



Oregon–Idaho HIDTA Program

2016 Annual Report

June 2017

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	Executive Summary	Page 1
II.	Introduction	Page 3
III.	HIDTA Goals	Page 6
IV.	Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program Threat Assessment Summary	Page 6
V.	Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program Counter-Drug Strategy Summary	Page 7
VI.	Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program Performance Measures	Page 9
	A. Performance Measures for Goal 1	Page 9
	1. Core Table 1	Page 10
	2. Core Table 2	Page 11
	3. Core Table 3	Page 12
	4. Core Table 4	Page 13
	5. Table 4 Supplement A	Page 15
	6. Table 4 Supplement B	Page 18
	7. Core Table 4a	Page 19
	8. Core Table 5	Page 20
	9. Table 5a	Page 21
	10. Core Table 6	Page 22
	11. Core Table 7	Page 23
	12. Core Table 8	Page 24
	13. Core Table 9	Page 25
	B. Performance Measure for Goal 2	Page 25
	1. Core Table 10	Page 26
	2. Core Table 11	Page 27
	3. Threat Specific Table 12	Page 28
	4. Threat Specific Table 13	Page 29
	5. Threat Specific Table 14	Page 31
	6. Threat Specific Table 15	Page 32
	7. Threat Specific Table 16	Page 32

VII. Conclusions	Page 33
VIII. Appendices	Page 35
A. Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program Organizational Chart	Page 35
B. Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Executive Board Composition by Agency	Page 36
C. List of Participating Agencies	Page 37
IX. List of Tables and Charts	Page 39
X. Endnotes	Page 39
Attachment 1 – Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Initiative Operational Highlights	Page 40

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Oregon-Idaho High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) Program is one of twenty-eight HIDTA programs strategically located around the country. The primary goal of the HIDTA Program is to disrupt and dismantle Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTOs) and/or Money Laundering Organizations (MLOs). This is accomplished by reducing illegal trafficking through investigative efforts in addition to working collaboratively with community-based organizations to reduce the use and demand for drugs. This effort is facilitated in the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program area by cooperative efforts of 370 federal, state and local law enforcement employees and citizens in the two state region.

During 2016, the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program funded 18 law enforcement and 5 support initiatives within 13 counties and one tribal area in the region. The initiatives are comprised of investigative, prosecution, interdiction, fugitive apprehension, information sharing/analytical assistance, training, demand reduction and administrative focused programs.

The region faces a dual drug threat with methamphetamine edging out heroin as the greatest threat as identified by drug task forces and law enforcement agencies surveyed during Calendar Year (CY) 2016. Controlled prescription drugs and marijuana ranked lower on the drug threat survey. Fentanyl and its associated analogs, which have garnered much national attention, have been seized in the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA region in the past year although its use has not been to the extent seen in other parts of the country.

CY 2016 was a busy year for all the initiatives. A total of 55 DTOs/MLOs were dismantled or disrupted during this reporting period.

In CY 2016, 9,748 (Kg), in addition to 11,053 dosage units of illegal/illicit drugs, with a wholesale value of \$82.9 million, was seized within the program area, as well as \$6.2 million in cash and other assets.

Oregon-Idaho HIDTA generated a Return on Investment (ROI) of \$24.41 for every \$1 spent on HIDTA budgeted activities with the exception of treatment, prevention and research and development.

Law enforcement outputs for CY 2016 included 1,623 arrests, 40 wiretaps (lines monitored) and 475 firearms seized.

Analytical support was provided in 441 cases within the region. The Investigative Support Center (ISC) and Watch Center provided analytical support and intelligence resources in addition to loaning specialized, technical equipment to the various investigative units/teams.

The collocation 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 2016, 31,874 events/cases/subjects/targets were deconflicted enhancing information sharing and officer safety.

The Management and Administration Initiative developed a new website for the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program where the public can learn about the program and initiative commanders can access all necessary reports and documents. (<http://oridhidta.org/>)

The Oregon-Idaho HIDTA program hired a Program Coordinator to manage the Training Initiative and the Performance Management Process (PMP) program. The Training Initiative had previously been

Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program - 2016 Annual Report

managed by Oregon Department of Public Safety Standards and Training (DPSST) staff on a part-time basis. The initiative provided 7,768 hours of training to 593 students with courses that included enforcement, analytical, management and demand reduction topics.

In addition to the drug enforcement efforts, various community based drug abuse prevention organizations, including Lines for Life and CLEAR Alliance, continue to be long-term partners with HIDTA. The Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program partnered with Lines for Life in the distribution of naloxone to police agencies.

The Portland Metro Gang Task Force changed its focus and mission, voluntarily giving up its HIDTA designation/status during the reporting year.

Many law enforcement agencies in the state endured staffing issues related to retirement/attrition. As a result, a number of the investigative initiatives were short-handed during this reporting period. While some agencies/initiatives were dealing with the staffing issues mentioned above, police agencies in Linn County were developing an intergovernmental agreement and the framework for a new HIDTA initiative proposal which was presented to the Executive Board in early 2017.

The initiatives are clearly meeting the National HIDTA goals of dismantling or disrupting DTOs and/or MLOs, as well as improving the program efficiency and effectiveness. The efforts of the initiatives have resulted in a reduction in illicit drug activity, not only within the program area but in other areas within the nation.

The collective efforts of the initiatives operating within the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program area have made significant progress in disrupting DTOs/MLOs and reducing drug use/demand. The collocation of law enforcement authorities at initiatives and their collaborative efforts have proven successful in reducing the threats caused by drug trafficking in Oregon and Idaho.

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 regions with critical drug trafficking problems adversely impacting 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 twenty-eight 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 four (4) ex-officio members from the drug enforcement, treatment and prevention disciplines.

The Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program has fostered cooperative and effective working relationships with 72 federal, state and 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 PY 2017 Counter Drug Strategy*, which is available from the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program office.

In addition, the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA counter-drug enforcement strategy is intended to complement legislative, treatment, and prevention strategies within the state and 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 reduce opioid abuse, misuse and overdose, and to convene summits throughout Oregon to develop regional action plans to address the opioid epidemic. OrCRM includes 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 that provides evidence-based prevention education on substance use to youth, young adults and parents, became a HIDTA program partner in late 2015.

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 the quality of life in the state'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 state and 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 what outcomes 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'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, 2016 to December 31, 2016.

Budget Allocation: During this reporting period, ONDCP allocated a \$3,780,000 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, 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 79 percent of the state’s population. Idaho-based task forces are located in 2 HIDTA designated areas of Idaho which contain approximately 39 percent of the state’s population.

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 illegally produced marijuana on federal lands as well as marijuana produced and/or trafficked outside the legal framework of the Oregon Medical Marijuana Program and existing state recreational laws. Drug traffickers consistently exploit the states’ highways, airways, railways, and waterways 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 the Oregon, also provide alternative north/south routes through the state, as does Hwy 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



¹ On January 15, 2016, the Director of ONDCP designated Linn County, Oregon as part of the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program.

Malheur County. A series of east/west roadways, such as Interstate 84 and Highways 26 and 20, 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:

<p style="text-align: center;">HIDTA PROGRAM GOALS</p> <p>Goal 1: Disrupt the market for illegal drugs by dismantling or disrupting drug trafficking and/or money laundering organizations; and</p> <p>Goal 2: Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of HIDTA initiatives.</p>
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These goals represent clear targets for Oregon-Idaho HIDTA initiatives. They also provide the foundation upon which performance, planning, and outcome measurement are based. 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; must set realistic performance measures; and 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 Oregon-Idaho HIDTA presents concise summaries of the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Threat Assessment and Counter-Drug Strategy for calendar year 2016 in the following sections.

IV. OREGON-IDAHO HIDTA PROGRAM THREAT ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

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 in the HIDTA. Caucasian DTOs and independent groups control transportation and distribution of locally-produced indoor and small-scale outdoor cultivation of marijuana.

Methamphetamine use and trafficking continues to increase in the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA and remains the region’s greatest drug threat, followed by heroin, controlled prescription drugs, illicit marijuana, cocaine, and designer drugs. Over 60 percent of Oregon and Idaho law enforcement officers surveyed in 2016 stated that crystal methamphetamine is the region’s leading threat due to its level of use, availability and low street price; nexus to other crimes such as violent activity and property crime; societal impact; and connection to drug trafficking organizations. Incidence of the drug transported in raw form, such as liquid or powder, will likely rise due to the advantages of easy concealment and fewer toxic by-products during production.

Evaluation of recent indicators suggests that heroin availability and use has reached a critical level and represents a close second to methamphetamine as the HIDTA’s most serious drug threat. Heroin trafficking and distribution has increased in the HIDTA since 2007, fueling a rise in the volume of

heroin seizures, number of new users, rate of associated overdoses, and incidences of heroin-related violent crime and property offenses. HIDTA task forces confiscated 256 pounds of heroin in 2015, over ten times higher than the amount seized in 2008 (25 pounds). The rise in heroin use is driven, in part, by a growing number of prescription opiate users who have switched to heroin because it is more available, less expensive, and provides a more intense high than prescription opiates.

Non-medical use and diversion of controlled prescription drugs has continued to expand in Oregon and Idaho and ranks as the HIDTA's third serious drug threat. Oregon ranked fourth in the United States during 2013 and 2014 (most recent reporting period) for reported rates of past year non-medical use of pain relievers by people ages 12 or older (Idaho ranked 35th). Overdose deaths remain high in the HIDTA, with most fatalities connected to misuse of prescription opioids. The rise in misuse is largely due to greater availability through aggressive product marketing, liberal prescription practices, and easy access to the drugs through family or friends, and weak controls on internet purchases.

Cannabis ranks as the HIDTA's fourth drug threat due to the volume of surplus product diverted from medical and recreational marijuana cultivation in Oregon and the growing incidence of cannabis extraction labs and production-related explosions. Despite greater availability, the volume of marijuana seized by HIDTA task forces dropped significantly from a high of over 19,600 pounds in 2011 to slightly over 8,200 pounds in 2015. The decline in seizures is largely connected to the dramatic drop in plants confiscated from outdoor Mexican National DTO cultivation sites in Oregon, changes in operational direction by law enforcement and prosecutors after legalization of recreational marijuana in 2015, as well as the abundance of marijuana produced at out-of-compliance medical grow sites in Oregon. 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 – mostly Oregon.

Cocaine use and trafficking is HIDTA's fifth drug threat. Cocaine use remains relatively high in Oregon's Portland Metro region and in Lane and Jackson counties, but has declined in other areas of the state. Powder and crack cocaine are available only in rare instances in Idaho. The decline in use and availability is generally credited to reduced coca bush cultivation in Colombia and Peru, disruptions in supply, changing patterns of abuse, and increased law enforcement efforts targeting DTOs.

Designer drugs such as MDMA, and to a smaller degree, synthetic cannabinoids and cathinones, DMT, and LSD are available and distributed in the HIDTA and are the region's final ranked threat. The demand for synthetic drugs is expected to rise due to the abundance of unregulated chemicals and products available on the internet that can be used to create new "licit" versions of the drugs.

V. OREGON-IDAHO HIDTA COUNTER-DRUG STRATEGY SUMMARY

The Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program approach is to collocate 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 sought by the strictures of 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.

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 drug trafficking and money laundering organizations (DTOs & 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 23 initiatives in CY 2016 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 and Analytical focused
- 1 Training focused
- 2 Demand Reduction focused
- 1 Management and Administration focused

The *Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program PY 2017 Counter-Drug Strategy* is available from the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program Office or online at www.oridhidta.org and contains summaries of each funded initiative.

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 Percent of Expected

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.

Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program - 2016 Annual Report

Table 1: DTOs/MLOs Disrupted or Dismantled by the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA as a Percent of Expected			
	2014	2015	2016
Expected	43	50	58
Actual			
International	6	11	10
Multi-State	23	30	28
Local	26	16	17
Actual Total	55	57	55
Actual Total as Percentage of Expected	128%	114%	95%

Table 1 illustrates the effectiveness of HIDTA initiatives in identifying and targeting DTOs and MLOs and then subsequently disrupting or dismantling them. Of the 58 DTOs and MLOs expected to be disrupted or dismantled for 2016, 55 were actually disrupted or dismantled by the end of 2016, reflecting 95 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 and Dismantled by the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA as Percent of all DTOs/MLOs Open

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.

Table 2: DTOs/MLOs Disrupted or Dismantled by the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA as a Percent of all DTOs/MLOs Under Investigation			
	2014	2015	2016
Identified	120	118	106
Under Investigation			
International	14	23	27
Multi-State	62	63	53
Local	43	31	25
Total	119	117	105
Disrupted or Dismantled			
International	6	11	10
Multi-State	23	30	28
Local	26	16	17
Total Disrupted or Dismantled	55	57	55
Disrupted or Dismantled as a Percentage of those Open			
International	43%	48%	37%
Multi-State	37%	48%	53%
Local	60%	52%	68%
Percentage based on the Total Disrupted or Dismantled vs. Total Under Investigation	46%	49%	52%

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 2016, 69 percent (38) were multi-state or international in scope. The success of Oregon-Idaho HIDTA initiatives in targeting local and multi-state DTOs and MLOs in 2016 is evident.

