



# THE OREGON HIDTA PROGRAM

**\*\*\*FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE\*\*\***

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## **OREGON PAST MONTH ILLICIT DRUG USE RANKS 4<sup>TH</sup> IN THE U.S - METHAMPHETAMINE AND MARIJUANA USE AND TRAFFICKING ARE THE STATE'S HIGHEST ILLICIT DRUG THREATS**

*Meth use second highest in U.S. – Heroin Deaths up 59 Percent*

(Salem) Chris Gibson, Director of the Oregon High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) Program, today released the Oregon HIDTA Program's "2013 Threat Assessment and Counter-Drug Strategy".

The report indicates that Oregon ranks fourth in the United States for reported rates of past month illicit drug use by people ages 12 or older. A separate federal study of arrestees which was concluded in 2012 and involved 10 U.S cities, revealed that Portland had the highest percentage who, in 2011, reported past 30 day use for marijuana (56 percent), powder cocaine (10 percent) and heroin (10 percent), with methamphetamine ranking second (25 percent) to Sacramento, California (36 percent). Additionally, the report notes that illicit drug related deaths in Oregon rose approximately 20 percent between 2010 and 2011 (90 to 143) with heroin related deaths rising 59 percent. In 2011 Multnomah County led the state in drug related deaths with 119.

Methamphetamine and marijuana use and trafficking and marijuana production remain widespread in Oregon and constitute the state's highest illicit drug threat.

Methamphetamine continues to be widely used and trafficked throughout the Oregon HIDTA region and statewide. Analysis suggests that despite declines reflected by some indicators, methamphetamine use remains at a high level in the state. A majority (61 percent) of Oregon law enforcement officers surveyed in 2012 reported methamphetamine as their area's greatest drug threat, with most indicating methamphetamine as the drug which contributes most toward violent crime (70 percent) and property crime (78 percent). Methamphetamine-related crime, such as identity theft, abused and neglected children, and other serious person and property crimes, continues to be a daily problem and is prevalent throughout the state.

Reported local methamphetamine lab seizures remain at low levels due largely to strict pseudoephedrine control legislation enacted by the Oregon legislature. Oregon law enforcement agencies reported the seizure of 10 methamphetamine labs – the majority of which were dismantled when discovered - in 2011.

In addition to methamphetamine use, marijuana use, cultivation, and trafficking are also expanding.

According to the National Institute on Drug Abuse, reported marijuana use by people 12 years and older has significantly increased in the United States since 2007. Marijuana use reported by 12th grade students has exceeded cigarette use since 2009. Use among Oregon residents remains high compared to most other states. The latest results published by the National Survey on Drug Use and Health reveal that in 2008 and 2009, Oregon ranked seventh in the nation for marijuana use (self-report of marijuana use in past month) by people ages 12 and older. According to the AMHD, 8,097 adults admitted to treatment facilities in the HIDTA region reported marijuana as their primary drug of abuse in 2011, a 21 percent rise since 2007 (6,683) and an increase of two (2) percent from 2010 (7,957).

Locally-produced marijuana, and to a lesser extent, Mexico-produced marijuana and Canada-produced "BC Bud", are available in Oregon. A high volume of marijuana is produced from indoor methods which typically produce better quality plants and multiple crops year-around. Nearly all of the Oregon law enforcement officers surveyed in 2012 (96 percent) reported a high level of marijuana available in their areas with 42 percent indicating availability increased in the last year

The number of marijuana plants seized from outdoor grow sites in Oregon has decreased overall since 2007. However, Oregon law enforcement officers continue to report that the size of outdoor marijuana cultivation sites discovered on public and private lands in Oregon are larger than they were prior to 2005 -- primarily due to the expansion of operations by Mexican National Drug Trafficking Organizations (MNDTOs). The discovered plants in grow sites number in the thousands and the harvested product is distributed both locally and nationally.

The plant seizure count drop can be largely attributed to increasingly limited law enforcement budgets to search for grow sites and the strategic relocation of cultivation operations by MNDTOs to areas with a smaller law enforcement presence. Even with the decline, however, outdoor plant seizures in 2011 (125,232) were more than three times the number seized in 2005 (40,015). *97 percent of the marijuana plants eradicated in Oregon during 2011 were seized from MNDTO based grow sites.*

Heroin, cocaine, and prescription drug abuse constitute the next level of major drug threats to Oregon communities.

Heroin, primarily Mexican black tar, is readily available in Oregon. Availability and use appear to have increased in some areas as production in Mexico has expanded in recent years.

The threat posed by non-prescribed use of prescription drugs continues to grow and mirrors national trends. Law enforcement reporting indicates users of prescription opiates are increasingly switching to heroin because it is more available, less expensive, and provides a more intense high than diverted prescription opiates.

Cocaine, primarily the powder form, continues to be available, although use of the drug appears to have diminished in many areas of the HIDTA region.

*Reflecting national trends, Mexican-based drug trafficking organizations continue to dominate the illicit drug market in Oregon. Mexican National DTOs control the transportation and distribution of heroin, methamphetamine, cocaine, Mexican-produced marijuana, and marijuana cultivated from outdoor grows in the state, while Caucasian DTOs and independent groups control transportation and distribution of locally-produced indoor marijuana.*

Other criminal groups, such as criminal street gangs, Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs (OMGs), and local independent dealers also transport and distribute drugs, but to a lesser extent.

*Oregon HIDTA sponsored drug enforcement task forces have identified 66 DTOs and money laundering organizations (MLOs) with foreign and domestic connections that are actively operating in the HIDTA counties and throughout Oregon.*

“The Oregon HIDTA Program’s strategy to address the drug threat within the Oregon HIDTA region is to collocate law enforcement personnel in order to foster enhanced information and resource sharing. Through collocation, interagency cooperation, and consolidation of strategic and tactical information, the Oregon HIDTA Program fosters a comprehensive response to illicit drug activity by bringing together all available law enforcement resources in a united front,” said Director Chris Gibson.

The Oregon HIDTA Program law enforcement initiatives focus on DTOs, MLOs, domestic-drug movement, and the apprehension of fugitives with a criminal drug pedigree. The Oregon HIDTA Program law enforcement initiatives are directed through the respective lead agencies’ management policies and the challenges identified in the Oregon HIDTA Program Threat Assessment. Law enforcement initiatives actively pursue the disruption and, or, dismantlement of DTOs and MLOs.

A copy of the Oregon HIDTA Program’s annual Drug Threat Assessment and Counter-Drug Strategy may be found on the following web sites:

Jackson County Sheriff’s Office – [www.jacksoncounty.org/sheriff](http://www.jacksoncounty.org/sheriff)

Lane County Sheriff’s Office – [www.lanecounty.org/Departments/Sheriff](http://www.lanecounty.org/Departments/Sheriff)

Salem Police Department – [www.cityofsalem.net/police](http://www.cityofsalem.net/police)

### *About The HIDTA Program*

*The Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 and the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) Reauthorization Act of 1998 authorized the Director of ONDCP to designate areas within the United States, which exhibit serious drug trafficking problems and harmfully impact other areas of the country, as High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA). There are currently 28 HIDTA regions in the United States. Law enforcement organizations within HIDTAs assess drug trafficking problems and design specific initiatives to reduce or eliminate the production, manufacture, transportation, distribution and chronic use of illegal drugs and money laundering.*

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# Oregon HIDTA

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Threat  
Assessment &  
Counter-Drug  
Strategy



# OREGON HIDTA PROGRAM

## 2013 THREAT ASSESSMENT AND COUNTER-DRUG STRATEGY



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## I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Illicit drug use in Oregon continues to exceed the national per capita average. The latest federal reporting shows that Oregon ranked fourth in the United States for reported rates of past month illicit drug use by people ages 12 or older.<sup>1</sup> More recently, a 2012 study of arrestees revealed that 73 percent of adult males charged for offenses ranging from misdemeanors to felonies in Portland, Oregon tested positive for at least one drug in 2011.<sup>2</sup> Moreover, of the 10 cities studied,<sup>a</sup> Portland had the highest percentage of arrestees who reported past 30 day use for marijuana (56%), powder cocaine (10%), and heroin (17%), with methamphetamine ranking second (25%) to Sacramento, California (36%).<sup>3</sup>

The estimated economic cost of illicit drugs in the United States is enormous, recently assessed at over \$200 billion annually in the areas of productivity, healthcare and criminal justice.<sup>4</sup> The problem is compounded as drug users and distributors are often involved in illegal activities such as money laundering, identity theft, burglaries, property theft, fraud and other crimes to support drug addictions and to finance trafficking and distribution operations.

Drug offenders comprise the largest proportion of individuals in the Oregon corrections population<sup>b</sup> (24%), nearly twice the number for assault (13%), and more than twice the number for theft (10%) and burglary (9%) offense categories.<sup>5</sup>

Drug-related deaths rose substantially statewide in 2011, with fatalities rising 20 percent from 2010 (200) to 2011 (240). Deaths related to heroin use reflected the highest number of fatalities, increasing 59 percent from 2010 (90) to 2011 (143). The second highest number of deaths was related to methamphetamine, which increased by one between 2010 (106) and 2011 (107). Cocaine-related deaths also rose in the last year, increasing 65 percent from 2010 (20) to 2011 (33). Multnomah County, the most populous county in Oregon, reported the highest number of drug-related deaths statewide (119).<sup>6</sup>

### **Methamphetamine and marijuana use and trafficking remain widespread in Oregon. Marijuana production is widespread and expanding in scale.**

Methamphetamine continues to be widely used and trafficked throughout the HIDTA (High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area) region and statewide.<sup>c</sup> However, reported local methamphetamine lab seizures remain at low levels. From 2004 (448) to 2011 (10), labs reported by law enforcement declined 98 percent due largely to strict pseudoephedrine control legislation enacted by the Oregon legislature, as well as the enactment of the Federal Combat Methamphetamine Epidemic Act of 2005.

Analysis suggests that despite declines reflected by some indicators, methamphetamine use remains at a high level in the state. A majority (61%) of Oregon law enforcement officers surveyed in 2012 reported methamphetamine as their area's greatest drug threat, with most indicating methamphetamine as the drug which contributes most toward violent crime (70%) and property crime (78%).<sup>7</sup> Methamphetamine-related crime, such as identity theft, abused and neglected children, and

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<sup>a</sup> Includes Atlanta, GA; Charlotte, NC; Chicago, IL; Denver, CO; Indianapolis, IN; Minneapolis, MN; New York, NY; Portland, OR; Sacramento, CA; and Washington D.C..

