office (DCSO)
- Hermiston Police Department (HPD)
- Hillsboro Police Department (HPD)
- Internal Revenue Service (IRS)
- Jackson County Parole & Probation
- Jackson County Sheriff's Office (JCSO)
- Lines for Life
- Linn County Sheriff's Office (LCSO)
- Malheur County Sheriff's Office (MCSO)

Local Agencies - continued

- Medford Police Department (MPD)
- Meridian (Idaho) Police Department (MPD)
- Milton-Freewater Police Department (MFPD)
- Milwaukie Police Department (MPD)
- Morrow County Sheriff's Office (MCSO)
- Multnomah County Sheriff's Office (MCSO)
- Nampa (Idaho) Police Department (NPD)
- Ontario Police Department (OPD)
- Oregon City Police Department (OCPD)
- Pendleton Police Department (PPD)
- Pocatello (Idaho) Police Department (PPD)
- Portland Police Bureau (PPB)
- Prineville Police Department (PPD)
- Redmond Police Department (RPD)
- Roseburg Police Department (RPD)
- Salem Police Department (SPD)
- Tigard Police Department (TPD)
- Umatilla County Sheriff's Office (UCSO)
- Umatilla Tribal Police Department (UTPD)
- Warm Springs Police Department (WSPD)
- Washington County Sheriff's Office (WCSO)

Part-Time Only

- Amtrak Police Department
- Chubbuck (Idaho) Police Department (CPD)
- Idaho Office of Drug Policy
- Jackson County District Attorney's Office (JCDA)
- Lebanon Police Department (LPD)
- Linn County District Attorney's Office (LCDA)
- Multnomah County Community Justice
- Multnomah County District Attorney's Office (MCDA)
- Social Security Administration Office of the Inspector General
- Sweet Home Police Department (SHPD)
- United States Border Patrol
- United States Customs & Border Protection (CBP)
- United States Forest Service
- United States Postal Service

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X. Endnotes

The following sources of information were used in preparing this report:

- A. HIDTA Performance Management Process database
- B. HIDTA Investigative Support Center databases
- C. Initiative databases
- D. Initiative managers and participants
- E. 2018 and 2019 Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Drug Price List
- F. Program Year 2019 Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Drug Threat Assessment
- G. Program Year 2019 Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Counter-Drug Strategy



Questions and comments may be directed to the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA
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