Core Table 3 – Scope of Investigative Activity Dismantled and Disrupted by the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA in the year 2016²

Table 3: Priority Organizations Disrupted or Dismantled by the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA in the year 2016				
Type	Active Investigations During Reporting Year	Violent Organizations	Disrupted or Dismantled	Disrupted or Dismantled as a Percent of Investigated
DTO	93	7	49	53%
CPOT	2	0	2	100%
RPOT	0	0	0	N/A
OCDETF	7	1	3	43%
PTO	13	2	9	69%
MLO	12	0	6	50%
CPOT	0	0	0	N/A
RPOT	0	0	0	N/A
OCDETF	0	0	0	N/A
PTO	3	0	1	33%

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 2016 by type of trafficking organization. During 2016, a total of 7 OCDETF, 16 PTO, and 2 CPOT cases were actively investigated. No RPOT cases were investigated during this time period. CPOT, RPOT, OCDETF and PTO cases are often long-term investigations which may have been opened prior to 2016. During 2016, Oregon-Idaho HIDTA initiatives disrupted or dismantled 10 PTO cases, 3 OCDETF cases, and 2 CPOT cases.

² The 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/ocdef.html>; The DEA’s Implementation of the Government Performance and Results Act, <http://www.justice.gov/oig/reports/DEA/a0335/findings.htm>).

Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program - 2016 Annual Report

Core Table 4 – Quantity and Wholesale Value of Drugs Removed from the Marketplace by the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA in 2016

During 2016, Oregon-Idaho HIDTA had a significant impact on the region’s drug trade through its drug seizures. Table 4 lists the amounts and wholesale values of the different types of drugs seized, illustrating the economic impact of removing these drugs from the marketplace.

Drug	Amount Seized			Wholesale Value	Percent
	Kilograms	D.U.	Liters		
2-CB	0.0018	0.0000	0.0000	\$0	0%
Adderall	0.0000	40.0000	0.0000	\$237	0%
Alprazolam	0.0000	98.0000	0.0000	\$267	0%
Ambien	0.0000	4.0000	0.0000	\$63	0%
Amoxicillin	0.0000	11.0000	0.0000	\$10	0%
Amphetamine	0.0000	41.0000	0.0000	\$243	0%
Baclofen	0.0000	20.0000	0.0000	\$103	0%
Bath Salts	0.1032	0.0000	0.0000	\$557	0%
Buprenorphine	0.0000	21.0000	0.0000	\$178	0%
Butalbital	0.0000	38.0000	0.0000	\$46	0%
Cactus which contains mescaline	1.3610	0.0000	0.0000	\$10	0%
Chlorphentermine	0.0000	82.0000	0.0000	\$0	0%
Clindamycin	0.0000	6.0000	0.0000	\$1	0%
Clonazepam	0.0000	265.0000	0.0000	\$1,028	0%
Clonidine	0.0000	1.0000	0.0000	\$1	0%
Cocaine	69.4959	0.0000	0.0000	\$1,969,467	2%
Codeine	0.0000	1.0000	0.0000	\$1	0%
Crack Cocaine	3.0376	0.0000	0.0000	\$65,308	0%
Cyclobenzaprine	0.0000	61.0000	0.0000	\$115	0%
Diazepam	0.0000	29.0000	0.0000	\$160	0%
Dilaudid	0.0000	3.0000	0.0000	\$15	0%
Dimethyltryptamine	1.0060	0.0000	0.0000	\$80,048	0%
Diphenhydramine	0.0000	49.0000	0.0000	\$28	0%
DMT precursor	6.7150	0.0000	0.0000	\$6,715	0%
Drostanolone	0.0000	0.0100	0.0000	\$0	0%
Duloxetine	0.0000	5.0000	0.0000	\$0	0%
Ecstasy	6.4943	432.0000	0.0000	\$139,040	0%
Fentanyl	0.0283	200.0000	0.0000	\$7,112	0%
Gabapentin	0.0000	19.0000	0.0000	\$4	0%
GHB	0.0000	0.0000	0.1270	\$677	0%
Hashish	0.4385	0.0000	0.0000	\$17,540	0%
Hashish, Oil	35.3675	0.0000	0.2100	\$1,414,700	2%
Heroin	65.5205	0.0000	0.0000	\$3,829,427	5%
Honey Oil (butane extraction)	8.4298	0.0000	0.0000	\$337,192	0%
Hydrocodone	0.0000	319.5000	0.0000	\$9,352	0%
Hydromorphone	0.0000	18.0000	0.0000	\$493	0%
Hydroxyzine Hydrochloride	0.0000	18.0000	0.0000	\$16	0%
ICE	413.9285	0.0000	0.0000	\$11,141,784	13%
Ketamine	0.0196	1.0000	0.0000	\$626	0%

Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program - 2016 Annual Report

Table 4 – continued

Drug	Amount Seized			Wholesale Value	Percent
	Kilograms	D.U.	Liters		
Lorazepam	0.0000	12.0000	0.0000	\$23	0%
LSD	0.0084	1942.0000	0.0000	\$8,781	0%
Marijuana	1771.4925	0.0000	0.0000	\$9,898,180	12%
Marijuana Edibles	8.9605	920.0000	0.0000	\$65,350	0%
Marijuana Plants - Indoors	653.2878	0.0000	0.0000	\$4,442,393	5%
Marijuana Plants - Outdoors	6676.9105	0.0000	0.0000	\$48,841,128	59%
MDMA	0.1439	10.0000	0.0000	\$2,892	0%
Methadone	0.1152	19.0000	0.0000	\$317	0%
Methamphetamine	21.8777	0.0000	0.0000	\$526,694	1%
Methocarbamol	0.0000	2.0000	0.0000	\$0	0%
Methylphenidate	0.0000	9.0000	0.0000	\$90	0%
Mirtazapine	0.0000	1.0000	0.0000	\$0	0%
Morphine	0.0010	44.0000	0.0000	\$748	0%
Nuvigil	0.0000	1.0000	0.0000	\$20	0%
Opium, raw	2.9599	0.0000	0.0000	\$14,800	0%
Other	0.0262	0.0000	0.0000	\$0	0%
Oxycodone	0.0000	801.0000	0.0000	\$26,169	0%
OxyContin	0.0000	3258.0000	0.0000	\$106,439	0%
Oxymorphone	0.0000	1.0000	0.0000	\$6	0%
PCP	0.0013	0.0000	0.0000	\$21	0%
Phendimetrazine	0.0000	7.0000	0.0000	\$7	0%
Phentermine	0.0000	1.0000	0.0000	\$2	0%
Prescription Drugs	0.0000	249.0000	0.0000	\$0	0%
Promethazine	0.0000	6.0000	0.0000	\$3	0%
Psilocybin	0.7464	0.0000	0.0000	\$3,732	0%
Quetiapine fumarate	0.0000	1.0000	0.0000	\$8	0%
Ritalin	0.0000	11.0000	0.0000	\$33	0%
Steroids	0.0000	470.0000	18.0900	\$3,779	0%
Suboxone	0.0080	212.0000	0.0000	\$2,091	0%
Sulfamethoxazole	0.0000	1.0000	0.0000	\$0	0%
Testosterone	0.0000	53.0000	0.0400	\$710	0%
Tizanidine	0.0000	9.0000	0.0000	\$0	0%
Tramadol	0.0000	446.0000	0.0000	\$5,602	0%
Trazodone	0.0000	11.0000	0.0000	\$16	0%
Valium	0.0000	19.0000	0.0000	\$177	0%
Viagra	0.0000	13.0000	0.0000	\$203	0%
Vicodin	0.0000	12.0000	0.0000	\$24	0%
Xanax	0.0000	730.0000	0.0000	\$3,161	0%
Total:	9,748.4814	11,053.5000	18.4770	\$82,976,159	100%

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

Table 4 quantifies the amounts and wholesale value of drugs seized during CY 2016. 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. 2016 prices for each region³ were based on WebPMP drug prices populated by Washington/ Baltimore HIDTA.

³ The Oregon-Idaho HIDTA lies within the Seattle Division – DEA Price List.

Table 4 Supplement A. Change in Drugs Seized from CY 2015 to CY 2016

Drug	Quantity Seized in CY 2015	CY 2015 Wholesale Value	Quantity Seized in CY 2016	CY 2016 Wholesale Value
2-CB (Kg)	-	-	0.002	\$0
Adderall (D.U.)	119	\$704	40	\$237
Alprazolam (D.U.)	217	\$590	98	\$267
Ambien (D.U.)	-	-	4	\$63
Amoxicillin (D.U.)	-	-	11	\$10
Amphetamine (D.U.)	113	\$668	41	\$243
Atenolol (D.U.)	16	\$13	-	-
Baclofen (D.U.)	-	-	20	\$103
Bath Salts (Kg)	0.049	\$264	0.10	\$557
Buprenorphine (D.U.)	28	\$237	21	\$178
Butalbital (D.U.)	-	-	38	\$46
Cactus which contains mescaline (Kg)	-	-	1.36	\$10
Carisoprodol (D.U.)	3	\$20	-	-
Chlorphentermine (D.U.)	-	-	82	\$0
Cialis (D.U.)	20,100	\$171,654	-	-
Clindamycin (D.U.)	-	-	6	\$1
Clonazepam (D.U.)	79.5	\$233	265	\$1,028
Clonidine (D.U.)	-	-	1	\$1
Cocaine (Kg)	110.9300	\$3,187,762	69.50	\$1,969,467
Codeine (D.U.)	14,252	\$171,001	1	\$1
Crack Cocaine (Kg)	0.1990	\$5,337	3.04	\$65,308
Cyclobenzaprine (D.U.)	23.5	\$44	61	\$115
Diazepam (D.U.)	1,470	\$8,114	29	\$160
Dilaudid (D.U.)	-	-	3	\$15
Dimethyltryptamine (Kg)	-	-	1.001	\$80,048
Diphenhydramine (D.U.)	-	-	49	\$28
DMT precursor (Kg)	-	-	6.72	\$6,715
Drostanolone (Liters)	260	\$1,820	0.01	\$0
Duloxetine (D.U.)	-	-	5	\$0
Ecstasy (MDMA) (Kg)	-	-	6.51	\$141,932
Ecstasy (MDMA) (D.U.)	13452	\$201,780	442	
Fentanyl (Kg)	-	-	0.03	\$7,112
Fentanyl (D.U.)	1,450,040	\$38,223,054	200	
Gabapentin (D.U.)	9	\$45	19	\$4
GHB (Liters)	-	-	0.13	\$677
Hashish (Kg)	3.6000	\$61,431	0.44	\$17,540
Hashish, Oil (Kg)	-	-	35.37	\$1,414,700
Hashish, Oil (Liters)	-	-	0.21	
Hashish, Oil (Gallons)	4.8000	\$193,632	-	-

Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program - 2016 Annual Report

Table 4 Supplement A – continued

Drug	Quantity Seized in CY 2015	CY 2015 Wholesale Value	Quantity Seized in CY 2016	CY 2016 Wholesale Value
Heroin (Kg)	116.4000	\$7,693,725	65.52	\$3,829,427
Honey Oil (butane extraction) (Kg)	1.2	\$48,320	8.43	\$337,192
Hydrocodone (D.U.)	10,030	\$119,579	319.5	\$9,352
Hydromorphone (D.U.)	5	\$110	18	\$493
Hydroxyzine HCL (D.U.)	94	\$85	18	\$16
ICE (Kg)	343.2000	\$11,141,978	413.93	\$11,142,012
Ketamine (Kg)	-	-	0.02	\$626
Ketamine (D.U.)	-	-	1	
Lorazepam (D.U.)	584	\$1,127	12	\$23
LSD (Kg)	-	-	0.01	\$8,781
LSD (D.U.)	280,502	\$1,402,637	1,942	
Marijuana (Kg)	3,636.0000	\$24,003,432	1,817.48	\$9,898,180
Marijuana Edibles (Kg)	51.9000	\$25,702	8.96	\$65,350
Marijuana Edibles (D.U.)	64	\$64	920	
Marijuana Plants - Indoors (Kg)	1484.6000	\$7,687,333	607.31	\$4,442,393
Marijuana Plants - Outdoors (Kg)	459.0000	\$3,157,197	6,676.91	\$48,841,128
MDMA (Kg)	-	-	0.01	\$2,892
MDMA (D.U.)	13,218	\$198,270	10	
Methadone (Kg)	-	-	0.12	\$317
Methadone (D.U.)	4,604	\$92,810	19	
Meth Precursor Chemicals (Kg)	1	\$1	-	-
Methamphetamine (Kg)	7.0800	\$214,581	21.88	\$526,694
Methamphetamine Tablet (D.U.)	0.01	\$1	-	-
Methamphetamine, Liquid (Kg)	10	\$224,730	-	-
Methocarbamol (D.U.)	-	-	2	\$0
Methylphenidate (D.U.)	651	\$6,536	9	\$90
Mirtazapine (D.U.)	-	-	1	\$0
Morphine (Kg)	-	-	0.001	\$748
Morphine (D.U.)	75	\$1,224	44	
Nuvigil (D.U.)	-	-	1	\$20
Opium raw (Kg)	-	-	2.96	14,800
Other (Kg)	0.04	\$17	0.03	\$0
Oxycodone/OxyContin (D.U.)	4,188	\$132,192	4,059	\$132,608
Oxymorphone (D.U.)	-	-	1	\$6
PCP (Kg)	-	-	0.0013	\$21
Percocet (D.U.)	1	\$10	-	-
Phendimetrazine (D.U.)	-	-	7	\$7
Phentermine (D.U.)	-	-	1	\$2
Prescription Drugs (D.U.)	548	\$1,934	249	\$0

Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program - 2016 Annual Report