<sup>b</sup> Includes incarcerated offenders and those on parole or probation. Based on offenders' most serious active offense and includes categories of possession, manufacturing and delivery.

<sup>c</sup> The HIDTA region includes Clackamas, Deschutes, Douglas, Lane, Jackson, Marion, Multnomah, Umatilla, and Washington counties and the Warm Springs Indian Reservation.

other serious person and property crimes, continues to be a daily problem and is prevalent throughout the state.

During the last six years, the form of methamphetamine seized by law enforcement has switched from powder to a form called "ice" or "crystal meth." Oregon legislation to restrict the availability of pseudoephedrine appears to have reduced the number of methamphetamine labs reported to be operating in the state; however, these new laws may have contributed to an increase in trafficking of finished product, such as Mexican-made "ice". **While the number of reported methamphetamine labs in Oregon declined to an historic low in 2011 (10), crystal meth continues to be available as Mexican drug traffickers import the finished product from laboratories outside the state and from Mexico.**

**In addition to methamphetamine use, marijuana use, cultivation, and trafficking are also expanding.**

Law enforcement officers report that the size of outdoor marijuana cultivation sites discovered on public and private lands in Oregon has increased over the past several years -- primarily due to the expansion of operations by Mexican National Drug Trafficking Organizations (MDTOs). Of the total outdoor plants eradicated in Oregon, 97 percent were seized from MNDTO based grow sites. The discovered plants in grow sites number in the thousands per and the harvested product is distributed both locally and nationally. The number of outdoor plants seized in Oregon has decreased overall since 2007. The drop can be largely attributed to increasingly limited law enforcement budgets to search for grow sites and the strategic relocation of cultivation operations by MNDTOs to areas with a smaller law enforcement presence. Even with the decline, however, outdoor plant seizures in 2011 (125,232) were more than three times the number seized in 2005 (40,015).

**Oregon's Medical Marijuana Act,**<sup>d</sup> which allows for quantities of marijuana to be grown and used for pain suppression, continues to be exploited by local producers who use it to facilitate illegal cultivation for commercial purposes. The number of medical marijuana cardholders has grown dramatically in Oregon, rising over 400 percent between April 2006 and April 2012. The law presents a major barrier to effective enforcement and prosecution efforts and conflicts with the national safety regulations and requirements for medicines established by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

Additionally, federal authorities report that Asian crime groups are increasingly involved in marijuana trafficking and have established large coordinated indoor grow operations in Oregon, Washington and Northern California.

**Heroin, non-medical prescription drug use, and cocaine constitute the next level of major drug threat to Oregon communities.**

Heroin, primarily Mexican black tar, is readily available in Oregon. Availability and use appear to have increased in some areas as production in Mexico has expanded in recent years.

The threat posed by non-prescribed use of prescription drugs has grown in recent years and mirrors national trends.<sup>8</sup> Law enforcement reporting indicates users of prescription opiates are increasingly switching to heroin because it is more available, less expensive, and provides a more intense high than diverted prescription opiates. Anecdotal reporting from Oregon law enforcement

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<sup>d</sup> Oregon Revised Statutes 475.300 - 475.346.

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officers suggests that the new controlled-release formula for Oxycontin<sup>e,f</sup> has created a shortage in supply for the prior, more easily abused, form of the medication and is another factor in increased heroin use.<sup>9</sup>

Cocaine, primarily the powder form, continues to be available, although use of the drug appears to have diminished in many areas of the HIDTA region.

The Oregon HIDTA counter-drug enforcement strategy is intended to be responsive to the above noted threat indicators and to complement legislative, treatment, and prevention strategies within the state and HIDTA regions. Community anti-drug coalitions are active in Oregon and the non-profit Oregon Partnership has been an important catalyst for community action and prevention education.

**As of this writing, the Oregon HIDTA participating agencies have identified 66 Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTOs) and one (1) Money Laundering Organization with foreign and domestic connections that are actively operating in the HIDTA region and throughout Oregon.**

Reflecting national trends, Mexican-based drug trafficking organizations continue to dominate the illicit drug market in Oregon. Mexican National DTOs control the transportation and distribution of heroin, methamphetamine, cocaine, Mexican-produced marijuana, and marijuana cultivated from outdoor grows in the state, while Caucasian DTOs and independent groups control transportation and distribution of locally-produced indoor marijuana.

Other criminal groups, such as criminal street gangs, Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs (OMGs), and local independent dealers also transport and distribute drugs, but to a lesser extent. MDMA (3,4-methylenedioxy-methamphetamine), GHB (gamma-hydroxybutyric acid), LSD (lysergic acid diethylamide), 2C-E (2,5-dimethoxy-4-ethylphenethylamine), hash oil, khat, ketamine (ketamine hydrochloride), psilocybin (hallucinogenic mushrooms), and DMT (Dimethyltryptamine) are also smuggled into the HIDTA region<sup>10</sup>.

Felony drug fugitives pose a significant threat to the citizens of Oregon and, specifically, to the personal safety of Oregon law enforcement officers. The United States Marshal's Service (USMS) Portland office (a HIDTA fugitive task force) recently surveyed federal warrants in the District of Oregon and identified one individual tied to Regional Priority Organization Targets (RPOT), two individuals tied to Consolidated Priority Organization Targets (CPOT), 29 people tied to active Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) cases, and another 100 individuals connected to active federal felony drug warrants. Since 2006, the Oregon USMS has made over 3,600 arrests with nearly half of the arrests classified as drug-related. Furthermore, 60 percent of individuals arrested by the USMS Fugitive Task Force were classified as violent offenders in 2011.<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>e</sup> Oxycodone/Oxycontin: Oxycodone hydrochloride is an opioid pain reliever and is the active ingredient in several prescription pain medications. OxyContin is a trade name for time-release oral oxycodone and was reformulated in 2010 to discourage misuse of the tablets.

<sup>f</sup> The U.S. Food and Drug Administration approved a new formulation of the controlled-release drug OxyContin designed to help discourage misuse and abuse of the medication in April 2010.

## II. OVERVIEW

### Demographics

The Oregon HIDTA was established by the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) in June of 1999. Currently, the Oregon HIDTA Program serves the Warm Springs Indian Reservation as well as the following nine counties: Clackamas, Deschutes, Douglas, Jackson, Lane, Marion, Multnomah, Umatilla and Washington.

According to U.S. Census Bureau 2011 estimates, Oregon ranks twenty-seventh in the country in population with more than 3.9 million residents, of which approximately 84 percent are Caucasian, 12 percent Hispanic/Latino, 4 percent Asian, 2 percent African American, 1 percent Native American or Alaska Native, less than 0.5 percent Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, and 4 percent two or more races.<sup>12</sup>

Seventy percent of the state's population lives in the Willamette Valley, primarily in the major urban centers of Portland, Salem, and Eugene. The other 30 percent reside in rural and small urban areas scattered throughout the state. The combined estimated total population of the HIDTA region in 2011 was 2,878,225 which represents approximately 75 percent of the state's population. All but one Oregon HIDTA county (Umatilla) was included in the top ten most populous areas in the state, with Multnomah County (741,925) reflecting the highest number of residents.<sup>13</sup>

Oregon encompasses a land area of 98,380 square miles and is the ninth largest state in the nation. It is bordered by California, Idaho, Nevada, and Washington, and by the Pacific Ocean. Oregon's geography can be divided into six areas: the Oregon Coast, Willamette Valley, Cascade Mountain Range, Columbia River Basin, Eastern Oregon Basin and Range, and the Southern Oregon Basin and Range. Oregon HIDTA covers 23,906 square miles, a land mass nearly the size of West Virginia.

Geographically, the Oregon HIDTA region is diverse. Jackson County is located in southern Oregon and borders California to the south and is surrounded by the Cascade and Siskiyou Mountain Ranges. Douglas County is the largest of the HIDTA counties, extending from the Pacific Ocean to the Cascade Range and borders Jackson County in its southeastern section. Lane County is the second largest HIDTA county, extending from the Pacific Ocean to the Cascade Range and bordering Douglas County to the south and Lincoln, Benton, and Linn counties to the north. Deschutes County is located in Central Oregon between the Cascade Mountain Range to the west and the High Desert to the east. Marion County is located south of the Portland Metropolitan area and stretches from the Willamette River to the Cascade Mountains encompassing nearly 1,200 square miles. The tri-counties of Clackamas, Multnomah, and Washington (the Portland Metropolitan area) extend to the western slopes of Mt. Hood, through the Tualatin Valley with the rugged Columbia River Gorge to the east and the state of Washington to the north. Umatilla County is situated in the northeast corner of Oregon, separated from Washington by the Columbia River, and extending to the Blue Mountain Range. The Warm Springs Indian Reservation is located in the north/central area of Oregon approximately 100 miles southeast of Portland. Warm Springs tribal lands encompass over 1,000 square miles which are situated in the counties of Clackamas, Linn, Jefferson, Marion, and Wasco.

