

# Drug Threat Summaries of Designated Areas



## Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Program

Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Investigative Support Center

November 2017

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# IDAHO





# IDAHO DRUG TRENDS

## OREGON-IDAHO HIDTA

### NOVEMBER 2017

## State Snapshot

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

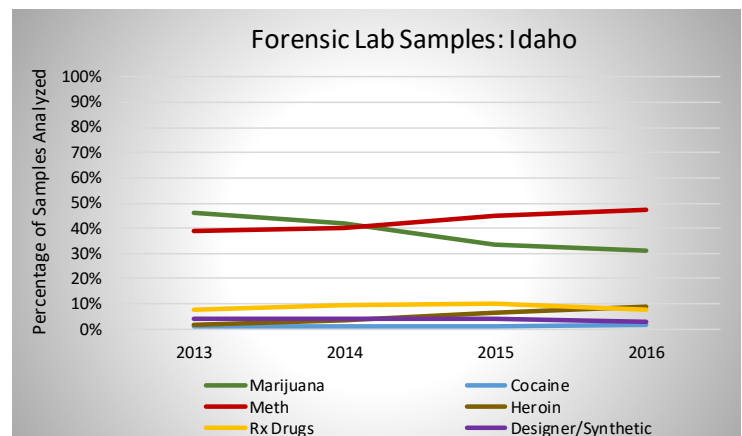
- The most significant drug threat to Idaho is ice methamphetamine (or, “ice”), followed by heroin, prescription drugs, illicit marijuana, designer/synthetic drugs, and cocaine. Law enforcement recently surveyed reported that ice is widely available, cheap, and tied to most violent crime and property crime in the state.
- Use and trafficking of opiates have grown in the state. Heroin and diverted prescription pain medication are the most prevalent form; however, synthetic opiates such as fentanyl and U-47700 have increased in availability in the last year.
- Use, production, and sale of marijuana are illegal in Idaho. Although some illicit outdoor production occurs in the state, most marijuana available is diverted from legal and illegal cultivation operations in Oregon, Washington, and California.
- HIDTA task forces in Idaho, specifically DEA-Boise and the FBI Treasure Valley Metro Violent Crime Safe Streets Task Force (Metro), investigated 9 Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTOs) in 2016, most of which were international or multi-state in scope. DTO activities mostly involved trafficking of Ice and polydrugs.

DTO Summary Table, CY 2016		
HIDTA Task Forces in Idaho		
	DEA- Boise	Metro
Operational Scope		
International	4	0
Multi-State	3	1
Local	0	1
Activity		
Ice/Methamphetamine	3	1
Heroin	1	
Polydrug	3	1

Note: Based on DTOs that were open in calendar year 2016.  
Source: HIDTA Performance Management Process.

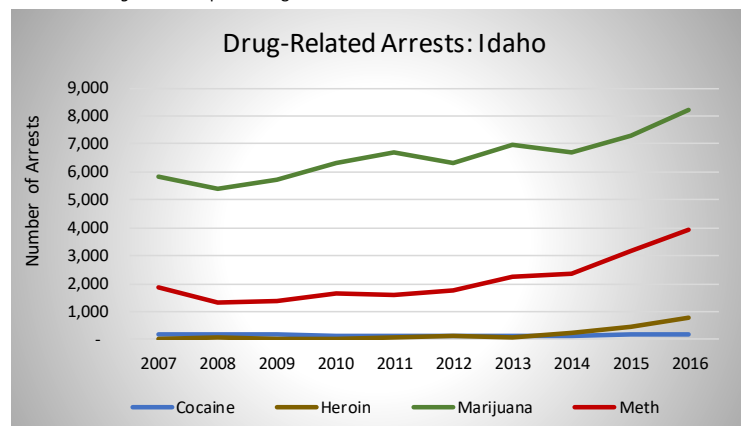
## Drug Use Trends

Methamphetamine samples represented roughly one-half of illegal drugs submitted for forensic analysis in Idaho in 2016. Marijuana samples have declined since 2014, but were the second most common drug analyzed in 2016. The percentage of heroin samples analyzed increased from 4 percent in 2014 to 9 percent in 2016, while other samples, such as prescription drugs, synthetic drugs, and cocaine remained fairly stable.



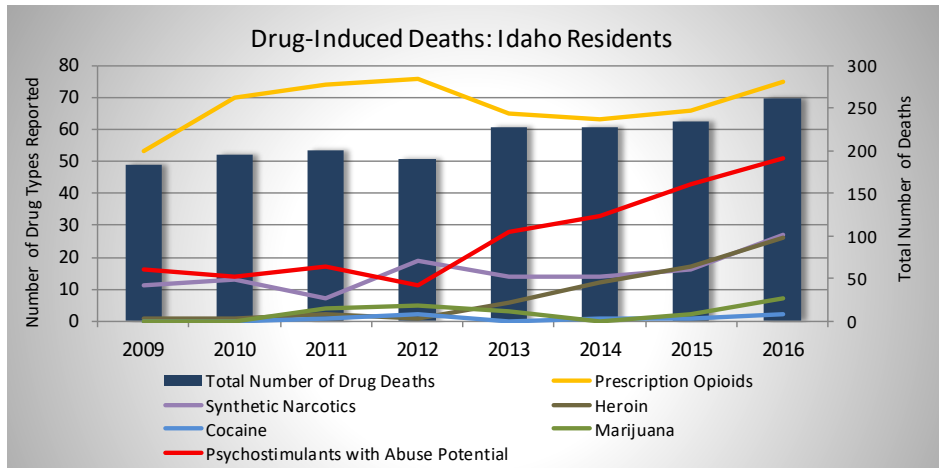
Note: Rx Drugs = Prescription Drugs. Source: Idaho State Police Forensic Services.

Arrests related to marijuana in Idaho represented 63 percent of all drug-related arrests in 2016, a rise of over 50 percent from 2008. Arrests connected to methamphetamine increased nearly 200 percent between 2008 and 2016. While low, heroin arrests rose over 900 percent between 2011 and 2016 and cocaine arrests rose 35.

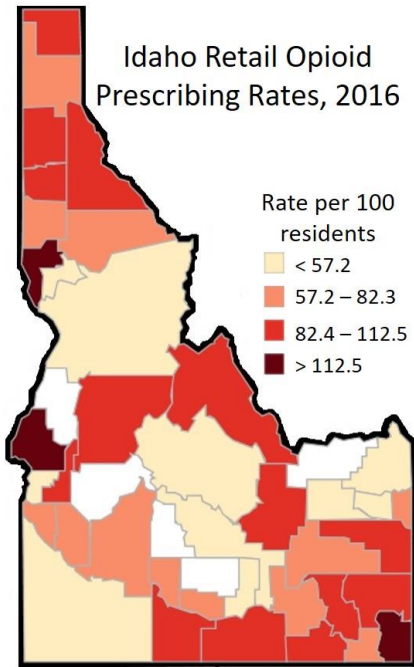


Source: Idaho Statistical Analysis Center, Idaho State Police.

Drug-induced deaths in Idaho reached a high of 261 in 2016. Only 63 percent of certificates reported drug type from 2009 to 2016. Of drug types reported in 2016, prescription opiate drugs were the largest portion, followed by psychostimulants with abuse potential (includes methamphetamine), synthetic narcotics, heroin, marijuana and cocaine.



Note: More than one drug may be reported per death. Type of drug involved is underreported; only 63% of Idaho death certificates from 2009 through 2016 included type of drug. <sup>1</sup>Includes codeine, hydrocodone, methadone, morphine, oxycodone. <sup>2</sup>Includes fentanyl, U-47700. <sup>3</sup>Includes methamphetamine. Source: Idaho Department of Health & Welfare.



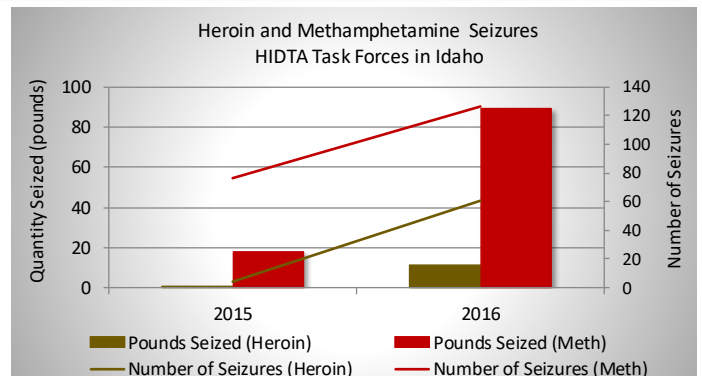
Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Idaho ranked 17<sup>th</sup> nationally for the number of retail opioid prescriptions dispensed per 100 residents in 2016. The state prescribing rate reached a high in 2012, but fell 16 percent from 2012 to 2016. Counties with the highest rates per capita were in Washington (113.5), Bear Lake (113.3), and Nez Pearce (127.8). By comparison, rates of opioid prescribing were significantly lower in the HIDTA designated counties of Ada (72.0) and Canyon (76.3) in 2016.

## Production and Trafficking Trends

The number of clandestine labs seized in Idaho remain low -- an average of 5 labs were seized between 2010 and 2015. No clandestine labs were seized in 2016.

Both the number and volume of ice and heroin seizures rose between 2015 and 2016. Nearly 90 pounds of ice were seized in 2016 from 18 pounds in 2015. The number of heroin seizures rose from 4 in 2015 (0.6 lb) to 61 in 2016 (11 lb).



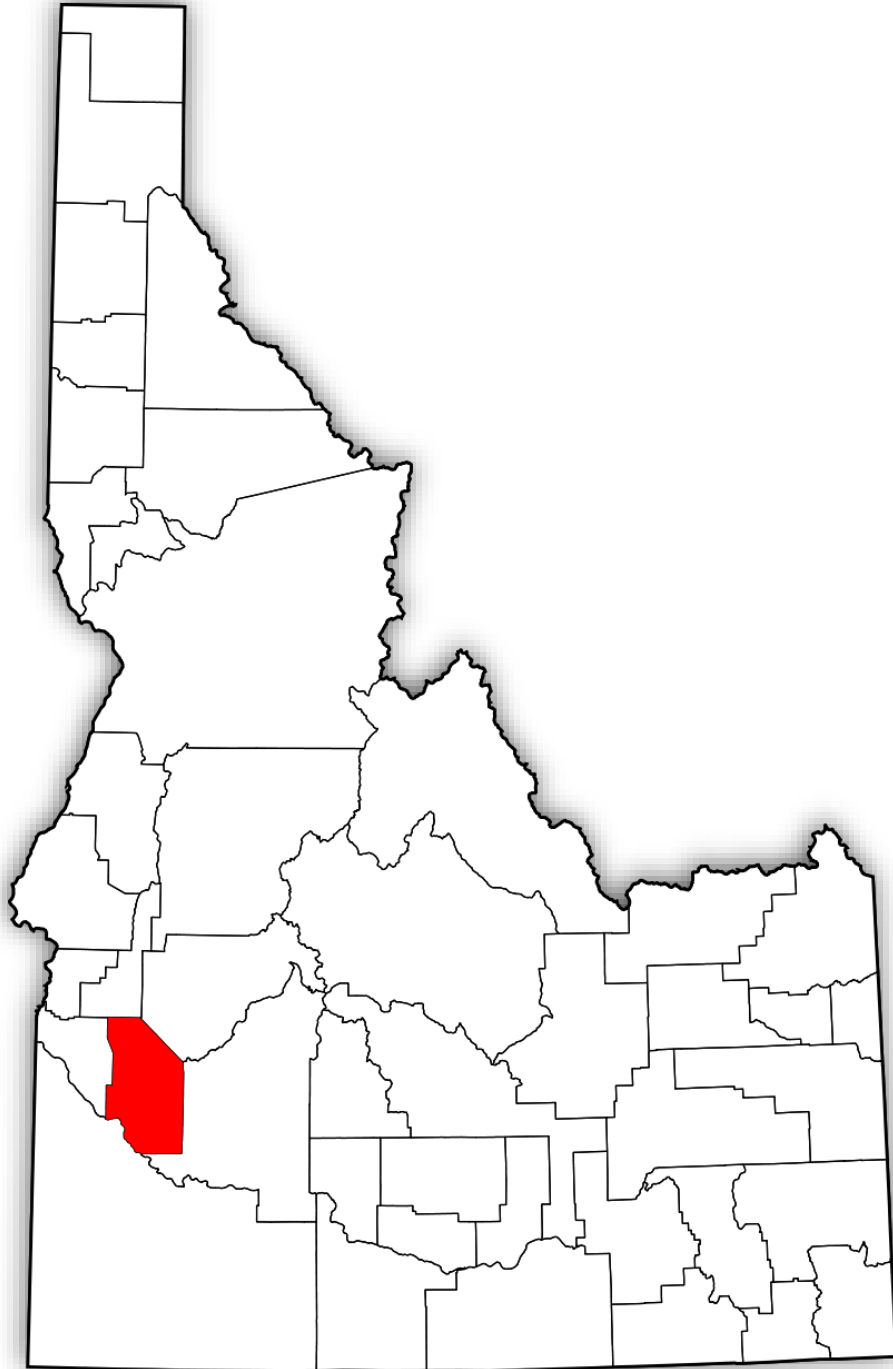
Source: HIDTA Performance Management Process.

HIDTA Task Forces in Idaho: Drug and Asset Seizures				
Type of Seizure	2015		2016	
	Num.	Quantity	Num.	Quantity
Meth/Ice	76	18 lb	126	89 lb
Heroin	4	0.6 lb	61	11 lb
Rx Drugs	1	4 DU	5	2,239 DU
Cannabis <sup>1</sup>	22	4,434 lb	55	523 lb
Cocaine/Crack	2	0.2 lb	10	3 lb
Synthetic Drugs	2	0.1 lb/32 DU	16	0.3 lb/128 DU
U.S. Cash	17	\$302,543	34	\$231,107
Other Assets <sup>2</sup>	11	\$60,670	6	\$21,726

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

Over 5,000 pounds and 2,400 dosage units of illicit drugs were seized by HIDTA task forces in Idaho during 2015 and 2016. During the same period, cash and other assets seized by Idaho task forces totaled over \$600,000.

# ADA COUNTY, IDAHO



**HIDTA DESIGNATED - 2016**



# ADA COUNTY DRUG TRENDS

## OREGON-IDAHO HIDTA

### NOVEMBER 2017

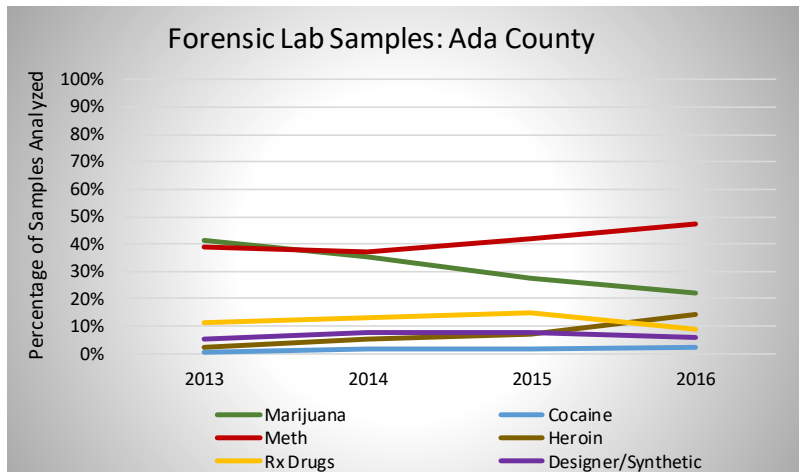
### County Snapshot

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

- The most significant drug threats to Ada County are ice methamphetamine (or “ice”) and heroin, followed by prescription drugs, marijuana, designer/synthetic drugs, and cocaine. Law enforcement recently surveyed stated that ice contributes most to area violent crime, and ice and heroin contribute most to property crime in the region.
- Use and trafficking of opiates has increased in the county. Heroin and diverted prescription pain medications are the most prevalent form; however, synthetic opiates such as fentanyl and U-47700 have grown in availability. Diversion of prescription medications in the county occurs largely through doctor shopping, drug deals, forged prescriptions, and family/friends.
- Marijuana continues to be grown on public lands in Idaho, but most of the product available in the county is diverted from legal and illegal cultivation operations in states such as Oregon, Washington, and California. Marijuana extracts have increased in prevalence.

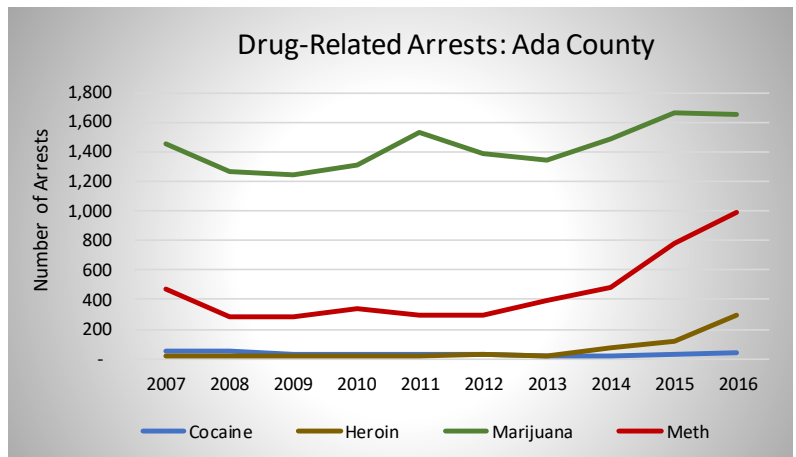
### Drug Use Trends

The percentage of methamphetamine samples submitted for forensic analysis in Ada County has increased since 2014 and represents nearly half of samples analyzed in 2016. While marijuana samples have declined since 2014, the percentage of heroin submitted increased between 2014 and 2016.



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

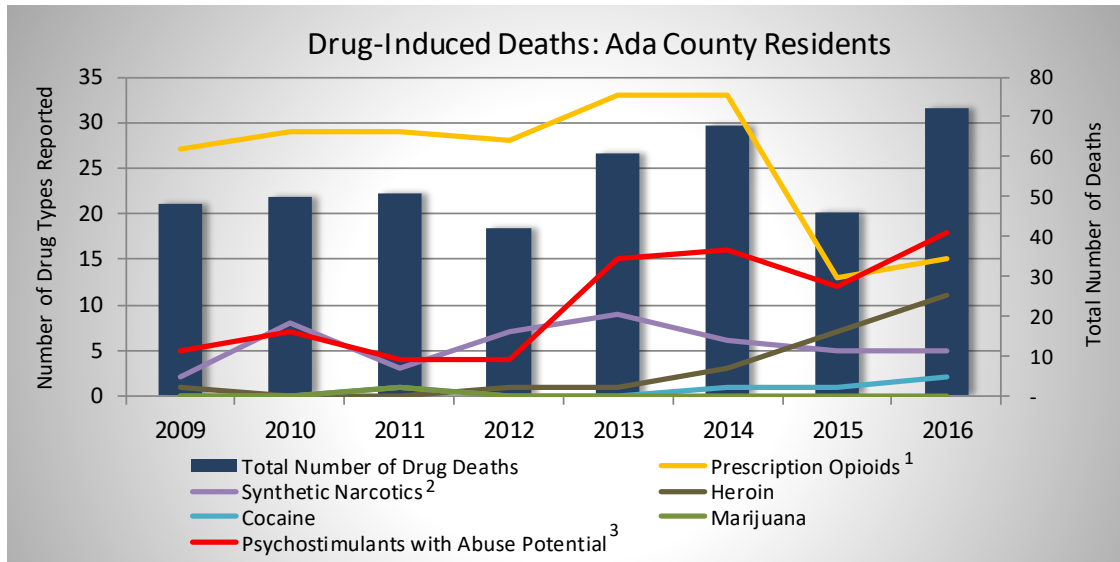
Between 2007 and 2016, arrests related to marijuana in Ada County were the highest of any drug category, representing over half of total drug arrests in 2016. Methamphetamine arrests more than tripled between 2008 and 2016. Heroin arrests are lower compared to marijuana and methamphetamine, but increased over 1,200 percent between 2012 and 2016. Arrests connected to cocaine have remained low in the county in the last decade.



Source: Idaho Statistical Analysis Center, Idaho State Police.



Drug-induced deaths in the county reached a high of 72 in 2016. Drug type was reported on 90 percent of death certificates in Ada County from 2009 to 2016. Of drug types reported in 2016, psychostimulants with abuse potential (category includes methamphetamine) represented the largest portion, followed by prescription opiate drugs, heroin, synthetic narcotics, cocaine, and marijuana.



Note: More than one drug may be reported per death. Type of drug involved is underreported; 90% of Idaho death certificates from 2009 through 2016 included type of drug. <sup>1</sup>Includes codeine, morphine, hydrocodone, oxycodone. <sup>2</sup>Includes fentanyl, U-47700. <sup>3</sup>Includes methamphetamine. Source: Idaho Department of Health & Welfare.

## Production and Trafficking Trends

The number of clandestine labs seized in Ada County has remained low, with 4 methamphetamine labs seized since 2009.

Between January 2010 and July 2017, 98 drug and cash seizures were confiscated in Ada County (Incident Location) through the Domestic Highway Enforcement (DHE) program. Approximately 40 percent of the seizures occurring in the county involved ice, followed by marijuana (28%). Marijuana was involved in most of incidents where Ada County was the stated destination (56%) and marijuana and illicit cash (69%) represented the majority of seizures where Ada County was the stated origin.

**Drugs and Cash Seized in Ada County, Idaho<sup>1</sup>**  
**Domestic Highway Enforcement Program, January 1, 2010 - July 31, 2017**

	Total Seizures	Cannabis		Powder Cocaine		Meth/Ice		Heroin		Controlled Prescription Drugs		Other Dangerous Drugs		U.S. Currency	
		#	UOM	#	UOM	#	UOM	#	UOM	#	UOM	#	UOM	#	UOM
Incident Location County	98	27	77 lb	2	0.6 lb	39	113 lb	4	3.5 lb	1	33,200	11	16,011 lb/ 321 DU	14	\$192,153
Destination County	118	66	270 lb	3	0.5 lb	14	9 lb	1	0.7 lb	8	7,503	8	23 lb/ 517 DU/ 20,000 ML	18	\$251,923
Origin County	36	13	65 lb	0	0	4	0.3 lb	0	0	1	245	6	0.1 lb/ 300 DU	12	\$95,175

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

# **BANNOCK COUNTY, IDAHO**



**HIDTA DESIGNATED - 2017**



# BANNOCK COUNTY DRUG TRENDS

## OREGON-IDAHO HIDTA

### NOVEMBER 2017

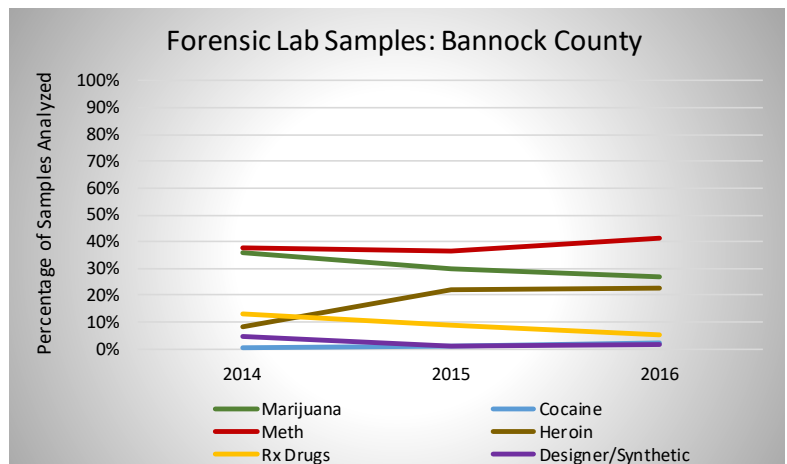
### County Snapshot

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

- The most significant drug threats to Bannock County are ice methamphetamine (or “ice”) and heroin, followed by other illicit drugs such as marijuana, controlled prescription drugs, synthetic drugs, and cocaine.
- According to law enforcement reporting, low-priced ice imported from Mexico and southwest states continues to meet and foster demand for the drug in the county.
- Recent reporting suggests that heroin use and trafficking have increased and the drug is readily available in the county. Abuse of prescription opioids continues to fuel heroin use in the region.
- Synthetic opiates, such as fentanyl, are a rising threat to the county. Fentanyl, and emerging synthetics such as U-47700 and carfentanil, have become more available in the area. Drugs seized have a common origin in China and are often facilitated through use of the dark web and parcel delivery services.
- Most marijuana available in the county is diverted from legal and illegal cultivation operations in states such as Oregon, California, and Washington. Importation of marijuana extracts is expected to increase as products such as hash oil and marijuana wax become increasingly popular in neighboring states where marijuana is legal.

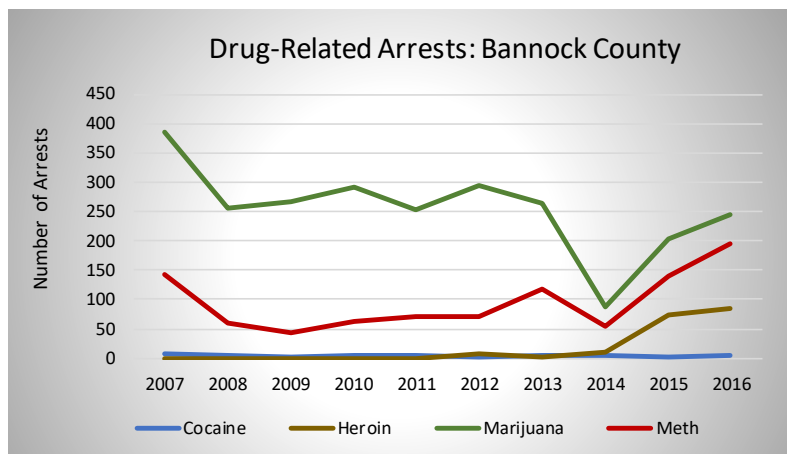
### Drug Use Trends

The percentage of methamphetamine samples submitted for forensic analysis in Bannock County has increased since 2014 and represents over 40 percent of total drug samples analyzed in 2016. While marijuana samples have declined during the period, the percentage of heroin submitted increased between 2014 and 2016.