Table 4 Supplement A – continued

Drug	Quantity Seized in CY 2015	CY 2015 Wholesale Value	Quantity Seized in CY 2016	CY 2016 Wholesale Value
Promethazine (D.U.)	-	-	6	\$3
Psilocybin (Kg)	3.45	\$11,296	\$0.75	\$3,732
Psilocybin (D.U.)	18	\$64	-	-
Quetiapine fumarate (D.U.)	-	-	1	\$8
Ritalin (D.U.)	62	\$194	11	\$33
Steroids (D.U.)	46,860	\$376,754	470	\$3,779
Steroids (Liters)	-	-	18.09	
Suboxone (Kg)	-	-	0.01	\$2,091
Suboxone (D.U.)	373.5	\$3,156	212	
Sulfamethoxazole (D.U.)	-	-	1	\$0
Testosterone (D.U.)	-	-	53	\$710
Testosterone (Liters)	-	-	0.04	
Tizanidine (D.U.)	-	-	9	\$0
Tramadol (D.U.)	20,072	\$252,104	446	\$5,602
Trazodone (D.U.)	34	\$49	11	\$16
Valium (D.U.)	4	\$20	19	\$177
Viagra (D.U.)	-	-	13	\$203
Vicodin (D.U.)	53	\$104	12	\$24
Xanax (D.U.)	761.5	\$3,297	730	\$3,161
Total:		98,830,784		82,976,159

Table Notes:

- 1) (-) in Quantity Column = Not Seized.
- 2) Individual wholesale values may not sum to total due to rounding.
- 3) The amount of high-potency marijuana seized in the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA region is calculated based on the conversion of one marijuana plant (indoor/outdoor) yielding approximately one pound (0.45 kg) of high-potency marijuana.
- 4) The following drug categories reported in 2015 were combined: Ecstasy/MDMA, OxyContin/Oxycodone, Psilocybin/Mushroom.
- 5) The categories “Methamphetamine” and “Methamphetamine Ice” were clarified in 2008. Oregon-Idaho HIDTA initiatives were instructed to code all crystal, or “ice,” methamphetamine seizures as “Methamphetamine Ice” and to code powder methamphetamine seizures as “Methamphetamine.”

Table 4 Supplement B. Change in Major Drugs Seized from CY 2012 to CY 2016

Drug Seized	Quantity Seized in CY 2012	Quantity Seized in CY 2013	Quantity Seized in CY 2014	Quantity Seized in CY 2015	Quantity Seized in CY 2016
Marijuana (Kg)	6,249	1,871	1,473	3,636	1,771
Marijuana Plants - Indoors (Kg)	2,601	3,796	956	1,485	653
Marijuana Plants - Outdoors (Kg)	4,083	8,402	8,460	459	6,677
Cocaine (Kg)	52	56	131	111	69
Crack Cocaine (Kg)	1	0.2	0.7	0.2	3
ICE Methamphetamine (Kg)	191	245	277	343	414
Heroin (Kg)	97	60	63	116	66
LSD (D.U.)	258	2,005	440,090	280,502	1,942
LSD (Kg)	-	-	-	-	0.008
MDMA/Ecstasy (D.U.)	590,165	8,172	2,672	13,452	442
MDMA/Ecstasy (Kg)	-	-	-	-	6.51
Prescription Drugs (D.U.)	95,331	20,030	19,832	1,528,610	7,227
Prescription Drugs (Kg)	-	-	-	-	0.17
Total D.U.	685,754	30,207	462,594	1,822,564	9,611
Total Kg	13,274	14,431	11,361	6,150	9,660

Major drug seizures listed above by Oregon-Idaho HIDTA initiatives reflect more than 9,600 kilograms and 9,600 dosage units of drugs seized during 2016, resulting in a total of \$82.9 million in wholesale value removed from the drug market.

HIDTA initiatives reported 9,110 kilograms of marijuana seizures⁴ in 2016 which reflected 69 percent of wholesale value of all drugs seized in the HIDTA region during this time period. Of marijuana seized in 2016, the greatest percentage was reported as outdoor marijuana plants (73%), followed by bulk marijuana (20%), and indoor marijuana (7%). The amount of outdoor marijuana plants seized during 2016 in HIDTA counties increased by 1,355 percent from 2015 seizures. Several large grows in Central Oregon on federal land in addition to marijuana trafficked outside the legal framework of Oregon’s recreational and medical marijuana laws were the foundation for these seizure numbers.

Seizures of methamphetamine ice increased 117 percent between 2012 (191 kg) and 2016 (414 kg). Heroin seizure amounts dropped 43 percent from 2015 (116 kg) to 2016 (66 kg). The quantity of cocaine seized in 2016 (72 kg) dropped 35 percent from 2015 (111 kg). Combined, all the seizures listed above represent 99 percent of the total wholesale value for drugs seized by Oregon initiatives in 2016.

⁴ Excludes marijuana edibles reported in dosage units.

Core Table 4a. Law Enforcement Outputs for 2016 at Oregon-Idaho HIDTA

Other Law Enforcement Outputs by the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA		
	2015	2016
Arrests	1455	1623
Wiretaps (Lines)	108	40
Firearms Seized	508	475

Table 4a shows the number of arrests, wiretap lines, and firearms seized by Oregon-Idaho HIDTA task forces during 2016. Oregon-Idaho HIDTA enforcement initiatives made 1,623 arrests, monitored 40 wiretap lines, and confiscated 475 firearms during 2016.

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			
	2014	2015	2016
Drugs			
Expected	\$30.00	\$22.00	\$25.00
Actual	\$23.68	\$26.40	\$22.70
Actual as Percentage of Expected	79%	120%	91%
Cash and Assets			
Expected	\$3.00	\$3.00	\$3.00
Actual	\$1.99	\$5.03	\$1.71
Actual as Percentage of Expected	66%	168%	57%
Total ROI			
Expected	\$33.00	\$25.00	\$28.00
Actual	\$25.66	\$31.43	\$24.41
Actual as Percentage of Expected	78%	126%	87%
Investigative Budget and Seizures			
	2014	2015	2016
Investigative Budget	\$3,545,000	\$3,744,000	\$3,655,000
Wholesale Value of Drugs Seized	\$83,935,999	\$98,830,784	\$82,976,159
Assets Seized			
Cash Assets	\$5,677,488	\$6,909,228	\$5,480,646
Other Assets	\$1,366,720	\$11,928,627	\$771,411
Total Assets	\$7,044,208	\$18,837,855	\$6,252,057
Total Drugs and Assets Seized	\$90,980,207	\$117,668,638	\$89,228,216

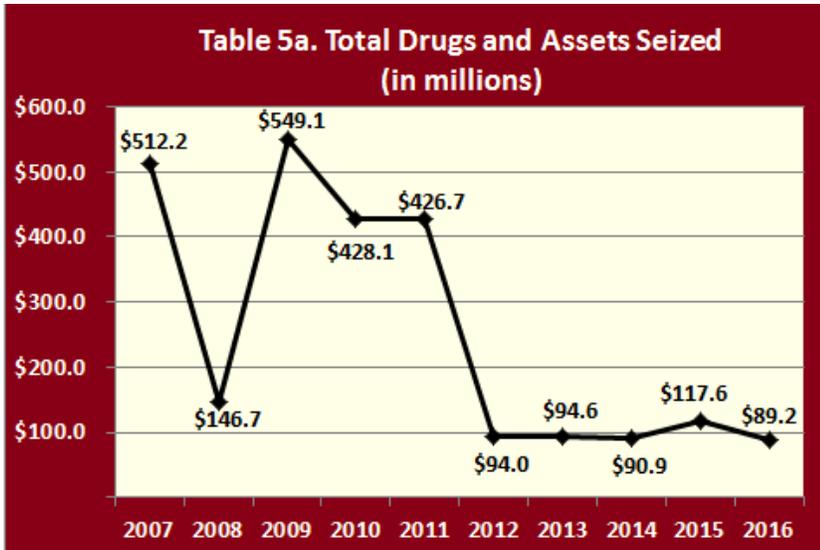
Table 5 reports Return on Investment (ROI). ROI is the ratio between the wholesale value of drugs, cash, and non-cash assets seized and the amount of HIDTA funds budgeted for all activities except treatment, prevention, and research and development.

The total value of drugs removed from the marketplace in 2016 was \$82.9 million, a drop of 16 percent from 2015 seizure values.

Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program - 2016 Annual Report

The total amount of cash and other asset seizures in 2016 was \$6.2 million, 36 percent (\$2,247,172) of which was attributed to activities associated with the HIDTA Interdiction Team (HIT), Oregon State Police’s Domestic Highway Enforcement (DHE)⁵ initiative and Canyon-Ada DHE Initiative. The actual ROI for cash and assets seized was 57% of the projection for 2016. The volume of cash and asset seized by HIDTA initiatives didn’t meet the projection as predicted.

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 2016 (\$89.2 million) decreased 24 percent from 2015 (\$117.6 million) and was 79 percent less than the total value reported seized in 2011 (\$426.7 million) (Table 5a). The drop in total wholesale value since 2011 is largely due to the significant decline in marijuana plants seized at outdoor grow sites. The decline in outdoor marijuana cultivation in Oregon is likely connected to a number of factors, including successful federal prosecutions; a shift in DTO operations to areas with minimal law enforcement presence, proliferation of legal grows and budget shortfalls which may have curtailed opportunities to identify illegal grows.

⁵ 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			
	2014	2015	2016
Labs Dismantled			
Less than 2 Oz	4	1	3
2 - 8 Oz	0	0	1
9 - 31 Oz	0	0	0
32 - 159 Oz	0	0	1
10 - 20 Lbs	0	0	0
Over 20 Lbs	0	0	0
Total Labs Dismantled	4	1	5
Meth Cost Per Ounce			
	\$850	\$850	\$2,967
Estimated Lab Value			
Less than 2 Oz	\$6,800	\$1,700	\$17,802
2 - 8 Oz	\$0	\$0	\$14,835
9 - 31 Oz	\$0	\$0	\$0
32 - 159 Oz	\$0	\$0	\$284,832
10 - 20 Lbs	\$0	\$0	\$0
Over 20 Lbs	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Estimated Lab Value	\$6,800	\$1,700	\$317,469

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 within Oregon-Idaho HIDTA.⁶ 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.

Five (5) methamphetamine labs were dismantled within the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA counties during 2016. This is a 400% increase from 2015 lab seizures/dismantlements (1).

⁶ 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 2016

Table 7: Training Funded and Supported by the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA in 2016				
Type of Training	Expected Students	Actual Students	Actual as Percent of Expected	Training Hours Provided
Enforcement	305	305	100%	3,752
Analytical	5	5	100%	232
Management	12	75	625%	456
Demand Reduction	150	208	139%	3,328
Total	472	593	126%	7,768

Six Month Follow-Up Responses.

Type of Training	Surveys Sent	Surveys Received	Response Rate	Question 1 - Yes	Question 2 - Yes
Enforcement	184	36	20%	97%	92%
Analytical	3	1	33%	100%	100%
Management	34	15	44%	100%	100%
Demand Reduction	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	221	52	24%	98%	94%

Survey Results from 07/01/2015 - 06/30/2016

- 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?

Explanation of Terms used in Table 7:

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 which improves the efficiency and effectiveness of law enforcement and intelligence in the HIDTA initiatives.

The total number of students trained during 2016 (593) met 126 percent of projections, with a total of 7,768 hours of training provided during the year. Approximately 98 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 94 percent indicating they have since applied material they learned. The majority of students received training related to enforcement (51%), followed by demand reduction (35%), management (13%) and analytical (less than 1%). Training related to demand reduction was first offered in 2016.

The focus of training courses was driven by a training needs survey as well as direct requests from supervisors and investigators based on priority issues. The number of students who received

Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program - 2016 Annual Report

training was slightly higher than projections due to a concerted effort by members of the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Training Initiative to increase availability of courses and training offered to HIDTA members as well as demand reduction training and better documentation of attendance in the HIDTA Online Training Tracker system.

The Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Training Initiative has been led by the Oregon Department of Public Safety Standards and Training (DPSST) since January 1, 2013. Among other functions, DPSST is responsible for providing public safety training to the Oregon law enforcement community. During August 2016, a Program Coordinator was hired to manage the Training Initiative along with PMP coordination duties. The Program Coordinator position is part of the Management and Administration Initiative at DPSST in Salem. The goal of providing quarterly training in the region has been identified. This was done in an effort to secure greater attendance at local/regional training opportunities which is also more cost efficient.

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

Table 8: Deconflictions Processed by the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA			
	2014	2015	2016
Event Deconflictions			
Agencies Participating in Event Deconfliction	65	66	77
Event Deconflictions Processed	2,696	2,291	2,963
Case/Subject/Target Elements Processed	133,952	25,422	31,874
DTO/MLO Deconflictions			
DTOs/MLOs Deconflicted	64	48	62
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. Total number of deconflictions processed in 2016 includes event and case/subject/target deconflictions handled by the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Watch Center, the Western States Information Network (WSIN) and Rocky Mountain Information Network (RMIN). All Oregon-Idaho HIDTA initiatives are required to utilize event and case/subject deconfliction services.

The total number of deconflictions processed by the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA (31,874) was slightly higher than the submissions reported in 2015 (25,422). The number of agencies using HIDTA deconfliction services in 2016 totaled 77, an increase of 16 percent over 2015 (66 agencies). The number of DTO/MLO deconflictions processed increased 27 percent from 2015 (48) to 2016 (61). The number of event deconflictions handled in 2016 (2,963) increased 29 percent from 2015 (2,291).