## Scope of Drug Threats

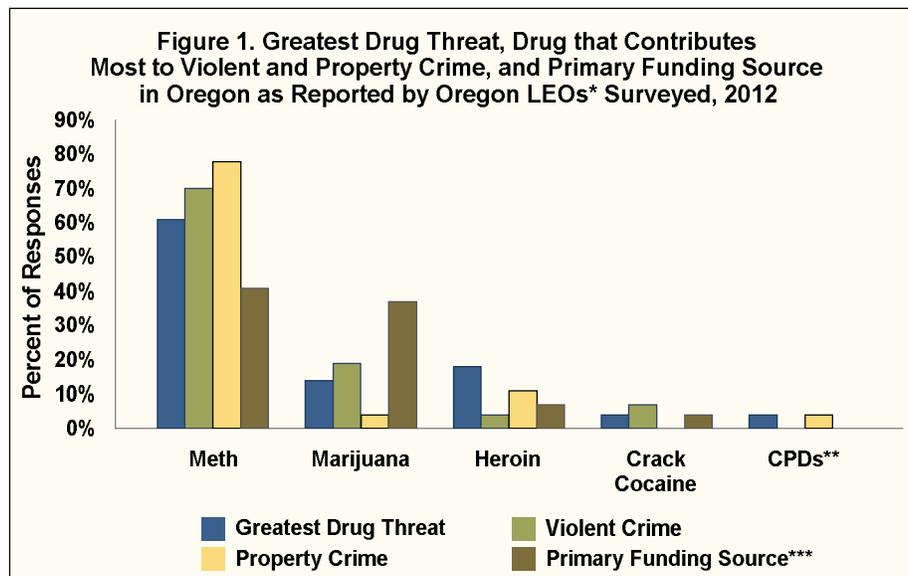
Consistent with national trends, Mexican National DTOs represent the greatest drug trafficking threat to Oregon.<sup>14</sup> Since 2006, MNDTOs have increased control over illicit drug trafficking in the state.<sup>15</sup> Approximately 36 percent of the DTOs targeted by Oregon HIDTA task forces during 2011 were Mexican criminal groups with nearly one-half of all targeted DTOs dismantled or disrupted by year's end.

### 1. Methamphetamine

**Methamphetamine continues to be highly available and widely used throughout the HIDTA region and remains the most serious drug threat to Oregon, although some indicators suggest a decline in abuse levels.**

According to the National Drug Intelligence Center (NDIC) methamphetamine represents the greatest drug threat to the Pacific Region<sup>§</sup>, causing significant public safety and health problems for the area.<sup>16</sup> In Oregon, most (17 of 28) law enforcement officers surveyed in 2012 reported methamphetamine as the greatest drug threat to their area, with the majority indicating methamphetamine as the drug that contributes most to violent crime (70%) and property crime (78%)

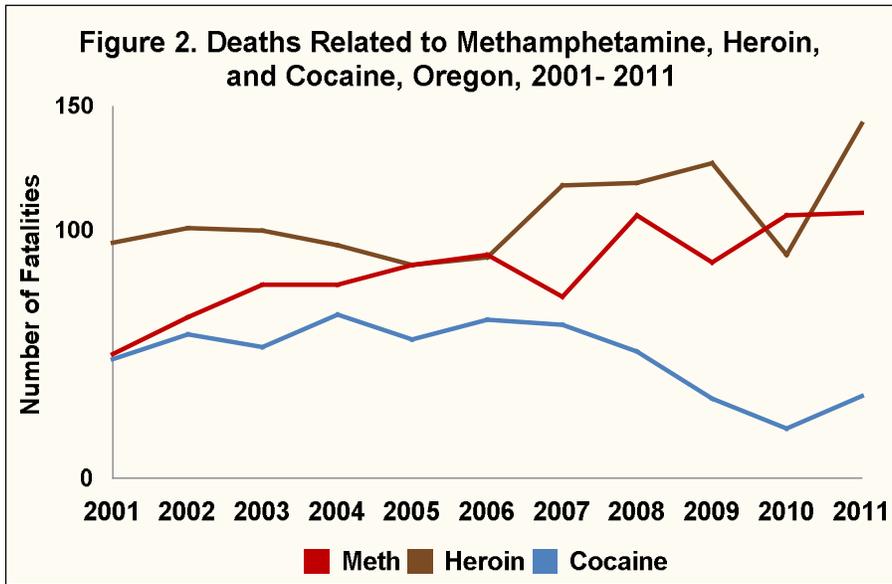
(Figure 1). Officers surveyed indicated methamphetamine remains Oregon's predominant threat due to level of use and availability; nexus to other crimes, particularly, violent activity; societal impact; and connection to drug trafficking organizations, primarily MNDTOs. Over 40 percent of officers surveyed ranked methamphetamine as the drug that serves as the primary funding source for major criminal activity.<sup>17</sup>



\*Law Enforcement Officers; \*\*Controlled Prescription Drugs; \*\*\*Indicates drug reported as primary funding/revenue source for major criminal activity. Source: Oregon HIDTA Drug Threat Assessment Survey 2012. Note: Totals may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Level of methamphetamine use remains high in Oregon. According to the Oregon State Medical Examiner Division,<sup>18</sup> the number of fatalities related to methamphetamine use in 2011 (107) is an historic high, reflecting more than twice the number reported in 2001 (50) (Figure 2, page 6). While the number of methamphetamine fatalities changed little from 2010 (106) to 2011 (107), varying availability of the drug and accessibility to treatment services may be underlying factors in the fluctuation in related deaths over the last several years. Deaths due to methamphetamine use are rarely a result of overdose; most occur from traumatic accidents where people have the drug in their systems.<sup>19</sup>

<sup>§</sup> The Pacific Region includes California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

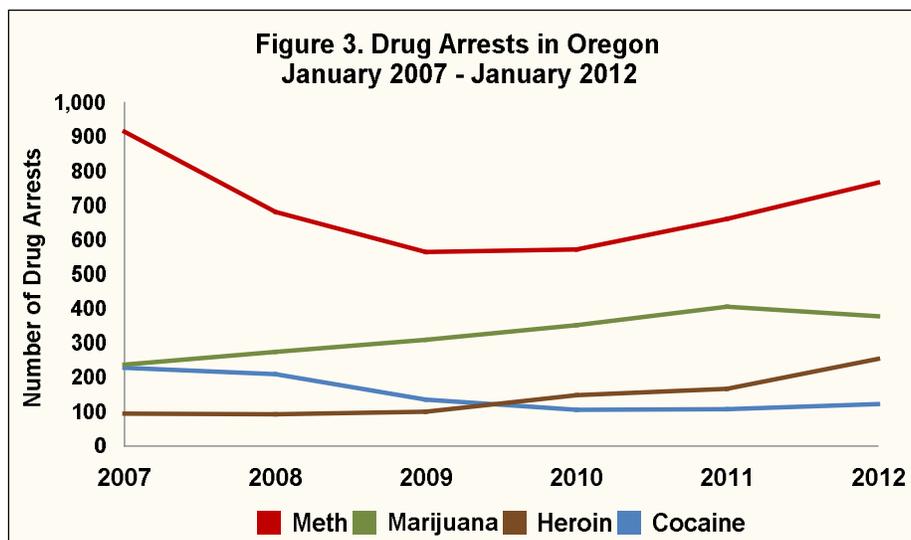


Source: Oregon Medical Examiner, Oregon State Police, Drug-Related Deaths, April 2012.

Methamphetamine-related arrests in Oregon rose 36 percent from 2009 to 2012, and 16 percent in the last year (January 2011 – 2012) (Figure 3).<sup>20</sup> Additionally, data recently released by the Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM II)<sup>h</sup> program revealed that the percentage of males arrested in Portland who admitted they used methamphetamine during the prior month rose nearly twofold between 2009 and 2011.<sup>21</sup> Drug tests supported this finding, with an increase of nearly 72 percent during the same period in the proportion of male arrestees in Portland who tested positive for the drug.<sup>22</sup>

Treatment admissions for methamphetamine use are also high in comparison to other drugs. Nearly one-quarter of people entering publicly-funded treatment in the HIDTA region during 2011 reported using methamphetamine, higher than for all other major illicit drugs with the exception of marijuana (32%) and heroin (26%) (Figure 4, page 7).<sup>23</sup> Treatment admissions for methamphetamine in the HIDTA region were highest per capita in Umatilla, Jackson, and Multnomah counties (Figure 5, page 7).

In addition, methamphetamine continues to be highly available in Oregon, despite precursor chemical controls put in place in the state and internationally.<sup>i</sup> Oregon began to restrict access to pseudoephedrine in late 2004. In 2005, the Oregon Legislature passed HB 2485 and SB 907,<sup>j</sup> making Oregon the first U.S. state to require a physician's prescription to purchase cold and allergy medications containing



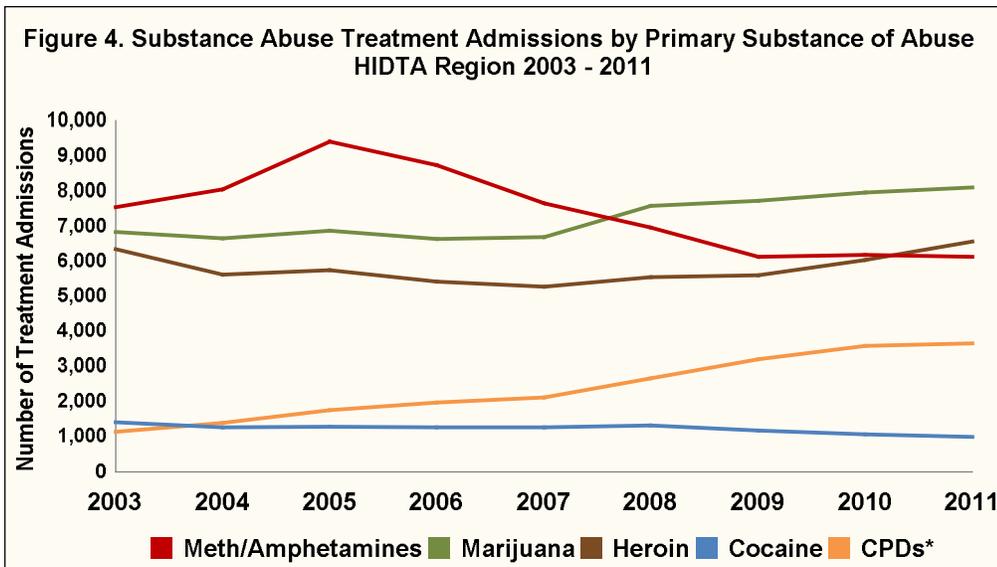
Source: Oregon Criminal Justice Commission, Oregon Drug Arrest Graphs, April 2012. Note: The data presented is based on a six month moving average.

<sup>h</sup> The Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM II) program is a data collection program that conducts interviews and collects urine specimens in police booking facilities with adult male arrestees within 48 hours of arrest within ten U.S. counties, including Multnomah County, Oregon.

<sup>i</sup> The Government of Mexico implemented progressively tighter restrictions on ephedrine and pseudoephedrine imports since 2005, banning use of the chemicals in 2009.

<sup>j</sup> HB 2485 and SB 907 were effective July 1, 2006.