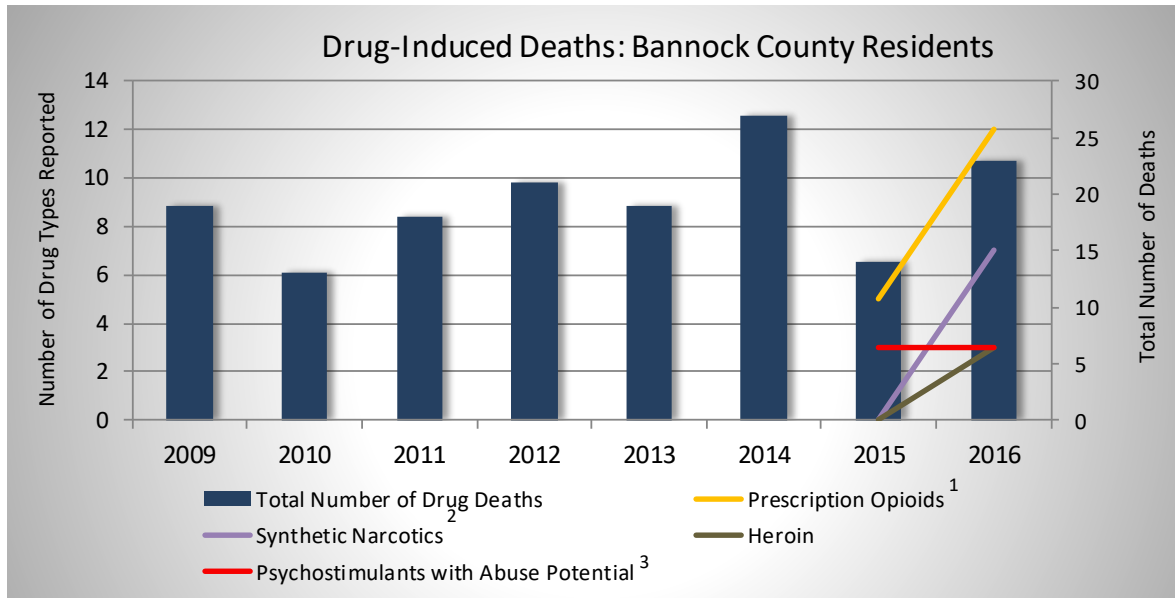
Note: Rx Drugs = Prescription Drugs. Source: Idaho State Police Forensic Services.

Between 2007 and 2016, arrests related to marijuana in Bannock County were the highest of any drug category and reflected nearly half of total drug arrests in 2016. Marijuana arrests dropped sharply in 2014, possibly due to a shortage in enforcement resources. Methamphetamine arrests the second highest category of arrests and rose more than 200 percent between 2014 and 2016. While low compared to other illicit drug arrests, heroin arrests in 2016 were over 12 times higher than in 2013. Arrests connected to cocaine have remained extremely low in the last decade, with only 4 arrests reported in 2016.



Source: Idaho Statistical Analysis Center, Idaho State Police.

Drug-induced deaths in the county declined to 23 in 2016 from a high of 27 in 2014. Of drug types reported in 2016, prescription opioids represented the largest portion (12), followed by synthetic narcotics (7), psychostimulants with abuse potential (including methamphetamine) (3), and heroin (3).



Note: More than one drug may be reported per death. Type of drug involved is underreported; 90% of Idaho death certificates from 2009 through 2016 included type of drug. <sup>1</sup>Includes codeine, morphine, hydrocodone, oxycodone. <sup>2</sup>Includes fentanyl, U-47700. <sup>3</sup>Includes methamphetamine. Source: Idaho Department of Health & Welfare.

## Production and Trafficking Trends

Similar to other Idaho counties, the number of reported methamphetamine labs seized in Southeast Idaho has remained low since strict pseudoephedrine control laws were enacted. However, ice remains highly available in Bannock County. In addition, heroin use and trafficking have increased dramatically in the county in the last several years.

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

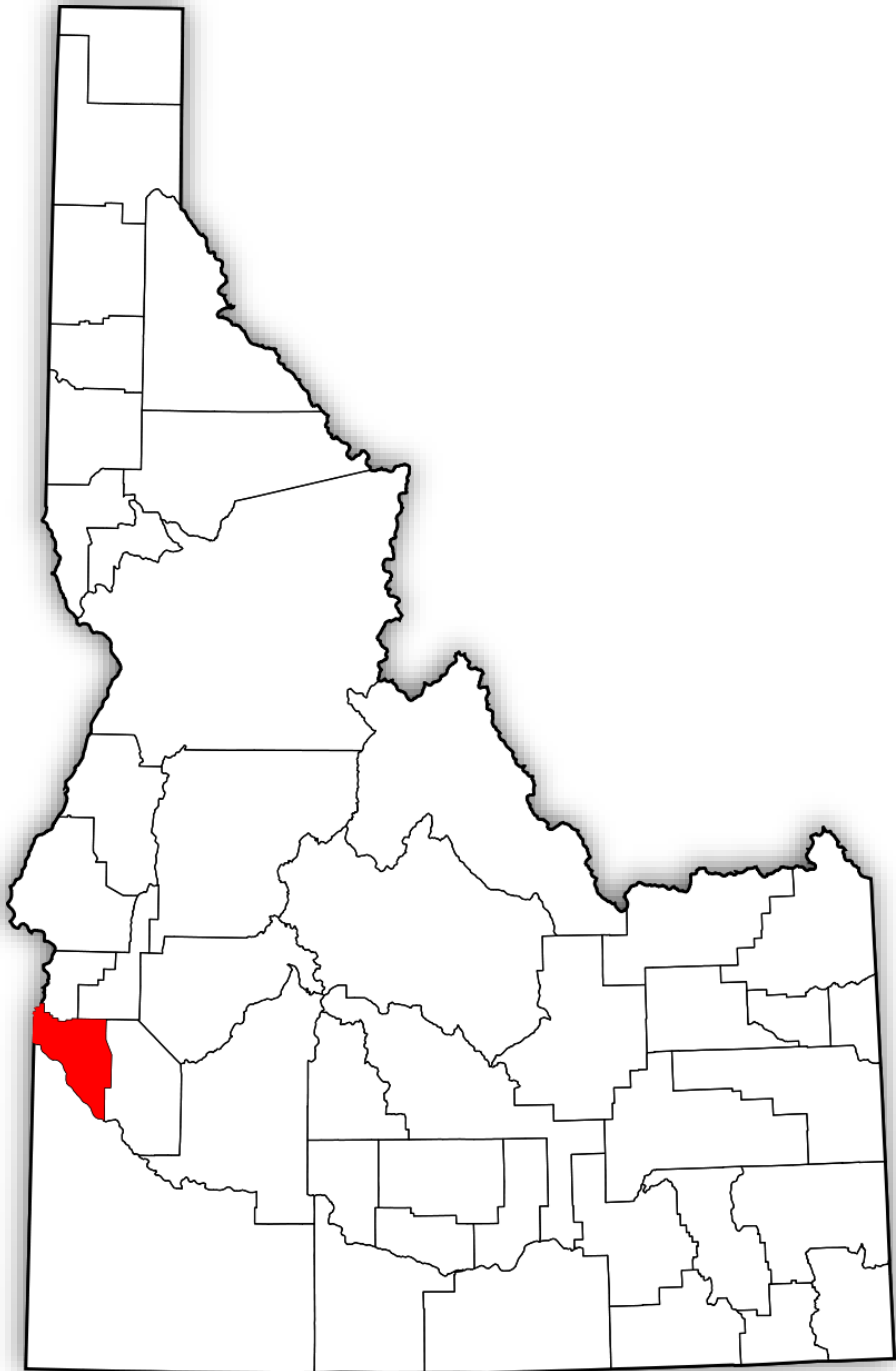
Between January 2010 and July 2017, 44 drug and cash seizures were reported in Bannock County (Incident Location) through the Domestic Highway Enforcement (DHE) program. Nearly 40 percent (17 seizures) of the seizures reported in the county were marijuana and totaled 207 pounds. Ice was seized in 17 incidents between 2010 and July 2017, totaling 9 pounds. A smaller number of seizures occurred in other states with Bannock County as the stated origin (10 seizures) or destination (10 seizures).

	Total Seizures	Cannabis		Powder Cocaine		Meth/Ice		Heroin		Controlled Prescription Drugs		Other Dangerous Drugs		U.S. Currency	
		#	UOM	#	UOM	#	UOM	#	UOM	#	UOM	#	UOM	#	UOM
Incident Location County	44	17	207 lb	5	3 lb	13	9 lb	0	0	1	875	3	0.06 lb/ 1,201 DU	5	\$9,250
Destination County	10	6	29 lb	0	0	2	9 lb	0	0	1	40,800 DU	0	0	1	\$1,012
Origin County	10	3	5.5 lb	1	0.3 lb	1	0.006 lb	1	.004 lb	1	14 DU	0	0	3	\$7,670

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

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

# CANYON COUNTY, IDAHO



**HIDTA DESIGNATED - 2015**



# CANYON COUNTY DRUG TRENDS

## OREGON-IDAHO HIDTA

### NOVEMBER 2017

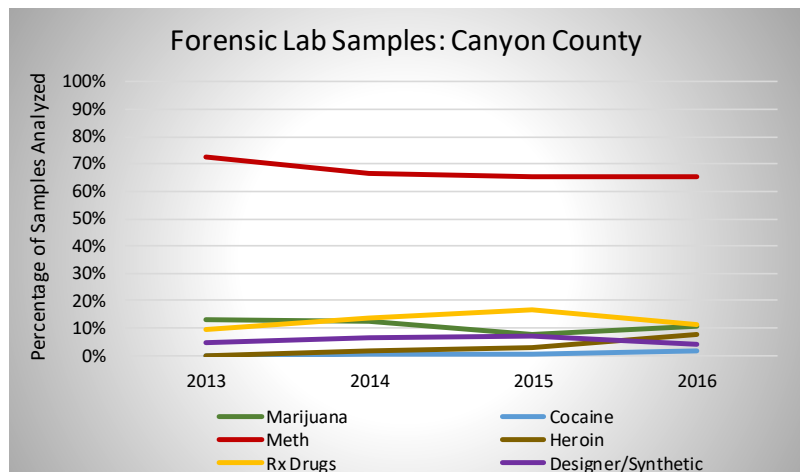
### County Snapshot

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

- The most significant drug threat to Canyon County is ice methamphetamine (or “ice”), followed by heroin, controlled prescription drugs, designer/synthetic drugs, marijuana, powder cocaine and crack cocaine. Law enforcement recently surveyed indicate that ice contributes most to the area’s violent crime and property crime.
- Use and trafficking of ice and heroin has increased in the last several years. Abuse of prescription opioids continues to fuel heroin use in the area. Prescription medication diversion in the county occurs mainly through drug deals, trading through family/friends, and doctor shopping.
- Most marijuana available in the county is diverted from medical and recreational grows in states such as Oregon and Washington. Marijuana extracts have increased in prevalence.

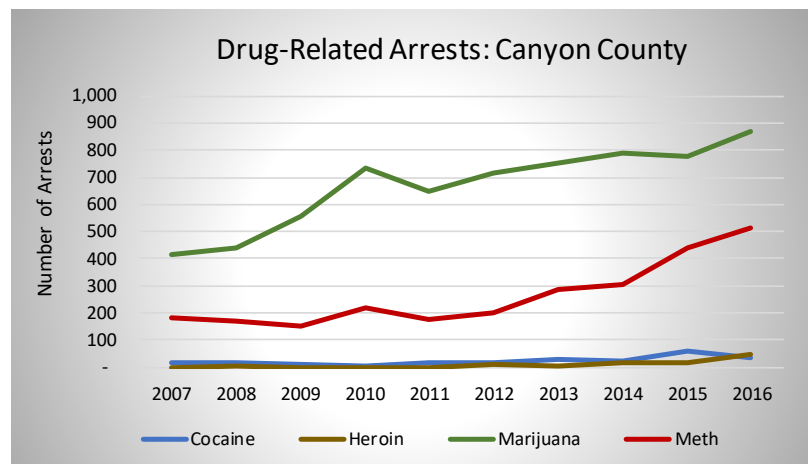
### Drug Use Trends

Methamphetamine is the most common drug category submitted for forensic analysis in the county and represented nearly two-thirds of the samples analyzed in 2016. Prescription drugs and marijuana represented roughly 20 percent of the total in 2016, while heroin, cocaine, and synthetic drugs combined reflected less than 15 percent.



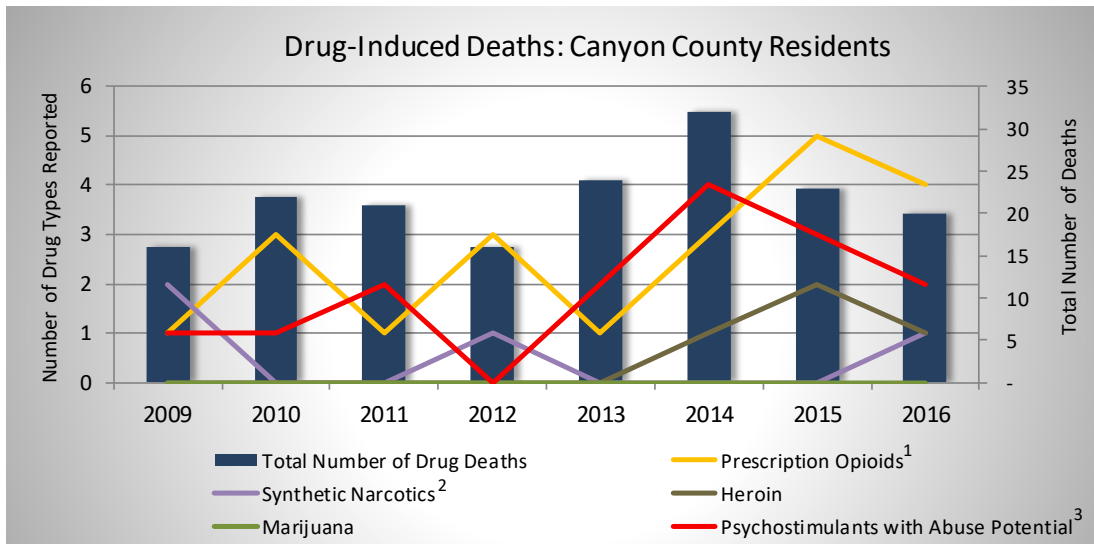
Note: Rx Drugs = Prescription Drugs. Source: Idaho State Police Forensic Services.

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



Source: Idaho Statistical Analysis Center, Idaho State Police.

Drug-induced deaths in the county dropped to 20 in 2016 from a high of 32 in 2014. Type of drug involved is highly underreported on Canyon County death certificates, only 35 percent of certificates reported drug type from 2009 to 2016. Of drug types reported in 2016, prescription opioids represented the largest portion, followed by psychostimulants with abuse potential (includes methamphetamine), heroin, and synthetic narcotics.



Note: More than one drug may be reported per death. Type of drug involved is underreported; only 35% of Idaho death certificates from 2009 through 2016 included type of drug. <sup>1</sup>Includes codeine, morphine, hydrocodone, oxycodone. <sup>2</sup>Includes fentanyl, U-47700. <sup>3</sup>Includes methamphetamine. Source: Idaho Department of Health & Welfare.

## Production and Trafficking Trends

The number of clandestine labs seized in Canyon County has remained low, with 9 methamphetamine labs seized since 2009.

Between January 2010 and July 2017, 113 drug and cash seizures were reported in Canyon County (Incident Location) through the Domestic Highway Enforcement (DHE) program. Approximately 36 percent of the seizures occurring in the County involved marijuana, followed by ice (27%), and illicit cash (22%). Marijuana represented the highest percentage of incidents where Canyon County was the stated destination (44%). Illicit cash (36%) represented the majority of seizures where Canyon County was the stated origin.

Drugs and Cash Seized in Canyon County, Idaho<sup>1</sup>  
Domestic Highway Enforcement Program, January 1, 2010 - July 31, 2017

	Total Seizures	Cannabis		Powder Cocaine		Meth/Ice		Heroin		Controlled Prescription Drugs		Other Dangerous Drugs		U.S. Currency	
		#	UOM	#	UOM	#	UOM	#	UOM	#	UOM	#	UOM	#	UOM
Incident Location County	113	41	1,552 lb	3	2 lb	30	108 lb	5	6 lb	5	2,670 DU	4	0.17 lb/ 206 DU	25	\$160,774
Destination County <sup>2</sup>	41	18	109 lb	0	0	9	8 lb	2	1 lb	3	40,255 DU	0	0	9	\$74,637
Origin County <sup>2</sup>	22	5	52 lb	1	0.3 lb	6	2.5 lb	2	0.3 lb	0	0	0	0	8	\$54,382

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

# OREGON







# OREGON DRUG TRENDS

## OREGON-IDAHO HIDTA

### NOVEMBER 2017

## State Snapshot

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

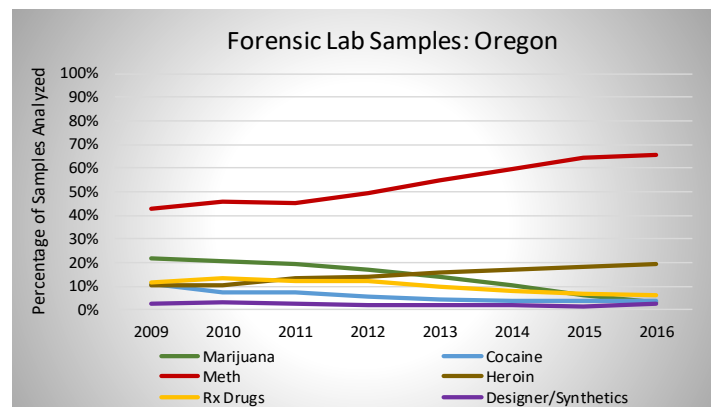
- The most significant drug threats to the state are ice methamphetamine (or “ice”) and heroin, followed by diverted prescription drugs, illicit marijuana, cocaine, and synthetic drugs. According to law enforcement recently surveyed, ice is highly prevalent and contributes most to violent crime and property crime in the state.
- Use and trafficking of opiates, such as heroin and diverted prescription pain medication, have continued to rise in the state. Although much lower in prevalence, synthetic opiates, including fentanyl and U-47700, have increased in availability.
- Demand for marijuana extracts, such as hash oil, has led to higher prevalence of extraction labs and production-related explosions.
- HIDTA task forces in Oregon investigated 92 Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTOs) and 12 Money Laundering Organizations (MLOs) in 2016, nearly half of which were multi-state or international in scope. DTO activities mainly involved trafficking of ice, polydrugs, and heroin.

DTO/MLO Summary Table, CY 2016	
	HIDTA Task Forces in Oregon
<b>Operational Scope</b>	
<i>International</i>	23
<i>Multi-State</i>	26
<i>Local</i>	55
<b>Activity</b>	
<i>Cocaine</i>	2
<i>Ice/Methamphetamine</i>	41
<i>Fentanyl</i>	1
<i>Heroin</i>	15
<i>Prescription Drugs</i>	2
<i>Marijuana/BHO extraction</i>	8
<i>Money Laundering</i>	1
<i>Money Laundering &amp; Ice</i>	3
<i>Money Laundering &amp; Marijuana</i>	6
<i>Money Laundering &amp; Polydrugs</i>	2
<i>Polydrugs</i>	23

Notes: Based on DTOs/MLOs that were open in calendar year 2016.  
Source: HIDTA Performance Management Process.

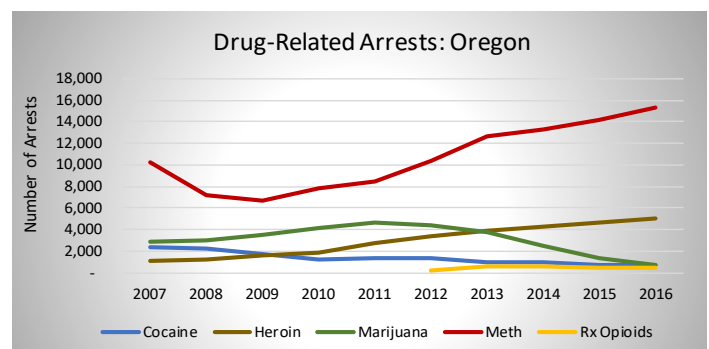
## Drug Use Trends

The proportion of methamphetamine samples submitted for forensic analysis in Oregon have increased since 2009, and represented two-thirds of drug samples analyzed in 2016. While smaller by comparison, the percentage of heroin samples submitted also increased between 2009 and 2016. Other drug samples, including illicit marijuana, prescription drugs and cocaine, have generally declined since 2009.



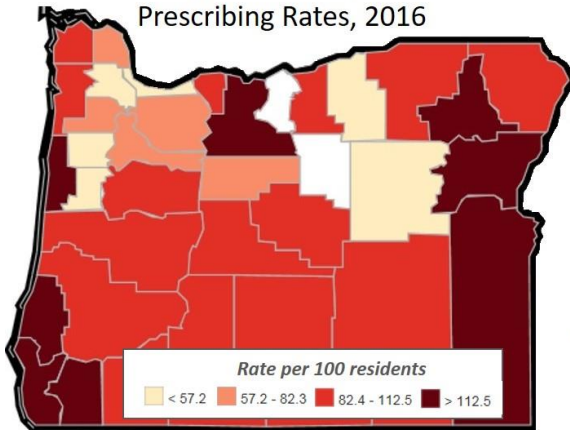
Note: Rx Drugs = Prescription Drugs. Source: Oregon State Police Forensic Services Division.

Arrests for methamphetamine offenses in the state are the highest of any drug category in 2016, more than doubling between 2009 and 2016. Heroin-related arrests have steadily increased since 2007, rising fourfold between 2008 and 2016. In contrast, arrests connected to marijuana peaked in 2011 before declining to an historic low in 2016. Arrests for cocaine have declined overall in the state since 2007.



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

### Oregon Retail Opioid Prescribing Rates, 2016

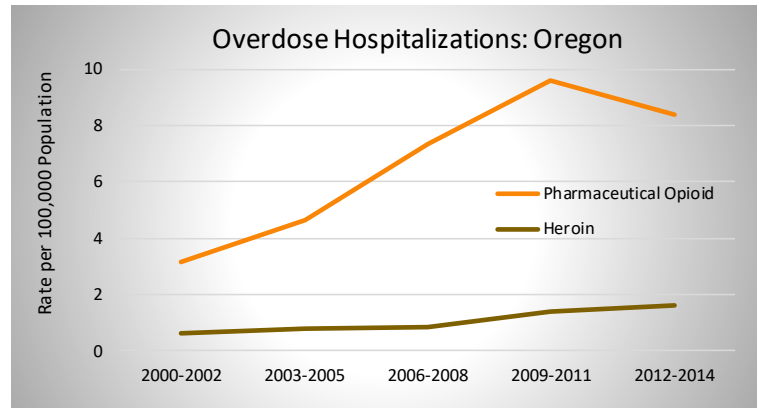


Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

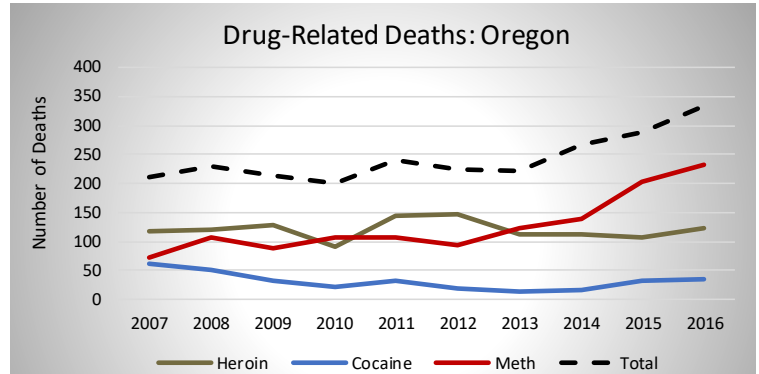
Oregon ranked 19<sup>th</sup> nationally for the number of retail opioid prescriptions dispensed in 2016. The prescribing rate reached a high in 2010, but fell 25 percent from 2010 to 2016. Counties with the highest rates were Malheur (148.6) and Curry (148.6).

Oregon's rate of overdose hospitalizations rose over 165 percent between 2000 and 2014 for both heroin and pharmaceutical opioids. Pharmaceutical overdose hospitalizations declined between 2009 and 2014.

Drug-related fatalities in the state reached a high of 334 in 2016 mainly due to a rise in methamphetamine deaths.



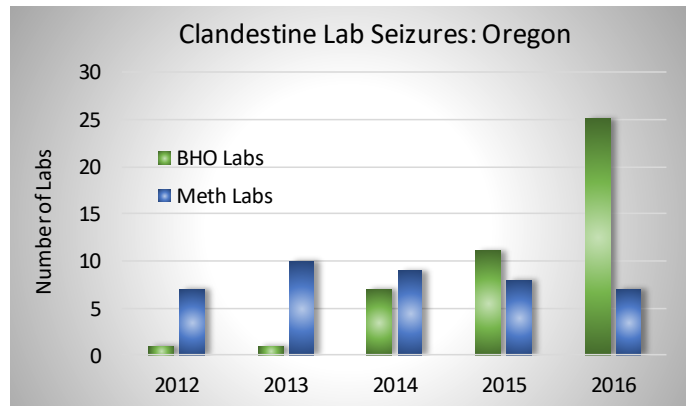
Source: Oregon Health Authority.



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

## Production and Trafficking Trends

The number of methamphetamine labs seized in Oregon has remained low with an average of 8 labs seized between 2012 and 2016. Production of hash oil has increased dramatically in the state from 1 lab reported in 2012 to 25 reported in 2016. Between January and July 2017, 16 hash oil labs were reported seized in the state with 6 related explosions.



Source: Oregon Department of Justice.