In 2014, the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Watch Center began a complete migration of case deconfliction processing from the Oregon State Intelligence Network (OSIN) to RISSIntel. OSIN was fully shut down by the end of 2014. The migration from OSIN to RISSIntel largely accounts

for the more than 80 percent drop in the number of elements processed by the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Watch Center from 2014 (133,952) to 2015 (25,422). Prior to Quarter 3, 2014, inquiry statistics included the number of times inquiries -- both active and passive⁷ -- were made by vetted law enforcement personnel in the United States. After Quarter 3, 2014, inquiry statistics included only Oregon specific activity – that is, the frequency of local, state and federal agencies in Oregon that run queries in RISSIntel.

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

Table 9: Cases Provided Analytical Support by the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA			
	2014	2015	2016
Analytical Case Support			
Expected to Provide	451	697	537
Actual Provided	587	365	441
Actual as Percent of Expected	130%	52%	82%

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 assist with the identification, assessment, and targeting of DTOs. Just over half (51%) of analytical case support was provided by the Central Oregon Drug Enforcement (CODE) task force (73), the Medford Area Drug and Gang Enforcement Team (MADGE) (104), and the Investigative Support Center’s Criminal Intelligence Unit (CIU) (48). The number of cases provided analytical support was 82 percent of projections in 2016 and may be in part due to the loss of analytical personnel and turnover as well as manpower shortages at the HIDTA Interdiction Team (HIT). The HIT Initiative had projected 289 analytical assists during 2016 and support was only used on 160 cases. The US Marshal Services Fugitive Task Force Initiative had an analyst position vacancy during the 2016. The USMS Fugitive Task Force had projected 90 cases in which analytical support would be utilized. In reality, no analytical support was provided to the initiative during the year. Expected values will be monitored and adjusted accordingly in the future.

Case support by the Investigative Support Center (ISC) dropped from 58 in 2015 to 48 in 2016. This may be in part due to task forces and police agencies increasingly relying on their own analysts as well as attrition in the law enforcement ranks resulting in lack of knowledge of resources provided by Oregon DOJ and the ISC. In late 2016, Oregon DOJ undertook steps towards familiarizing police agencies around the state of resources available including from the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA ISC.

Performance Measures for Goal 2:

Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of HIDTA initiatives.

⁷ Active inquiries occurred when vetted law enforcement personnel specifically checked OSIN for Oregon information. Passive inquiries occurred when OSIN was checked indirectly as a result of vetted personnel running inquiries in RISSIntel and the check was initiated in other databases, including OSIN.

Core Table 10 – Case Agent Satisfaction with Case Support Provided by the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA for 2016

Table 10: Intelligence Measures for Case Support by the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA			
	2014	2015	2016
Survey Statistics			
Cases Supported	587	365	441
Surveys Sent	17	10	11
Survey Responses	8	4	11
Percentage Useful	75%	75%	100%
How accurate was the Intelligence Analysis or Case Support			
Very Accurate	N/A	N/A	11
Mostly Accurate	N/A	N/A	0
Somewhat Accurate	N/A	N/A	0
Inaccurate	N/A	N/A	0
Overall, how accurate was the intelligence analysis	N/A	N/A	100%
How useful was the Intelligence Analysis or Case Support			
Very Useful	6	3	11
Useful	0	0	0
Somewhat Useful	2	1	0
Not Useful	0	0	0
Overall, how useful was the intelligence analysis	75%	75%	100%

Table 10 shows the number of total cases supported by Oregon-Idaho HIDTA analysts (441) and then reports satisfaction of case agents with case support provided by analysts within the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Investigative Support Center (ISC). Of the 441 cases supported by analysts in the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA in 2016, 48 were worked by Oregon-Idaho HIDTA funded 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 2016, 11 surveys were sent to case agents to measure satisfaction and 11 were returned (100%). Out of the 48 cases worked, only 11 case surveys were sent out because only 11 cases were closed during the reporting period. Results were positive, showing 100 percent of case agents who responded indicated case support provided by the ISC was useful.

Core Table 11 – Law Enforcement Executives Assessment of Strategic Intelligence Products Produced by the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA for 2016

Table 11: Law Enforcement Executives Assessment of Strategic Intelligence Products Produced by the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA				
	Strategic Products	Surveys Sent	Surveys Responses	Percentage Useful
Survey Statistics	8	515	72	100%
Survey Results				
	Percent of Reviewers Who...			
The Strategic Intelligence Product...	Agree	Disagree	Neither	
...provided added value by helping to reduce or close known intelligence gaps or revealing previously unknown information	85%	0%	15%	
...produced changes in investigative or intelligence priorities	43%	4%	53%	
...enabled more informed decisions concerning investigative or intelligence initiatives and/or resource allocation	77%	1%	22%	
...identified new information associated with pending matters or offered insights into information that could change the working premise in a program, initiative, or investigation	78%	0%	22%	
	Usefulness Rating of Strategic Intelligence Products			
	Very	Not	Somewhat	
Overall, how useful were these Strategic Intelligence Products	81%	0%	19%	

Table 11 shows reviewers’ assessment of strategic intelligence products produced by the Investigative Support Center (ISC) in 2016. A total of 515 surveys were sent to various law enforcement recipients to assess the value of 8 strategic products produced by the ISC in 2016. Of the 515 surveys sent, 72 responses were received resulting in a 14 percent response rate (increase from 2015 return rate of 4 percent). Results showed that 100 percent of the strategic products reviewed were rated useful overall. In following years, the Management and Administration Initiative along with the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA ISC Initiative will work diligently to secure more responses to strategic intelligence product surveys by sending out reminders soliciting participation in surveys.

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

Fugitives Apprehended by the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA			
	2014	2015	2016
Apprehensions			
Expected	1,202	1,384	1,184
Apprehensions	1,322	1,131	1,007
Apprehensions with Drug Charges	360	328	267
Actual as Percentage of Expected	110%	82%	85%
Apprehensions with Drug Charges as Percentage of Apprehensions	27%	29%	27%

Table 12 reports the number of fugitives targeted and apprehended by Oregon-Idaho HIDTA task forces. The number of fugitives apprehended dropped 11 percent from 2015 (1,131) to 2016 (1,007). Approximately 27 percent of the fugitives apprehended in 2016 were related in some manner to drug charges. The US Marshal Service Fugitive Task Force apprehended 831 fugitives during 2016, representing 83% of all fugitive arrests for the year. Starting in 2017, the US Marshal Service Fugitive Task Force will be the only initiative tracking fugitive arrests in the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA region.

Table 13: Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Prosecution Outputs and Outcomes for Year

Prosecution Activities by the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA			
	2014	2015	2016
Number of Indictments			
Expected	174	51	25
Number of Indictments	85	61	26
Actual as Percentage of Expected	49%	120%	104%
Individuals Prosecuted			
Expected	166	103	60
Individuals Prosecuted	67	91	46
Actual as Percentage of Expected	40%	88%	77%
Individuals Convicted			
Expected	94	52	60
Individuals Convicted	23	31	32
Actual as Percentage of Expected	24%	60%	53%

As of 5/5/2017

Optional Prosecution Data by the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA			
	2014	2015	2016
Search Warrants Reviewed			
Expected	89	57	25
Search Warrants Reviewed	37	22	19
Actual as Percentage of Expected	42%	39%	76%
Wiretap Orders Reviewed			
Expected	4	1	2
Wiretap Orders Reviewed	0	0	0
Actual as Percentage of Expected	0%	0%	0%
Court Orders Reviewed			
Expected	52	51	20
Court Orders Reviewed	125	112	8
Actual as Percentage of Expected	240%	220%	40%

Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program - 2015 Annual Report

Table 13 reports on 2016 outputs and outcomes for the HIDTA funded prosecution team in the District of Idaho, HIDTA Special Assistant United States Attorney (SAUSA). In 2016, the total number of indictments (26) met 104 percent of projections; the number of individuals prosecuted (46) met 77 percent of projections; and the number of individuals convicted (32) met 53 percent of projections. Table 13 further reports the number of search warrants, wiretap orders and court orders reviewed. The total number of search warrants reviewed in 2016 was 76 percent of expected goals. The total number of court orders reviewed in 2015 totaled 8, which was 40 percent of expected goals. The District of Idaho, HIDTA Special Assistant United States Attorney reported no wiretap orders reviewed in 2016. Wire cases handled by the US Attorney's Office in Idaho are typically handled by the OCDETF attorney rather than the SAUSA. The HIDTA Special Assistant United States Attorney was a new prosecution initiative in 2015. Although the prosecutor handles more cases than any other in the office, the SAUSA indicates that the first year projections were set too high. Additionally, the outputs rely in large part on investigative efforts and casework presented to the SAUSA from other law enforcement agencies. Expected values will be adjusted accordingly for future reporting years.

HIDTA previously funded a prosecutor position with the Lane County Interagency Narcotics Enforcement Team (INET). Statistics noted in the table for 2014 were for the INET prosecutor. Statistics noted in the 2015 column include the INET prosecutor outputs/outcomes in addition to the newly created prosecution initiative in Idaho. The outputs/outcomes in the 2016 columns are strictly results for the SAUSA initiative in Boise, ID.

Table 14: 2015 Domestic Highway Enforcement Outputs, Oregon-Idaho HIDTA

DHE 2016 DTO-Related Outputs and Outcomes			
Outputs	DTOs Identified	2016 DTOs Dismantled	2016 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

DHE 2016 Cash & Other Asset Seizures	
	2016 Actual
Cash Assets	\$502,944
Dollar Value of Other Assets	\$14,638
Total Dollar Value of Assets Seized	\$517,582

DHE Other Outputs/Outcomes	
	2016 Actual
Other Outputs	
Arrests	163
Firearms Seizures	40
Control Deliveries	0
Number of Operations	11

DHE 2016 Drug Seizures	
Drug Seizures (Measurements)	2016 Actual Seizures
Alprazolam (DU)	34.0
Amphetamine (DU)	6.0
Baclofen (DU)	20.0
Butalbital (DU)	38.0
Clonazepam (DU)	10.0
Cocaine (Kg)	20.9
Cyclobenzaprine (DU)	5.00
Diazepam (DU)	17.00
DMT precursor (Kg)	6.71
Ecstasy (Kg)	0.0
Ecstasy (DU)	6.0
Hashish (Kg)	0.4
Hashish Oil (Kg)	22.5
Heroin (Kg)	6.3
Hydrocodone (DU)	167.0
Hydromorphone (DU)	11.0
Ice (Kg)	74.6
Lorazepam (DU)	3.0
LSD (DU)	3.0
Marijuana (Kg)	1005.9
Marijuana Edibles (Kg)	5.9
Marijuana Plants - Indoors (Kg)	9.1
Marijuana Plants -Outdoors (Kg)	344.2
MDMA (DU)	10.0
Methamphetamine (Kg)	0.1
Oxycodone/OxyContin (DU)	21.0
Oxymorphone (DU)	1.0
Psilocybin (Kg)	0.17
Suboxone (DU)	10.0
Tizanidine (DU)	9.0
Tramadol (DU)	51.0
Vicodin (DU)	7.0
Xanax (DU)	513.0

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. No DTOs were identified in 2016. Approximately 1496.8 kilograms (increase of 263 percent from 2015 seizures) and 942 dosage units of illicit drugs were seized through DHE related activities, along with 163 associated arrests and 40 firearms seizures. A total of 11 DHE operations took place during 2016 in the region. The total value of cash and other assets seized during 2016 from DHE activities was \$517,582.

Table 15: 2016 Lines for Life Outputs, Oregon-Idaho HIDTA

Lines For Life	
	2016 Outputs
Participants who attended Regional Rx Summits	450
Attendees reporting satisfaction with effectiveness	99%
Attendees reporting increased knowledge and awareness	97%
Regional Rx Summits held	2

Table 15 reports on outputs from Lines for Life’s Regional Rx Summits held around the state of Oregon. This program focuses on developing regional action plans by bringing together stakeholders to create momentum for statewide change with reference to opioid abuse and addiction. These Rx Summits targeted those from the medical community, education, law enforcement public health and prevention organizations. During 2016, Lines for Life held two Rx Summits in Oregon, one in Lane County and one in Seaside. There were a total of 450 attendees at these meetings/summits. At the conclusion of the summits, attendees were surveyed on questions related to the event as well as knowledge gained.

Table 16: CLEAR Alliance Outputs, Oregon-Idaho HIDTA

Clear Alliance	
	2016 Outputs
# Bulletins created/produced	25
Conferences/meetings	11
Demand reduction training - # of attendees	183
Drug education materials distributed	3,982

Table 16 reports on outputs achieved by Children Learning through Education and Research (CLEAR) Alliance, an Oregon-Idaho HIDTA initiative, operating in Central Oregon. The program focuses on preventing and reducing youth substance abuse and impaired driving in Oregon through fact-based education. During 2016, Clear Alliance provided fact based education to students and interested community members through conferences and meetings. The organization also created informational bulletins and drug education material that was provided to students through a variety of partnering agencies and resources.