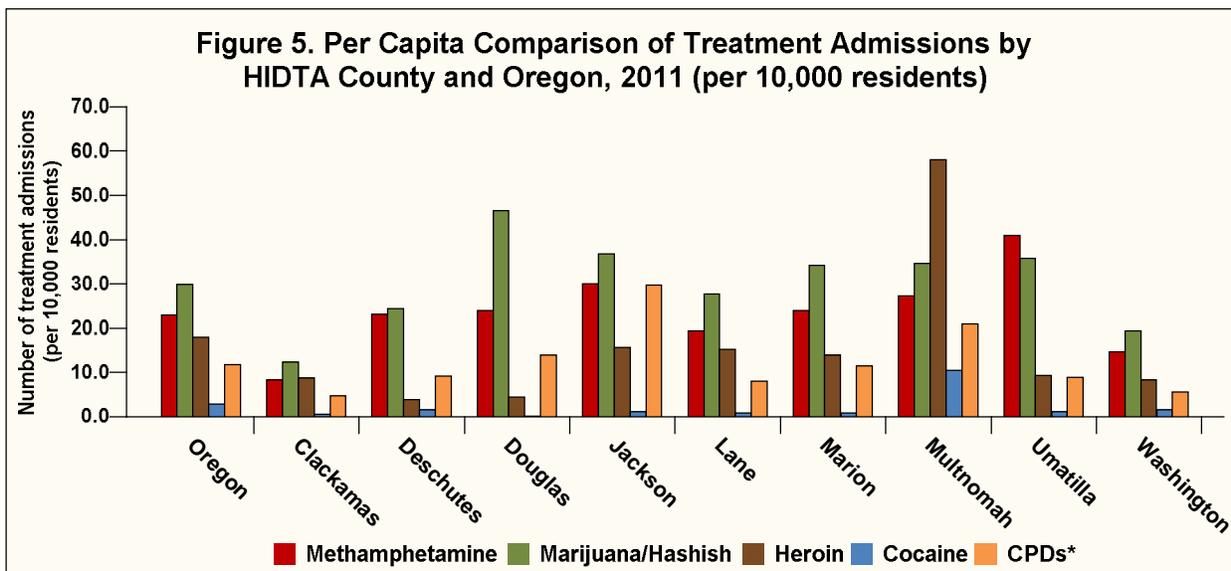
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Source: Graph derived from client admissions data obtained from the Addictions and Mental Health Division, Oregon Department of Human Services, April 2012. \*Controlled Prescription Drugs.

pseudoephedrine, ephedrine, or phenylpropranolamine.<sup>k</sup> Since 2004, the number of methamphetamine labs seized in Oregon decreased by 98 percent. Furthermore, the Government of Mexico implemented progressively tighter restrictions on ephedrine and pseudoephedrine since 2005, instituting a complete ban on use of the chemicals in 2009. Despite

additional controls, methamphetamine continues to flow into the United States and Oregon. Approximately 93 percent of law enforcement officers surveyed reported that crystal methamphetamine was highly available in their area during 2011, a rise from 80 percent in 2009.<sup>24</sup>



Source: Graph derived from client admissions data obtained from the Addictions and Mental Health Division, Oregon Department of Human Services, April 2012. \*Controlled Prescription Drugs.

<sup>k</sup> Mississippi passed similar legislation through HB 512 (effective July 2010). A nearly 70 percent drop was reported in seized labs during the first eight months after the law went into effect (July 2010 – February 2011). Source: “Mississippi sets standard for combating meth labs”, Press Release, State of Mississippi, Department of Public Safety, Bureau of Narcotics, March 2, 2011.

**While the indicators discussed above support sustained high levels of methamphetamine availability and use, other measures suggest methamphetamine use may be declining**

Information evaluated from the Oregon Addiction and Mental Health Division (AMHD) revealed that while treatment admissions for amphetamine use (includes methamphetamine) increased 25 percent in the HIDTA region from 2003 through 2005, the number of adults reporting amphetamine as their primary drug of abuse declined 35 percent between 2005 and 2011, falling below heroin admissions for the first time in 2011 (Figure 4, page 7).<sup>25</sup> While the drop in admissions may reflect a decline in use, other contributing factors, such as the effect of resource constraints on treatment admission levels, should also be considered. According to the AMHD, treatment admissions dropped in 2003 as a result of significant cuts in Medicaid funding during 2001 and 2002. Medicaid coverage affects people below the 100 percent federal poverty level and represents a sizeable proportion of AMHD clients. Additional sources of funding were secured in subsequent years; however, an estimated 75 percent treatment gap exists in the number of people reporting substance use problems and needing treatment and those actually gaining access to treatment.<sup>26</sup>

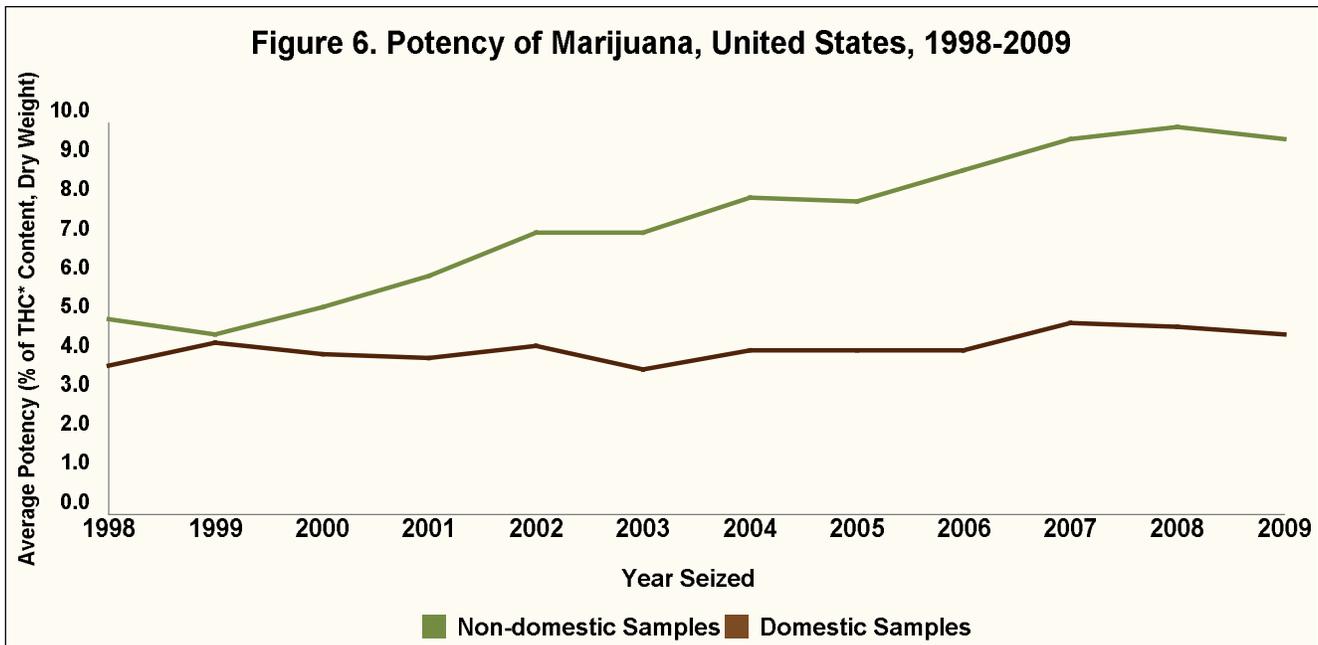
Additionally, the number of inmates in the Oregon Corrections system who admit to regular methamphetamine use at intake dropped 84 percent between 2006 and 2011.<sup>27</sup> Admissions for methamphetamine offenses, however, rose by nearly 70 percent from 2006 to 2011 due largely to the passage of enhanced sentencing laws in 2005.<sup>28</sup>

Establishing whether reported declines are evidence of an actual drop in the level of methamphetamine use is challenging. In the last several years, strong precursor restrictions, educational efforts, and law enforcement pressure may have achieved some measure of success in decreasing the extent of methamphetamine addiction in Oregon. Moreover, use of stimulants, such as methamphetamine and cocaine, may be losing favor with users and drugs with depressant effects, such as heroin and prescription pain relievers, may be gaining popularity. The popularity of depressants may be especially likely given the high availability of drugs such as heroin and prescription pain relievers. However, other measures such as arrests, level of fatalities, law enforcement perception, and arrestee data offer compelling support of a sustained, if not increased, level of methamphetamine use in Oregon. Ultimately, determining with certainty the actual level of methamphetamine addiction in Oregon remains elusive; factors at work are complex, interdependent and, at times, contradictory.

## **2. Marijuana**

Marijuana is widely used in the HIDTA region and statewide. Availability of the drug continues to rise as production and trafficking have expanded in recent years.

According to the National Institute on Drug Abuse, reported marijuana use by people 12 years and older has significantly increased in the United States since 2007.<sup>29</sup> Marijuana use reported by 12<sup>th</sup> grade students has exceeded cigarette use since 2009.<sup>30</sup> Use among Oregon residents remains high compared to most other states. The latest results published by the National Survey on Drug Use and Health reveal that in 2008 and 2009, Oregon ranked seventh in the nation for marijuana use (self-report of marijuana use in past month) by people ages 12 and older.<sup>31</sup> According to the AMHD, 8,097 adults admitted to treatment facilities in the HIDTA region reported marijuana as their primary drug of abuse in 2011, a 21 percent rise since 2007 (6,683) and an increase of two (2) percent from 2010 (7,957) (Figure 4, page 7).<sup>32</sup>



\*THC (delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol) is the primary psychoactive component found in marijuana. Domestic samples were taken from marijuana grown within the United States. Non-domestic samples were taken from marijuana grown outside of the United States, primarily in Canada and Mexico. Source: University of Mississippi, Potency Monitoring Project, April 2010.