### HIDTA Task Forces in Oregon: Drug And Cash Seizures

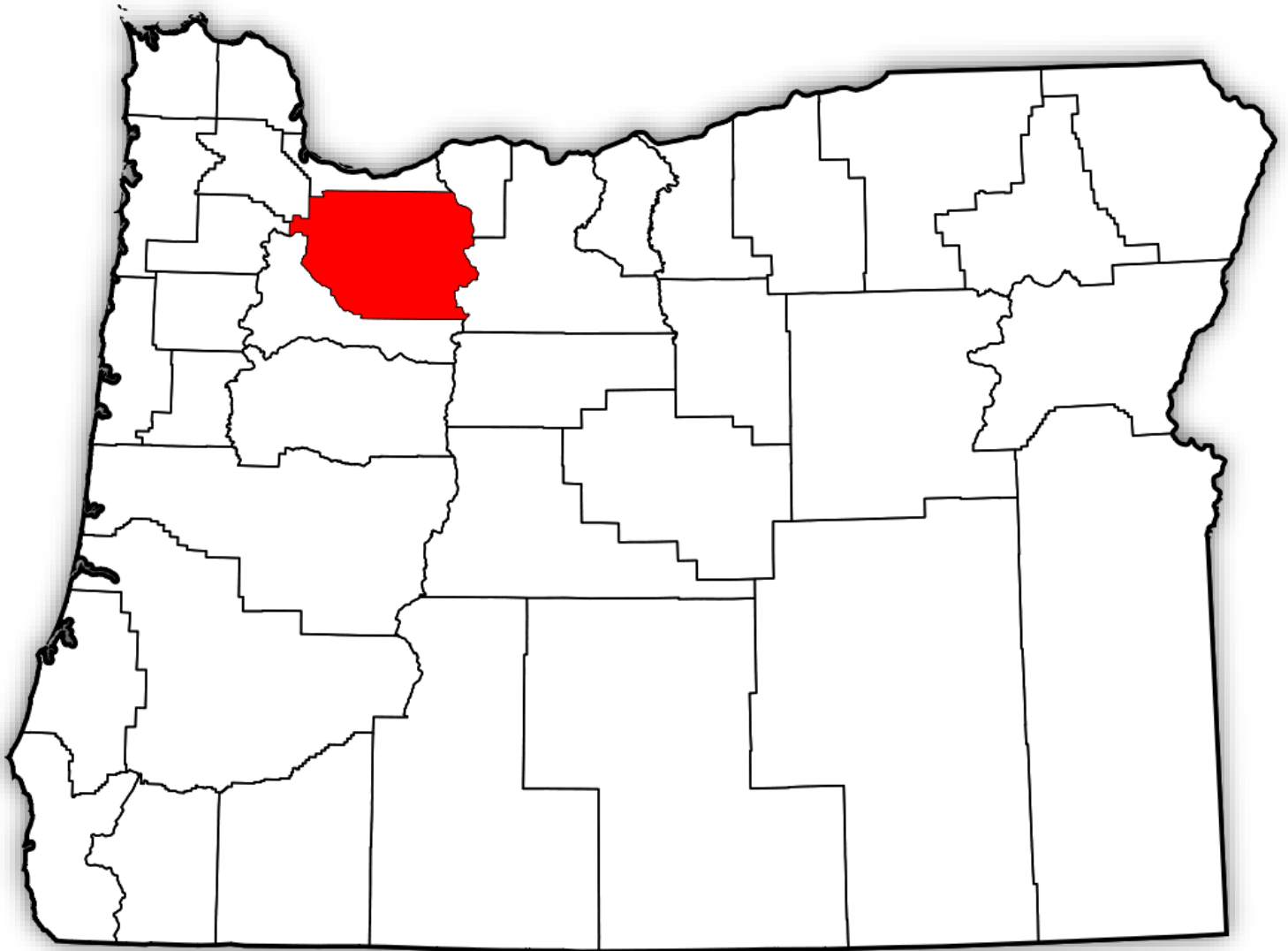
Seizure Type	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	Num.	Quantity	Num.	Quantity	Num.	Quantity	Num.	Quantity	Num.	Quantity
Meth/Ice	854	531 lb	953	540 lb	961	630 lb	1,010	776 lb	940	870 lb
Heroin	357	214 lb	371	133 lb	479	138 lb	487	256 lb	469	133 lb
Rx Drugs	177	95,331 DU	171	20,030 DU	264	19,802 DU	230	78,566 DU	215	8,700 DU
Cannabis <sup>1</sup>	1,009	28,628 lb	851	32,473 lb	573	23,989 lb	446	7,977 lb	360	19,618 lb
Cocaine/Crack	163	117 lb	138	123 lb	146	290 lb	121	244 lb	142	157 lb
Synthetic Drugs	67	196 lb/ 847,519 DU	34	38 lb/ 10,177 DU	46	5 lb/13 L/ 442,762 DU	31	0.3 lb/ 293,922 DU	84	17 lb/0.1 L 49,873 DU
U.S. Cash	489	\$7,017,251	583	\$5,688,803	504	\$5,677,488	522	\$6,606,685	395	\$5,249,539
Other Assets <sup>2</sup>	259	\$1,050,100	295	\$3,823,148	258	\$1,366,720	112	\$11,867,957	59	\$749,685

<sup>1</sup>Includes bulk marijuana, plants, hashish, concentrates/extracts. <sup>2</sup>Includes non-cash seizures (e.g., vehicles, firearms). DU=Dosage Units; L=Liters.

Source: HIDTA Performance Management Process.

In the last five years (2012-2016), HIDTA task forces in Oregon have seized over 118,000 pounds and 1.9 million dosage units of illicit drugs. Cash and other assets seized totaled \$24.1 million during the 5-year period.

# CLACKAMAS COUNTY, OREGON



**HIDTA DESIGNATED - 2002**



# CLACKAMAS COUNTY DRUG TRENDS

## OREGON-IDAHO HIDTA

### NOVEMBER 2017

### County Snapshot

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

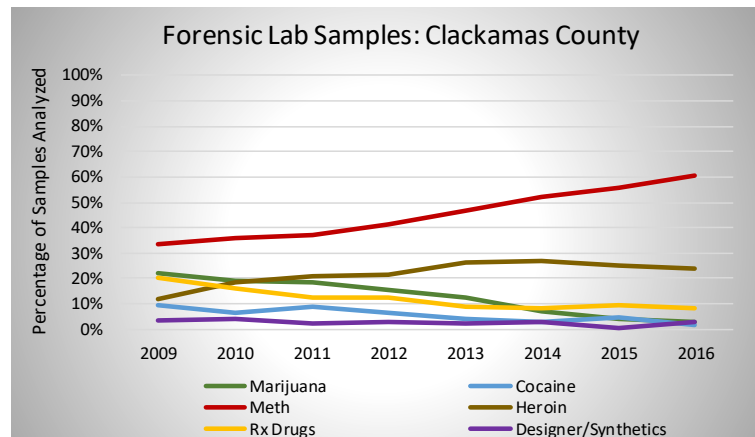
- The most significant drug threats to the county are heroin and ice methamphetamine (or “ice”). Abuse of prescription opioids is fueling a rise in heroin use in the area.
- Law enforcement recently surveyed stated that ice is highly prevalent and contributes most to violent crime and property crime in the area. Availability of ice and heroin have increased in the past year.
- Availability of marijuana extracts, such as hash oil, has grown – 3 extraction labs exploded in the county from 2015 to 2017.
- The Clackamas County Interagency Task Force (CCITF) investigated 10 Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTOs) in 2016, of which 5 were local and 5 were multi-state in scope. DTO activities mostly involved trafficking of heroin (5), followed by ice (3), marijuana (1) and polydrugs (1 cocaine/heroin).

DTO Summary Table, CY 2016	
HIDTA Task Force CCITF	
<b>Operational Scope</b>	
<i>International</i>	0
<i>Multi-State</i>	5
<i>Local</i>	5
<b>Activity</b>	
<i>Ice/Methamphetamine</i>	3
<i>Heroin</i>	5
<i>Marijuana</i>	1
<i>Polydrug</i>	1

Notes: Based on DTOs that were open in calendar year 2016.  
Source: HIDTA Performance Management Process.

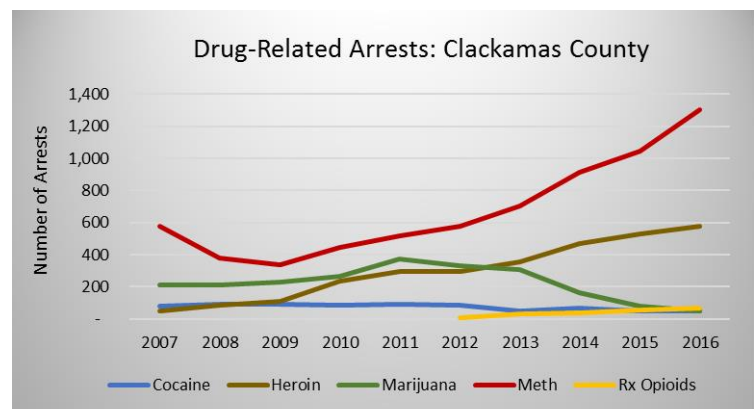
### Drug Use Trends

The proportion of methamphetamine samples submitted for analysis in Clackamas County has steadily increased since 2009 and represented 60 percent of total samples analyzed in 2016. The percentage of heroin samples also increased between 2009 and 2016, while marijuana, prescription drugs, synthetic drugs and cocaine declined.



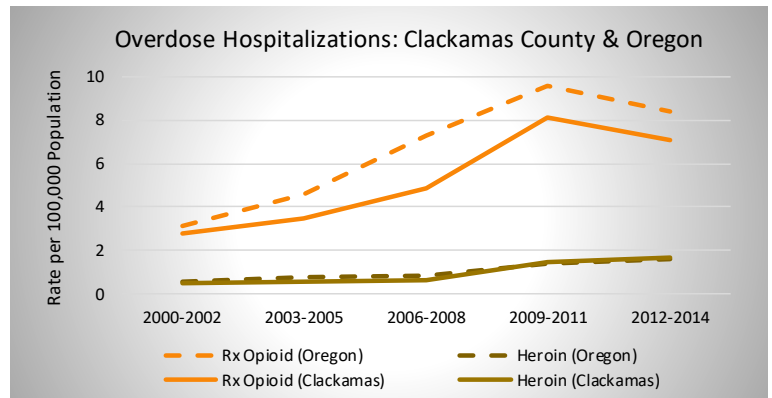
Note: Rx Drugs = Prescription Drugs. Source: Oregon State Police Forensic Services Division.

Arrests for methamphetamine offenses in the county are the highest of any drug category, rising nearly 300 percent between 2009 and 2016. Heroin arrests rose over 400 percent during the same period. In contrast, arrests for marijuana declined 86 percent between 2011 and 2016, while cocaine declined 46 percent.



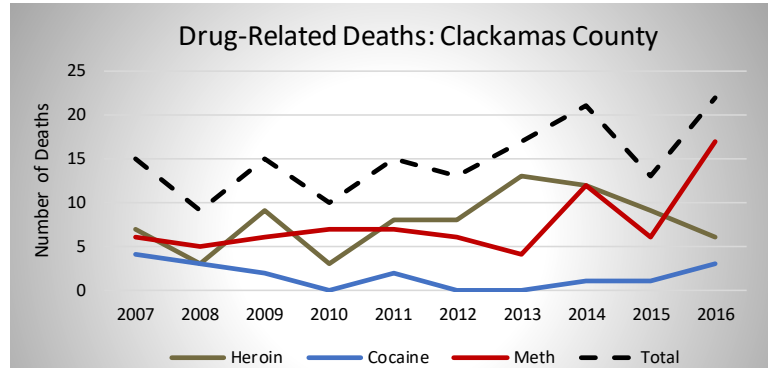
Tracking of prescription (Rx) opioids began in 2012 and includes hydrocodone, methadone, and oxycodone. Data is based on a six-month moving average. Source: OR Criminal Justice Commission.

Clackamas County's rate of overdose hospitalization associated with pharmaceutical opioid use was consistently lower than the state rate between 2000 and 2014. In contrast, hospitalizations due to heroin overdose in the county exceeded the state rate from 2009 to 2014.



Source: Oregon Health Authority.

In 2016, the total number of drug-related deaths in the county reached a high of 22 due to a rise in deaths tied to methamphetamine use (17). Heroin-related deaths dropped to 6 in 2016 from a high of 13 in 2013. Deaths linked to cocaine use rose from 1 in 2015 to 3 deaths in 2016.

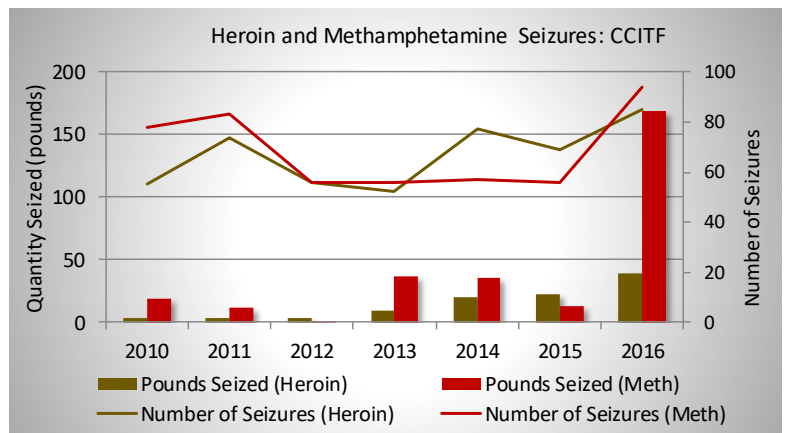


Note: "Total" represents the number of people who died in a given year and may be the result of misuse of one or more drugs. Individual drug types are based on frequency of use in total reported deaths. Source: Oregon Medical Examiner.

## Production and Trafficking Trends

The number of methamphetamine labs reported in the county has remained low – only 6 were seized between January 2010 and July 2017. Production of butane hash oil has become more prevalent in the county with 4 labs seized between January 2015 and July 2017, 3 of which were exploded labs.

The quantity and volume of ice and heroin seizures by the Clackamas County Interagency Task Force (CCITF) have increased since 2012. Heroin volume rose from 4 pounds in 2012 to 39 pounds in 2016, while ice reached a high of 169 pounds in 2016 with over 90 seizures reported.



Source: HIDTA Performance Management Process.

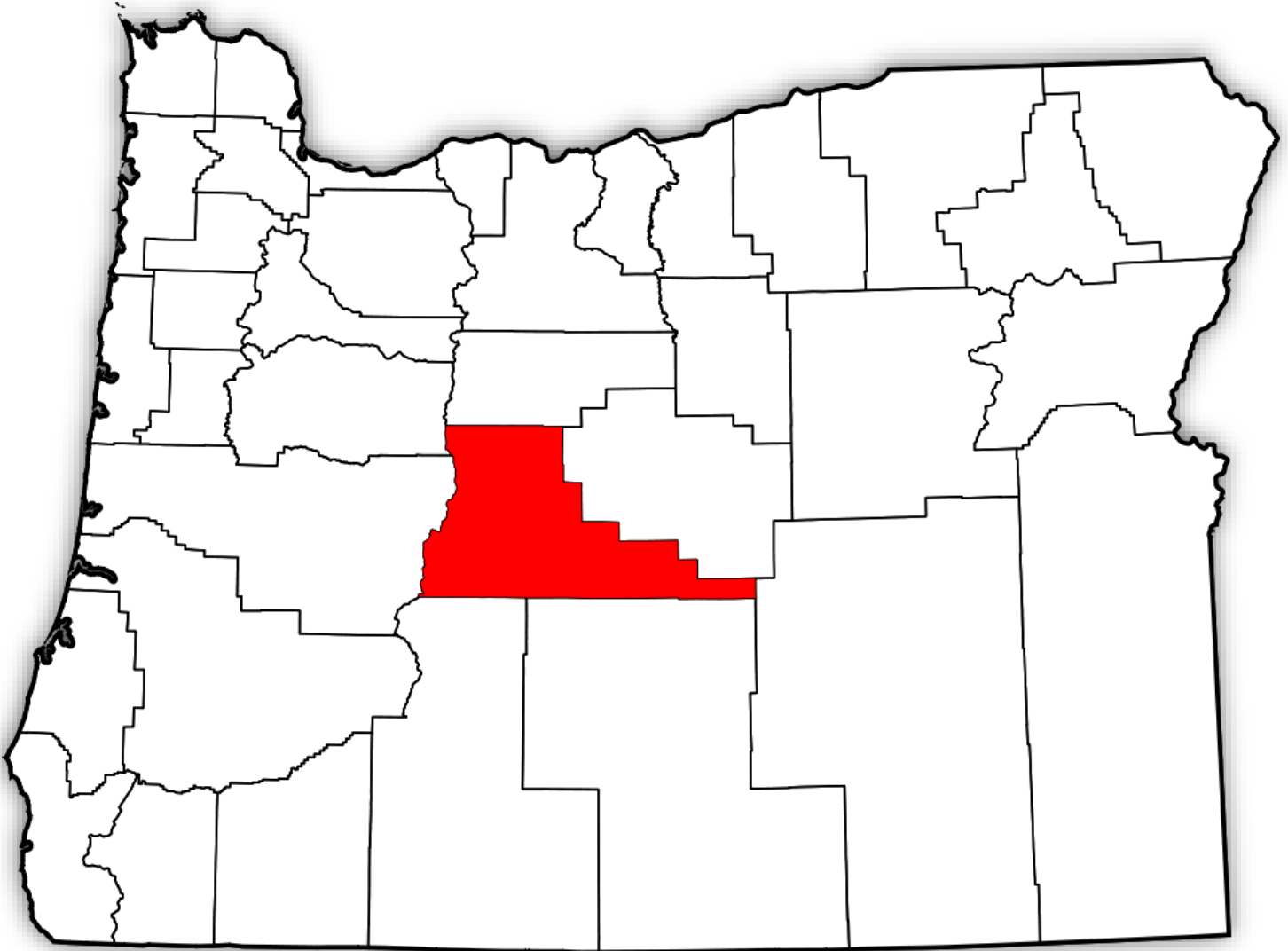
Drug and Cash Seizures: CCITF										
Seizure Type	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	Num.	Quantity	Num.	Quantity	Num.	Quantity	Num.	Quantity	Num.	Quantity
Meth/Ice	56	1 lb	56	37 lb	57	36 lb	56	13 lb	94	169 lb
Heroin	56	4 lb	52	9 lb	77	20 lb	69	22 lb	85	39 lb
Rx Drugs	25	488 DU	14	1,727 DU	13	604 DU	15	1,853 DU	13	3,341 DU
Cannabis <sup>1</sup>	57	527 lb	28	2,288 lb	18	768 lb	5	30 lb	3	23 lb
Cocaine/Crack	21	2 lb	12	0.1 lb	9	1 lb	11	2 lb	20	6 lb
Synthetic Drugs	2	.002 lb/1 DU	1	1 DU	1	1 DU	0	0	2	2 DU/.002 L
U.S. Cash	14	\$81,958	16	\$280,904	\$18	\$185,708	17	\$386,462	21	\$350,107
Other Assets <sup>2</sup>	12	\$37,700	9	\$24,950	14	\$	1	\$2,200	0	\$

<sup>1</sup>Includes bulk marijuana, plants, hashish, concentrates/extracts. <sup>2</sup>Includes non-cash seizures (e.g., vehicles, firearms). DU=Dosage Units; L=Liters.

Source: HIDTA Performance Management Process.

CCITF seized nearly 4,000 pounds and over 8,000 dosage units of illicit drugs between 2012 and 2016. Cash and other assets seized by the task force totaled over \$1.3 million during the 5-year period.

# DESCHUTES COUNTY, OREGON



**HIDTA DESIGNATED - 1999**



# DESCHUTES COUNTY DRUG TRENDS

## OREGON-IDAHO HIDTA

### NOVEMBER 2017

### County Snapshot

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

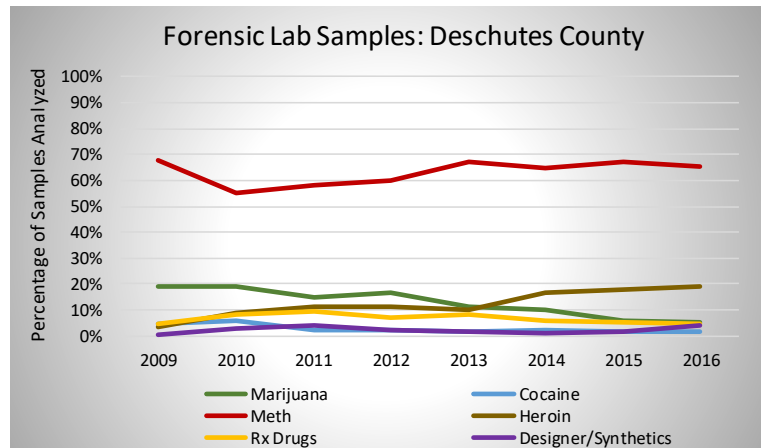
- The most significant drug threat to the county is ice methamphetamine (or “ice”), followed by heroin, designer/synthetic drugs, powder cocaine, diverted prescription drugs, and illicit marijuana. Law enforcement recently surveyed stated that ice is readily available, cheap, and contributes most to violent crime and property crime in the area.
- Most heroin available in the county is imported from distribution hubs in Portland or California and is highly potent.
- Synthetic drugs, such as fentanyl and U-47700, have increased in availability in the county in the past year.
- The Central Oregon Drug Enforcement Task Force (CODE) investigated 18 Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTOs) and 2 Money Laundering Organizations in 2016, most of which were multi-state in scope (10). DTO activities mainly involved trafficking of ice/methamphetamine (12).

DTO/MLO Summary Table, CY 2016	
HIDTA Task Force	
CODE	
<b>Operational Scope</b>	
International	5
Multi-State	10
Local	5
<b>Activity</b>	
Ice/Methamphetamine	12
Heroin	1
Fentanyl	1
Honey Oil (BHO extraction)	1
Money Laundering & Ice	1
Money Laundering & Polydrug	1
Polydrug	3

Notes: Based on DTOs/MLOs that were open in calendar year 2016.  
Source: HIDTA Performance Management Process.

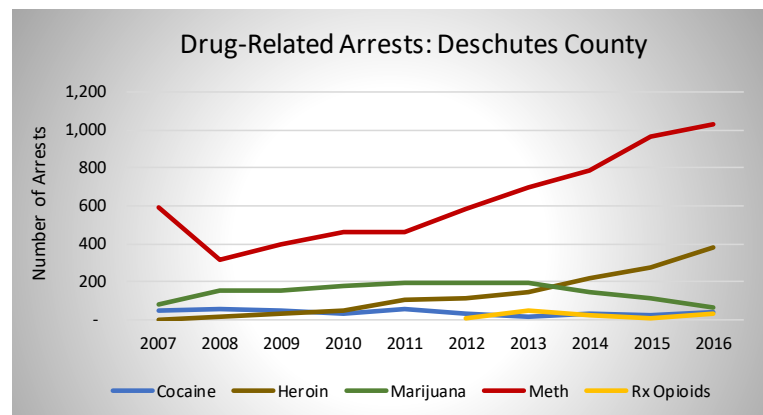
### Drug Use Trends

Methamphetamine samples submitted for forensic analysis in Deschutes County reflected 65 percent of the illegal drugs analyzed in 2016. Heroin was the second highest drug type submitted in 2016, increasing from 4 percent in 2009 to 17 percent in 2016. In contrast, the proportion of marijuana samples declined from 19 percent in 2009 to 4 percent in 2016. Other drug samples, including prescription drugs, synthetic drugs, and cocaine remained fairly stable since 2009.



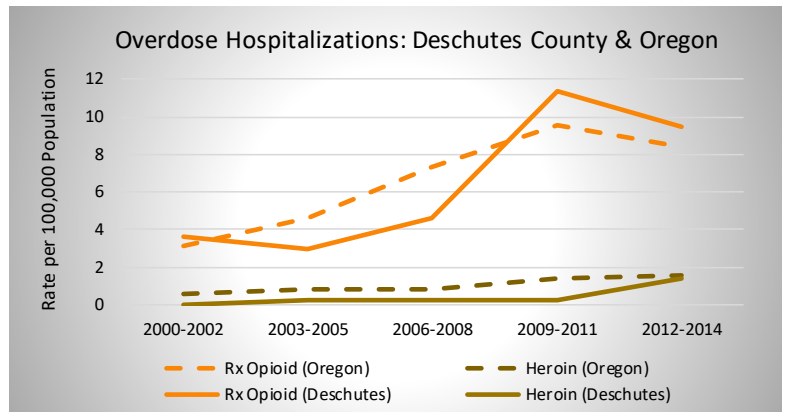
Note: Rx Drugs = Prescription Drugs. Source: Oregon State Police Forensic Services Division.

Methamphetamine arrests reached a high in 2016, more than tripling from the lowest average reported in 2008. Heroin arrests have also increased substantially in the county, rising over 1,200 percent between 2009 and 2016. Arrests for marijuana, cocaine, and prescription drugs represented only 9 percent of total arrests in 2016.



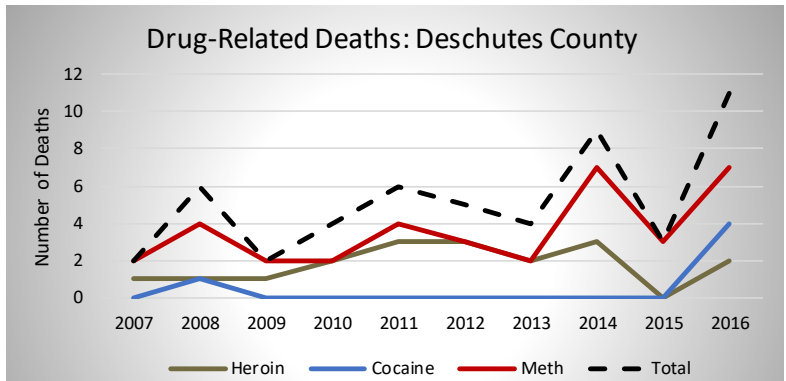
Tracking of prescription (Rx) opioids began in 2012 and includes hydrocodone, methadone, and oxycodone. Data is based on a six-month moving average. Source: OR Criminal Justice Commission.

Overdose hospitalizations in the county more than doubled for prescription opioids between 2000 and 2014 and exceeded the statewide rate in 2009. The county's rate of heroin overdose hospitalization has increased since 2011 and nearly matched the state rate during the period 2012-2014.



Source: Oregon Health Authority.

Drug-related deaths in Deschutes County reached a high of 11 in 2016. Over the last decade, most deaths in the county were linked to methamphetamine use, followed by heroin use. However, in 2016, the number of cocaine deaths rose for the first time since 2008 to 4 in the county, exceeding heroin deaths for the first time.

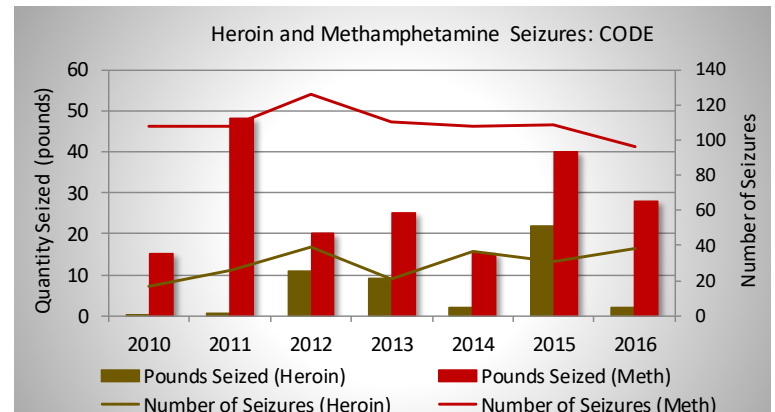


Note: "Total" represents the number of people who died in a given year and may be the result of mis use of one or more drugs. Individual drug types are based on frequency of use in total reported deaths. Source: Oregon Medical Examiner.

## Production and Trafficking Trends

Two methamphetamine labs were reported seized in Deschutes County between January 2010 and July 2017. Production of hash oil has become more prevalent in the county with 9 extraction labs seized from 2014 to 2016. Explosions related to cannabis extraction were reported in 2014 and 2015.

The amount of methamphetamine seized by the Central Oregon Drug Enforcement Task Force (CODE) has increased since 2008, with the largest quantities seized in 2011 (48 lb) and 2015 (40 lb). Heroin volume seized by the task force reached a high of 22 pounds in 2015, but dropped to 2 pounds in 2016.



Source: HIDTA Performance Management Process.