VII. CONCLUSIONS

Calendar Year 2016 marks the twelfth 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 charts presented throughout this Annual 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, as well as the operational highlights in Attachment 1. Information reported by the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA initiatives leaves little doubt that drug availability is being reduced; 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), 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 state, 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 over 9,110 kilograms of marijuana, 436 kilograms of methamphetamine ice, 66 kilograms of heroin, 72 kilograms of cocaine, 2,385 dosage units of synthetic hallucinogens and 7225 dosage units of prescription drugs. The overall reported seizures equated to \$82.9 million in wholesale value. These seizures, coupled with drug asset seizures exceeding \$6.2 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 \$89.2 million dollars.

The HIDTA Program fosters cooperation amongst agencies/task forces that hasn't always existed in drug enforcement. It is clear in these times when budgets are tight, and staffing issues hinder law enforcement pro-active investigations, that working cooperatively produces greater results by working more efficiently.

Fortunately, in the years that the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program has been in existence, there has been a steady, positive increase, not only in the number of counties designated as HIDTAs but also in the number of initiatives, number of participant agencies in each initiative, number of queries or data submissions shared through the Regional Information Sharing System (RISS) Intelligence (RISS Intel) database and its connecting networks, number of 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.

Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program - 2016 Annual Report

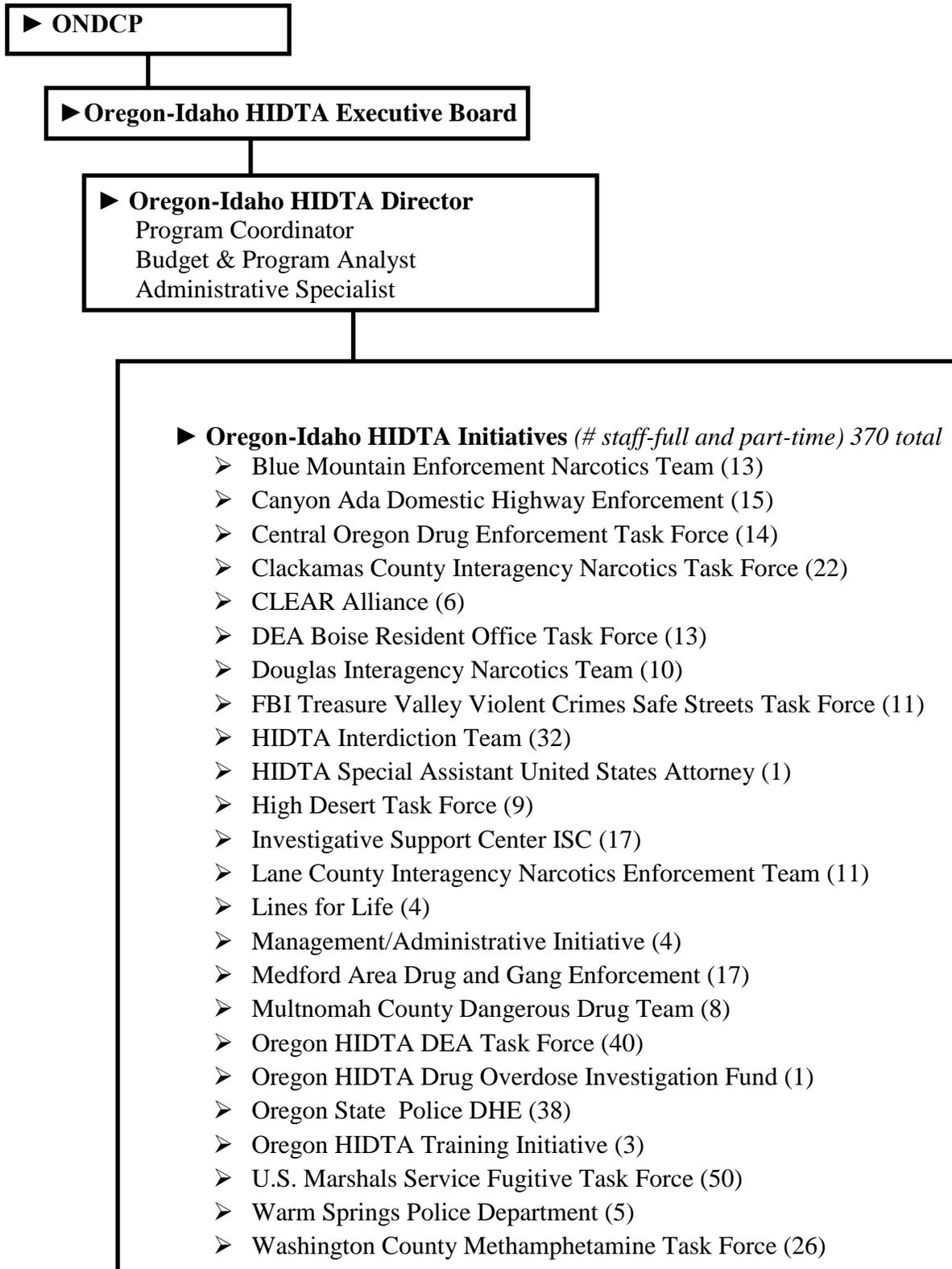
The Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program provides its initiatives with valuable resources including case support, electronic surveillance equipment loans, technical support, deconfliction services, and training. Additionally, use of available secure electronic communication networks has improved collaboration between the HIDTA initiatives. The Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program's commitment to improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the HIDTA initiatives ensures that the Goal 2 objectives are met year after year.

The Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program is extremely pleased that its initiatives comply with the precepts of Goals 1 and 2. Namely, they have been extremely efficient and effective in achieving their results to date, and they continue to improve moving forward.

The Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program has made considerable progress over the past year. Despite this progress, there is still much work for the initiatives to undertake. Cooperative efforts by our criminal justice professionals are the first step to 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 menace of illegal drugs in our society.

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 – Woodburn Police Department (WPD)**
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)**
- Ex-Officio – United States Forest Service (USFS)**
- Ex-Officio – Lines for Life (LFL)**
- Ex-Officio – CODA, Inc.**
- Ex-Officio – Oregon Narcotics Enforcement Association (ONEA)**

C. List of Participating Agencies

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

Federal Law Enforcement:	71
State Law Enforcement:	40
Local Law Enforcement:	124
National Guard:	4
Tribal Law Enforcement	3
Total:	242

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

Federal agencies:

- Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives
- Bureau of Land Management
- Drug Enforcement Administration
- Federal Bureau of Investigation
- Immigration and Customs Enforcement- Homeland Security Investigations
- Internal Revenue Service - CID
- United States Attorney’s Office-District of Idaho
- United States Marshals Service

State agencies:

- Idaho Department of Corrections
- Idaho State Police
- Oregon Department of Justice
- Oregon Department of Public Safety, Standards and Training
- Oregon National Guard
- Oregon State Police

Local agencies:

- Ada County Sheriff’s Office
- Beaverton Police Department
- Bend Police Department
- Boardman Police Department
- Boise Police Department
- Caldwell Police Department
- Canby Police Department
- Canyon County Sheriff’s Office
- Clackamas County District Attorney’s Office
- Clackamas County Parole & Probation
- Clackamas County Sheriff’s Office
- Crook County Sheriff’s Office
- Deschutes County Sheriff’s Office
- Douglas County District Attorney’s Office
- Douglas County Sheriff’s Office
- Eugene Police Department
- Hermiston Police Department
- Hillsboro Police Department

Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program - 2016 Annual Report

Jackson County Parole & Probation
Jackson County Sheriff's Office
Jefferson County Sheriff's Office
Lane County District Attorney's Office
Lane County Parole & Probation
Malheur County Sheriff's Office
Medford Police Department
Meridian Police Department
Milton-Freewater Police Department
Milwaukie Police Department
Morrow County Sheriff's Office
Multnomah County Sheriff's Office
Nampa Police Department
Ontario Police Department
Oregon City Police Department
Payette County Sheriff's Office
Payette Police Department
Pendleton Police Department
Portland Police Bureau
Redmond Police Department
Roseburg Police Department
Salem Police Department
Springfield Police Department
Tigard Police Department
Umatilla County Sheriff's Office
Umatilla Tribal Police Department
Warm Springs Police Department
Washington County Sheriff's Office
Washington County Sheriff's Office

Part-time only

Amtrak Police Department
Fruitland Police Department
Gladstone Police Department
Jackson County District Attorney's Office
Multnomah County Community Justice
Nyssa Police Department
Port of Portland Police Department
Social Security Administration Office of the Inspector General
United States Attorney's Office – District of Oregon
United States Customs & Border Protection
United States Forest Service

IX. List of Tables and Charts

Table 1	DTOs and MLOs Disrupted and Dismantled by the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA as Percent of Expected	9
Table 2	DTOs and MLOs Disrupted and Dismantled by the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA as Percent of all DTOs/MLOs Open	10
Table 3	Scope of Investigative Activity Dismantled and Disrupted by the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA in the year 2016 and Prior	11
Table 4	Quantity and Wholesale Value of Drugs Removed from the Marketplace by the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA in 2016	12
Table 4 – Supplement A	Change in Drugs Seized from CY 2015 to CY 2016	14
Table 4 – Supplement B	Change in Drugs Seized from CY 2012 to CY 2016	16
Table 4a	Law Enforcement Outputs for 2016 at the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA	17
Table 5	Return on Investment (ROI) for HIDTA Activities by the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA	18
Table 5a	Total Drugs and Assets Seized	18
Table 6	Clandestine Methamphetamine Labs Dismantled by the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA	19
Table 7	Training Funded and Supported by the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA in 2016	20
Table 8	Deconflictions Processed by the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Region	21
Table 9	Leads Referred by the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA	22
Table 10	Cases Provided Analytical Support by the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA	22
Table 11	Case Agent Satisfaction with Case Support Provided by the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA for 2016	23
Table 12	Law Enforcement Executives Assessment of Strategic Intelligence Products Produced by the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA for 2016	24
Table 13	Fugitives to be Targeted and Apprehended by Year by the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA	25
Table 14	Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Prosecution Outputs and Outcomes for Year	25
Table 15	Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Prosecution Outcomes for Year	26
Table 16	2016 Domestic Highway Enforcement Outputs, Oregon-Idaho HIDTA	27
Table 17	Cops Mentoring Youth Lines For Life Outputs, Oregon-Idaho HIDTA	28

X. ENDNOTES – The following sources of information were utilized in preparing this Annual Report.

- A. HIDTA Performance Management Process database
- B. ISC databases
- C. Initiative databases
- D. Initiative managers and participants

Attachment 1:
Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program - 2016 Case Highlights
Provided by Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Initiatives

Blue Mountain Enforcement Narcotics Team – BENT

-In 2016 **BENT** identified and disrupted a major Drug Trafficking Organization (DTO) responsible for the trafficking of large amounts of methamphetamine in Washington and Oregon. **BENT** worked the case with the assistance of the FBI Violent Crimes Task Force in Tri-Cities Washington. **BENT** developed a Confidential Source (CS) and used the CS to conduct a controlled purchase of one pound of methamphetamine. This allowed the FBI Task Force to identify the source of supply (SOS), which had been previously identified as a multi-pound dealer in Oregon and Washington. A ping order was obtained on the newly identified source. The ping order revealed the source travelled to the Los Angeles, CA area. Upon the return of the source to Washington, search warrants were served which netted 15 pounds of methamphetamines, 8.8 pounds of cocaine, 2 pounds of tar heroin and three handguns. Oregon/ Washington narcotics traffickers Thare Josue Navarro and Alex Geovanni Zepeda were both arrested.

-In 2016 **BENT** identified and disrupted a major Drug Trafficking Organization (DTO) responsible for the trafficking of large amounts of methamphetamine in Washington and Oregon. David Garcia of Milton Freewater, OR was the main target as a source of supply of methamphetamine to NE Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, South Dakota and North Dakota. Garcia was supplying 2-5 pounds of methamphetamine a week to a number of clients in 1/4 pound to pound quantities.

An FBI agent in Minot, North Dakota intercepted one of Garcia's methamphetamine distributors. The suspect cooperated with law enforcement, furthering the investigation. A pole camera was placed on Garcia's residence which led detectives to Garcia's SOS and others he was supplying. Information gained during the investigation was passed on to the FBI Task Force in Lewiston, ID which has led to an active T-3 investigation.

BENT applied for and obtained a search warrant for Garcia's residence in Milton- Freewater, OR. The search warrant led to the seizure of \$15,204 in cash, 382 grams of methamphetamine, 5 guns, and 2 vehicles.

-In 2016 **BENT** identified and disrupted a major Drug Trafficking Organization (DTO) responsible for the trafficking of large amounts of methamphetamine in Washington and Oregon. **BENT** worked the case with the assistance of the FBI Violent Crimes Task Force in Tri-Cities Washington. A CRI was developed who led to the investigation into Julio Ayala and a DTO lead by him. Since Ayala has been identified as a source of supply to Umatilla County, members of FBI, DEA and **BENT** have identified multiple people who work in his organization. During the investigation, **BENT** and FBI conducted multiple pound level methamphetamine buys using a CRI. This lead to the issuance of three federal search warrants in Washington state. On October 21, 2016, **BENT** and the FBI Violent Crimes Task Force served three search warrants in the Tri-Cities area. The warrants netted eight pounds of methamphetamine and three suspects were taken into custody. The three suspects arrested are not cooperating with law enforcement. Therefore this DTO has been closed. Search warrants were served at a suspected stash house in southern California, with the results unknown.

Clackamas County Interagency Task Force – CCITF

-In April 2016, CCITF investigators utilized a Confidential Informant (CI) to conduct controlled buys which led to the issuance of search warrants on a high-level meth dealer and the seizure of 9.5 pounds of meth and cash. The suspect cooperated and team members conducted a buy bust on his source of supply who promptly delivered 6 kilos of methamphetamine.