Locally-produced marijuana, and to a lesser extent, Mexico-produced marijuana and Canada-produced BC Bud, are available in the Oregon HIDTA region. A high volume of marijuana is produced from indoor methods which typically produce better quality plants and multiple crops year-around. Nearly all of the Oregon law enforcement officers surveyed in 2012 (96%) reported a high level of marijuana available in their areas with 42 percent indicating availability increased in the last year.<sup>33</sup>

Marijuana potency has increased in the last decade. Analysis reveals that the average amount of THC (delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol) in non-domestic seized samples has dramatically increased in the United States, reaching a high of 9.9 percent in 2008 -- the highest level recorded since testing began in 1976 (Figure 6). Oregon data mirrors this trend with the amount of THC found in indoor marijuana samples averaging 9.8 percent in 2008. Testing in 2008 and 2009 (the most recent data available) also showed that the average amount of THC in marijuana seized in Oregon from indoor and outdoor samples combined (2008=6.1, 2009=6.8) was higher than the average THC in national samples (2008=4.7; 2009=4.6).<sup>34</sup> Increased potency has been attributed to sophisticated growing techniques and may pose greater health risks to users such as acute toxicity and mental impairment. According to the National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse, the increased potency of THC corresponds to an increase in marijuana-related teen medical diagnoses, treatment admissions and emergencies.<sup>35</sup>

The threat posed by this drug is heightened by exploitation of Oregon's Medical Marijuana law.<sup>1</sup> The law conflicts with national safety regulations and requirements for medicines established by the FDA. Under the program, each patient is allowed to possess 1.5 pounds of dried marijuana and up to six mature marijuana plants and eighteen seedlings. The standard Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) estimate assumes one plant typically produces one pound of processed marijuana,<sup>36</sup> so the program, in effect, allows up to 7.5 pounds of marijuana per patient. To put this in perspective, a typical marijuana cigarette, or "joint", contains a gram of marijuana, permitting patients to possess the equivalent of more than 3,000 joints at any one time. However, the standard measure of one pound produced per plant may

<sup>1</sup> ORS 475.300-ORS 475.346.

## Oregon HIDTA Program

vastly underestimate the amount of product legally cultivated under the Oregon Medical Marijuana Program (OMMP). Law enforcement officials, especially in Oregon’s southern region, report that marijuana plants are commonly grown as high as 15 feet. Recent documentation of average sized plants seized from out-of-compliance medical grows in Medford, Oregon shows that the quantity of useable product averaged 10 pounds – and ranged from 6 to 20 pounds -- per plant.<sup>37</sup>

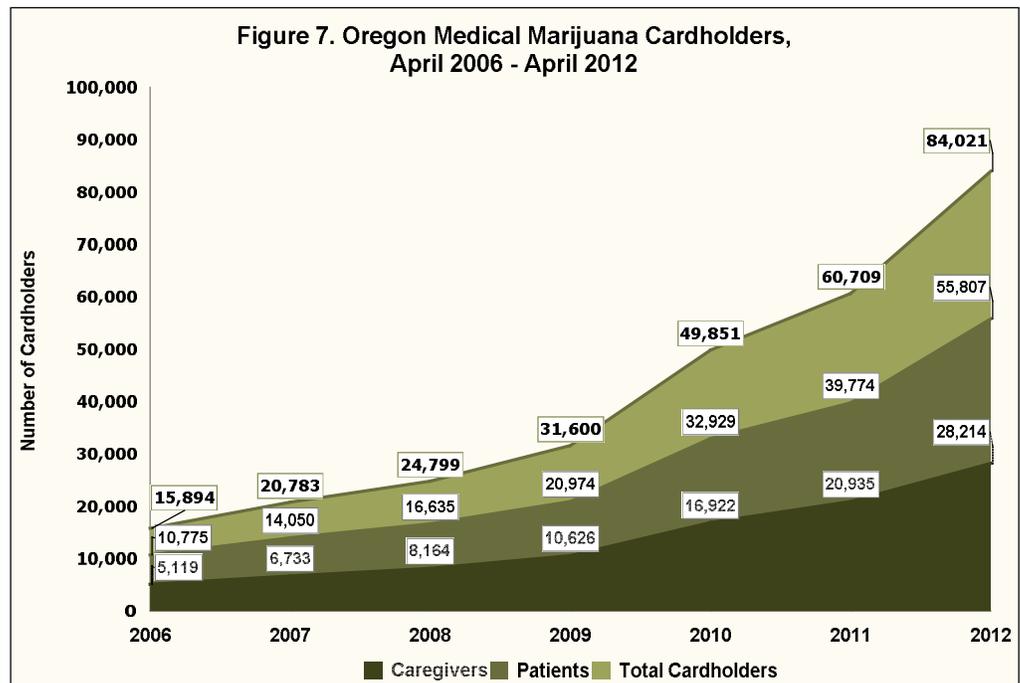


In-compliance Oregon medical marijuana grow site, October 2010.

Growers are individuals who are licensed to grow marijuana at one location for up to four patients at a time, allowing a single grower to possess up to six pounds of dried marijuana and up to 24 mature plants at one time. Furthermore, recent changes in the law<sup>m</sup> have authorized people to register as caregivers to cultivate marijuana for registered OMMP cardholders. Caregivers can have an unlimited number of patients. With six mature plants and eighteen immature plants per patient, caregivers can legally possess plants numbering in the thousands. This provides a legal loophole for large quantity caregivers to exploit the program by claiming they are growing for legitimate OMMP patients. One-third of law enforcement officers surveyed in Oregon reported that the number of out-of-compliance medical marijuana grows identified increased in 2011 compared to previous years<sup>38</sup>.

The Central Oregon Drug Enforcement (CODE) task force conducted a search warrant at a marijuana grow in Deschutes County in February 2010, seizing over 100 pounds of processed marijuana, 106 plants, and other assets, including a limousine, a Cadillac Escalade, and \$2,000 in cash. The grow site was operated by a medical marijuana caregiver for four patients who was selling marijuana for profit.

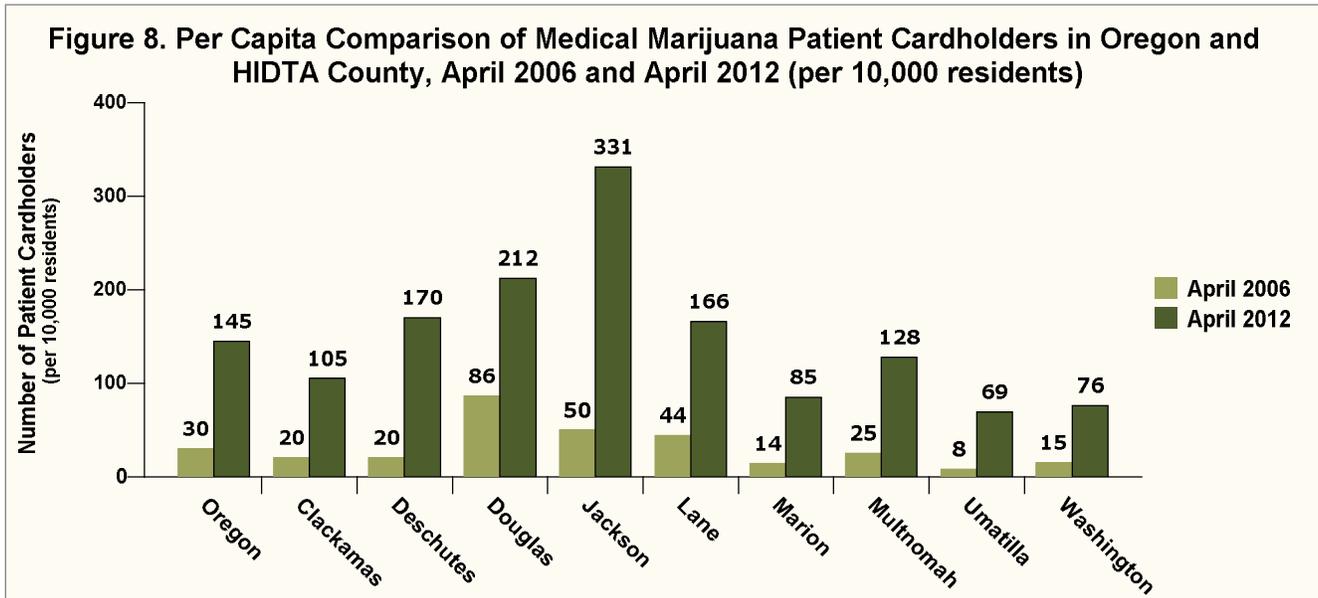
As of April 2012, there were 55,807 marijuana patient cardholders, more than five times the number of cardholders in April 2006 (10,775) (Figure 7). Similarly, the number of caregivers grew more than fivefold between April 1, 2006 (5,119) and March 31, 2012 (28,214)



<sup>m</sup> 573 Or Laws 2007 (SB 161 (2007)).

## Oregon HIDTA Program

(Appendix B). Nearly 70 percent of medical marijuana cardholders in Oregon are reported in the HIDTA region (Figure 8).<sup>39</sup>



Source: Oregon Medical Marijuana Program, Department of Human Services, April 2012.

The increasing number of cardholders, coupled with the large volume of plants cultivated, the difficulties associated with investigating compliance, and the attraction of selling surplus amounts on the black market for high profit and little risk has encouraged extensive abuse in the HIDTA region and statewide.<sup>40</sup>

Since 2010, the number of establishments set up to dispense medical marijuana -- commonly referred to as cannabis clubs, centers, and cafes -- has grown in Oregon, particularly in Multnomah and Washington counties.<sup>41</sup> The establishments are generally storefront businesses that charge membership fees to customers and claim to dispense marijuana only to individuals with active OMMP cards. However, these businesses function in reality as dispensaries -- which are not authorized to operate in Oregon and are not subject to regulation or inspection. The number of medical marijuana businesses identified by federal agents in Oregon has risen more than twofold (70 to 170) since June 2011.<sup>42</sup> In 2011, investigators from Washington County's Westside Interagency Narcotics Team (WIN) served search warrants at the Wake n Bake Cannabis Lounge in Aloha, Oregon (June 2011) and the Serene Dreams Medical Greens business in Hillsboro, Oregon (November 2011). The establishments were allegedly charging fees and selling marijuana to OMMP cardholders in violation of the Oregon Medical Marijuana Act.



Ballasts used in indoor medical marijuana grow site.