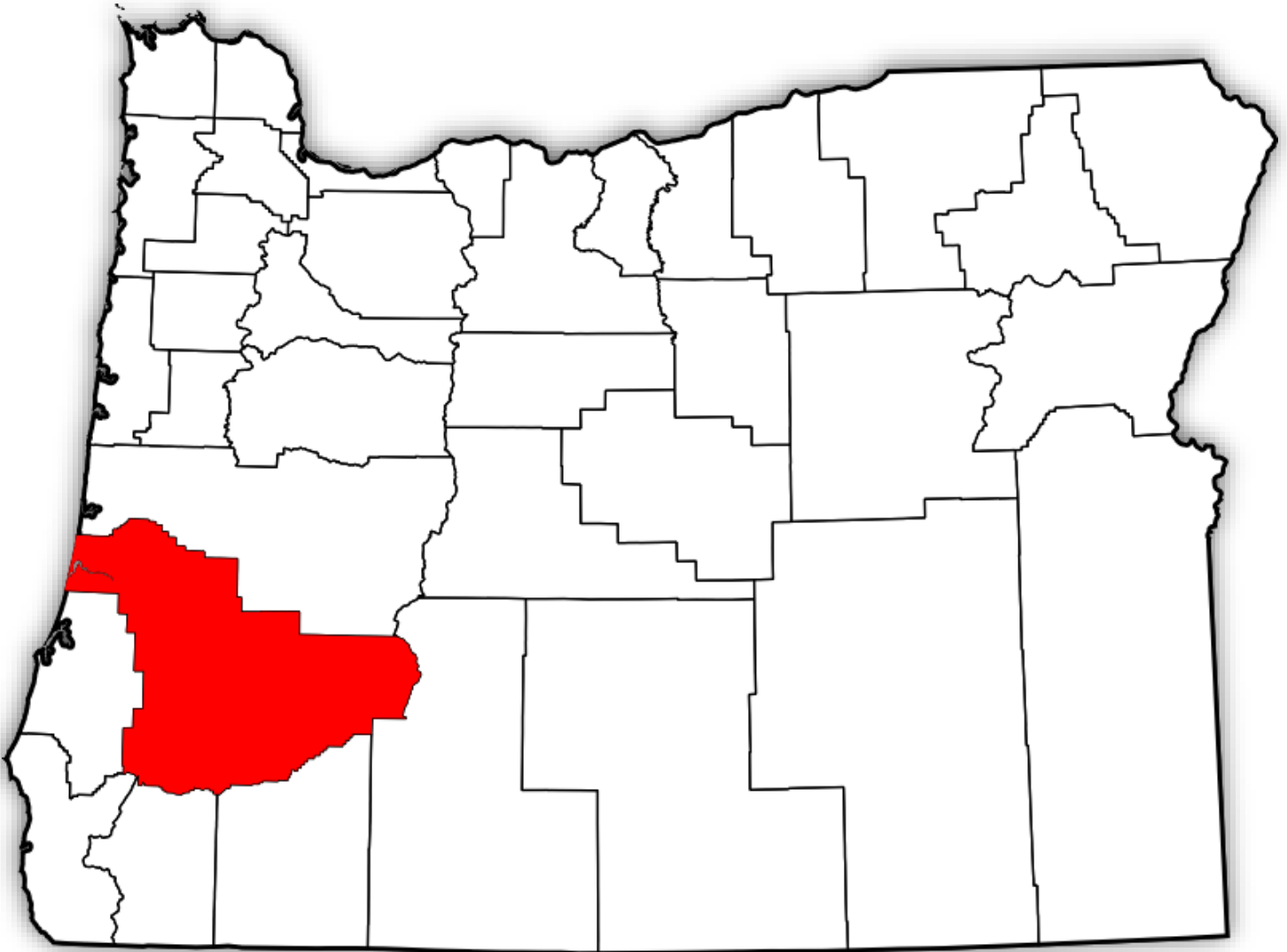
Drug and Cash Seizures: CODE										
Seizure Type	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	Num.	Quantity	Num.	Quantity	Num.	Quantity	Num.	Quantity	Num.	Quantity
Meth/Ice	126	20 lb	110	25 lb	108	15 lb	109	40 lb	96	28 lb
Heroin	39	11 lb	21	9 lb	37	2 lb	31	22 lb	38	2 lb
Rx Drugs	16	227 DU	8	159 DU	8	1,127 DU	14	20,973 DU	8	88 DU
Cannabis <sup>1</sup>	34	651 lb	27	218 lb	16	392 lb	16	541 lb	24	8,592 lb
Cocaine/Crack	5	3 lb	1	.04 lb	5	25 lb	5	1 lb	10	9 lb
Synthetic Drugs	3	116 DU	1	2 DU	0	0	3	33 DU	11	.01 lb/ 615 DU
U.S. Cash	32	\$ 136,496	27	\$77,724	15	\$60,024	38	114,316	28	\$ 108,690
Other Assets <sup>2</sup>	31	\$ 212,740	16	\$59,815	12	\$ 119,818	21	\$560,115	13	\$386,277

The CODE team seized more than 10,000 pounds and nearly 70,500 dosage units between 2012 and 2016. The value of cash and other assets seized by the task force during the 5-year period totaled over \$1.8 million.

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



# DOUGLAS COUNTY, OREGON



**HIDTA DESIGNATED - 2002**



# DOUGLAS COUNTY DRUG TRENDS

## OREGON-IDAHO HIDTA

### NOVEMBER 2017

### County Snapshot

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

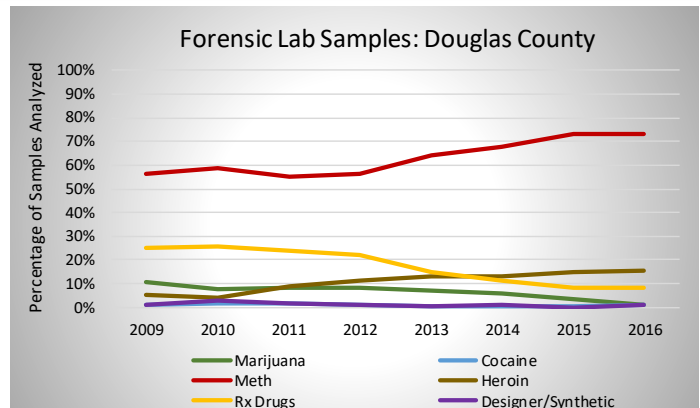
- The most significant drug threats to the county are use and trafficking of ice methamphetamine (or “ice”) and heroin. Other threats include diverted prescription drugs, and illicit marijuana.
- Law enforcement recently surveyed stated that ice is highly available, and contributes most to violent crime in the area. Abuse of prescription opioids continues to fuel heroin use in the county.
- Diverted marijuana continues to be highly prevalent in the county with surplus product trafficked and sold across state borders.
- The Douglas County Interagency Narcotics Team (DINT) investigated 5 Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTOs) in 2016, which were local (3) and multi-state (2) in scope. DTO activities involved trafficking of ice, prescription drugs (oxycodone), marijuana, and polydrugs (heroin/ice).

DTO Summary Table, CY 2016	
HIDTA Task Force DINT	
<b>Operational Scope</b>	
<i>International</i>	0
<i>Multi-State</i>	2
<i>Local</i>	3
<b>Activity</b>	
<i>Ice/Methamphetamine</i>	2
<i>Prescription Drugs</i>	1
<i>Marijuana</i>	1
<i>Polydrug</i>	1

Notes: Based on DTOs that were open in calendar year 2016.  
Source: HIDTA Performance Management Process.

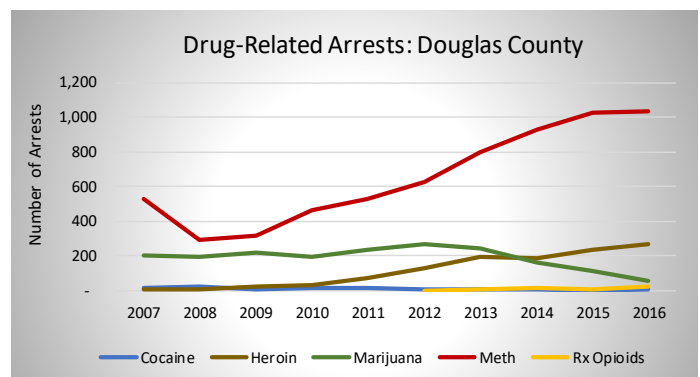
### Drug Use Trends

The proportion of methamphetamine samples submitted for forensic analysis in Douglas County has increased since 2009 and represented 73 percent of total samples analyzed in 2016. The percentage of heroin samples also increased between 2009 and 2016, while prescription drugs and marijuana declined.



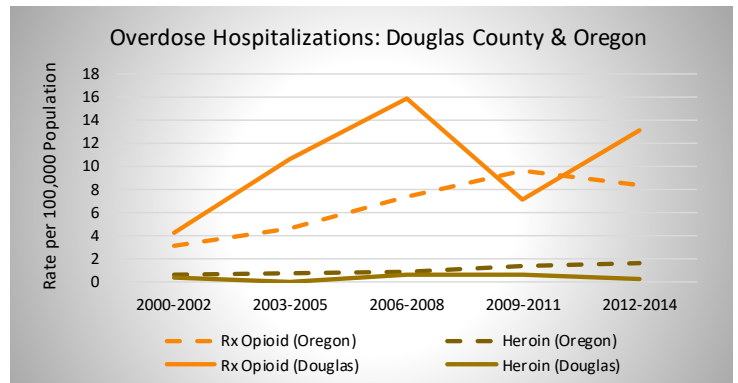
Note: Rx Drugs = Prescription Drugs. Source: Oregon State Police Forensic Services Division.

Methamphetamine arrests rose over 250 percent in the county between 2008 and 2016. Heroin arrests have increased dramatically over the past decade -- related arrests in the county were over 50 times higher in 2016 compared to 2007. In contrast, marijuana arrests reached a high in 2012, but dropped nearly 80 percent by 2016.



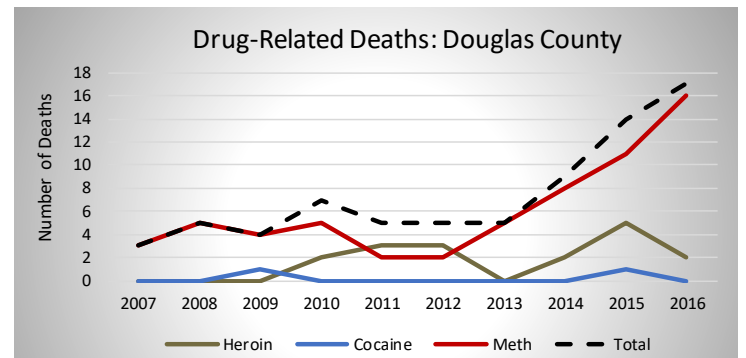
Tracking of prescription (Rx) opioids began in 2012 and includes hydrocodone, methadone, and oxycodone. Data is based on a six-month moving average. Source: OR Criminal Justice Commission.

The rate of overdose hospitalization for pharmaceutical opioids in the county dipped for the period 2009-2011, but more than tripled overall between 2000 and 2014. Except for the period of 2009-2011, the county rate for pharmaceutical opioids has been historically higher than the statewide rate. The rate of hospitalization due to heroin overdose in the county has varied somewhat between 2009 and 2014, but remained lower than the state rate.



Source: Oregon Health Authority.

Drug-related deaths in Douglas County reached a high of 17 in 2016 due to a rise in fatalities connected to methamphetamine use (16). Fatalities linked to heroin use rose to a high of 5 deaths in 2015, but fell to 2 in 2016. No cocaine deaths were reported in the county in 2016.

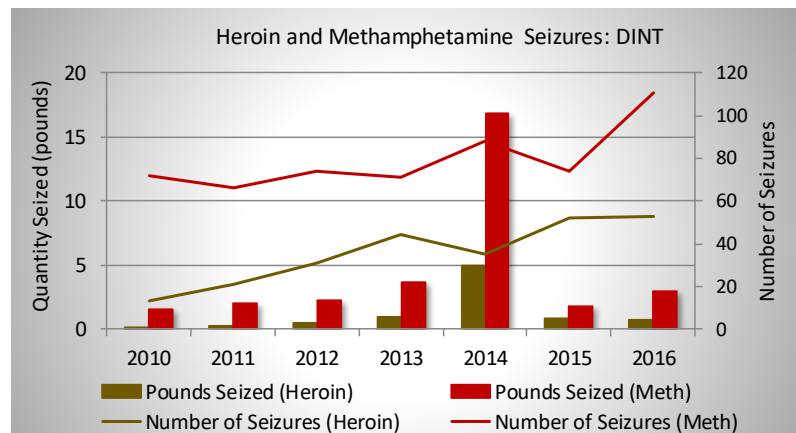


Note: "Total" represents the number of people who died in a given year and may be the result of mis use of one or more drugs. Individual drug types are based on frequency of use in total reported deaths. Source: Oregon Medical Examiner.

## Production and Trafficking Trends

The number of clandestine labs seized in Douglas County has remained low, with 4 methamphetamine labs, 2 cannabis extraction labs (1 exploded), and 1 DMT (Dimethyltryptamine) lab seized between January 2010 and July 2017.

The volume of ice seized by the Douglas County Interagency Narcotics Team (DINT) ranged from 2 to 17 pounds between 2010 and 2016. The volume of heroin seized ranged from under 1 pound to 5 pounds, with a rise in the number of seizures from 13 in 2010 to 53 in 2016.



Source: HIDTA Performance Management Process.

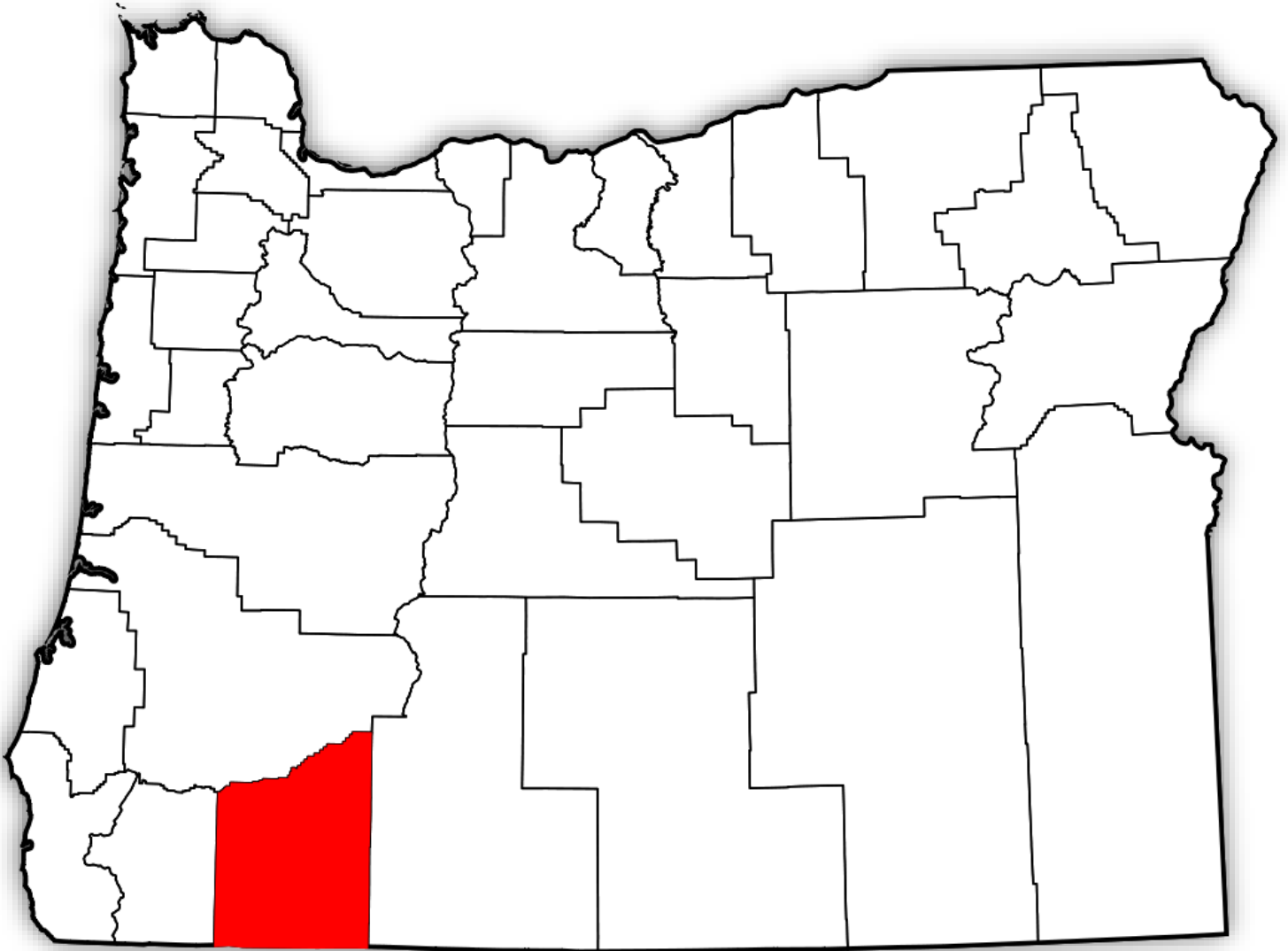
### Drug And Cash Seizures: DINT

Seizure Type	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	Num.	Quantity	Num.	Quantity	Num.	Quantity	Num.	Quantity	Num.	Quantity
Meth/Ice	74	2 lb	71	4 lb	88	17 lb	74	2 lb	111	3 lb
Heroin	31	0.5 lb	44	1 lb	35	5 lb	52	1 lb	53	1 lb
Rx Drugs	38	362 DU	37	456 DU	33	677 DU	47	837 DU	62	960 DU
Cannabis <sup>1</sup>	74	436 lb	72	3,841 lb	65	429 lb	55	1,782 lb	39	3,488 lb/ 908 DU
Cocaine/Crack	1	.04 lb	2	.004 lb	1	.002 lb	2	.03 lb	2	.02 lb
Synthetic Drugs	8	19 lb/56 DU	0	0	1	2 DU	1	461 DU	2	101 DU
U.S. Cash	29	\$112,234	21	\$134,370	42	\$134,954	26	\$67,996	17	\$86,551
Other Assets <sup>2</sup>	13	\$26,260	7	\$58,500	46	\$157,149	10	\$44,000	11	\$26,650

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

DINT seized over 10,000 pounds and 4,800 dosage units of illicit drugs between 2012 and 2016. The value of cash and other assets seized by the task force during the 5-year period totaled nearly \$850,000.

# JACKSON COUNTY, OREGON



**HIDTA DESIGNATED - 1999**



# JACKSON COUNTY DRUG TRENDS

## OREGON-IDAHO HIDTA

### NOVEMBER 2017

### County Snapshot

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

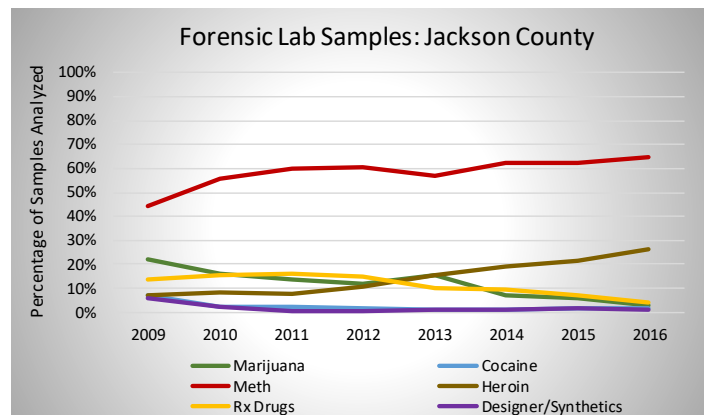
- The most significant drug threats to the county are ice methamphetamine (or “ice”) and heroin, followed by diverted prescription drugs, illicit marijuana, cocaine and synthetic drugs.
- According to law enforcement recently surveyed, ice is highly available, is the most prevalent illicit drug, and has the greatest impact on task force caseload. Black tar and brown powder heroin are also highly available in the county with one task force reporting a rise in trafficking in the past year.
- Illicit marijuana continues to be widely prevalent with surplus product trafficked and sold across state borders. Marijuana-related robberies have become more frequent in the area.
- HIDTA task forces in the county investigated 7 Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTOs) and 3 Money Laundering Organizations (MLOs) in 2016, nearly all of which were multi-state in scope. DTO activities mostly involved trafficking of ice and marijuana-related money laundering.

DTO/MLO Summary Table, CY 2016		
	HIDTA Task Force	
	DEA-Medford	MADGE
<b>Operational Scope</b>		
<i>International</i>	1	0
<i>Multi-State</i>	6	3
<i>Local</i>	0	0
<b>Activity</b>		
<i>Ice/Methamphetamine</i>	4	
<i>Heroin</i>		1
<i>Marijuana</i>	1	
<i>Marijuana &amp; Money Laundering</i>	1	2
<i>Polydrug</i>	1	

Notes: Based on DTOs/MLOs that were open in calendar year 2016. Source: HIDTA Performance Management Process.

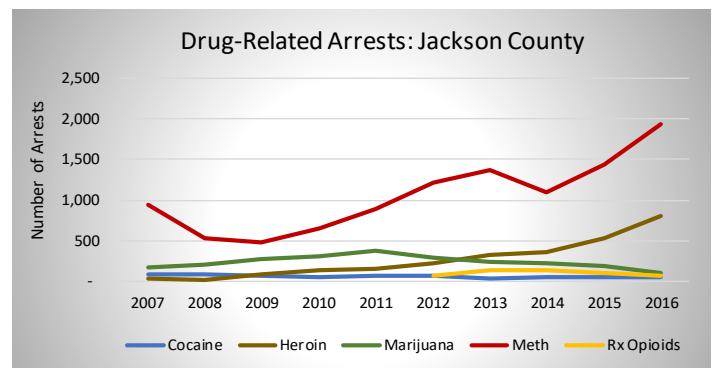
### Drug Use Trends

The proportion of methamphetamine samples submitted for forensic analysis in Jackson County has increased since 2009 and represented 65 percent of total samples analyzed in 2016. The percentage of heroin samples also increased between 2009 and 2016, while marijuana, prescription drugs, synthetic drugs and cocaine declined, representing only 9% of total drugs analyzed in 2016.



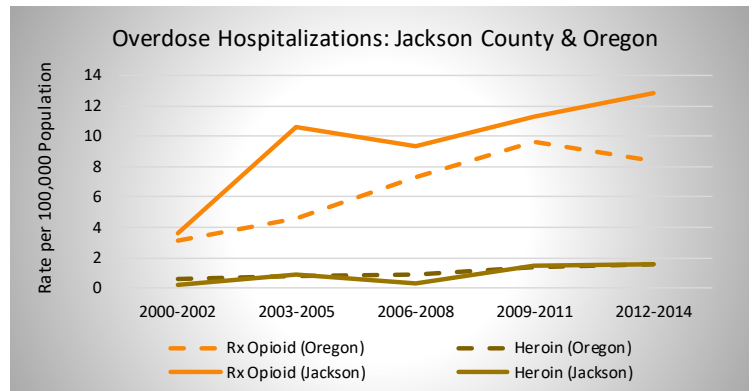
Note: Rx Drugs = Prescription Drugs. Source: Oregon State Police Forensic Services Division.

Methamphetamine arrests in the county were over 300 percent higher in 2016 than in 2009. Heroin arrests also increased -- reported arrests were nearly 25 times higher in 2016 compared to 2007. In contrast, marijuana arrests peaked in 2011 before declining 73 percent by 2016.



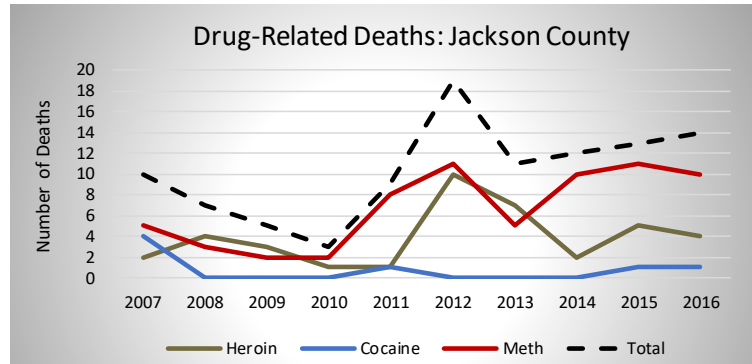
Tracking of prescription (Rx) opioids began in 2012 and includes hydrocodone, methadone, and oxycodone. Data is based on a six-month moving average. Source: OR Criminal Justice Commission.

The County rate of overdose hospitalization related to pharmaceutical opioid use was consistently higher than the state rate between 2000 and 2014. Hospitalizations for pharmaceutical overdose in the county more than tripled between 2000 and 2014. The rate of heroin overdose hospitalizations rose nearly 400 percent in the county between 2006 and 2014.



Source: Oregon Health Authority.

The number of drug-related deaths in the county totaled 14 in 2016, the second highest total since 2012 (19). Heroin-related fatalities dropped from a high of 10 in 2012 to 4 deaths in 2016. Three deaths related to cocaine use were reported in the county between 2011 and 2016.

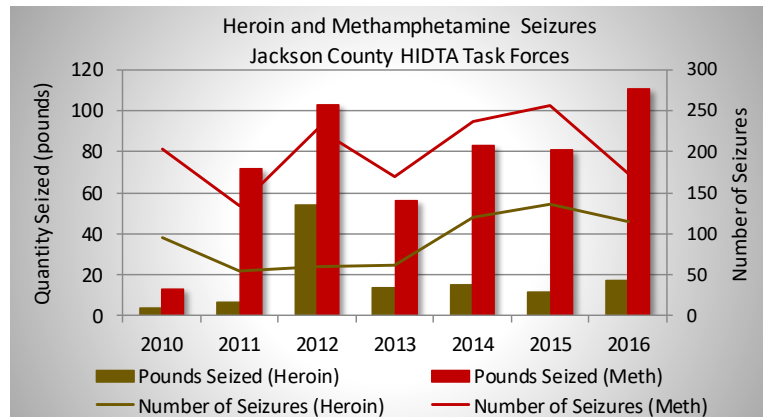


Note: "Total" represents the number of people who died in a given year and may be the result of mis use of one or more drugs. Individual drug types are based on frequency of use in total reported deaths. Source: Oregon Medical Examiner.

## Production and Trafficking Trends

Methamphetamine labs have remained low in the county with 3 labs seized between January 2010 and July 2017. DMT (Dimethyltryptamine) labs were seized in 2013 (1) and 2016 (1). The number of cannabis extraction labs increased from 1 in 2015 to 6 in 2016, with 3 lab explosions reported between 2015 and 2016. An additional extraction lab was reported in April 2017.

The amount of methamphetamine seized by HIDTA task forces in Jackson County (MADGE, DEA-Medford) has increased since 2010, reaching a high of 111 pounds in 2016. Heroin volume reached a high of 54 pounds in 2012 but averaged 14 pounds yearly between 2013 and 2016.