-In May 2016, CCITF utilized a CI and arranged a buy bust on a prior CCITF target. The suspect arrived in the area with a backpack and was arrested with 8 ounces of methamphetamine and 2 guns, and decided it was in his best interest to cooperate. Two days later the new CI conducted a buy bust on his supplier and CCITF investigators seized 3.2 pounds of methamphetamine, a firearm, and \$23,000 cash during that arrest. The new CI also cooperated and a few hours later team members conducted a buy bust on his source of supply and seized 2 more pounds of methamphetamine.

-In October 2016, CCITF and Portland Police Bureau Drugs and Vice Division (DVD) investigators utilized a CI to conduct a buy bust in Clackamas County. During surveillance investigators identified three target locations of interest. After the suspects were taken into custody, search warrants were served. Investigators seized 63 pounds of methamphetamine, 1 ounce of cocaine, 2 firearms, and over \$40,824 in cash. This is one of the largest meth busts on record in Clackamas County.

Central Oregon Drug Enforcement Team – CODE

-A January traffic stop of a distracted driver in Bend, OR turned up 63 pounds of processed marijuana, sparking an investigation that led to two raids. One was at a home north of Bend that housed a marijuana grow and a lab used to make a potent form of hashish oil, called "butane honey oil."

An Oregon State Police (OSP) trooper stopped a 2004 Toyota 4Runner in Bend on January 21, 2016 because the driver was using a handheld electronic device. The driver, Trevor Thayer, 29, of Bend, had a suspended driver's license, and a search of the car led to the discovery of the processed marijuana.

A continued investigation by OSP detectives and the Central Oregon Drug Enforcement Team (CODE) led to the execution of search warrants in two locations, the first at 56022 Remington Drive, between Sunriver and La Pine. Thayer was arrested at his home on charges of manufacturing marijuana and felon in possession of a firearm and booked into the Deschutes County Jail.

The Central Oregon Emergency Response Team served the second warrant, at 63465 Hamehook Road, northeast of Bend, due to the size, location and information received about potential hazards at that location.

The CODE Team searched the home and learned no one lived there. It was being used only as a location to manufacture butane honey oil and grow marijuana.

A large-scale lab operation to make the drug was found, including several pressurized vessels used to store butane. The OSP Explosives Unit (bomb squad) was called in and rendered one of the vessels safe. At the two homes, authorities seized a total of more than 136 pounds of marijuana, 104 mature marijuana plants and other evidence of the drug organization.

Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program - 2016 Annual Report

Two men were contacted at the Hamehook Road address. Thaddeus Patterson and Jason Pittman, both of Bend, were cited to appear in court on marijuana manufacture, delivery and possession charges. Over two pounds of methamphetamine was seized.

-On March 2, 2016, detectives assigned to the Central Oregon Drug Enforcement (**CODE**) team executed a residential narcotics search warrant in the city of Culver, OR.

The investigation into two suspects, Alex Barajas and Gaylyn Fenn, spanned several months and focused in Deschutes and Jefferson County. Detectives had already identified Barajas as being a major supplier of methamphetamine to the region when he was arrested by the **CODE** team in September, 2015. In that case, detective's located approximately 2.3 pounds of methamphetamine concealed in different locations within a vehicle he was a passenger in, with most of the methamphetamine located hidden in the dashboard of the vehicle.

In this most recent investigation, Barajas and Fenn were working together to distribute methamphetamine from different locations in Deschutes and Jefferson Counties, to include from their residence in Culver, OR. Investigators secured enough detailed information regarding their illegal operation that a search warrant was granted.

During the execution of the warrant, Barajas and Fenn were located inside the residence and taken into custody without incident. Evidence located during the search included a commercial amount of methamphetamine, scales, packaging material, U.S. currency and other evidence of the sales and manufacturing of methamphetamine.

-On March 24, 2016 detectives assigned to the Central Oregon Drug Enforcement (**CODE**) team, assisted by members of the Central Oregon Emergency Response (CERT) team, arrested Krishna Desaigoudar for possession, manufacture, and delivery of methamphetamine, five counts of felon in possession of a firearm, and three counts of theft in the first degree. The investigation into Desaigoudar began nearly four months earlier when detectives began receiving information about his illegal activities, more specifically his trafficking of methamphetamine throughout Deschutes County. During the course of the investigation, detectives were able to obtain additional information, some of which included Desaigoudar's travels to the Salem, OR area to obtain methamphetamine and return to Central Oregon to sell the product. Additional information revealed that Desaigoudar also dealt in possible stolen firearms.

On the date of Desaigoudar's arrest, detectives had information that Desaigoudar was returning to Central Oregon from Salem after purchasing a large quantity of methamphetamine in the Salem area. Detectives located Desaigoudar as he was sleeping in his 2004 Ford F350 pickup on the side of Highway 22 in Linn County, Oregon. Given Desaigoudar's past history and recent intelligence information obtained by **CODE** detectives regarding firearms, high risk arrest protocols were followed during the arrest of Desaigoudar by members of **CODE** and CERT.

During a later search of Desaigoudar's vehicle, over a ½ pound of methamphetamine, scales, packaging material, paraphernalia and other evidence of the sales and manufacturing of methamphetamine was located. Detectives also located 4 pistols and a semi-automatic rifle pursuant to their search. Three of the five weapons were confirmed stolen out of Deschutes County with one stolen in October of 2015 and the other two stolen within the last two weeks.

-On August 17, 2016, detectives assigned to the Central Oregon Drug Enforcement (**CODE**) team made several arrests in connection with a short term investigation into the illegal trafficking of commercial

Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program - 2016 Annual Report

quantities of methamphetamine throughout Deschutes County. The investigation revealed that Salvador Gonzalez- Gonzalez, a resident of Bend, OR, was making routine trips to California where he would acquire large amounts of methamphetamine and then return to Deschutes County and sell the drugs. Gonzalez-Gonzalez had a large customer base and was working with other co-conspirators to deliver the methamphetamine. The investigation revealed that Gonzalez-Gonzalez and Adrian Parra Lopez were partners and were storing commercial amounts of methamphetamine in a storage facility in Bend, OR. Acting on information uncovered in the case, surveillance teams began monitoring a motel room on this date, which is located at 904 SE 3rd Street in the city of Bend, OR.

At about 1120 hours, detectives contacted Nicholas Butler and Ashley Monnier near the intersection of SE 3rd Street @ SE Wilson and arrested them on various drug related charges. At about the same time, Marshall Rogers was contacted by CODE detectives near the intersection of SE 3rd Street @ SE Roosevelt and arrested on various drug related charges. All three individuals had just left a motel room that Gonzalez-Gonzalez was currently staying at and under surveillance by detectives. Monnier and Rogers were lodged at the Deschutes County Adult Jail on the below listed charges while Butler was issued a citation to appear in court on the listed charges.

At about 1145 hours, surveillance teams, along with assistance from the Deschutes County Sheriff's Office and the Bend Police Department, stopped a grey GMC Envoy near the intersection of SE 3rd Street @ SE Wilson after it departed the motel. Suspects Gonzalez-Gonzalez, Tonya Woods, Kristina Stewart, Kaitlyn Weibel, and Christopher Porter were all in the vehicle at this time, with Woods being the driver. During the stop, a narcotics K-9 alerted to the presence of drugs from within the vehicle. A subsequent search of the vehicle by law enforcement led to the seizure of approximately ½ ounce of methamphetamine, cash, drug records, packaging material, and a loaded handgun. Gonzalez-Gonzalez, Woods, Stewart and Weibel were arrested and lodged at the Deschutes County Adult Jail. Porter was issued a citation to appear in court on the below listed charges.

Acting on information obtained during the investigation, detectives then executed a search warrant on a storage facility in Bend, OR at approximately 1800 hrs. on this same date. During the execution of the warrant, detectives located and seized approximately 3.5 pounds of methamphetamine that was packaged for sale as well as other evidence of the sales and manufacturing of commercial quantities of methamphetamine. During the execution of the warrant, detectives contacted Para Lopez and Escalante who had arrived at the storage facility. Para Lopez was arrested on the below listed charges and lodged at the Deschutes County Adult Jail. Escalante was issued a citation to appear in court on the below listed charges.

-On September 8, 2016, detectives assigned to the Central Oregon Drug Enforcement (CODE) team and detectives with the Long Beach, CA Police Department contacted and arrested the below listed individuals in separate locations in the City of Bend, OR and the City of Long Beach, CA.

The arrest of the suspects was the result of a long term investigation by the CODE team into the illegal trafficking of commercial quantities of cocaine by suspects Devin Pohl, Clinton Cooper and Michel Henriquez-Veloz throughout the Deschutes County region. The investigation determined that Pohl and Cooper were working in partnership to purchase large quantities of cocaine from Henriquez-Veloz on a regular basis. Henriquez-Veloz was sending commercial amounts of cocaine to Pohl and Cooper on a regular basis via commercial shipping carriers.

At about 1115 hours on this date, detectives contacted Pohl in a parking lot in west Bend after he picked up a shipment of cocaine. Pohl was taken into custody at this time without incident and was found to be in possession of approximately 6.6 ounces of cocaine and U.S. currency. Following the arrest of Pohl

Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program - 2016 Annual Report

and based on evidence gathered throughout the investigation, detectives with CODE and investigators with the Long Beach, CA Police Department then executed three residential search warrants, two of them within the City of Bend and one in the City of Long Beach, CA. The search warrants in Bend, OR included the home of Pohl and Cooper. Evidence seized during those search warrants included evidence of the crimes of the sales and manufacturing of cocaine. During a search of Henriquez-Veloz residence in Long Beach, CA investigators seized ½ pound of cocaine, \$17,000 in U.S. currency and a firearm.

As the investigation continued, detectives learned Pohl had leased commercial office space in the downtown Bend area. A subsequent search of this location by detectives on this same date led to the seizure of additional evidence of the crimes of the unlawful manufacture and distribution of cocaine. This included, approximately 2.2 ounces of cocaine, scales, packaging material, LSD stamps, MDMA tablets, and U.S. currency.

Pohl and Cooper were lodged at the Deschutes County Adult Jail. Henriquez-Veloz was lodged at the Los Angeles County, CA Adult Jail.

- Alcohol Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) Agents working with the Central Oregon Drug Enforcement Team (CODE), Amtrak Police Department, Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railway Police Department, Lodi (CA) Police Department, Deschutes County District Attorney's Office and the Sacramento (CA) Sheriff's Department investigated a firearms and narcotics trafficking ring that started in 2014 and ran through August 2016 in the Bend, Oregon area.

Jacob Quesada employed straw purchasers Cynthia Job, and Dennis Job, all Bend, Oregon residents, to purchase guns from retail stores and private parties around the Central Oregon area. Soon after the firearms were purchased, Quesada would travel to the Lodi and Stockton, CA areas via passenger trains, and sell them to alleged gang members in the Central California area. Investigators believed Quesada would receive cash for the firearms or would trade them for commercial amounts of methamphetamine, which was later distributed throughout the Central Oregon region.

The investigation revealed that more than 50 firearms were purchased by the ring members from 2014 to 2016. Of those, 10 were later recovered by law enforcement in violent crimes in California. Following the arrest of Quesada in Deschutes County, Oregon, investigators from ATF and CODE executed two search warrants at Quesada and Cynthia Job's residence, which is located in the Deschutes River Woods subdivision south of Bend, Oregon and within 1,000 feet of an elementary school. A second search warrant was simultaneously executed at Dennis Job's Deschutes River Woods home. During the execution of the search warrants detectives located and seized a commercial quantity of methamphetamine, as well as other evidence of the illegal possession, distribution, and manufacturing of methamphetamine and the illegal distribution of firearms.

During their arrest, ATF special agents and CODE detectives attempted to stop Quesada and Cynthia Job during a traffic stop. Quesada refused to immediately stop and led law enforcement on a short vehicle pursuit with their two children in the vehicle. Ultimately, Quesada stopped his vehicle and both he and Cynthia Job were taken into custody. The endangered children were later released to Oregon DHS Child Welfare.

-On December 12, 2016 detectives from the Central Oregon Drug Enforcement Team (CODE) assisted the Redmond Police Department with a residential explosion in the city limits of Redmond, Oregon.

Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program - 2016 Annual Report

Police and fire personnel found two people, one male, and one female, suffering from serious burns to their body, including their faces. Both were transported by ambulance to Saint Charles Medical Center – Redmond and both were eventually flown to Oregon Health & Science University in Portland.

Law enforcement discovered evidence of a marijuana butane hash oil (BHO) lab inside the garage, where the explosion occurred. Redmond Police, with the help and expertise of the Central Oregon Drug Enforcement **CODE** team, applied for a search warrant to search for evidence of Unlawful Manufacture of Marijuana and its derivatives.

During the search of the residence, authorized by a Deschutes County Circuit Court Judge, a marijuana growing operation was discovered. The growing operation far exceeded the amounts legally permitted. Over 50 mature marijuana plants were seized as evidence. Additionally, approximately \$26,000 in cash, 14 firearms, and evidence of a BHO lab was seized.

While searching the garage, which is where the explosion occurred, 11 pipe bombs were found, with racing fuel nearby. The Oregon State Police Bomb Squad was contacted and responded from Salem to take possession of the pipe bombs.