A further complication is that officers are prevented from enforcing laws which help protect children from drug exposure. Under current Oregon law, a person using, possessing, manufacturing or transferring marijuana under the OMMP is exempt from prosecution for *Endangering the Welfare of a Minor* (ORS 163.575) and *Child Neglect in the First Degree* (ORS 163.547). Additionally, there is no program oversight or inspection of homes outfitted by

cardholders to grow marijuana under the OMMP. Multiple electronic ballasts used to generate sufficient heat and light for growing plants indoors are potential fire hazards. Irrigation of a large number of plants indoors often produces a toxic environment where black mold proliferates and creates a serious health hazard for inhabitants and responding officers.

As medical marijuana cultivation has become more prevalent in the state, grow sites have become lucrative targets for theft and violence. Caregivers are increasingly arming themselves to defend medical marijuana grow sites from theft and home invasion robberies. In late 2010, Douglas County Interagency Narcotics Team (DINT) detectives served a search warrant at a residence which bordered private timber land in Douglas County. DINT detectives found booby-traps on the suspect's property and on trails leading to the property -- likely set to protect a large medical marijuana grow site found at the residence. The devices consisted of shotgun shells rigged to explode at chest level if a trip line was triggered.

### 3. Heroin

Recent results from a national study on drug use reveal that first-time heroin use by people ages 12 or older rose 54 percent from 2002 to 2010.<sup>43</sup> Heroin use and availability appear to have increased in Oregon. Treatment admission data show that the number of adults admitted for heroin use in the HIDTA region increased 24 percent from 2007 (5,268) to 2011 (6,557), mirroring statewide trends.<sup>44</sup> Furthermore, recent arrestee data published by ADAM II shows that the percentage of male arrestees in Portland who admitted they used heroin during the prior month grew more than twofold between 2008 and 2011.<sup>45</sup>

Law enforcement officials in many areas of the state, and particularly the HIDTA region, report heroin use in their jurisdiction has increased partly because users of prescription opiates, such as oxycodone, have switched to heroin because it is easier to obtain, cheaper, and provides a more intense high than diverted prescription opiates.<sup>46</sup>

Furthermore, increased use of heroin is evidenced by a rise in associated deaths. Historically, most fatalities in Oregon have been related to heroin use.<sup>n</sup> In 2011, heroin fatalities increased nearly 60 percent from 2010 (90) to 2011 (143), the highest number of deaths reported in the last 11 years<sup>47</sup> (Figure 4, page 7). Multnomah County reflected the highest number of heroin deaths per capita, over three times higher than the state average. In recent years, purity levels of heroin have fluctuated. This variability, along a greater number of new or returning users, has likely contributed to a higher number of overdose deaths last year.

Federal data show that estimated heroin production in Mexico increased more than sixfold between 2005 and 2009 and correlates with an increase in reported heroin seizures along the Southwest Border. These factors have contributed to lower prices and greater availability in a number of major market areas in the United States.<sup>48</sup> Over half of Oregon law enforcement officers surveyed in early 2012 reported a high level of availability of heroin in their area during 2011, with five law enforcement task forces in Clackamas, Clatsop, Marion, and Multnomah counties reporting heroin as the greatest drug threat in their jurisdictions (Figure 1, page 5).<sup>49</sup> Furthermore, 55 percent of officers surveyed indicated heroin availability increased in their area in the last year, primarily in counties bordering or

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<sup>n</sup> Heroin fatalities matched methamphetamine deaths in 2005; in 2006 and 2010 methamphetamine deaths surpassed heroin deaths.

near the I-5 corridor (Clackamas, Douglas, Jackson, Josephine, Marion, Multnomah, and Washington) and along the coast (Clatsop, Coos, Lincoln, and Tillamook).<sup>50</sup> The amount of heroin seized by Oregon HIDTA task forces in 2011 (101 lbs) was four times higher than the quantity seized in 2008 (25 lbs), and nearly six times higher than the amount seized in 2006 (17 lbs).<sup>51</sup> Additionally, heroin-related arrests increased over 70 percent statewide in the last two years (January 2010-2012) (Figure 3, page 6).

Law enforcement officials in some areas of the state have noted an increase in seizures of brown-powdered heroin, sometimes referred to as “gunpowder” heroin. Seizures of this type are particularly prevalent in Jackson and Lane counties. Jackson County area users are primarily teenagers and adults in their 20s who prefer to smoke the powder form using glass pipes or tin foil to heat the drug over a flame.<sup>52</sup>

#### 4. Controlled Prescription Drug Use

The threat posed by misuse of controlled prescription drugs (CPDs)<sup>o</sup> has grown dramatically in the United States in recent years.<sup>53</sup> The most recent federal data shows that non-medical use of prescription drugs grew nearly sixfold nationally between 1992 and 2009, with opioid pain relievers responsible for more drug-related deaths than heroin and cocaine combined.<sup>54</sup> In addition, hospital emergency department visits involving nonmedical use of prescription pain relievers nearly doubled between 2004 and 2009 in the United States, the latest data available.<sup>55</sup>

The misuse of prescription drugs has resulted in an emerging market in Oregon (Table 1). Over 70 percent of Oregon law enforcement officers surveyed in early 2012 reported a high level of illicit prescription drugs available in their area, with one agency in Tillamook County reporting CPDs as the area’s greatest drug threat (Figure 1, page 5). Most officers surveyed (76%) indicated a high level of narcotics, such as oxycodone (e.g., Oxycontin) and hydrocodone (e.g., Vicodin), were diverted in their region, with slightly fewer reporting high levels of depressants (11%) and stimulants (6%).<sup>56</sup> According to a 2011 federal study, Oregon’s rate of non-medical opioid use is second highest in the nation and fourth in the quantity of kilograms sold (per 10,000 residents) in 2008.<sup>57</sup> Treatment admissions for CPDs increased more than threefold in Oregon in the last nine years (CY 03-CY11, Figure 9, page 14),<sup>58</sup> with the reported number of unintentional deaths (most due to prescription drug poisoning) rising faster than any other type of injury.<sup>59</sup> Analysis of admission data for the HIDTA region follows statewide trends with a more than threefold rise in related admissions from 2003 through 2011 (Figure 4, page 7).<sup>60</sup>

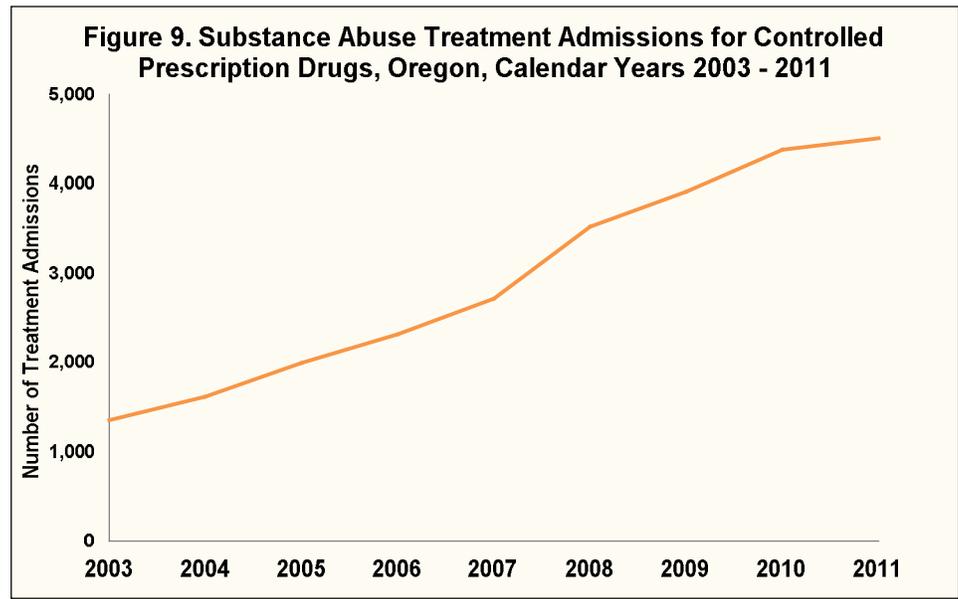
**Table 1. CPDs diverted in the Oregon HIDTA**

Oxycodone (Percocet, OxyContin, Roxicodone)
Hydrocodone (Vicodin, Lortab, Lorcet)
Hydromorphone (Dilaudid)
Codeine (acetaminophen with codeine)
Morphine
Methadone
Methylphenidate (Ritalin)
Benzodiazepines (Valium, Xanax, Klonopin)
Barbiturates (Seconal, Nembutal)
Carisoprodol (Soma)
Buprenorphine
Diazepam
Steroids

In addition, statewide prescription overdose deaths remained high in 2011 with 193 confirmed fatalities related to the use of methadone (100), oxycodone (56) and hydrocodone (37).<sup>61</sup> According to state epidemiologists, the increase in poisoning mortality in the state is largely driven by deaths

<sup>o</sup> CPDs are regulated under the Federal Controlled Substances Act (CSA) which classifies drugs under five schedules according to their potential for abuse, their use in accepted medical treatment in the United States, and their potential for physical or psychological dependence.

connected with prescription opioids -- drugs intended for pain management but that are frequently misused or diverted.<sup>62</sup> For example, methadone is a controlled prescription medication often used for pain relief or as part of drug addiction detoxification programs. Therapeutic effects of methadone take days instead of hours and overdose occurs when patients or illicit users take more than the prescribed dose over the course of a few days.<sup>63</sup> In Oregon, the number of individuals admitted to treatment facilities for methadone obtained without a legal prescription in 2011 (482) was over five times the number admitted in 2003 (89).<sup>64</sup>



Source: Graph derived from client admissions data obtained from the Addictions and Mental Health Division, Oregon Department of Human Services, April 2012. \*Controlled Prescription Drugs.