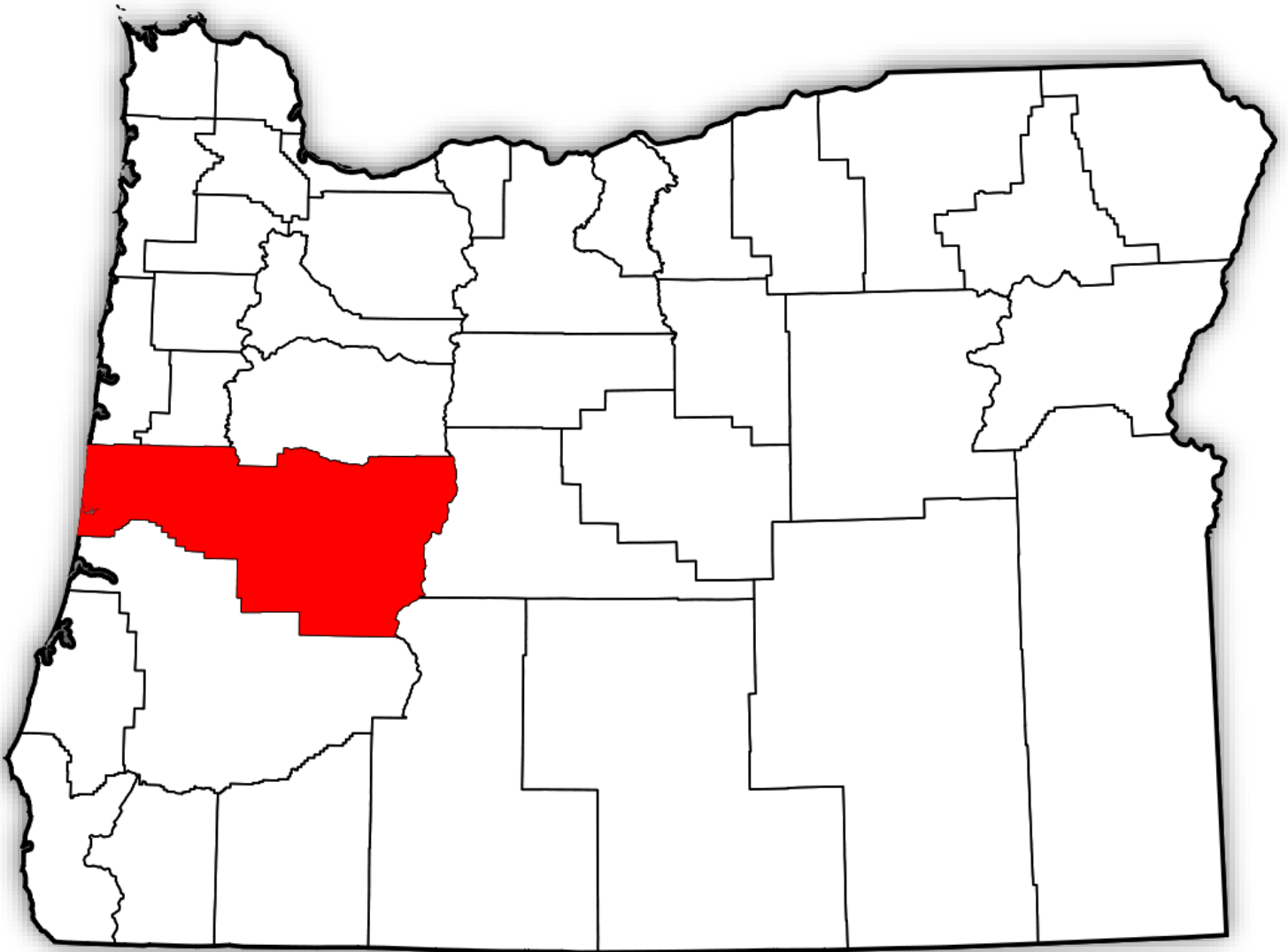
Source: HIDTA Performance Management Process.

Drug and Cash Seizures: HIDTA Task Forces in Jackson County <sup>1</sup>										
Seizure Type	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	Num.	Quantity	Num.	Quantity	Num.	Quantity	Num.	Quantity	Num.	Quantity
Meth/Ice	228	103 lb	169	56 lb	236	83 lb	256	81 lb	173	111 lb
Heroin	60	54 lb	62	13 lb	121	15 lb	136	12 lb	115	17 lb
Rx Drugs	21	19,117 DU	27	1,299 DU	28	296 DU	42	418 DU	32	666 DU
Cannabis <sup>2</sup>	240	19,286 lb	133	8,094 lb/ 354 DU	97	17,967 lb	96	2,210 lb/ 64 DU	74	3,026 lb
Cocaine/Crack	21	1 lb	20	16 lb	26	40 lb	20	6 lb	11	3 lb
Synthetic Drugs	8	0.3 lb/ 1,164 DU	2	6 DU	11	1 lb/ 20,124 DU	3	21 DU	10	2 lb/ 96 DU
U.S. Cash	68	\$937,913	97	\$896,192	71	\$770,120	126	\$859,639	91	\$672,453
Other Assets <sup>3</sup>	46	\$227,437	64	\$123,723	17	\$0	1	\$17,925	1	\$1

Combined totals for MADGE and DEA-Medford reveal over 51,200 pounds and 44,500 dosage units of illicit drugs seized between 2012 and 2016. The value of cash and other assets seized by the two task forces totaled over \$4.5 million during the 5-year period.

<sup>1</sup>Includes the DEA-Medford Task Force and the Medford Area Drug and Gang Enforcement (MADGE). <sup>2</sup>Includes bulk marijuana, plants, hashish, concentrates/extracts. <sup>3</sup>Includes non-cash seizures (e.g., vehicles, firearms). DU=Dosage Unit. Source: HIDTA Performance Management Process.

# LANE COUNTY, OREGON



**HIDTA DESIGNATED - 2010**



# LANE COUNTY DRUG TRENDS

## OREGON-IDAHO HIDTA

### NOVEMBER 2017

### County Snapshot

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

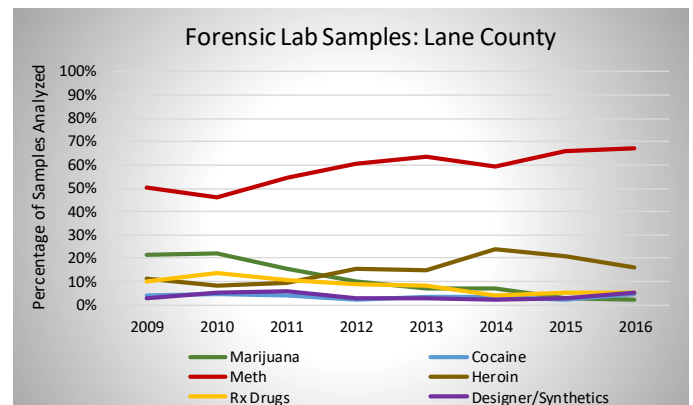
- The most serious drug threats to the county are ice methamphetamine (or “ice”) and heroin. Law enforcement recently surveyed stated that ice contributes most to violent crime and property crime in the area and has the greatest impact on task force caseload.
- Survey reporting also indicates heroin availability has grown in the area, contributing to low prices and a rising level of use.
- Illicit marijuana and marijuana extracts continue to be highly available and trafficked out-of-state largely through parcel shipment and private vehicle. Five cannabis extraction labs were seized in the county between January 2014 and July 2017, 4 of which were exploded labs.
- Use of synthetics, such as fentanyl, has recently grown in the county, but availability remains low compared to other drugs.
- HIDTA task forces in the county investigated 13 Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTOs) and 4 Money Laundering Organizations (MLOs) in 2016, most of which were multi-state in scope. DTO activities mostly involved trafficking of ice, polydrugs, and marijuana-related money laundering.

DTO/MLO Summary Table, CY 2016		
	<i>HIDTA Task Force</i>	
	DEA-	
	Eugene	INET
<b>Operational Scope</b>		
<i>International</i>	4	0
<i>Multi-State</i>	2	6
<i>Local</i>	1	4
<b>Activity</b>		
<i>Cocaine</i>	1	0
<i>Ice/Methamphetamine</i>	4	2
<i>Heroin</i>	0	1
<i>Prescription Drugs</i>	1	0
<i>Money Laundering</i>	1	0
<i>Marijuana &amp; Money Laundering</i>		
<i>Laundering</i>	0	3
<i>Polydrug</i>	0	4

Notes: Based on DTOs/MLOs that were open in calendar year 2016. Source: HIDTA Performance Management Process.

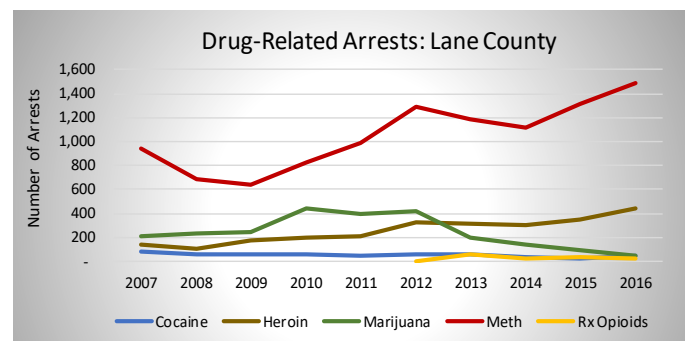
### Drug Use Trends

Methamphetamine samples submitted for forensic analysis in Lane County reflected nearly 70 percent of the illegal drugs analyzed in 2016. The number of heroin samples analyzed peaked in 2014 before declining to 15 percent in 2016. Other drugs, such as marijuana, prescription drugs, synthetic drugs, and cocaine represented a total of 17 percent of analyzed samples in 2016.



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

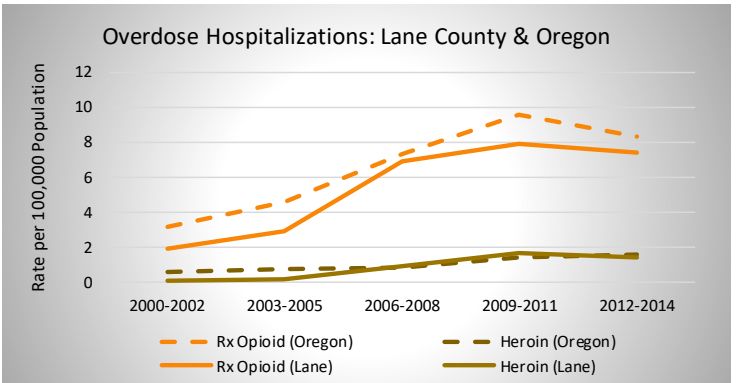
Arrests for methamphetamine offenses in Lane County rose 130 percent between 2009 and 2016. Heroin arrests showed the sharpest increase, rising over 300 percent from a low in 2008 to a high in 2016. In contrast, arrests for marijuana peaked in 2010 then declined roughly 90 percent between 2010 and 2016. Cocaine arrests fell to a low in 2015, but rose nearly 80 percent by 2016.



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

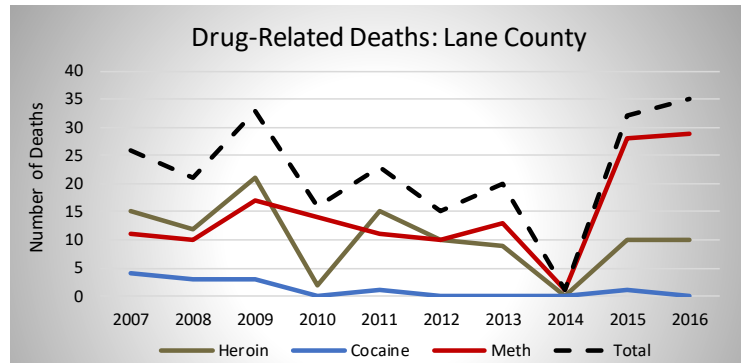


The most recent data on rates of hospitalization for both prescription opioid and heroin overdose in Lane County showed a substantial increase between 2000 and 2014, mirroring state trends. The rate of hospitalization for heroin overdose rose over 1,200 percent between 2000 and 2014 in the county, while the rate for prescription opioid overdose rose 280 percent during the same period.



Source: Oregon Health Authority.

The total number of drug-related deaths in the county rose to a high of 35 in 2016, mostly due to deaths connected to methamphetamine use. Heroin-related deaths remained at 10 for 2015 and 2016, while cocaine deaths dropped from 1 in 2015 to zero in 2016.

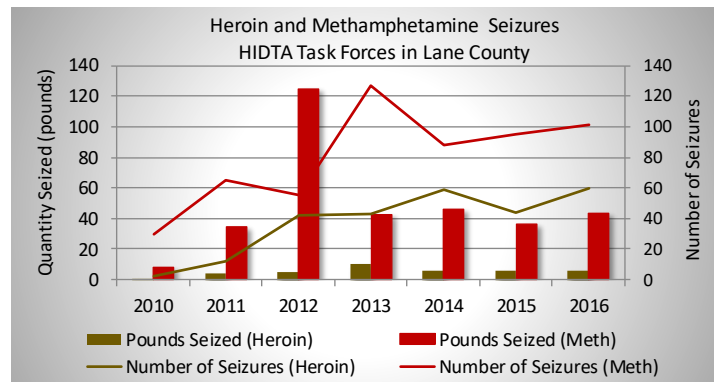


Note: "Total" represents the number of people who died in a given year and may be the result of misuse of one or more drugs. Individual drug types are based on frequency of use in total reported deaths. Source: Oregon Medical Examiner.

## Production and Trafficking Trends

Between January 2010 and July 2017, Lane County agencies reported 3 methamphetamine labs, 2 DMT (Dimethyl-tryptamine) labs, and 1 GHB (Gamma-Hydroxybutyric acid) lab. The number of cannabis extraction labs has grown in the county, with 5 labs (4 exploded) seized between January 2014 and August 2017.

The amount of methamphetamine seized by HIDTA task forces in the county rose to 124 pounds in 2012, but averaged 43 pounds yearly between 2013 and 2016. Heroin volume ranged from less than a pound to 10 pounds between 2010 and 2016.



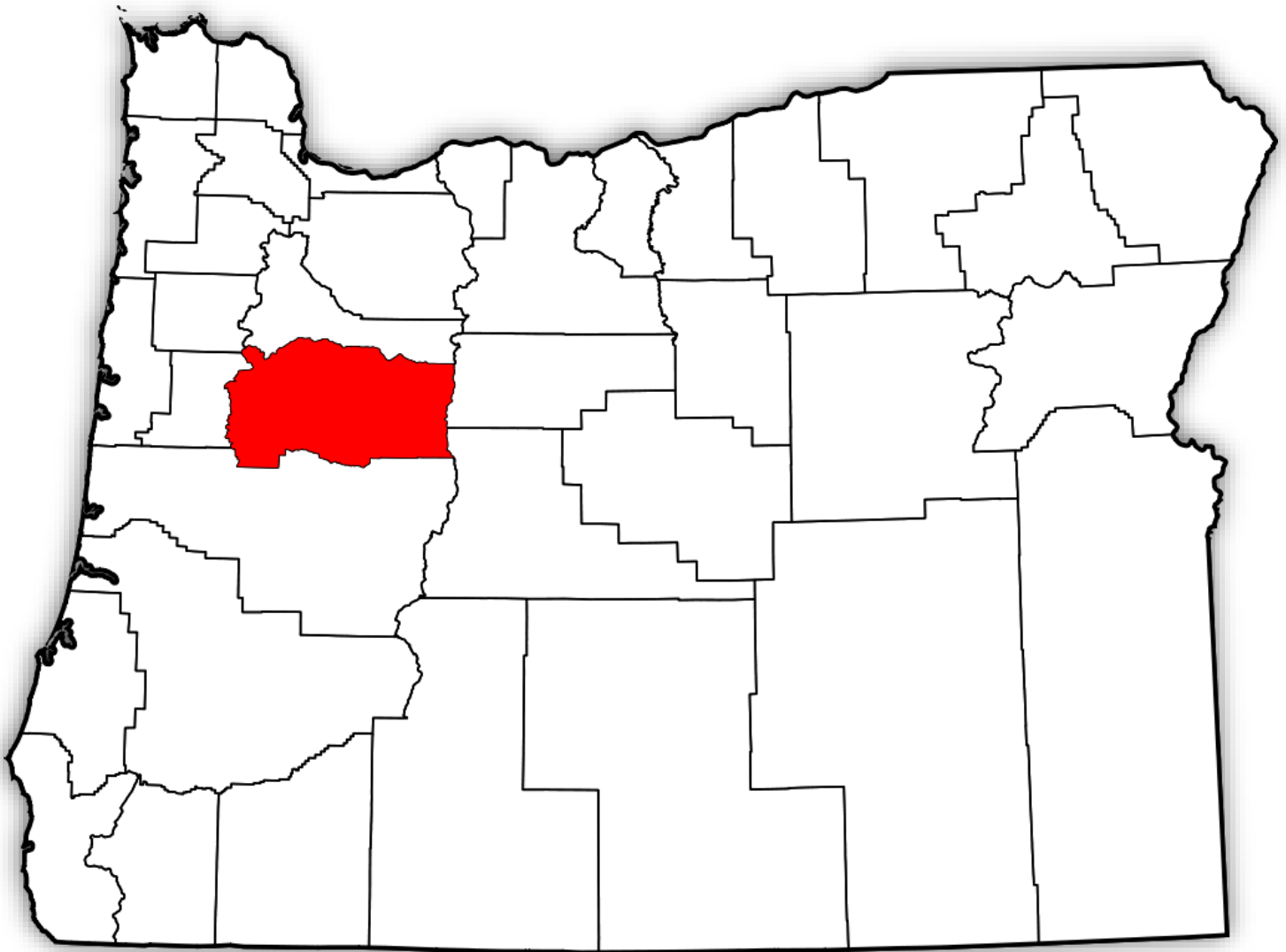
Includes DEA-Eugene Task Force and INET. Source: HIDTA Performance Management Process.

Drug and Cash Seizures: HIDTA Task Forces in Lane County <sup>1</sup>										
Seizure Type	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	Num.	Quantity	Num.	Quantity	Num.	Quantity	Num.	Quantity	Num.	Quantity
Meth/Ice	55	124 lb	127	43 lb	88	46 lb	95	37 lb	101	44 lb
Heroin	42	5 lb	43	10 lb	59	6 lb	44	6 lb	60	6 lb
Rx Drugs	9	219 DU	19	739 DU	101	1,910 DU	56	10,156 DU	59	2,205 DU
Cannabis <sup>2</sup>	84	2,672 lb	109	8,682 lb	54	447 lb	57	1,143 lb	26	280 lb
Cocaine/Crack	14	1 lb	19	1 lb	6	0.4 lb	12	0.4 lb	27	9 lb
Synthetic Drugs	3	10,170 DU	4	0.01 lb/ 3,724 DU	18	3 lb/ 402,364 DU	7	280,917 DU	16	0.01 lb/ 5,278 DU
U.S. Cash	43	\$872,129	61	\$603,435	70	\$565,773	39	\$555,792	34	\$395,253
Other Assets <sup>3</sup>	17	\$263,708	32	\$473,672	38	\$563,280	25	\$1,752,588	3	\$15,351

<sup>1</sup>Includes DEA-Eugene Task Force and INET. <sup>2</sup>Includes bulk marijuana, plants, hashish, concentrates/extracts. <sup>3</sup>Includes non-cash seizures (e.g., vehicles, firearms). DU=Dosage Unit. Source: HIDTA Performance Management Process.

INET and the DEA-Eugene Task Force seized over 13,500 pounds and nearly 740,000 dosage units of illicit drugs between 2012 and 2016. The value of cash and other assets seized by the two HIDTA task forces totaled over \$6 million during the 5-year period.

# LINN COUNTY, OREGON



**HIDTA DESIGNATED - 2016**



# LINN COUNTY DRUG TRENDS

## OREGON-IDAHO HIDTA

### NOVEMBER 2017

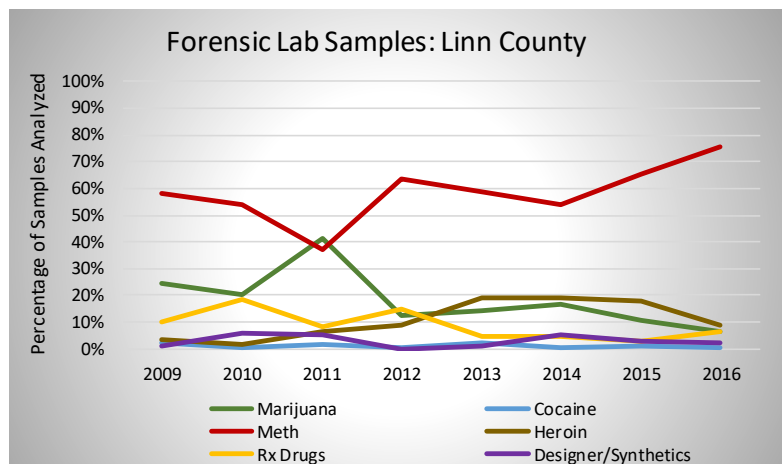
### County Snapshot

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

- The most significant drug threats to Linn County are heroin and ice methamphetamine (or “ice”), followed by diverted prescription drugs. Law enforcement recently surveyed stated that ice contributes most to area violent crime, while ice and heroin contribute most to property crime in the region.
- According to law enforcement survey reporting, brown powder and black tar heroin, ice, and illicit marijuana are highly available in the county. In addition, trafficking of heroin, ice, marijuana, and marijuana extracts has grown in the area in the last year.
- Abuse of prescription medications is fueling a rise in heroin use in the county. Diverted prescription medications are highly available in the area and are largely distributed through theft, drug deals, and forged prescriptions.
- Law enforcement reporting indicates continued trafficking of illicit marijuana and marijuana extracts through methods such as parcel post.

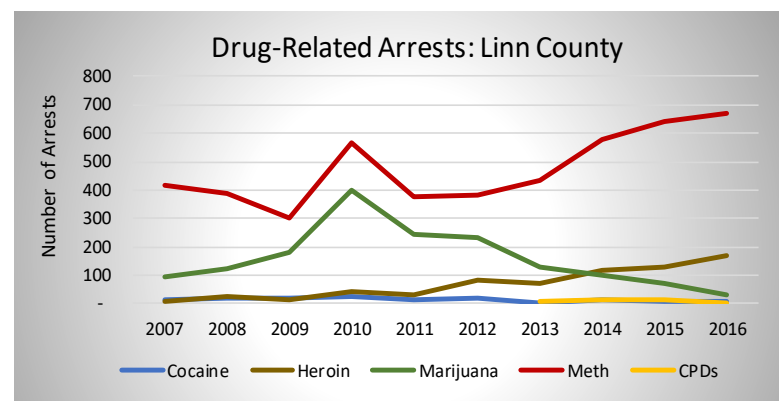
### Drug Use Trends

Methamphetamine samples submitted for forensic analysis in Linn County reflected 74 percent of the illegal drugs analyzed in 2016. While far lower, the percentage of heroin samples analyzed rose 11 percent in 2016 from 3 percent in 2009. After peaking in 2011, the percentage of marijuana samples analyzed declined to 6 percent in 2016. Other drugs such as prescription drugs, synthetic drugs, and cocaine represented a combined total of 9 percent of total samples analyzed in 2016.



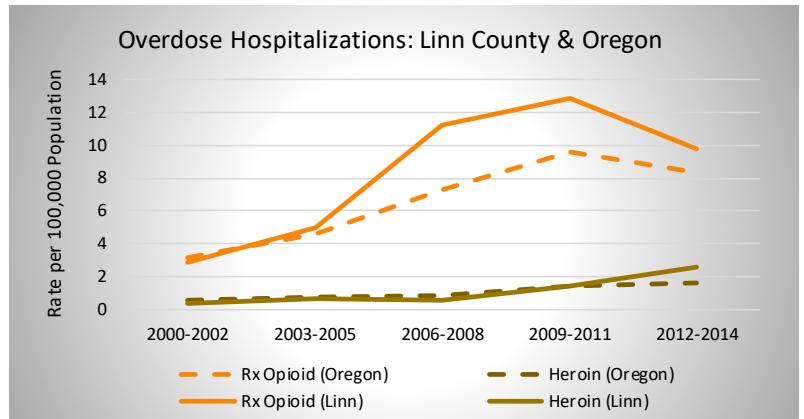
Note: Rx Drugs = Prescription Drugs. Source: Oregon State Police Forensic Services Division.

Arrests for methamphetamine offenses in Linn County more than doubled between 2009 and 2016. Heroin arrests have risen substantially in the last decade; reported arrests in 2016 were nearly 24 times higher than in 2007. Marijuana arrests peaked in 2010 before dropping roughly 90 percent between 2010 and 2016. Arrests related to cocaine remained low in the county, declining nearly 75 percent between 2010 and 2016.



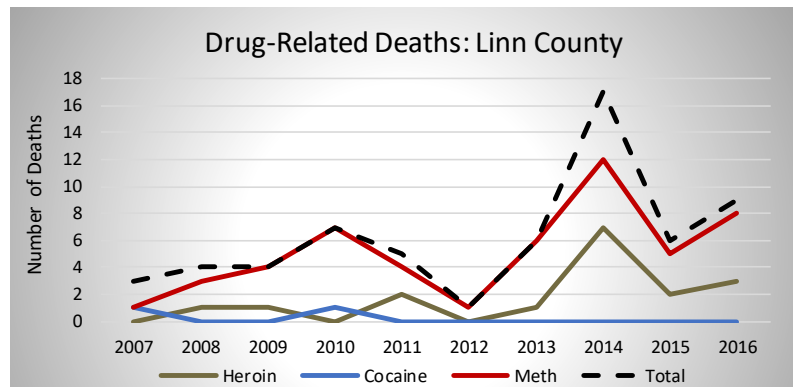
Prescription (Rx) opioid tracking began in 2012 and includes hydrocodone, methadone, and oxycodone. Data is based on a six-month moving average. Source: OR Criminal Justice Commission.

The rate of overdose hospitalizations in the county more than tripled for pharmaceutical opioids between 2000 and 2014. The county rate for pharmaceutical opioids exceeded the statewide rate between 2003 and 2014. Although lower by comparison, the heroin hospitalization rate between 2012-2014 was over eight times higher than between 2000-2002, surpassing the statewide rate during 2012-2014.



Source: Oregon Health Authority.

Drug-related deaths in the county reached a high of 17 in 2014 due to a rise in fatalities linked to methamphetamine use (12) and heroin use (7). Total deaths dropped to 9 in 2016 with most deaths linked to methamphetamine use (8), followed by heroin use (3). No deaths related to cocaine use have been reported in the county since 2010.



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

## Production and Trafficking Trends

Since 2010, 2 methamphetamine labs were reported in Linn County – one each in 2011 and 2015. One cannabis extraction lab was reported in August 2017.