-The **CODE** team conducted a heroin investigation which resulted in a search warrant during which over 300 grams heroin were found in the suspect's bedroom, along with six firearms, and over \$28,000 in cash seized. The suspect, a convicted felon, was indicted federally on the drug and gun charges.

Douglas Interagency Narcotics Team - DINT

-On January 26, 2016, the Douglas Interagency Narcotics Team (**DINT**) served a warrant to search the Tri-City home of Jason Duncan, pursuant to a covert investigation that had begun in December of 2015. The raid resulted in the arrests of three people, including Duncan, and uncovered evidence that the leader of methamphetamine trafficking in the southern portion of the county was Joseph Noss Wilson. In Duncan's case, he was charged with three counts each of Unlawful Possession and Delivery of Methamphetamine, pursuant to three seizures of about a half-gram apiece, and has since been sentenced to two years in state prison.

DINT's initial case against Wilson occurred with a search warrant of his Tri-City residence on January 28, 2016. This raid resulted in the arrests of four people, including Wilson, along with the seizure of over eight grams of methamphetamine, more than \$12,000.00 cash, and evidence of methamphetamine sales such as scales and packaging materials. Wilson was arrested for Unlawful Possession and Delivery of Methamphetamine; **DINT** arrested him again for Unlawful Possession of Methamphetamine after a traffic stop on April 8, 2016.

In subsequent months, **DINT** initiated investigations of Wilson's closest associates in the summer of 2016. On June 14, 2016, **DINT** seized 19 grams of methamphetamine and a gram of heroin from a recovered stolen vehicle. The vehicle and drugs were linked to a suspect in Riddle, OR, named Randy Slay.

Surveillance of Slay's residence resulted in **DINT** stopping a vehicle that left the property on June 28, 2016 and seizing another 11.5 grams of methamphetamine along with packaging materials. The driver of the vehicle was arrested for Unlawful Possession of Methamphetamine and Slay was eventually charged with and convicted of selling the methamphetamine. On June 30, 2016, **DINT** served a search warrant on Slay's residence and seized more than four and a half ounces of methamphetamine along with \$2,400

Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program - 2016 Annual Report

in cash and a video surveillance system. **DINT** arrested three people at the scene, including Slay, who was convicted of three counts of Unlawful Delivery and sentenced to more than four years in prison.

On June 24, 2016, **DINT** seized eight grams of methamphetamine from a customer of Curtis Lee Palmer, who was a dealer for Wilson. On July 7, 2016, **DINT** served a search warrant on Palmer's Roseburg residence and seized another 20 grams of methamphetamine along with three firearms, packaging materials, scales, and a video surveillance system. Evidence from Palmer's telephone and computer linked him to Wilson. Palmer was charged with three counts each of Unlawful Delivery and Possession of Methamphetamine and Unlawful Possession of Firearms. Palmer has since been convicted and sentenced to two and a half years in state prison.

DINT conducted two raids of a Winter Street residence in Roseburg on August 8, 2016 and October 10, 2016, based on evidence the home had become a flop house for young people to use methamphetamine. Each of the two raids resulted in four people being arrests and small amounts of methamphetamine and paraphernalia being seized, along with evidence of Wilson being the source of the methamphetamine. On October 4, 2016, **DINT** obtained a warrant to search a vehicle associated with Wilson and seized over four ounces of methamphetamine and a set of digital scales concealed in the spare tire compartment of the vehicle's trunk. **DINT** subsequently obtained a warrant to search Wilson's new residence located between Riddle and Canyonville, OR. **DINT** served the search warrant on October 5, 2016, resulting in the seizure of over 18 grams of methamphetamine along with scales and packaging materials. Five people were arrested at the home, including Wilson. In total, the investigation resulted in 28 arrests and the seizure of nearly 12 ounces of methamphetamine.

-An investigation of the Roseburg business "Accent Body Art" began in December of 2015 after **DINT** arrested Ted Wilcox for Unlawful Possession and Delivery of Heroin directly adjacent to the business on December 4, 2016. Wilcox was in possession of nearly a gram of heroin with the intent to sell, and subsequently led investigators to his source, Samantha Richardson. **DINT** located Richardson later that night in a federal housing complex on the grounds of the Veteran Affairs Medical Center. She was in possession of 2.7 grams of heroin. Samantha's source of heroin was identified as Kevin Reber, a silent partner of Accent Body Art.

As Wilcox's arrest had occurred in full view of Accent Body Art and had been witnessed by at least two of Reber's customers, Reber discontinued his heroin connection to a local source of supply. Within months, however, Reber used an alternate connection to begin receiving commercial shipments of methamphetamine using the business as cover, then selling the methamphetamine to dealers.

On July 31, 2016, **DINT** maintained surveillance of Reber as he travelled to make a delivery of methamphetamine, and watched him enter Accent Body Art briefly before driving into a neighborhood to make the sale. **DINT** stopped Reber's vehicle and seized an ounce of methamphetamine concealed under the floor mat, then followed up with a search of the business and seized nearly 11 additional ounces of methamphetamine and a set of digital scales. Reber was arrested on charges of Parole Violation and Unlawful Possession and Delivery of a substantial quantity of methamphetamine. While he was in jail, he was also linked to a stolen revolver found at the home of an acquaintance. Reber pled guilty in state court and was sentenced to more than nine years in prison due to consecutive sentencing of the narcotics and firearm charges.

-On August 31, 2016, **DINT** officers conducting aerial surveillance of timberlands in southern Douglas County spotted two large marijuana gardens on remote pieces of private property.

Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program - 2016 Annual Report

On September 13, 2016 **DINT** served a warrant to search the first of the two marijuana growing operations outside of Tiller, OR on the premise there appeared to be hundreds more marijuana plants as would be allowed by either the medical or recreational marijuana programs, and based on research indicating there were no such permits or licenses issued to the rural address.

Although the property had recently been purchased by a Daniel Hagel of Santa Barbara, CA, **DINT** located and arrested the following people on the premises: Chankorn Larranatham, Bandith Xamonty, Long Kipraseaut, Konkeo Kipraseaut, Khamphong Xaxpanya, and Daovone Bounpaseuth. Further investigation revealed Larranatham spoke fluent English and had recently moved to Tiller from Colorado, while Xamonty had been involved in a marijuana operation in California in 2012. The other four were recent emigres from Laos and had addresses in the Fresno area.

The search of the premises resulted in the eradication of 1,064 mature marijuana plants and the seizure of 840 pounds of dried, processed marijuana. A pistol magazine and ammunition were also found but Xamonty claimed he had thrown the pistol into the woods when he had seen the helicopter, and **DINT** was unable to locate the firearm.

On September 15, 2016, **DINT** served a search warrant on the second marijuana garden, located on Lees Creek Road outside of Myrtle Creek, OR, approximately 30 miles from the first garden. No one was present on the property but **DINT** located a vehicle registered to Khanngun Khunpихay, who had been arrested by the Oregon State Police on June 3, 2016 after her vehicle was stopped in nearby Jackson County, OR. In addition, **DINT** located documents bearing the same Fresno address uncovered in the aforementioned case, and noted similarities in the methods of growing and planting the marijuana.

DINT eradicated 1,162 mature marijuana plants from the second location. The owners of this property were identified as Soudaninh Nanthavongdouangsy and Jay Khunphixay, the latter of whom has been arrested several times in California on marijuana-related offenses and is a sibling of Khanngun Khunpихay.

The total number of 2,226 mature marijuana plants would be easily expected to yield a pound of usable marijuana apiece, which in combination with the 840 pounds of dried marijuana would equate to a total of more than 3,000 pounds. At a conservative estimate of \$1,500 per pound, the operation would yield an approximate street value of over \$4,500,000.

HIDTA Interdiction Team – HIT

-In November 2016, the HIDTA Interdiction Taskforce (**HIT**) seized a parcel containing 1 kilogram of MDMA originating from the Netherlands and destined for Beaverton, OR. An attempted controlled delivery of the parcel was unsuccessful.

In December 2016, **HIT** seized a second parcel containing 1 pound of MDMA with the same destination and origination. **HIT** members obtained a court order authorizing a mobile tracking device be placed into this parcel. Upon a successful controlled delivery of this parcel, **HIT** members spent the next twenty-four hours executing search warrants on four residences and two safe deposit boxes.

Investigators learned the main target of the investigation was a large supplier of MDMA and fake Oxycodone pills manufactured with Fentanyl. This subject utilized the DarkNet and Bitcoin to operate his drug trafficking organization. Investigators arrested five members of the drug trafficking organization. They seized two stolen firearms, \$86,000 in U.S. Currency, fifty four grams of cocaine and twenty eight grams of fentanyl.

Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program - 2016 Annual Report

This interdiction linked the main target to a larger DarkNet vendor based in the southwest United States and investigators learned the main target had purchased over 86,000 Fentanyl (fake Oxycodone) pills from this vendor utilizing approximately \$300,000 of U.S. Currency that he had converted to Bitcoin.

-On November 11, 2016 members of the HIDTA Interdiction Taskforce (**HIT**) were working criminal interdiction at the Portland Amtrak station. A **HIT** investigator and Amtrak Detective noticed what he believed to be suspicious travel patterns by three subjects traveling from Sacramento, California to New York in a sleeper car. The three subjects paid \$3,481 in cash less than one hour before departure from Sacramento, CA. Investigators learned that the subjects would be arriving on the #14 train at approximately 15:32 hours.

HIT investigators arrived at the Amtrak station located at 800 NW 6th Ave. in Portland, OR. Officers were in plain clothes and working near the #14 train as it arrived. Officers followed and observed three subjects as they exited the Amtrak station with their luggage and walked towards the center island of the parking lot. The center island is a smoking area with several benches for Amtrak passengers to sit.

Investigators walked over to the three subjects and identified themselves as police officers and asked if they could speak with them. Investigators asked the subjects if a K9 could sniff their bags which they also agreed to. K9 Spencer alerted to the presence of narcotic odors emitting from the first piece of luggage. A search revealed large stacks of cash wrapped in rubber bands. When asked how much money "Subject A" was traveling with, he stated that he had about \$20,000 in cash. K9 Spencer also alerted on two other pieces of luggage. Subsequent searches of the baggage revealed more stacks of cash wrapped in rubber bands.

One of the suspects stated that the three subjects were friends and that they traveled from New York to California and California to Las Vegas where a friend loaned him \$10,000 of the total amount of cash he was traveling with.

In total, **HIT** members seized over \$113,000 in U.S. Currency from the three individuals. Through interviews and forensic evidence, investigators learned this currency was illegitimate proceeds from the illicit marijuana market. All three subjects were arrested and charged with violating ORS 164.170, Laundering a Monetary Instrument.

Lane County Interagency Narcotics Enforcement Team - INET

-In January of 2016, **INET** detectives conducted a search warrant at a residence in Springfield, OR and seized 20.6g of heroin, 67g of MDMA, 1.7g of LSD, a residue amount of methamphetamine, 6 handguns and over \$1,000 in U.S. Currency. Three adult males were charged with multiple crimes involving the possession and delivery of the listed items.

-In February of 2016, **INET** detectives conducted an operation in Eugene, OR and arrested a male adult who was found in possession of small amounts of heroin and methamphetamine. The follow up investigation lead to his residence where he lived with his girlfriend and her 9 year old daughter. During a search of the residence, detectives seized 101g of heroin, 6g of methamphetamine, 7.3g of Butane Honey Oil, 4.3g of Suboxone and a .380 pistol. The couple was charged with possession and delivery drug related charges and Child Neglect I.

-In late February of 2016, **INET** detectives completed a several month long investigation by executing multiple search warrants related to methamphetamine distribution by a leader of the local West Side gang. Detectives ultimately seized more than 2,200g of crystal methamphetamine and more than

Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program - 2016 Annual Report

\$13,000 in U.S. Currency. The primary suspect's prosecution was adopted federally and three additional co-conspirators were charged with possession and delivery charges stemming from their involvement in the organization. The primary suspect was sentenced to 135 months in federal prison for his role in methamphetamine distribution.

-In early March of 2016, **INET** detectives completed a several month long investigation and arrested a male on his way to deliver a pound of methamphetamine. During a follow up search warrant, detectives seized an additional 1,890g of methamphetamine, 255g of heroin, 19g of cocaine, and 47 grams of psilocybin mushrooms. Detectives also seized over \$15,000 in U.S. Currency and 20 firearms.

-In May of 2016, **INET** detectives arrested a male adult after a several month long investigation of cocaine distribution. Detectives contacted one suspect after leaving his suspected source of supply and seized 150g of cocaine and nearly 40g of MDMA along with more than \$3,000 in U.S. Currency. A follow up search warrant at his residence lead to an additional seizure of a small amount of cocaine, 9 dosage units of LSD, 33g of MDMA and 40g of Psilocybin mushrooms from his adult male roommate. Both men were charged with possession and delivery drug charges and the roommate was investigated further by the Oregon State Nursing Board to determine if his drug possession and distribution was in conflict with his ICU nursing assignment at a local hospital.

-In May of 2016, **INET** detectives arrested a male delivering methamphetamine. Follow up search warrants at his residence and place of business were conducted. Detectives seized 950g of methamphetamine and 525g heroin. Detectives also found evidence the male was living with his adult daughter and her early teenage granddaughter. The male was charged with possession and delivery charges associated with his drug trafficking along with Incest and Child Neglect I charges from his relationship with his adult daughter.