The rise in misuse of CPDs is due in large part to increased availability through aggressive product marketing, liberal prescription practices, and weak controls on internet purchases. Non-medical use of prescription drugs is often perceived by people as a safe alternative to illicit drugs<sup>65</sup> with diversion occurring most often via family or friends.<sup>66</sup>

Evidence suggests that non-medical use of prescription drugs may lead to use of illicit drugs such as heroin or cocaine. Results from an NDIC report revealed that while a majority of individuals aged 12 or older reported initiating drug use with marijuana (56%), nearly one-third (31%) of individuals specified using psychotherapeutics (pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, sedatives) when initiating illicit drug use in 2007.<sup>67</sup> A recent study published in the International Journal of Drug Policy found that four out of five injection drug users misused an opioid drug before they began to inject heroin.<sup>68</sup>

In 2010, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration introduced a new, controlled-release formula for OxyContin designed to discourage misuse of the medication. Yet, users can defeat the formula by taking larger quantities than recommended.<sup>69</sup> Oregon drug task force officers report users of prescription opiates are increasingly switching to heroin because it is less expensive, easier to obtain and provides a more intense high than diverted prescription opiates.<sup>70</sup>

## 5. Cocaine

Cocaine continues to be used in the HIDTA region and throughout the state, crack cocaine is available, but the powder form is more prevalent. Over 80 percent of Oregon law enforcement officers surveyed in 2012 reported powder cocaine was either moderately or highly available in their area in 2011. In contrast, about one-third of officers reported a moderate to high level of crack cocaine available, with one agency in Multnomah County reporting crack cocaine as the area's greatest drug

threat (Figure 1, page 5).<sup>71</sup> The number of cocaine-related arrests rose 16 percent between January 2010 and January 2012 statewide (Figure 3, page 6).<sup>72</sup> Furthermore, ADAM II data shows the percentage of male arrestees in Portland who admitted they used powder cocaine during the prior month rose more than one-third between 2009 and 2011.<sup>73</sup>

According to the federal analysis, availability of cocaine in most U.S. markets has dropped since 2006. The decline is largely attributed to reduced production in Colombia, cartel violence, disruptions in supply, and increased law enforcement efforts in Mexico<sup>74</sup>. Although reporting suggests cocaine use remains high in Multnomah County, some indicators suggest an overall decline in addiction levels in the state. Treatment admissions for cocaine have generally decreased in Oregon since 1999<sup>75</sup> with the downward trend continuing in 2011. In the HIDTA region, the number of individuals admitted to treatment facilities for cocaine in 2011 (991) dropped 30 percent from admissions reported in 2003 (1,415) (Figure 4, page 7).<sup>76</sup> Cocaine-related deaths have historically fluctuated. Deaths rose 65 percent from 2010 (20) to 2011 (33) but reflected less than half of the historic high reported in 2000 (69) (Figure 2, page 6).

## 6. Other Drugs

"Designer drugs" belong to a group of clandestinely produced drugs which are deliberately created, or "designed", to mimic other drugs of abuse, but with a slightly modified chemical structure. Designer drugs such as MDMA, and to a lesser extent, synthetic cannabinoids, bath salts, buprenorphine, GHB, LSD, and ketamine (ketamine hydrochloride) are generally used by teenagers and young adults in the HIDTA region.

MDMA, or "ecstasy", is a stimulant popular among teenagers and young adults in urban areas and on college campuses who frequent social venues such as raves, bars, nightclubs, and private parties. Most Oregon law enforcement officers surveyed in 2012 reported a low to moderate level of MDMA available in their area.<sup>77</sup> MDMA is commonly purchased with other designer drugs, such as ketamine and Foxy Methoxy, at raves. Foxy Methoxy (5-methoxy-N, N-diisopropyltryptamine (5-MeO-DIPT)) is sometimes offered with MDMA, LSD, and psilocybin (hallucinogenic mushrooms) and may be combined with other core drugs (cocaine, heroin, marijuana, and methamphetamine).

The rise in availability and use of synthetic cannabinoids and synthetic stimulants is a growing problem in the United States.<sup>78</sup> Synthetic cannabinoids, often referred to as "Spice", is mixture of herbs and spices laced with a synthetic compound that mimics THC, the psychoactive ingredient in marijuana. Spice has become increasingly popular in the United States since 2008, especially among teenagers and young adults. The products are labeled "not for human consumption" and sold without age restrictions under various labels (e.g., K2, Aroma) on the internet or in "head shops"<sup>p</sup>. Users have been reported to experience anxiety, paranoid delusions, hallucinations, psychosis, and loss of consciousness.<sup>79</sup>



Synthetic cannabinoid seizure, HIDTA Interdiction Team.

<sup>p</sup> A store specializing in paraphernalia used for consumption of recreational drugs.

## Oregon HIDTA Program

Synthetic cathinones<sup>q</sup>, such as bath salts, are stimulants that have recently emerged as designer drugs in the United States. The drugs are packaged as legitimate beauty and household products (labeled “not for human consumption”) such as bath salts, plant food/fertilizer, and vacuum fresheners and are available at head shops, independently owned gas stations and convenience stores, and on the internet. Users typically ingest, inject, snort, or smoke synthetic cathinones to produce effects which mimic amphetamine use but that are not detectable on routine drug tests. Use of bath salts is reportedly highly dangerous with associated effects of extreme agitation, extreme paranoia, delusions, agitation, and suicidal thoughts.<sup>80</sup>

In March 2011, the Drug Enforcement Administration instituted an emergency ban on the sale and possession of five chemicals<sup>r</sup> used to make synthetic cannabinoid products for at least one year to study if the chemicals should be permanently controlled.<sup>81</sup> Similarly, the DEA used its emergency scheduling authority to temporarily control three synthetic stimulants<sup>s</sup> for at least one year<sup>82</sup>. In April 2011, the Oregon Board of Pharmacy banned the sale and possession of synthetic cannabinoids and Mephedrone, a synthetic stimulant.<sup>83</sup> To date, only four seizures of Spice have been reported by Oregon HIDTA task forces. Two seizures related to synthetic stimulants (Mephedrone, bath salts) were reported by Oregon HIDTA task forces in 2011.

Buprenorphine is a highly potent generic synthetic drug used in opioid dependence and pain management. Suboxone is the most commonly abused form of buprenorphine and includes naloxone, which is added to discourage misuse through crushing pills in order to snort or inject the drug. Law enforcement reporting indicates a rise in the amount of buprenorphine seized in the United States.<sup>84</sup> Since 2010, nine seizures related to buprenorphine were reported by Oregon HIDTA task forces.

Psilocybin, the psychoactive ingredient found in certain mushrooms, is another drug that is available and used in the HIDTA region. Psilocybin mushrooms grow wild in Oregon and are produced indoors for illicit use. Psilocybin mushrooms are often covered with chocolate to mask their bitter flavor and to disguise the mushrooms as candy. The psilocybin produced in the HIDTA region is shipped to destinations throughout the state and across state borders. High school and college students are the most common users of the drug, with use normally occurring at raves. Over 50 pounds of psilocybin were seized by Oregon HIDTA task forces in 2011.

### III. PRODUCTION

The production of illicit drugs, including methamphetamine, marijuana, GHB, LSD, and psilocybin, occur in the Oregon HIDTA region. The primary drugs produced, distributed, and exported to other states are high-quality marijuana and to a much lesser extent, methamphetamine, designer drugs and psilocybin.

The HIDTA region contains many remote areas, including dense forests and mountainous regions, which allow criminal groups to conduct their activities with little fear of detection.

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<sup>q</sup> MDPV (3,4-methylenedioxypropylone), mephedrone, methcathinone.

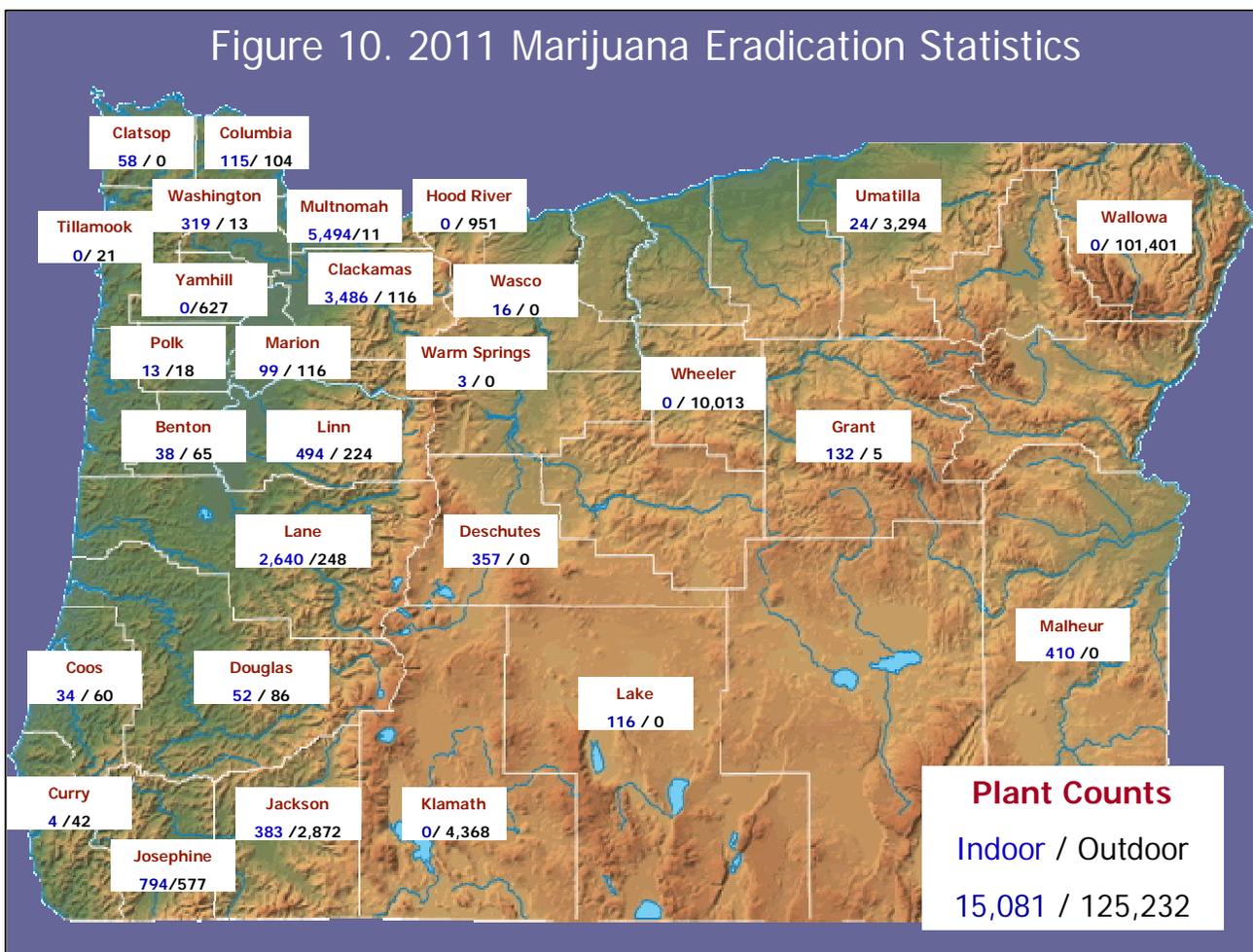
<sup>r</sup> JWH-018, JWH-073, JWH-200, CP-47,497, and cannabicyclohexanol.