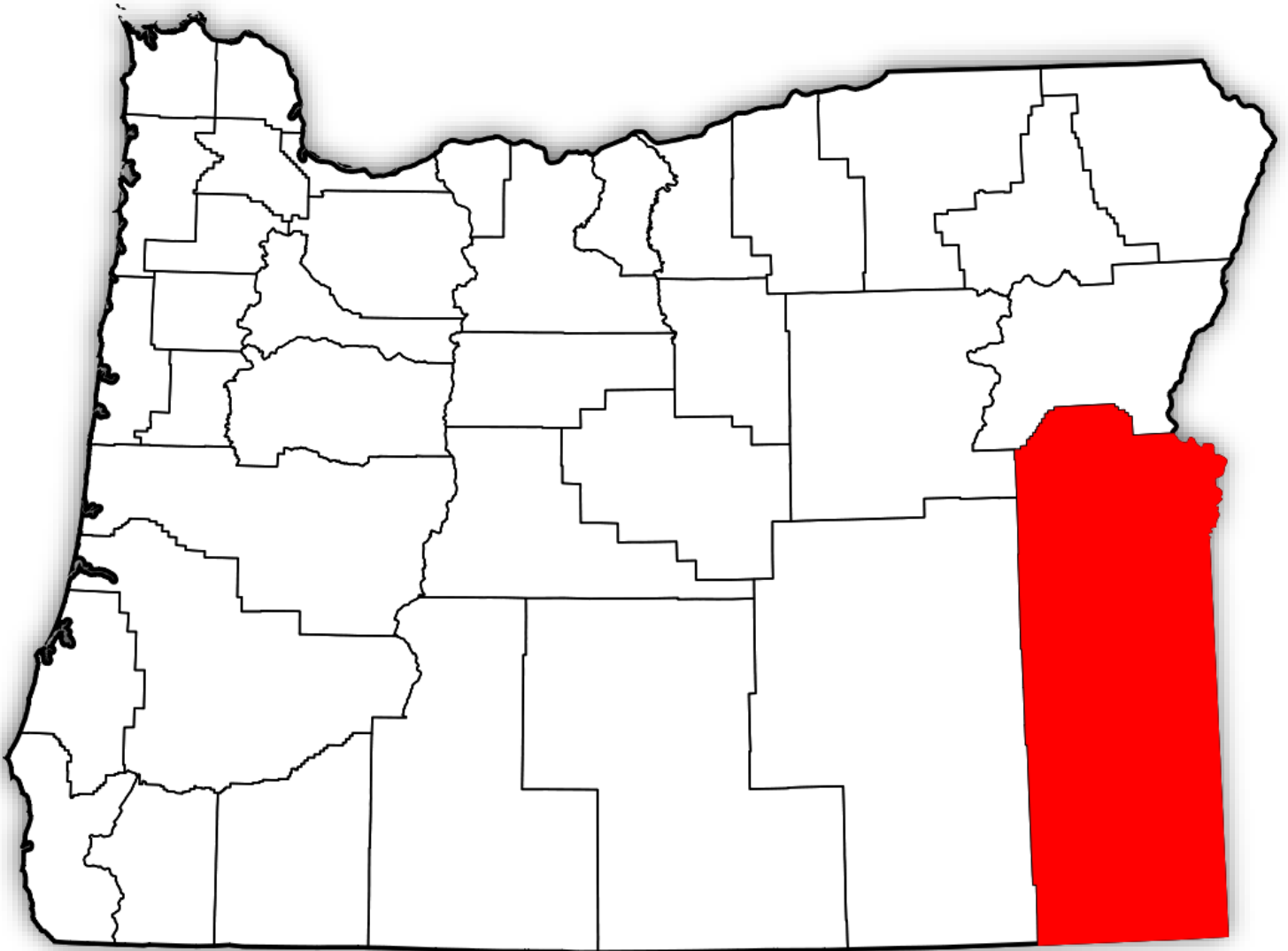
Between January 2010 and July 2017, 99 drug and cash seizures were reported in Linn County (Incident Location) through the Domestic Highway Enforcement (DHE) program. Approximately one half (48%) of the seizures occurring in the county involved ice, followed by marijuana (24%). Linn County was the stated destination for small amounts of marijuana, ice and other dangerous drugs, such as MDMA. Linn County was the stated origin for over 500 pounds of marijuana during the period as well as small quantities of ice, heroin and illicit cash.

Drugs and Cash Seized in Linn County, Oregon<sup>1</sup>  
Domestic Highway Enforcement Program, January 1, 2010 - July 31, 2017

	Total Seizures	Cannabis		Cocaine		Meth/Ice		Heroin		Controlled Prescription Drugs		Other Dangerous Drugs		U.S. Currency	
		#	UOM	#	UOM	#	UOM	#	UOM	#	UOM	#	UOM	#	UOM
Incident Location County	99	24	1,1618 lb	3	2.4 lb	48	38.2 lb	8	7.1 lb	6	9,254 DU	3	8,011 Plants	7	\$91,275
Destination County	7	2	0.5 lb/ 300 seeds	0	0	2	0.002 lb	1	0.002 lb	0	0	2	15.4 lb/ 2,021 DU	0	\$0
Origin County	8	5	527 lb	0	0	1	0.01 lb	1	0.2 lb	0	0	0	0	1	\$2,325

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

# MALHEUR COUNTY, OREGON



**HIDTA DESIGNATED - 2014**



# MALHEUR COUNTY DRUG TRENDS

## OREGON-IDAHO HIDTA

### NOVEMBER 2017

### County Snapshot

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

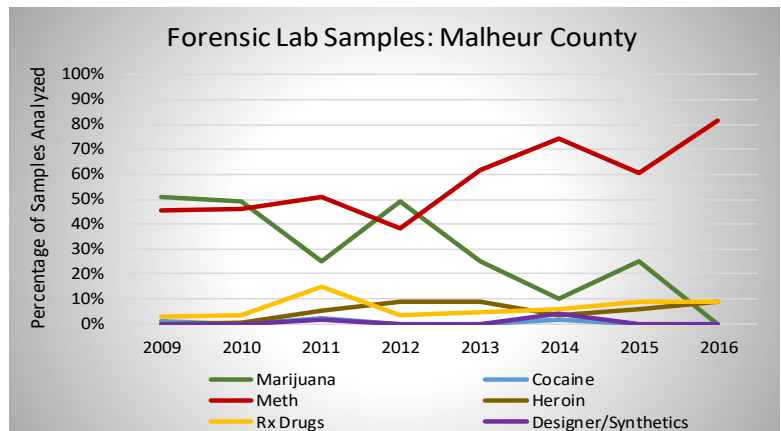
- The most significant drug threat to the county is ice meth-amphetamine (or “ice”), followed by illicit marijuana, heroin, diverted prescription drugs, and synthetic drugs.
- Law enforcement surveyed indicate that ice contributes most to violent crime and property crime in the area and has the greatest impact on task force caseload.
- Most ice and heroin trafficking in Malheur County is sourced from or linked to DTOs in the bordering counties of Ada and Canyon in Idaho.
- The High Desert Drug Task Force (HDDTF) investigated one Drug Trafficking Organization in 2016, which was multi-state in scope and involved trafficking of ice.

DTO Summary Table, CY 2016	
HIDTA Task Force HDDTF	
Operational Scope	
International	0
Multi-State	1
Local	0
Activity	
Ice/Methamphetamine	1

Notes: Based on DTOs that were open in calendar year 2016.  
Source: HIDTA Performance Management Process.

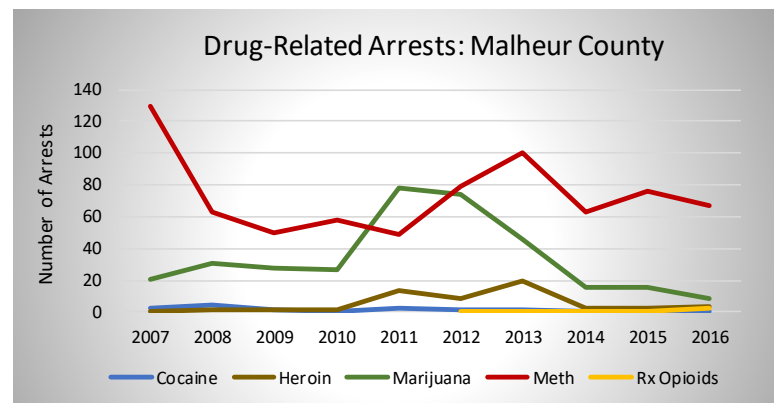
### Drug Use Trends

Methamphetamine samples submitted for forensic analysis in Malheur County reflected 84 percent of the illegal drugs analyzed in 2016. The percentage of marijuana samples declined from a high of 51 percent in 2009 to 3 percent in 2016. Other drug samples such as prescription drugs, heroin, cocaine, and synthetic drugs have remained comparatively low between 2009 and 2016.



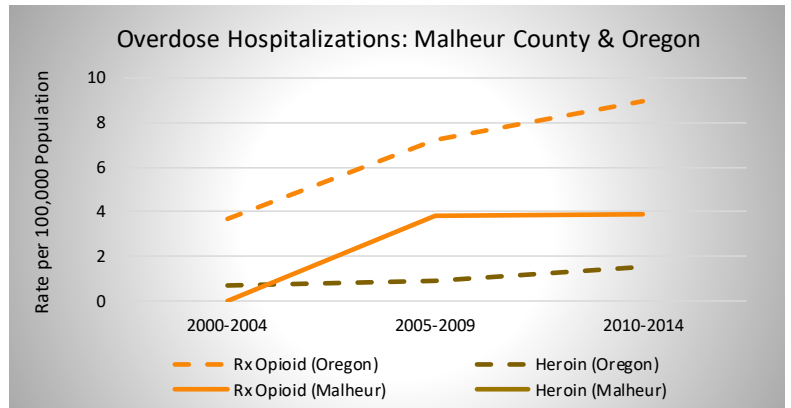
Note: Rx Drugs = Prescription Drugs. Source: Oregon State Police Forensic Services Division.

Arrests for methamphetamine offenses in Malheur County represented 84 percent of total drug arrests in 2016. Marijuana-related arrests peaked in 2011 but dropped 90 percent between 2011 and 2016. Drug arrests linked to heroin peaked in 2013 but dropped more than 80 percent between 2013 and 2016.



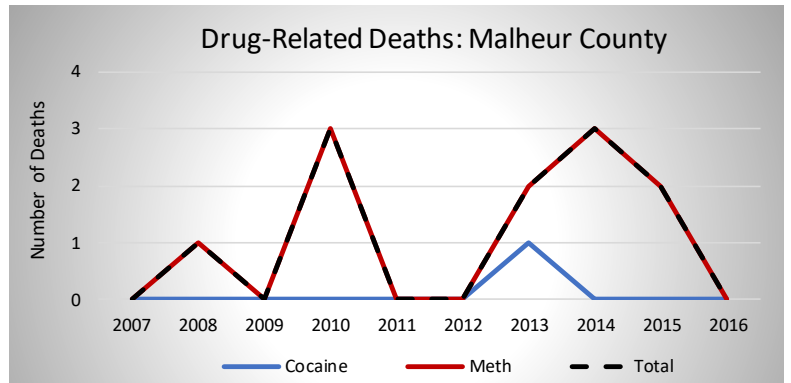
Prescription (Rx) opioid tracking began in 2012 and includes hydrocodone, methadone, and oxycodone. Data is based on a six-month moving average. Source: OR Criminal Justice Commission.

The rate of hospitalization for pharmaceutical overdose in the county increased substantially between 2000 and 2014, but remained lower than the statewide average. No hospitalizations related to heroin overdose were reported in the county between 2000 and 2014.



Source: Oregon Health Authority.

No drug-related deaths were reported in the county in 2016, a drop from 2 deaths the prior year. Fatalities connected to methamphetamine use ranged from zero to 3 deaths between 2007 and 2016. Only one cocaine-related death -- in 2013 -- was reported in the county between 2007 and 2016. No deaths related to heroin use were reported in the county in the last decade.



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

## Production and Trafficking Trends

Clandestine lab activity in the county has remained extremely low since 2005 with only one clandestine lab (cannabis extraction) reported seized in 2016.

The most frequent drug seized by the HDDTF were user quantities of ice which represented 85 percent of the seizures reported in 2016. The task force reported no seizures of cash or other assets in 2016.

Between January 2010 and July 2017, 51 drug and cash seizures were reported in Malheur County

(Incident Location) through the Domestic Highway Enforcement (DHE) program. Roughly two-thirds of the seizures occurring in the county involved marijuana, followed by illicit cash, ice, heroin, prescription drugs, and cocaine. Malheur County was the stated destination for small amounts of marijuana and illicit cash and was the stated origin for marijuana, ice, illicit cash, and prescription drugs.

Seizure Type	2016	
	Num.	Quantity
Meth/Ice	28	0.5 lb
Heroin	1	0.002 lb
Rx Drugs	1	40 DU
Cannabis <sup>1</sup>	2	3 lb
Synthetic Drugs	1	0.002 lb

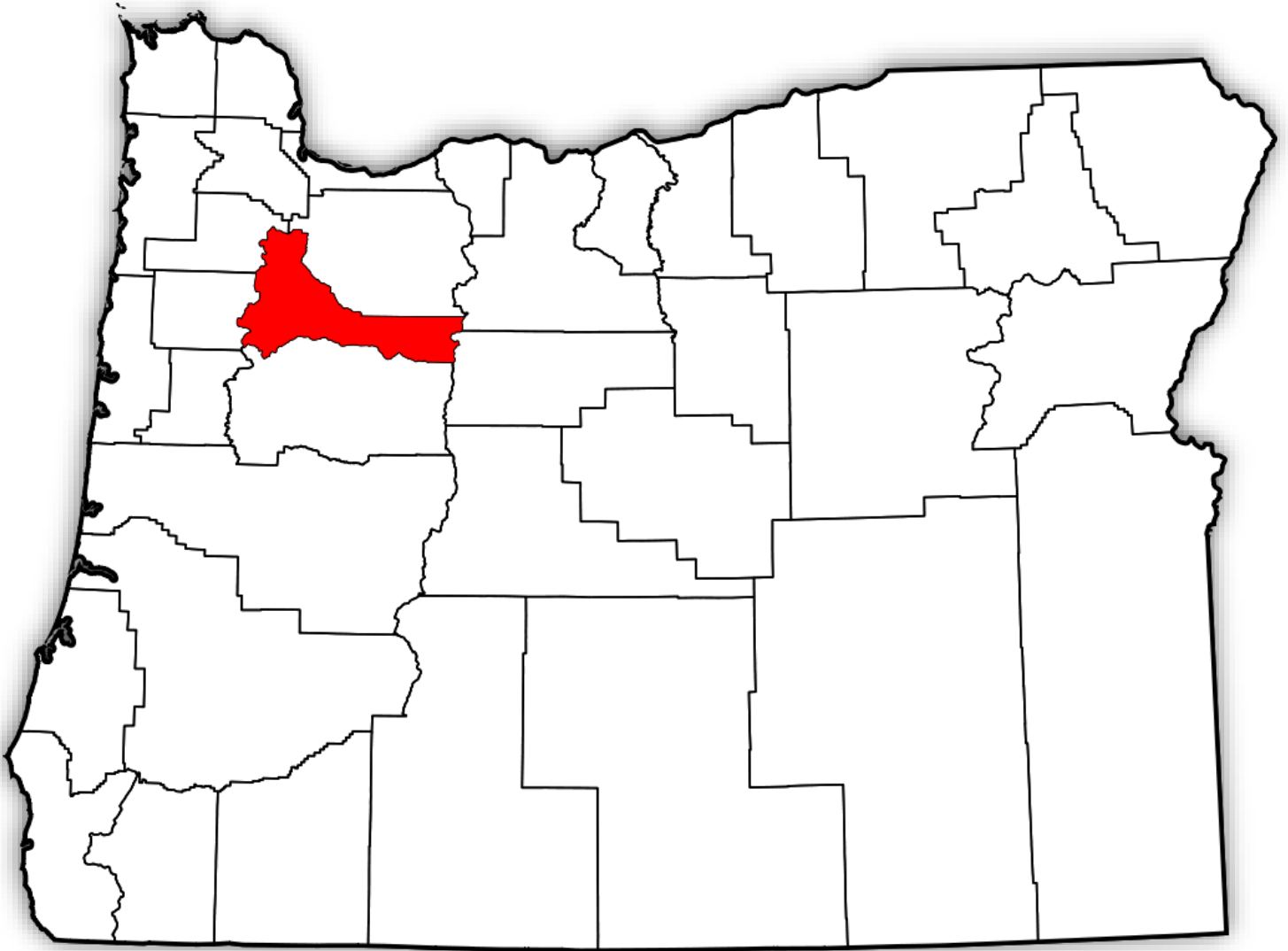
<sup>1</sup>Includes bulk marijuana, plants, hashish, concentrates, and extracts. DU=Dosage Unit. Source: HIDTA Performance Management Process.

### Drugs and Cash Seized in Malheur County, Oregon<sup>1</sup> Domestic Highway Enforcement Program, January 1, 2010 - July 31, 2017

	Total Seizures	Cannabis		Cocaine		Meth/Ice		Heroin		Controlled Prescription Drugs		U.S. Currency	
		#	UOM	#	UOM	#	UOM	#	UOM	#	UOM	#	UOM
Incident Location County	51	34	226 lb	1	0.4 lb	2	0.1 lb	2	5 lb	2	9 DU	10	\$33,983
Destination County	8	6	24 lb	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	\$3,070
Origin County	10	5	9 lb	0	0	2	0.2 lb	0	0	1	90 DU	2	\$2,403

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

# MARION COUNTY, OREGON



**HIDTA DESIGNATED - 1999**





# MARION COUNTY DRUG TRENDS

## OREGON-IDAHO HIDTA

### NOVEMBER 2017

### County Snapshot

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

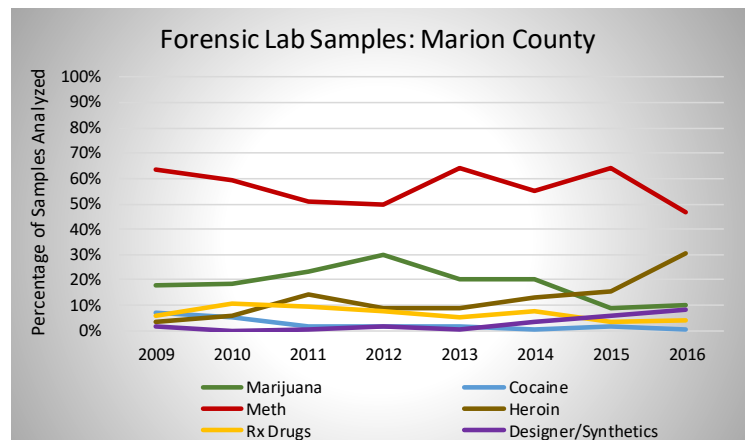
- The most serious drug threats to the county are ice methamphetamine (or “ice”) and heroin, followed by diverted prescription drugs, powder cocaine, illicit marijuana and synthetic drugs. Ice trafficking and use is widespread, contributes most to area violent crime, and has the greatest impact on task force caseload.
- Ice, black tar and brown powder heroin, and illicit marijuana, are highly available in the county. Increased wholesale and retail trafficking of ice, heroin and cocaine has been reported by law enforcement in the county in the last year.
- The Salem DEA Task Force investigated 4 Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTOs) in 2016, half of which were local and half multi-state in scope. DTO activities involved trafficking of polydrugs and ice, as well as ice-related money laundering.

DTO/MLO Summary Table, CY 2016	
HIDTA Task Force Salem DEA	
Operational Scope	
International	2
Multi-State	2
Local	0
Activity	
Ice/Methamphetamine	1
Money Laundering & Ice	1
Polydrug	2

Notes: Based on DTOs/MLOs that were open in calendar year 2016. Source: HIDTA Performance Management Process.

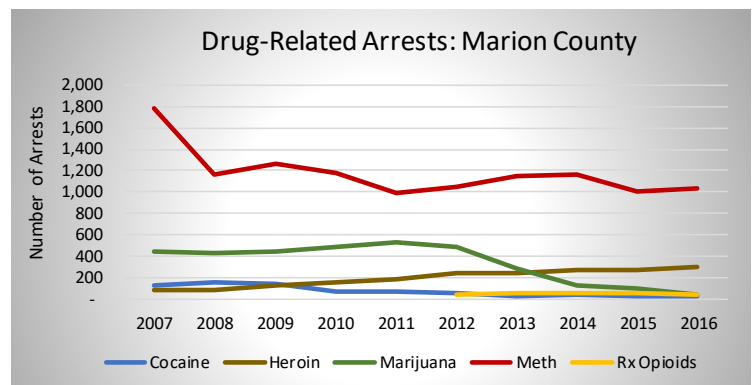
### Drug Use Trends

Methamphetamine samples submitted for forensic analysis in Marion County reflected nearly one-half of illegal drugs analyzed in 2016. Heroin was the second highest drug type submitted in 2016, increasing from 4 percent in 2009 to 29 percent in 2016. After peaking in 2012, the percentage of marijuana samples declined to 11 percent in 2016. Other drugs such as prescription drugs, synthetic drugs, and cocaine represented a combined total of 11 percent in 2016.



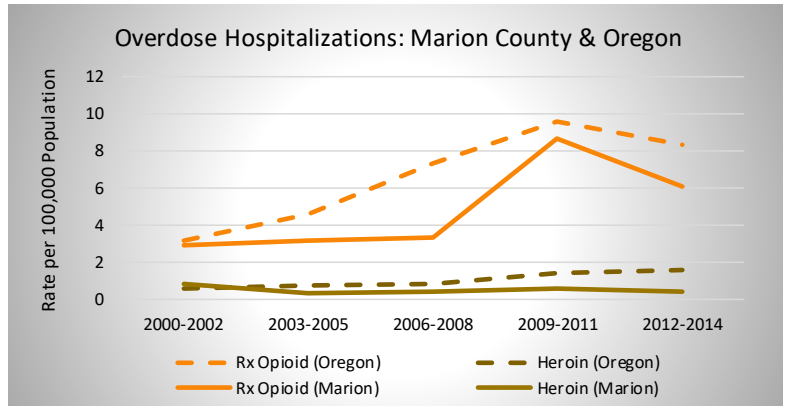
Note: Rx Drugs = Prescription Drugs. Source: Oregon State Police Forensic Services Division.

Arrests for methamphetamine offenses in the county were the highest of any drug category in between 2007 and 2016; however, related arrests dropped over 40 percent between 2007 and 2016. After a peak in 2011, marijuana arrests fell over 90 percent by 2016. Heroin arrests more than tripled between 2007 and 2016, while arrests for cocaine dropped nearly 80 percent during the same period.



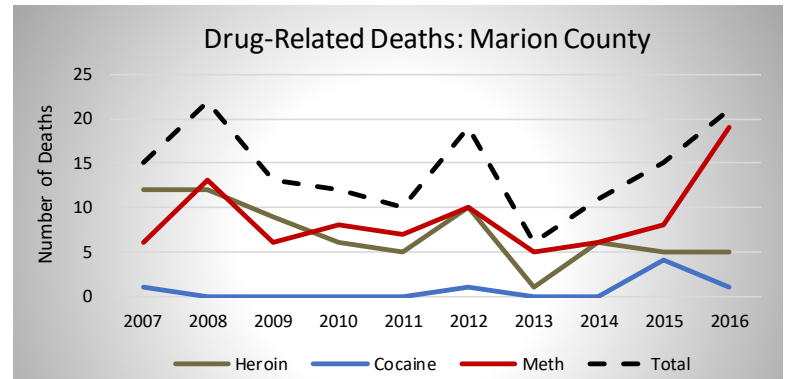
Prescription (Rx) opioid tracking began in 2012 and includes hydrocodone, methadone, and oxycodone. Data is based on a six-month moving average. Source: OR Criminal Justice Commission.

While lower than the statewide average, the rate of hospitalization for prescription opioid overdose in Marion County doubled from 2000 to 2014. The hospitalization rate for heroin overdose in the county declined nearly 50 percent over the same period.



Source: Oregon Health Authority.

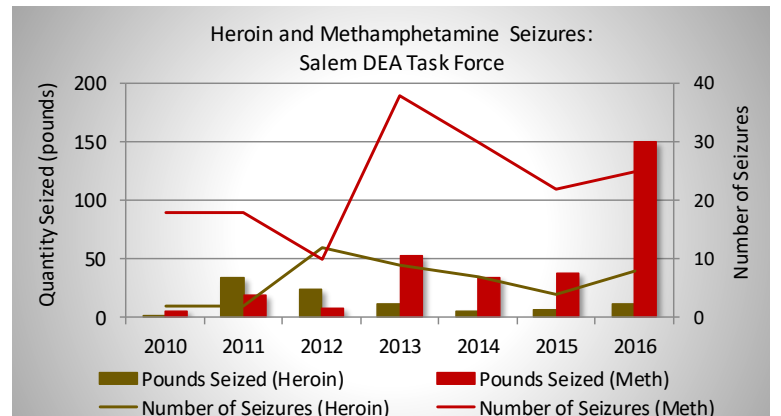
Drug-related deaths in Marion County totaled 21 in 2016, the second highest total since 2008 (22). Most deaths in the county in 2016 were due to methamphetamine use (19), followed by deaths related to use of heroin (5) and cocaine (1).



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

## Production and Trafficking Trends

The number of clandestine labs seized in Marion County has remained low with 1 methamphetamine lab (ice conversion), 1 DMT (Dimethyltryptamine) lab, 1 DXM (Dextromethorphan), and 1 cannabis extraction lab seized between 2010 and July 2017. The volume of methamphetamine seized by the Salem DEA Task Force averaged 26 pounds yearly between 2010 and 2015, but rose dramatically to 150 pounds in 2016. Task force seizures of heroin were highest in 2011 (35 lb) and 2012 (25 lb), but dropped to 11 pounds in 2016.