Medford Area Drug and Gang Enforcement – MADGE

In April of 2016, **MADGE** investigators intercepted a package of 1,000 grams of DMT, destined for Ashland, Oregon. **MADGE** executed a search warrant on the residence in question. Investigators located a DMT lab in the basement of the house and also located 250 grams DMT, methamphetamine, firearms and packaging. The suspect was arrested on scene.

In October of 2016, **MADGE** investigators intercepted packages containing cash (\$9,300 and \$6,400) which were discovered at a local shipping company by a police K9. The seizures led investigators to Blake Armstrong, who was tied to an organized money laundering operation involving marijuana sales. He was tied to cases in Portland and North Carolina. After executing a search warrant in his Ashland home, an additional \$21,000 was seized as well as other evidence. Armstrong was arrested and his MLO was disrupted.

In November of 2016, **MADGE** executed a drug search warrant at a residence on Dodge Road in Jackson County. Investigators located over 300 grams of methamphetamine, 266 pounds of marijuana, 11 firearms, and multiple high dollar stolen goods and vehicles. Two subjects at the residence were arrested.

In December of 2016, a Medford Police K9 Officer conducted a traffic stop in east Medford which resulted in the vehicle being seized. **MADGE** investigators obtained a search warrant and located 12 pounds of methamphetamine. The driver, who was from out of the area, was located at a local hospital and arrested.

Multnomah County Sheriff's Office Dangerous Drug Team – MCSODDT

-MCSODDT and the Clark/Vancouver DTF conducted a knock and talk along with a subsequent search warrant, which resulted in the arrest of two suspects on charges relating to distribution of methamphetamine and cocaine. This investigation resulted in the seizure of 3,870 grams of cocaine, 1,735 grams of methamphetamine, a 2011 Camaro, a 2009 Honda Accord, a motorcycle and \$57,590 in cash.

-The identification, targeting and dismantling of an eight person heroin DTO by MCSODDT resulted in the arrest of six of the DTO members along with the seizure of over \$8,000 in cash and 360 grams of heroin. This heroin DTO operated only in and around major Portland metro area shopping malls, utilizing the traditional dispatch center and runner delivery system, and only used public transportation to reach their customers.

Oregon State Police DHE

-On February 21, 2016, an OSP Domestic Highway Enforcement (DHE) Patrol stop in Jackson County led to the seizure of \$60,040 in U.S. Currency. OSP DHE interviewed suspects and obtained a search warrant. Using Cellebrite UFED forensic analysis, photos of bulk currency, firearms, and large amounts of cocaine and methamphetamine and text messages setting up narcotics deals and currency transports, were found on one of the suspect's cellular phones. Charges were submitted to the Jackson County District Attorney's Office for Laundering a Monetary Instrument. The seized currency was adopted by Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) and information was referred to Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) agents out of the area who are working investigations on the suspect's co-conspirators. DEA Portland and Multnomah County Detectives conducted a knock and talk at a co-conspirators residence in the Portland area and seized approximately \$60,000. One suspect was deported, and a second suspect was arrested. A search warrant was then served at a second residence and approximately 3.3 pounds of meth and 8 pounds of cocaine were seized. Both the search warrant and knock and talk were conducted off of information and reports provided by OSP DHE follow-up.

-On February 23, 2016, an OSP DHE Patrol stop in Sherman County led to the seizure of approximately 44 lbs. of methamphetamine and 25 pounds of cocaine. The driver and right front passenger were arrested for Unlawful Possession/Distribution of Cocaine/Methamphetamine and Unlawful Possession of a Firearm. Members of the Portland Police HIT team and two members of the OSP DHE team responded for the post seizure investigation. This investigation assisted a Washington Federal Task Force on an active investigation. One suspect pled guilty in Federal court the other is awaiting trial.

-On April 5, 2016, an OSP DHE Patrol stop in Jackson County, led to the discovery of stolen clothing, fraudulent credit cards and a fake ID. An OSP DHE detective responded and assisted with interviewing the suspects. The passenger admitted the credit cards were stolen and he used them to purchase the merchandise inside the vehicle. The passenger was lodged at the Jackson County Jail on charges of: Identity Theft, Possession of a Fictitious ID, Possession of a Forged Instrument, False Info, Forgery II, Criminal Possession of a Forged Instrument, and Fraudulent use of a Credit Card.

-On April 7, 2016, an OSP DHE patrol stop in Jackson County and OSP K9 application led to the seizure of \$89,705 in U.S. Currency. An OSP DHE detective responded and interviewed the suspect along with a Homeland Security Investigations agent. The suspect disclaimed the currency and admitted she was transporting it for someone else. The currency was seized by Homeland Security Investigations

Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program - 2016 Annual Report

for Federal Forfeiture. The suspect's cellular phone was seized for application of a search warrant. The suspect was released from the scene.

-The OSP Lakeview worksite is comprised of a Sergeant, three troopers, and one drug detection K9 who along with other responsibilities, patrol much, if not all of the southwest corner of Oregon which is very remote. In 2016 the *OSP DHE* efforts of this office have included 27 HIDTA level patrol stops. Of these stops, 24 have involved illegal diversion marijuana investigations. The numbers produced by this worksite are: U.S. Currency: \$33,809.00; cocaine: 6.4 grams; methamphetamine: 67 grams; bulk marijuana: 633 pounds; edible marijuana: 5,691 grams; and marijuana oil products: 8,118 grams.

In one case, on April 10, 2016, an *OSP DHE* patrol stop revealed over 116 pounds of marijuana in a U-Haul truck. With one *OSP DHE* detective assigned to assist this worksite additional information in these investigations has been passed on to multiple teams within Oregon as well as out of state. Most of the states involved in these investigations are on the East coast where West coast marijuana is highly sought. The efforts of this small worksite are to be commended.

U.S. Marshals Service Pacific Northwest Violent Offender Task Force – PNVOTF

-On April 2, 2016, the man accused of killing Roger Huntington of Crescent City in Oregon last year was captured in Mexico and released to U.S. Marshals in Texas, ending a months-long nationwide manhunt. The U.S. Marshals Service Pacific Northwest Violent Offender Task Force (*PNVOTF*) in Oregon had been coordinating efforts leading to this arrest with law enforcement authorities in Mexico and Texas. Oregon State Police along with local police had requested assistance from the *PNVOTF* to apprehend Marshall McKenna after the October 23, 2015 discovery of Huntington, dead from multiple gunshot wounds inside his SUV at the Lake Selmac boat ramp near Cave Junction, OR. McKenna is accused of killing Huntington in what investigators believe was a drug deal gone bad. Two others from Texas have also been arrested in connection with this case, Carroll "BJ" Ballard and Blake Sibley. Both took part in the robbery, but McKenna is believed to have actually shot and killed Huntington. Investigators have learned that prior to the murder; the suspects had previously made several high-volume marijuana purchases on trips to Oregon. Sibley and Ballard were arrested in southern Oregon within days of the discovery of the body.

After his arrest in Mexico, McKenna was released to U.S. Marshals and booked into the Webb County Jail in Laredo, Texas. He is currently in U.S. custody facing trial in Oregon.

- On October 20th, 2016, members of the *PNVOTF* arrested suspects related to a series of Portland area take over pharmacy robberies that had occurred over the summer months of 2016. The Portland Police Bureau requested assistance of the *PNVOTF* to locate Keith Woody and Ceontae Posten. Both were considered armed and dangerous and also identified as suspects in an armed robbery that occurred on October 9, 2016 at the Milwaukie Market in Portland where the clerk was tied up, beaten and robbed at gun point in front of his 5-year old daughter.

Prior to the arrest, *PNVOTF* members conducted a series of surveillance checks on various locations associated to the suspects in both Oregon and Washington. After two weeks of searching, both Woody and Posten were observed together, exiting a Vancouver, Washington residence with another male and then departing in a black minivan. Team members, along with Vancouver Police conducted a high risk vehicle block and were able to take the suspects into custody without incident. Three handguns were found inside the vehicle and both suspects were booked into the Clark County Jail.

Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program - 2016 Annual Report

- On December 14, 2016, the **PNVOTF** arrested Darien McWoods, and Diamond Woods, both of Portland, OR after Portland Police homicide detectives requested assistance in locating both subjects. They were quickly located by task force members and apprehended without incident.

Darian Lee McWoods, the girl's father, is accused of two counts of murder by abuse, three counts of first-degree manslaughter, criminally negligent homicide, first-degree criminal mistreatment and tampering with a witness.

He's accused of causing his daughter's death after previously engaging in a pattern of "assault and torture" against another child under the age of 14. The criminal mistreatment charge alleges he withheld proper medical care for the infant. The 15-month-old Kamaya Denay Flores died on Dec. 17, 2013. An autopsy found she died of methadone toxicity, according to the state medical examiner's office. Both suspects are being held at the Multnomah County Detention Center pending trial.

- On April 7, 2016 the U.S. Marshals **PNVOTF** arrested Nathaniel Lee Youngman in connection to the deaths of two Oklahoma men found in a burning pickup last year in Greeley, Colorado. This murder case highlights the ever increasing violence associated with marijuana smuggling operations coming from a "legal" state. The victims had come to Colorado on at least three occasions in attempts to purchase large quantities of marijuana to sell in Oklahoma. Task Force members tracked Youngman down to a residence located in Salem, Oregon and he was arrested without incident.

The charges stemmed from a months-long investigation surrounding two bodies found in a burning pickup on Oct. 17, 2015, about 15 miles northeast of Pierce, CO. Sheriff's deputies found the bodies of Zachary Moore of Prague, OK., and Joshua Foster of Muskogee, OK., inside the rear passenger compartment of the pickup. Autopsy reports confirmed both men were dead prior to the fire and evidence suggestive of a gunshot wound to the head. During the investigation, detectives arrested two other suspects involved with this case that planned to rob the victims and who were also involved with the murders. Youngman has been extradited back to Colorado. The suspects face charges that include two counts of first-degree murder, two counts of first-degree murder after deliberation, aggravated robbery, conspiracy to commit aggravated robbery, second-degree arson and criminal mischief, and two misdemeanor counts of abuse of a corpse.

- On Dec. 10, 2016, Gresham Police received reports of a man lying face down near the baseball field at Main City Park, located in Gresham, Oregon. Once on scene, officers discovered a deceased male with multiple stab wounds. The victim was later identified as 20-year-old James Arrington, of Gresham, and an autopsy confirmed Arrington was stabbed to death. His death was ruled a homicide and was an apparent targeted attack. Investigators believe this was a retaliatory attack related to a disputed drug deal and an intended robbery. Gresham Police detectives quickly identified several suspects in this case and requested the assistance of the U.S. Marshals **PNVOTF** in locating and apprehending these individuals.

On December 20, 2016, Andy Santana-Mays was taken into custody with help from the U.S. Marshals **PNVOTF**. He was taken to a juvenile detention facility and is awaiting trial. Prior to that arrest, two other suspects, Mason Jay Meeker, and Bailey Jones were also arrested and are being charged in Multnomah County with murder in connection with Arrington's death.

Warm Springs Police Department - WSPD

On September 15, 2015, the Warm Springs Police Department (WSPD) initiative initiated a methamphetamine investigation on the Warm Springs Reservation. The initial investigation quickly identified a methamphetamine distribution Drug Trafficking Organization (DTO) that operated throughout Central Oregon as well as on the Warm Springs Reservation. The DTO consisted of a leader and 13 members.

The 14 month investigation – which was worked jointly with the Central Oregon Drug Enforcement Team (CODE) - concluded with the execution of four search warrants that resulted in 14 arrests, the seizure of 5 ½ pounds of methamphetamine valued at \$52,800, the seizure of \$5,166 in cash and the seizure of two vehicles valued at \$20,648. The investigation resulted in the dismantlement of the DTO and the conviction of the leader who is now serving a lengthy prison sentence.

Westside Interagency Narcotics - WIN

-On December 23, 2015, WIN was contacted by Washington County Sheriff's Office patrol and advised of a possible overdose death which had occurred in Aloha, OR. The deceased female was nine months pregnant and appeared to have died when she had begun to go into labor. The decedent was transported to St Vincent's Hospital and the baby was delivered via C-section. The baby was determined to be brain dead and on December 25, 2015, was removed from life support and died. Both the decedent and the baby showed to have methamphetamine and heroin in their blood systems.

On December 29, 2015, WIN investigators, utilizing informants, investigated several suspects related to the sale of illegal narcotics to the decedent, and at about 2030hrs, WIN investigators arrested a suspect. At the time of the suspect's arrest, he had approximately 2 pounds of heroin and \$6,992 in cash in his possession as well as packaging material. On December 30, 2015, a consent search was executed at the suspect's parent's residence, where he also resided with his pregnant girlfriend. The search resulted in the seizure of an additional \$50,000 and two handguns. (Colt Special .38 1911 and Taurus 9mm PT92AFS)

The US Attorney's Office has agreed to prosecute the suspect federally and he was lodged. The AUSA responded to the scene, along with a federal defense attorney, and the suspect agreed to cooperate with the WIN team. The suspect advised that he was anticipating the arrival of 6 kilos of heroin on or near January 1, 2016. A take down operation was conducted and two suspects were apprehended with 18.2 pounds of heroin.

-WIN investigated another case in which MDMA powder was shipped via international mail order to the Metro region. The case was referred to WIN from a Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) package intercept. Investigators coordinated with HSI and the United States Postal Service (USPS) to conduct a controlled delivery and serve multiple search warrants which uncovered a local ecstasy manufacturing and distribution ring operating within the greater Washington, Multnomah, and Yamhill Counties area.

Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program - 2016 Annual Report



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