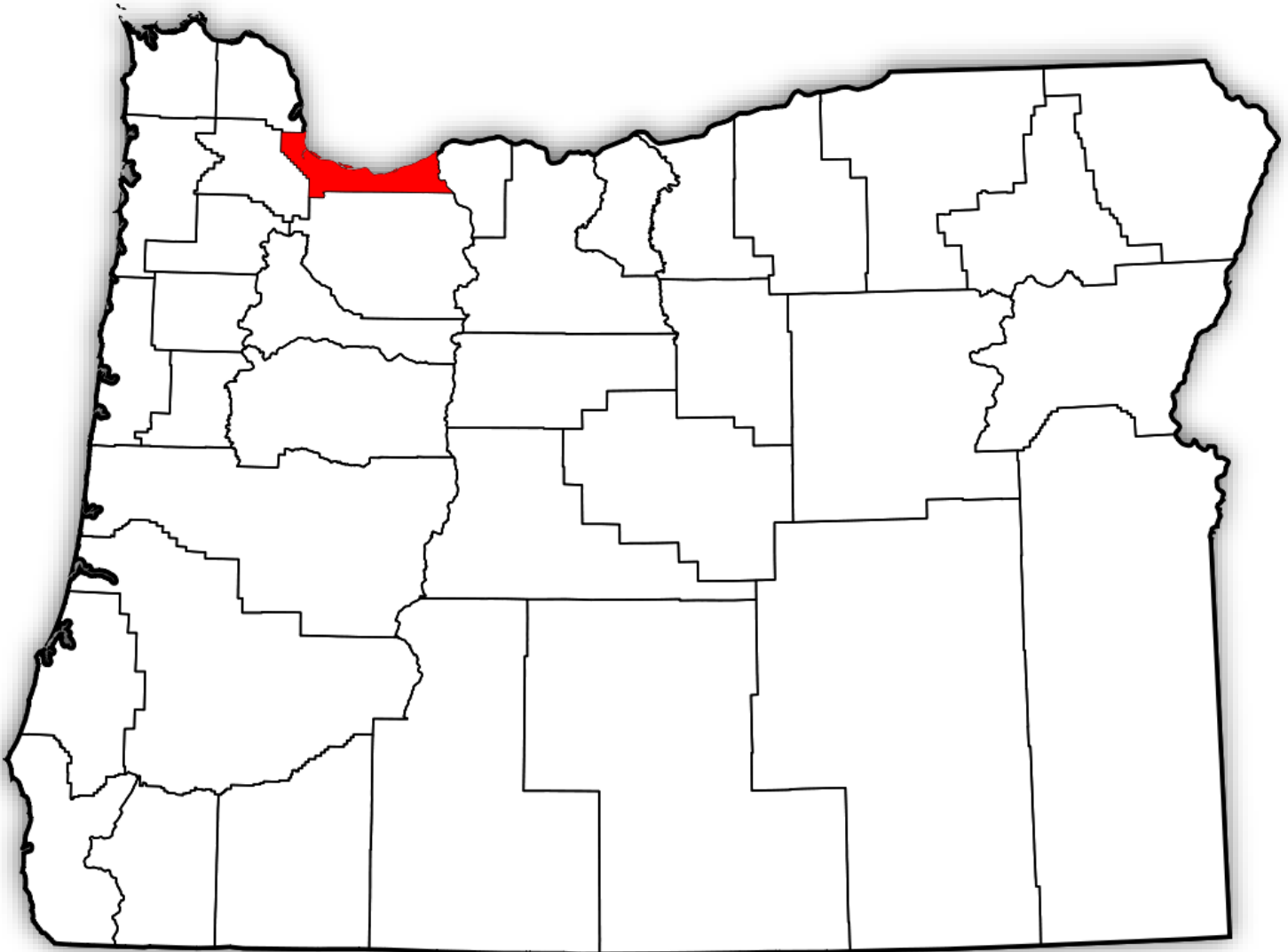
Source: HIDTA Performance Management Process.

Drug and Cash Seizures: DEA-Salem Task Force										
Seizure Type	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	Num.	Quantity	Num.	Quantity	Num.	Quantity	Num.	Quantity	Num.	Quantity
Meth/Ice	10	8 lb	38	53 lb	30	34 lb	22	38 lb	25	150 lb
Heroin	12	25 lb	9	12 lb	7	5 lb	4	7 lb	8	11 lb
Rx Drugs	2	1,917 DU	1	80 DU	2	63 DU	1	55 DU	0	0
Cannabis <sup>1</sup>	4	34 lb	7	68 lb	4	4 lb	1	0.1 lb	3	186 lb
Cocaine/Crack	7	8 lb	4	0	9	1 lb	7	52 lb	9	17 lb
Synthetic Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Cash	12	\$302,086	13	\$358,108	13	\$184,818	10	\$144,708	14	\$760,265
Other Assets <sup>2</sup>	5	\$12,102	12	\$116,109	5	\$5,975	2	\$37,950	2	\$40,000

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

The Salem DEA Task Force seized over 700 pounds and approximately 2,000 dosage units of illicit drugs from 2012 through 2016. The value of cash and other assets seized by the task force totaled over \$1.9 million during the 5-year period.

# MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON



**HIDTA DESIGNATED - 2002**



# MULTNOMAH COUNTY DRUG TRENDS

## OREGON-IDAHO HIDTA

### NOVEMBER 2017

### County Snapshot

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

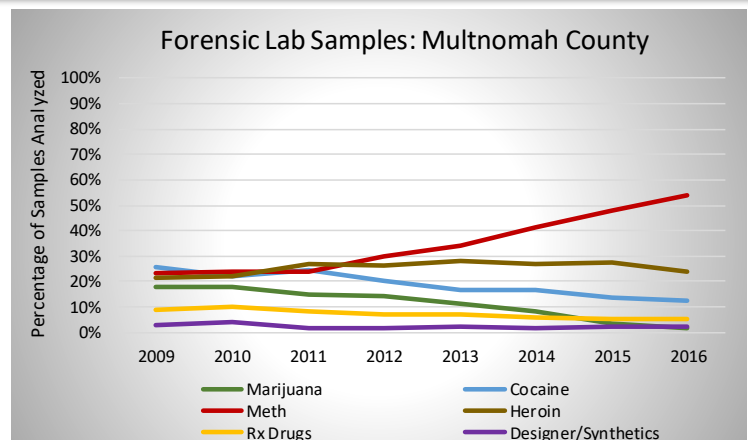
- The most serious drug threats to the county are ice methamphetamine (or “ice”) and heroin, followed by diverted prescription drugs, cocaine, illicit marijuana, and synthetic drugs. According to recent surveys, ice contributes to most violent crime in the county, is the most prevalent illicit drug, and has the most impact on task force caseload.
- Ice, illicit marijuana and marijuana extracts, heroin, and diverted prescription drugs are highly available in the county. Additionally, availability of ice, marijuana/extracts, and synthetic drugs, such as fentanyl, has grown in the last year.
- HIDTA task forces in the county investigated 22 Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTOs) and 2 Money Laundering Organizations (MLOs) in 2016, over half of which were multi-state in scope. DTO activities mostly involved polydrug and heroin trafficking.

DTO/MLO Summary Table, CY 2016			
	HIDTA Task Force		
	DEA-Portland	HIT	MCSO DDT
<b>Operational Scope</b>			
<i>International</i>	7	0	0
<i>Multi-State</i>	5	1	7
<i>Local</i>	0	0	4
<b>Activity</b>			
<i>Cocaine</i>			1
<i>Ice/Methamphetamine</i>	2		1
<i>Heroin</i>	4		2
<i>Marijuana</i>	2		1
<i>Money Laundering &amp; Ice</i>			1
<i>Money Laundering &amp; Polydrug</i>		1	
<i>Polydrug</i>	4		5

Notes: Based on DTOs/MLOs that were open in calendar year 2016.  
Source: HIDTA Performance Management Process.

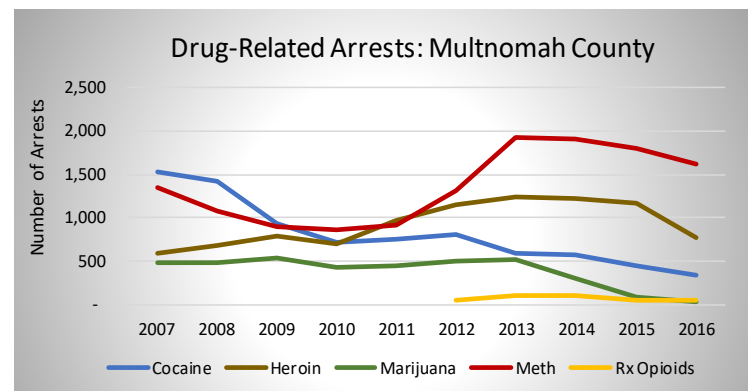
### Drug Use Trends

The proportion of methamphetamine samples submitted for analysis in Multnomah County has increased since 2009 and represented more than half of total samples analyzed in 2016. Heroin, the second most common drug type submitted, reflected 24 percent of total drug samples analyzed in 2016. The percentage of samples analyzed for marijuana and cocaine declined between 2009 and 2016, while prescription drugs and synthetic drugs remained fairly stable.



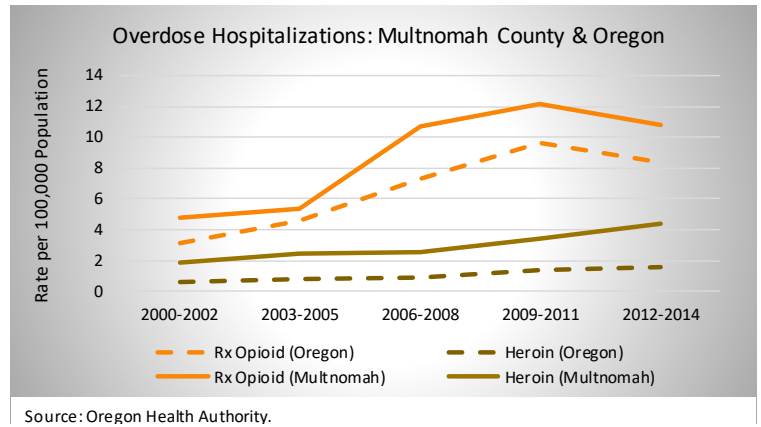
Note: Rx Drugs = Prescription Drugs. Source: Oregon State Police Forensic Services Division.

Arrests for methamphetamine offenses in Multnomah County were the highest of any drug category in 2016, more than doubling between 2010 and 2016. Heroin arrests rose to a high in 2012, but dropped 33 percent by 2016. During the same period, arrests for marijuana fell over 90 percent and cocaine arrests dropped nearly 60 percent.

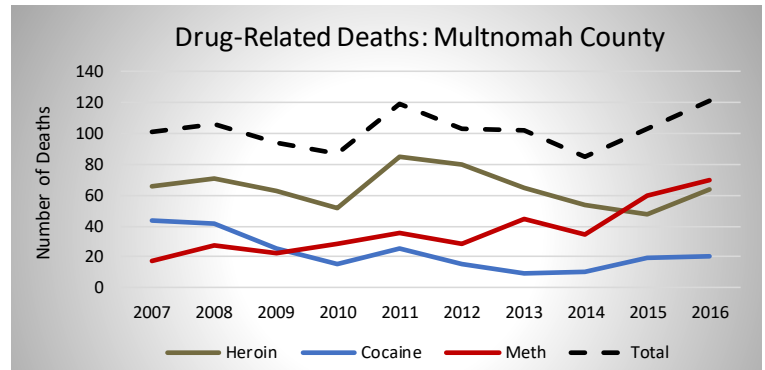


Prescription (Rx) opioid tracking began in 2012 and includes hydrocodone, methadone, and oxycodone. Data is based on a six-month moving average. Source: OR Criminal Justice Commission.

The rate of hospitalization from overdose related to prescription opioids in Multnomah County was higher than the statewide rate, more than doubling between 2000 and 2014. The hospitalization rate for heroin overdose in the county was also higher than the statewide rate, and grew more than 136 percent between 2000 and 2014.



Drug-related deaths in the county reached a high of 121 in 2016. Most deaths in the county are due to methamphetamine use (70), followed closely by heroin related fatalities (64). Deaths from cocaine use totaled 20 in the county in 2016, more than doubling since 2013.

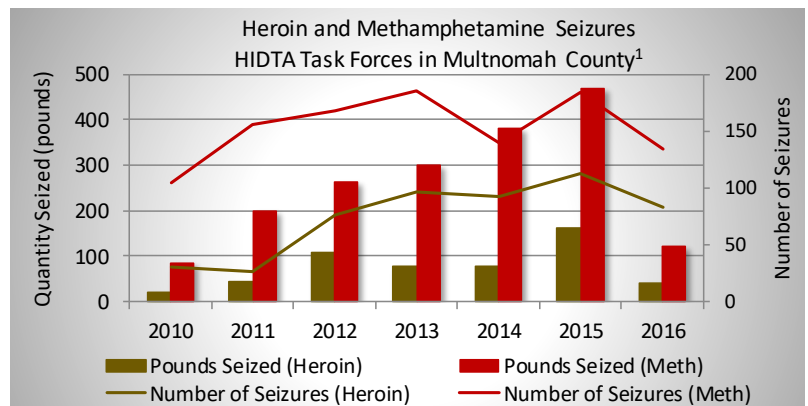


Note: "Total" represents the number of people who died in a given year and may be the result of mis use of one or more drugs. Individual drug types are based on frequency of use in total reported deaths. Source: Oregon Medical Examiner.

## Production and Trafficking Trends

Multnomah County reported 22 clandestine lab seizures between January 2010 and July 2017 – the highest total in the state. Availability of marijuana extracts, such as hash oil, has increased; 6 extraction labs (2 exploded) were seized in the county between January 2014 and July 2017. Marijuana produced in the county is increasingly transported out-of-state for profit, particularly through parcel shipment.

Ice and heroin seizures have dramatically increased in the county since 2010. The amount of ice seized by County HIDTA task forces rose to a high of 468 pounds in 2015, but dropped to 120 pounds in 2016. The amount of heroin seized rose to a high of 163 pounds in 2015, but dropped to 41 pounds in 2016.



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

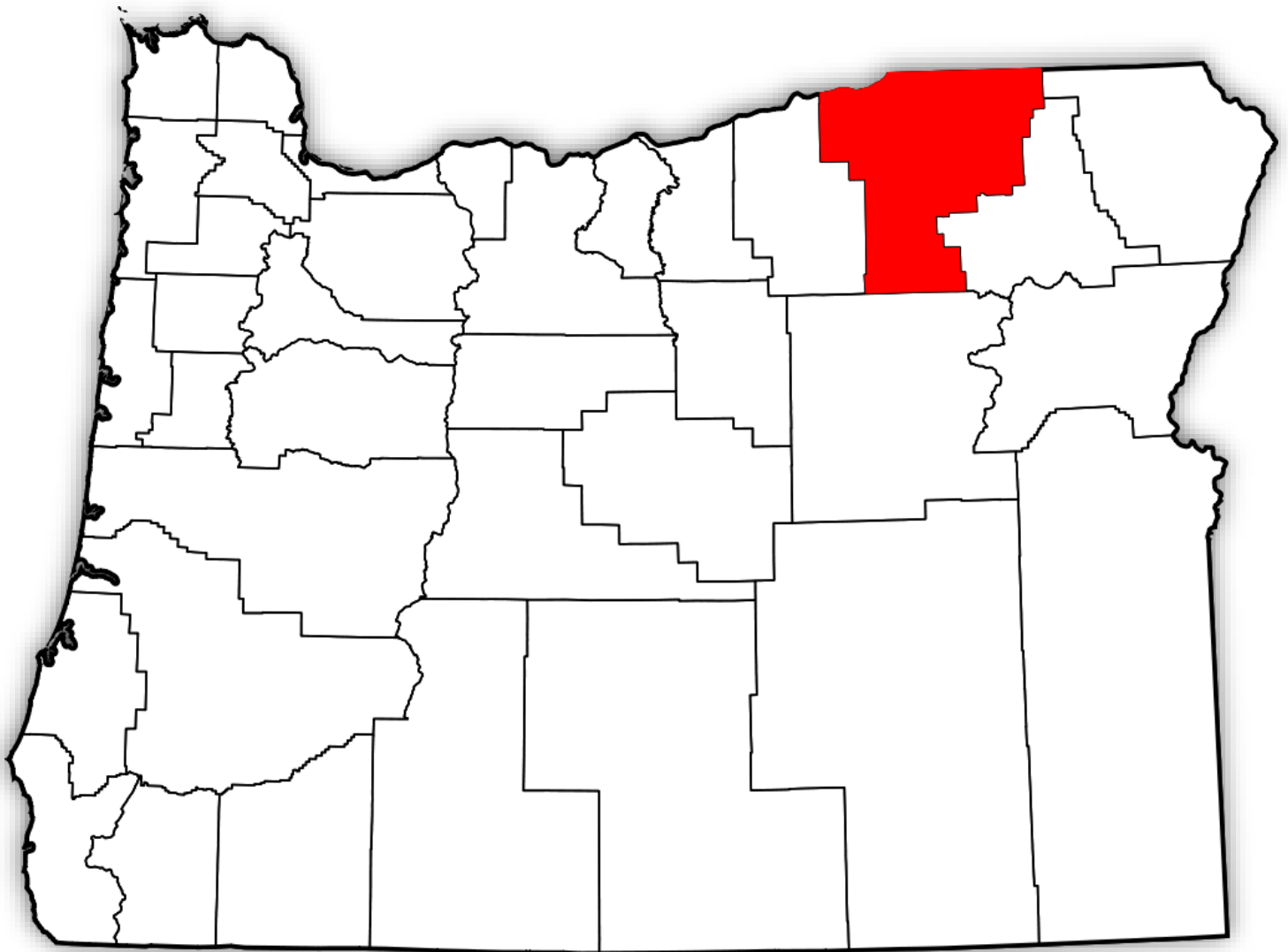
HIDTA Task Forces in Multnomah County <sup>1</sup> : Drug and Cash Seizures										
Seizure Type	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	Num.	Quantity	Num.	Quantity	Num.	Quantity	Num.	Quantity	Num.	Quantity
Meth/Ice	168	263 lb	186	301 lb	140	381 lb	184	468 lb	134	120 lb
Heroin	77	109 lb	97	77 lb	93	78 lb	113	163 lb	83	41 lb
Rx Drugs	42	71,703 DU	44	14,777 DU	49	12,743 DU	38	29,934 DU	8	491 DU
Cannabis <sup>2</sup>	374	3,063 lb	346	4,649 lb/240 L	272	3,093 lb	204	2,185 lb	90	684 lb
Cocaine/Crack	81	100 lb	70	104 lb	77	220 lb	54	174 lb	28	57 lb
Synthetic Drugs	30	176 lb/ 834,973 DU	17	37 lb/1,179 DU	13	20,264 DU/ 1 lb/6 L	15	12,297 DU	29	41,698 DU
U.S. Cash	225	\$3,977,122	253	\$2,970,694	224	\$3,542,282	224	4,008,509	125	\$2,246,149
Other Assets <sup>3</sup>	113	\$238,453	116	\$408,478	102	\$519,998	39	9,349,634	25	\$222,068

<sup>1</sup>Includes the following HIDTA task forces: DEA-Portland, HIT, DDT, PAMG, and USMS. <sup>2</sup>Includes bulk marijuana, plants, hashish, concentrates/ extracts.

<sup>3</sup>Includes non-cash seizures (e.g., vehicles, firearms). DU=Dosage Unit; L=Liter. Source: HIDTA Performance Management Process.

HIDTA task forces in Multnomah County seized over 16,700 pounds and over 1 million dosage units between 2012 and 2016. The value of cash and other assets seized by the task forces totaled over \$27.4 million during the 5-year period.

# UMATILLA COUNTY, OREGON



**HIDTA DESIGNATED - 2005**



# UMATILLA COUNTY DRUG TRENDS

## OREGON-IDAHO HIDTA

### NOVEMBER 2017

### County Snapshot

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

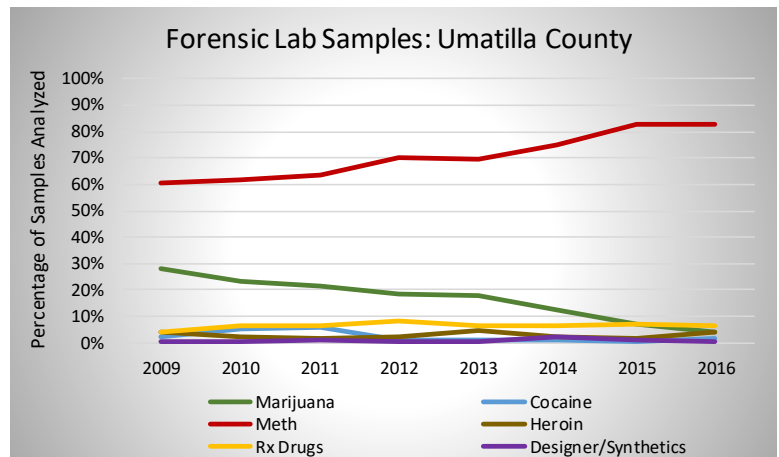
- The most significant drug threat to the county is ice methamphetamine (or “ice”), followed by heroin, diverted prescription drugs, illicit marijuana, and powder cocaine. Ice contributes most to violent crime and property crime in the area and has the greatest impact on task force caseload.
- Ice, brown powder heroin, and illicit marijuana and marijuana extracts are highly available in the county. Law enforcement recently surveyed report increased availability of ice, brown powder heroin, marijuana, cocaine and diverted prescription medications in the area in the last year.
- The Blue Mountain Enforcement Narcotics Team (BENT) investigated 7 Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTOs) in 2016, most of which were multi-state in scope. DTO activities mostly involved trafficking of methamphetamine, but also involved marijuana and polydrug trafficking.

DTO/MLO Summary Table, CY 2016	
HIDTA Task Force	
BENT	
Operational Scope	
International	2
Multi-State	4
Local	1
Activity	
Ice/Methamphetamine	5
Marijuana	1
Polydrug	1

Notes: Based on DTOs/MLOs that were open in calendar year 2016. Source: HIDTA Performance Management Process.

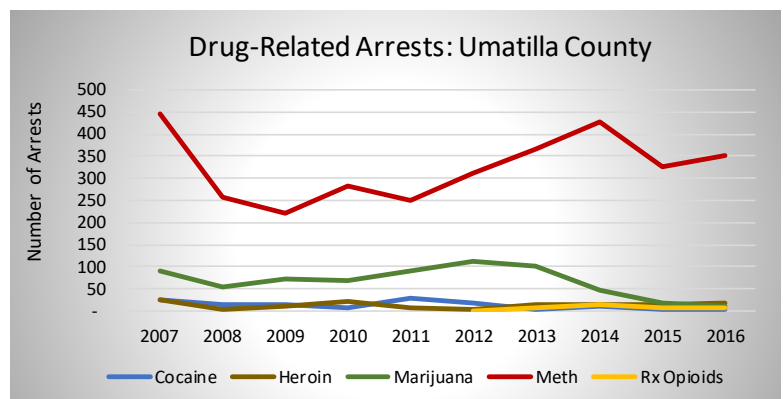
### Drug Use Trends

Methamphetamine samples submitted for forensic analysis in Umatilla County reflected over 80 percent of the illegal drugs analyzed in 2016. The percentage of marijuana samples declined from a high of 28 percent in 2009 to 4 percent in 2016. Other drugs such as prescription drugs, heroin, cocaine and synthetic drugs remained low and represented a combined total of 14 percent in 2016.



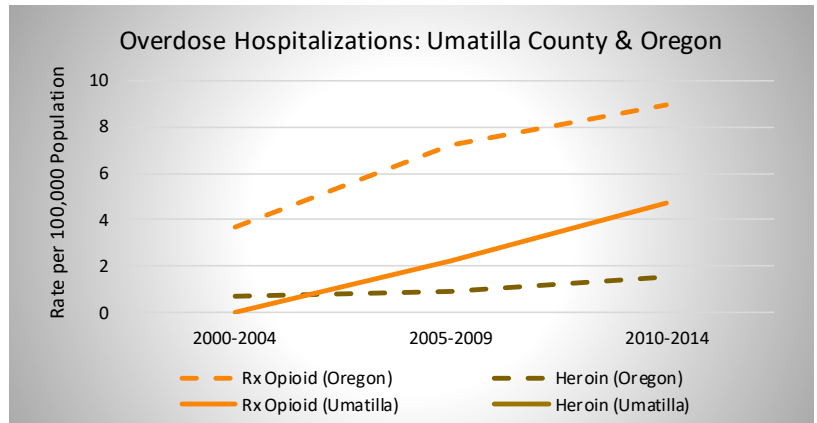
Note: Rx Drugs = Prescription Drugs. Source: Oregon State Police Forensic Services Division.

Arrests for methamphetamine offenses in Umatilla County rose over 60 percent between 2009 and 2016. Marijuana arrests peaked in 2012 before declining over 90 percent between 2012 and 2015. Heroin arrests rose over 300 percent between 2012 and 2016, while arrests for cocaine declined nearly 80 percent during the same period.



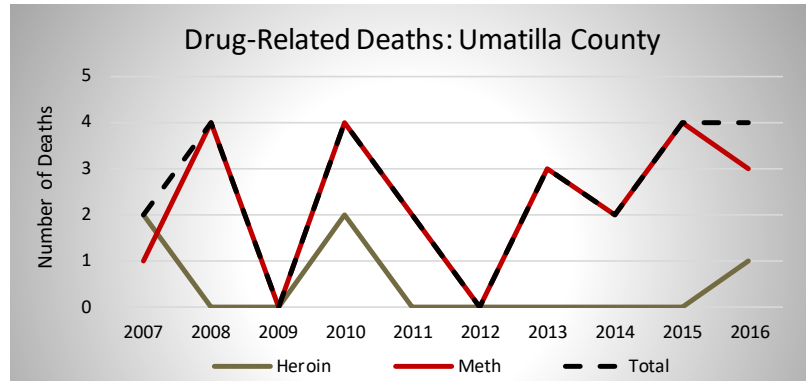
Prescription (Rx) opioid tracking began in 2012 and includes hydrocodone, methadone, and oxycodone. Data is based on a six-month moving average. Source: OR Criminal Justice Commission.

The rate of hospitalization from prescription opioid overdose in Umatilla County is lower than the statewide rate, but more than doubled between 2005 and 2014. No heroin overdose hospitalizations were reported in Umatilla County between 2000 and 2014.



Source: Oregon Health Authority.

Drug-related deaths in the county totaled 4 in 2016, 3 of which were due to methamphetamine use. Heroin-related deaths increased to 1 in 2016, the first heroin death in the county since 2010. No cocaine-related deaths were reported in the county between 2007 and 2016.

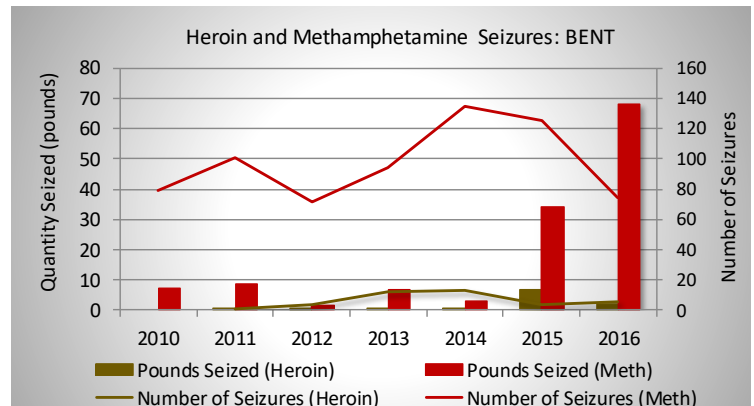


Note: "Total" represents the number of people who died in a given year and may be the result of mis-use of one or more drugs. Individual drug types are based on frequency of use in total reported deaths. Source: Oregon Medical Examiner.

## Production and Trafficking Trends

Umatilla County reported 6 clandestine labs between 2010 and 2016, 5 methamphetamine and 1 cannabis extraction. Trafficking of marijuana and marijuana extracts, such as hash oil, has increased in the last year with a rise in distribution through parcel post. Reporting indicates a higher incidence of marijuana traded for diverted CPDs at some schools in the county.

The amount of methamphetamine seized by the Blue Mountain Enforcement Narcotics Team (BENT) increased dramatically in 2016, reaching a high of 68 pounds. Heroin volume also increased, rising to a high of 7 pounds seized in 2015.



Source: HIDTA Performance Management Process.

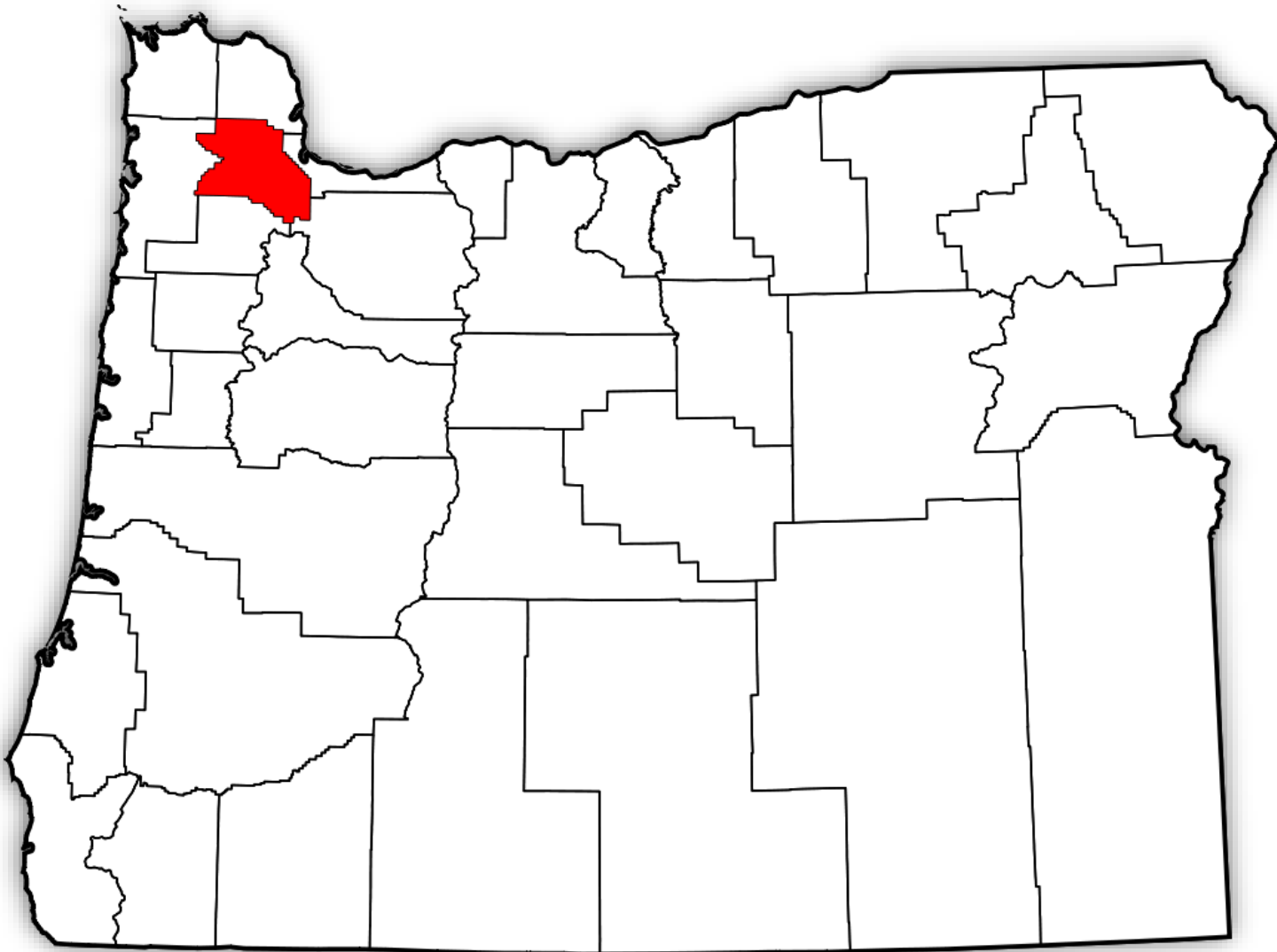
Drug and Cash Seizures: BENT										
Seizure Type	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	Num.	Quantity	Num.	Quantity	Num.	Quantity	Num.	Quantity	Num.	Quantity
Meth/Ice	72	2 lb	94	7 lb	135	3 lb	125	34 lb	74	68 lb
Heroin	4	0.04 lb	12	1 lb	13	1 lb	4	7 lb	6	2 lb
Rx Drugs	21	1,248 DU	9	439 DU	9	1,718 DU	7	119 DU	2	3 DU
Cannabis <sup>1</sup>	50	474 lb	55	510 lb	30	792 lb	9	82 lb	8	425 lb
Cocaine/Crack	4	0.1 lb	4	0.2 lb	4	0.1 lb	1	0.6 lb	4	9 lb
Synthetic Drugs	1	0.4 lb	0	0	1	0.02 lb	1	164 DU	0	0
U.S. Cash	5	\$9,785	11	\$20,901	9	\$12,828	7	\$51,175	4	\$25,152
Other Assets <sup>2</sup>	8	\$15,400	7	\$25,400	8	\$0	1	\$19,000	1	\$42,000

BENT seized over 2,400 pounds and nearly 3,700 dosage units of illicit drugs between 2012 and 2016. The value of cash and other assets seized by the task force totaled over \$221,000 during the 5-year period.

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



# WASHINGTON COUNTY, OREGON



**HIDTA DESIGNATED - 2002**



# WASHINGTON COUNTY DRUG TRENDS

## OREGON-IDAHO HIDTA

### NOVEMBER 2017

### County Snapshot

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

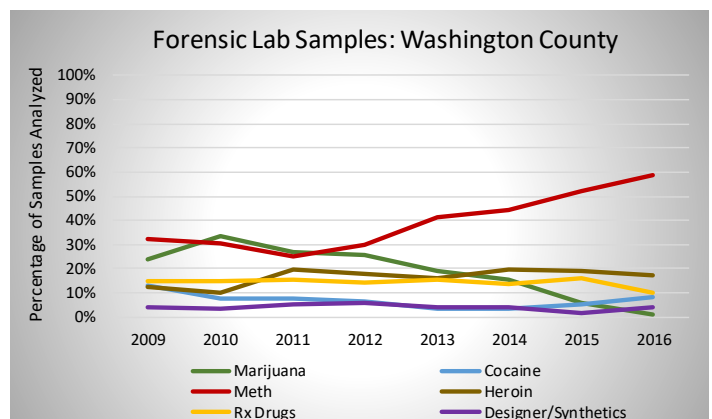
- The most significant drug threat to the county is ice methamphetamine (or “ice”), followed by heroin, diverted prescription drugs, powder cocaine, and illicit marijuana. Use and trafficking of ice contributes most to violent crime and property crime in the area and has the greatest impact on task force caseload.
- According to recent law enforcement surveys, ice, black tar and brown powder heroin, diverted prescription drugs, and illicit marijuana, are highly available in the county. Reporting also indicates increased availability of THC extracts and fentanyl.
- Task force reporting suggests that counterfeit pills containing fentanyl or other synthetic opiates have increased in the county in the last year and are acquired mainly through online purchase, drug deals, or trading through family or friends.
- The Washington County Methamphetamine Task Force (WIN) investigated 3 Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTOs) in 2016. DTO activities involved trafficking of ice, heroin, and polydrugs.

DTO/MLO Summary Table, CY 2016	
HIDTA Task Force WIN	
Operational Scope	
International	2
Multi-State	0
Local	1
Activity	
Ice/Methamphetamine	1
Heroin	1
Polydrug	1

Notes: Based on DTOs/MLOs that were open in calendar year 2016. Source: HIDTA PMP.

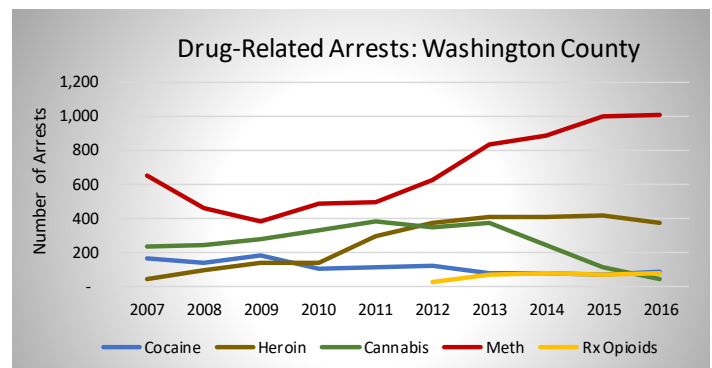
### Drug Use Trends

The proportion of methamphetamine samples submitted for forensic analysis in Washington County has increased since 2009 and represented 56 percent of total samples analyzed in 2016. Heroin, the second most common drug type submitted, reflected 19 percent of total drug samples analyzed in 2016. The percentage of marijuana samples declined from a high of 33 percent in 2010 to 1 percent in 2016. Other drugs such as prescription drugs, cocaine and synthetic drugs remained low.



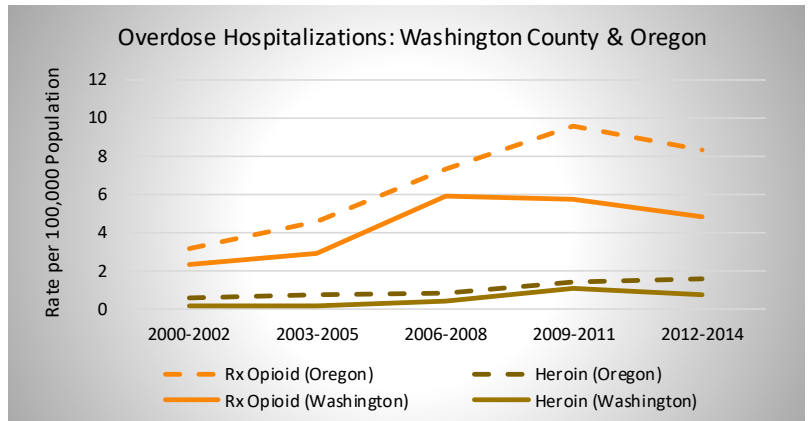
Note: Rx Drugs = Prescription Drugs. Source: Oregon State Police Forensic Services Division.

Arrests for methamphetamine offenses in Washington County more than doubled between 2009 and 2016. Additionally, heroin-related arrests rose nearly 700 percent between 2007 and 2016. Marijuana arrests peaked in 2011 before falling to an historic low in 2016, while cocaine arrests dropped 24 percent during the same period.



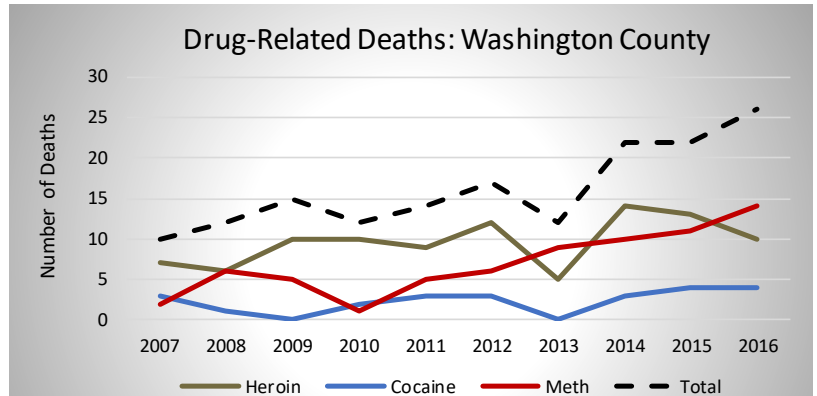
Prescription (Rx) opioid tracking began in 2012 and includes hydrocodone, methadone, and oxycodone. Data is based on a six-month moving average. Source: OR Criminal Justice Commission.

The rate of hospitalization from overdose related to prescription opioids in Washington County was lower than the statewide rate, but doubled between 2000 and 2014. The hospitalization rate for heroin overdose in the county was also lower than the statewide rate, but grew more than 270 percent between 2000 and 2014.



Source: Oregon Health Authority.

Drug-related deaths in Washington County reached a high of 26 in 2016. Most drug-related deaths in the county in 2016 were due to methamphetamine use (14), followed by heroin (10) and cocaine use (4). Cocaine-related deaths have ranged from zero to 4 in the county in the last decade.

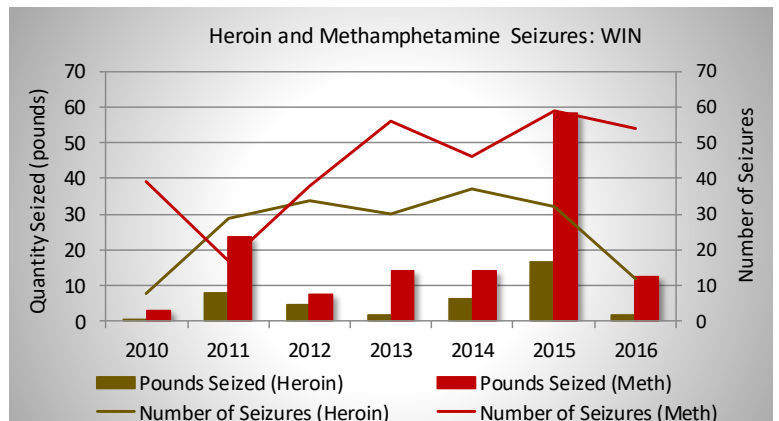


Notes: "Total" represents the number of people who died in a given year and may be the result of mis use of one or more drugs. Individual drug types are based on frequency of use in total reported deaths. Source: Oregon Medical Examiner.

## Production and Trafficking Trends

The number of clandestine labs reported seized in Washington County has remained fairly low, with 4 methamphetamine labs (1 ice conversion), 3 cannabis extraction (2 exploded) and 1 DMT (Dimethyltryptamine) lab seized between January 2010 and July 2017.

The amount of ice seized by the Westside Interagency Narcotics Team (WIN) has increased substantially since 2010, rising to 58 pounds in 2015. Reporting also indicates a rise in seizures of methamphetamine suspended in liquid. Heroin volume seized by the task force reached a high of 17 pounds in 2015. Reporting indicates an increase in both brown powder and black tar heroin varieties.



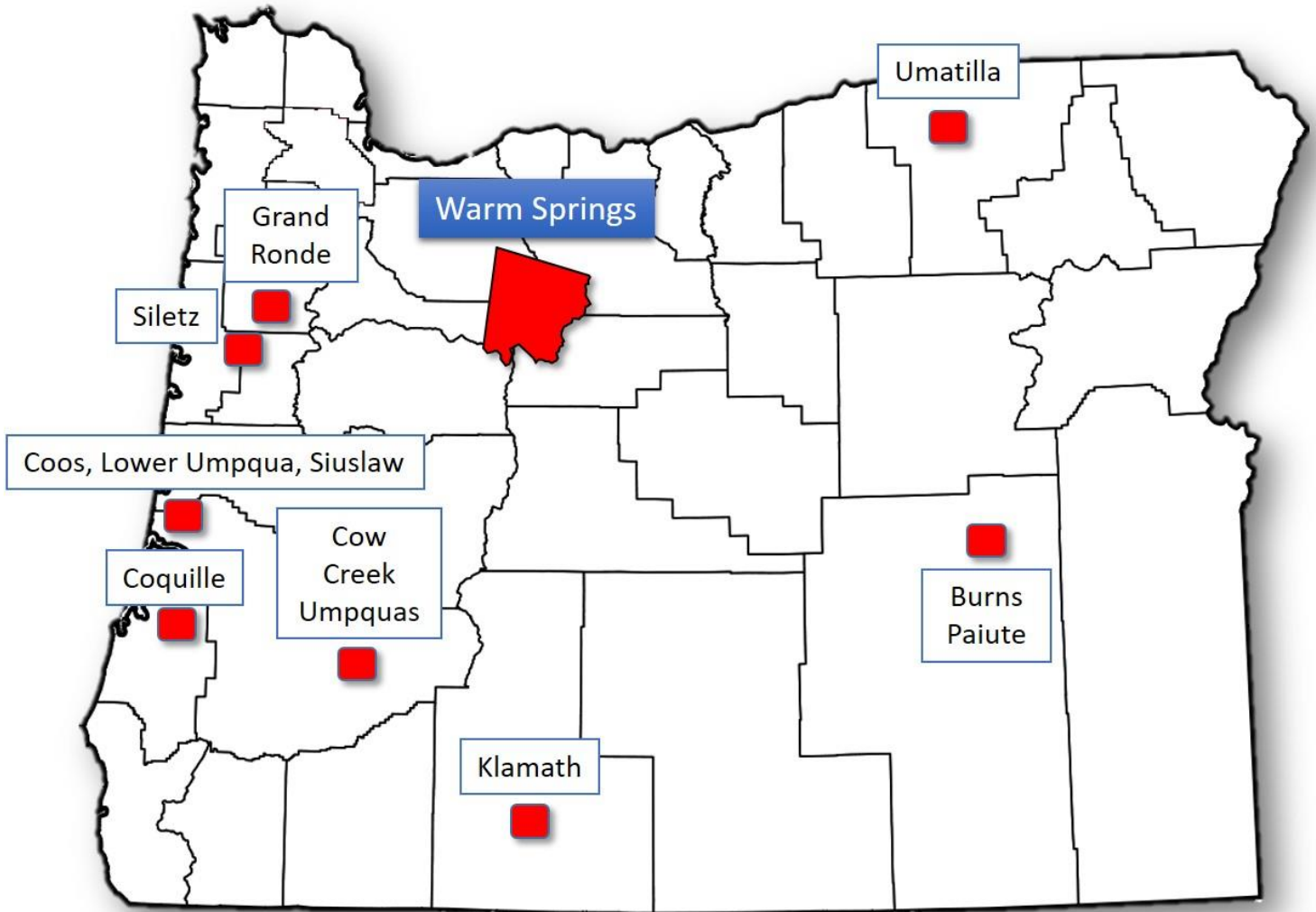
Source: HIDTA Performance Management Process.

Drug and Cash Seizures: WIN										
Seizure Type	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	Num.	Quantity	Num.	Quantity	Num.	Quantity	Num.	Quantity	Num.	Quantity
Meth/Ice	38	8 lb	56	14 lb	46	14 lb	59	58 lb	54	12 lb
Heroin	34	5 lb	30	2 lb	37	6 lb	32	17 lb	12	2 lb
Rx Drugs	2	46 DU	11	337 DU	19	661 DU	10	14,158 DU	5	73 DU
Cannabis <sup>1</sup>	85	1,467 lb	65	2,834 lb	16	95 lb	3	3 lb	4	245 lb
Cocaine/Crack	8	1 lb	6	1 lb	9	3 lb	9	7 lb	20	2 lb
Synthetic Drugs	12	0.1 lb/ 1,039 DU	9	0.6 lb/ 5,265 DU	1	7 DU	1	29 DU	7	0.1 L/ 2,069 DU
U.S. Cash	50	\$384,138	65	\$305,308	33	\$215,099	35	\$379,477	18	\$219,546
Other Assets <sup>2</sup>	0	\$0	19	\$2,499,690	12	\$0	12	\$33,000	1	\$0

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

WIN confiscated nearly 5,000 pounds and over 24,000 dosage units of illicit drugs between 2012 and 2016. The value of cash and other assets seized by the task force totaled over \$4 million during the 5-year period.

# WARM SPRINGS RESERVATION, OREGON



**HIDTA DESIGNATED - 2010**



# WARM SPRINGS INDIAN RESERVATION/JEFFERSON COUNTY DRUG TRENDS, OREGON-IDAHO HIDTA NOVEMBER 2017

## County Snapshot

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

- The most significant drug threat to the area is ice methamphetamine (or “ice”), followed by illicit marijuana, diverted prescription drugs, and heroin. Ice contributes most to violent crime and property crime on the reservation.
- Ice and illicit marijuana are highly available and widely used on the reservation. Prescription pills are abused, but to a lesser extent. Heroin, cocaine and synthetic drugs are rarely encountered.
- The Warm Springs Police Department investigated 3 Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTOs) in 2016, of which 2 were local and 1 was multi-state in scope. DTO activities related to trafficking of ice.

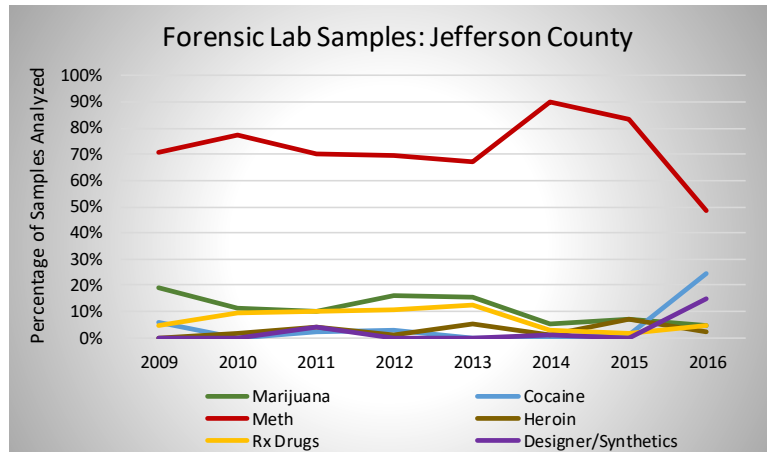
DTO Summary Table, CY 2016	
<i>HIDTA Task Force</i>	
Warm Springs PD	
Operational Scope	
<i>International</i>	0
<i>Multi-State</i>	1
<i>Local</i>	2
Activity	
<i>Ice/Methamphetamine</i>	3

Notes: Based on DTOs that were open in calendar year 2016. Source: HIDTA Performance Management Process.

Notes: Based on DTOs that were open in calendar year 2016. Source: HIDTA Performance Management Process.

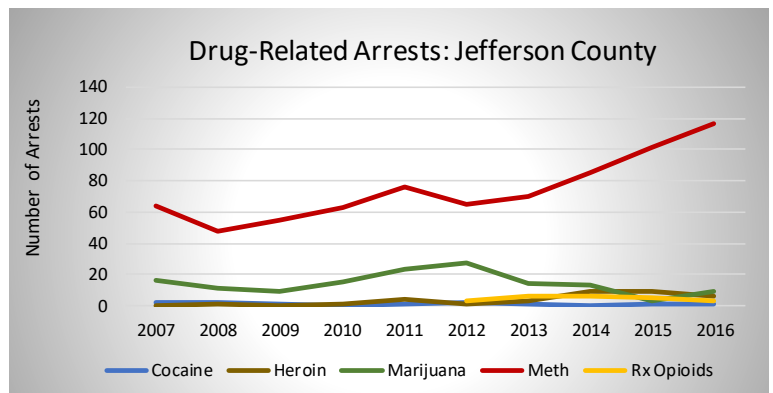
## Drug Use Trends

Forensic analysis of drug samples reported in Jefferson County in 2016 show that methamphetamine was by far the most common drug type submitted from 2009 to 2016. A backlog in submitted data likely explains the steep drop in the proportion of methamphetamine samples and the increased proportion of cocaine and synthetic drug samples analyzed between 2015 and 2016.



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

Arrests for methamphetamine offenses in Jefferson County (a proxy for Warm Springs) are substantially higher than any other drug category. Methamphetamine arrests more than doubled between 2008 and 2016. Marijuana arrests peaked in 2012, but fell 19 percent by 2016. Arrests for heroin, cocaine and prescription drugs represented 7 percent of total drug arrests in 2016.

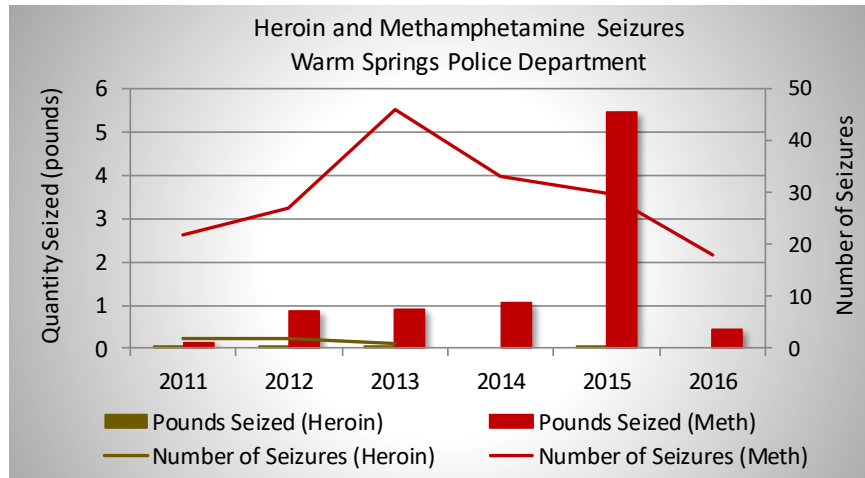


Prescription (Rx) opioid tracking began in 2012 and includes hydrocodone, methadone, and oxycodone. Data is based on a six-month moving average. Source: OR Criminal Justice Commission.

## Production and Trafficking Trends

The number clandestine labs is extremely low in Jefferson County; one methamphetamine lab was reported in March 2016, the only seizure reported for the period of January 2004 through August 2017.

The amount of methamphetamine seized by the Warm Springs Police Department rose to 5.5 pounds in 2015, but fell to half a pound in 2016. Heroin was seized on the reservation only five times between 2011 and 2016, totaling a little over one ounce.



Source: HIDTA Performance Management Process.

The Warm Springs Police Department seized approximately 28 pounds and 118 dosage units of illicit drugs between 2012 and 2016. The value of cash and other assets confiscated totaled nearly \$165,000 during the 5-year period.

Drug and Cash Seizures: Warm Springs Police Department										
Seizure Type	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	Num.	Quantity	Num.	Quantity	Num.	Quantity	Num.	Quantity	Num.	Quantity
Meth/Ice	27	1 lb	46	1 lb	33	1 lb	30	5 lb	18	0.5 lb
Heroin	2	0.04 lb	1	0.01 lb	0	0	2	0.03 lb	0	0
Rx Drugs	1	5 DU	1	17 DU	2	33 DU	1	63 DU	0	0
Cannabis <sup>1</sup>	7	17 lb	9	3 lb	1	0.07 lb	1	0.01 lb	1	.06 lb
Cocaine/Crack	1	0.01 lb	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.06 lb
U.S. Cash	6	\$3,774	18	\$11,167	9	\$5,881	7	\$38,611	2	\$1,666
Other Assets <sup>2</sup>	14	\$16,300	13	\$32,811	4	\$500	4	\$51,545	1	\$2,700

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