<sup>s</sup> Mephedrone, Methylenedioxypropylone (MDPV), Methyl one.

## Marijuana

Marijuana available in the HIDTA region and in the state is either produced locally or is transported from Canada, Mexico, or other states. Locally-produced marijuana is grown both indoors and outdoors in the state (Figure 10).

Oregon is one of seven primary cannabis cultivation and marijuana production states which consistently sustain high levels of outdoor cannabis cultivation.<sup>†, 85</sup> The state's temperate climate, excellent soil, and extensive remote rural and forested areas are valuable natural resources which are exploited for growing marijuana outdoors. Due to weather patterns, cannabis is grown outdoors primarily during the spring and summer months. Cultivations in Oregon range from simple dirt grows to large-scale irrigated grows. These types of grow operations are controlled by MNDTOs as well as Caucasian independent growers; however, MNDTOs generally have been identified as operating the larger grows.



Law enforcement officers have encountered outdoor cannabis grow sites on public lands in Oregon for many years. However, officials report that the size of outdoor cannabis cultivation sites discovered on public lands in Oregon has increased over the past several years. Previously, cannabis grows of 200 to 300 plants were considered large grows on public lands in the state; however, grows

<sup>†</sup> The other six states are California, Hawaii, Kentucky, Tennessee, Washington, and West Virginia.

## Oregon HIDTA Program

consisting of several thousand plants are now routinely discovered. Reporting indicates that one reason for the increase is the involvement of Mexican criminal groups in these operations.

Since 2000, sophisticated, large-scale outdoor marijuana grows operated by MNDTOs have been discovered to a greater extent. These grows are typically established in remote areas of the state and produce tens of thousands of plants per year. Harvested plants are distributed both within the state and transported nationally. Large-scale outdoor marijuana cultivation operations -- measured by total number of marijuana plants eradicated -- have been consistently located in six Oregon counties (Douglas, Grant, Jackson, Josephine, Malheur, Umatilla). In 2010, seven large grows were identified and eradicated in Jackson County resulting in over 16,000 plants seized. An additional 87,000 plants were seized from 24 grows eradicated in Josephine County with a nexus to Jackson County. A total of 21 individuals were arrested and charged in connection with these grow investigations. The enforcement operation, dubbed "SOMMER" (Southern Oregon Multi-Agency Marijuana Eradication and Reclamation team), was a cooperative effort between the Medford Area Gang and Drug Enforcement (MADGE) team, the DEA Medford Task Force, Jackson County Sheriff's Office and six other southern Oregon county agencies<sup>u</sup> to combine personnel and resources to best attack marijuana DTO grows in the region.

Law enforcement officials report that some members of MNDTOs and criminal groups exploit tribal lands to establish marijuana cultivation sites and drug distribution networks. Between 2007 and 2009, the Warm Springs Indian Reservation seized over 32,000 marijuana plants; however, only three marijuana plants have been seized since 2009.

Mexican National DTOs commonly move grow sites to different locations each year depending on factors such as law enforcement presence, weather, growing conditions, and frequency of logging or recreational activities in the area. The DTOs generally recruit workers, often illegal aliens, to establish and maintain cannabis grows. As law enforcement pressure and eradication have intensified, evidence of weapons and counter-surveillance at grow sites has become more prevalent. An associated cost documented by law enforcement is the severe damage to the environment and natural resources caused by large-scale marijuana grows. Grows are typically constructed with intricate watering systems that block and redirect water from a local stream or creek through irrigation tubing to supply water to thousands of marijuana plants. An average-sized marijuana grow of 1,000 plants may require up to 5,000 gallons of diverted water on a daily basis. In addition, workers who maintain the grows pollute waterways with detergents, damage trees, and kill local wildlife to protect plants. Workers typically use commercial-grade fertilizers and pesticides – many of which are banned in the United States because of their toxic ingredients – to sustain the plants. When discarded in the forest by growers, these chemicals can leech into the ground, resulting in toxic levels of pollutants in the soil and streams.

**On August 11, 2010, Jackson County sheriff's deputies fatally shot an armed man while entering an outdoor Mexican National DTO marijuana grow site in an area north of Medford, Oregon. Sheriff's office SWAT deputies and marijuana eradication teams were searching the site on BLM land when they encountered a man armed with a loaded shotgun. Two deputies fired at the man, who was pronounced dead at the scene. A second unidentified adult Hispanic male escaped the area on foot.**

*Oregon State Police, News Releases, 8/11/2010*

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<sup>u</sup> Coos County Sheriff's Office, Curry County Sheriff's Office, Douglas County Sheriff's Office, Josephine County Sheriff's Office, Klamath County Sheriff's Office and Lake County Sheriff's Office.

## Oregon HIDTA Program

The HIDTA region harbors a significant number of indoor grows. These grows, some of which utilize hydroponic methods and offer strict environmental controls, are capable of producing high-quality marijuana that is in demand and distributed locally, nationally, and internationally.

The NDIC reports that indoor cannabis cultivation is most prevalent in western states such as Oregon, Washington and California.<sup>86</sup> During the past seven years (2004-2011), indoor marijuana cultivation operations have been discovered in all 36 counties in Oregon. An analysis of crop seizure reports submitted to the Domestic Cannabis Eradication and Suppression Program (DCE/SP)<sup>v</sup> revealed a consistent presence of illegal indoor marijuana grow operations since 2004 in six of the nine designated Oregon HIDTA counties (Clackamas, Deschutes, Douglas, Jackson, Lane and Multnomah).

Indoor marijuana cultivation operations pose a significant health risk to law enforcement investigators and civilians who come into contact with electrical power diversion, chemicals and fertilizers, and black mold at residences used as grow sites.

Recent federal reporting indicates that Asian criminal groups have gradually moved cannabis operations to the United States to minimize smuggling risks and costs. Marijuana seizures at the U.S.-Canada border dropped 60 percent between 2006 (5,455 kg) and 2010 (2,194 kg), supportive of a decline in cross-border trafficking. Some Asian DTOs operating in western states, such as Oregon and Washington, are linked to groups in other states, suggesting a high level of coordination among some groups in marijuana production operations.<sup>87</sup>

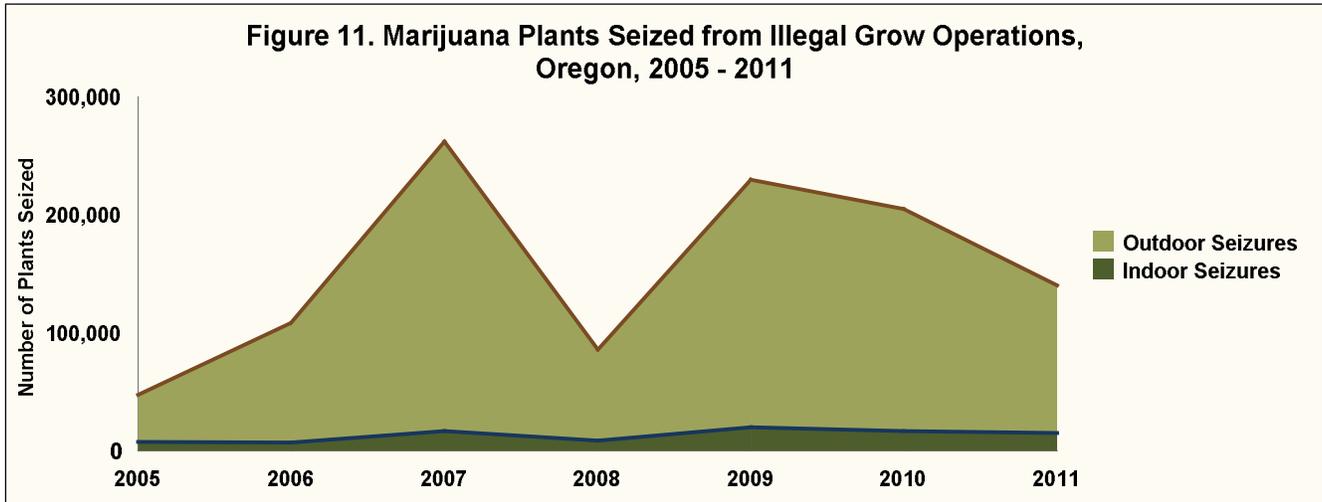
Historically, indoor grow operations in Oregon are controlled by small independent groups or individuals. However, some Asian organized crime involvement has been reported by Oregon law enforcement. Reports from drug task forces in Multnomah and Clackamas counties indicate Asian organized crime involvement in several large marijuana cultivation operations throughout the Portland Metropolitan area. In April 2011, the Clackamas County Interagency Task Force (CCITF) investigated a large indoor marijuana cultivation case controlled by a DTO involving Chinese Nationals. Members of the organization installed professional quality wiring systems in houses in order to divert electricity to hydroponic grow sites. The operations involved extensive damage to residences used as grow sites and reflected a \$55,000 loss to Portland General Electric. An emerging trend in Oregon is outdoor grow operations located in Curry and Josephine counties and controlled by Asian DTOs that are based in Northern California.

The number of marijuana plants seized from indoor and outdoor grow sites in Oregon in 2011 (140,313) dropped 32 percent from seizures reported in 2010 (204,937) (Figure 11, page 20; Appendix C). Of the total plants seized in 2011, 14 percent (19,613) of the plants were seized in the HIDTA region. HIDTA region seizures during 2011 consisted of 12,857 indoor plants and 6,756 outdoor plants. The highest number of indoor plants was seized from Multnomah County (5,494), followed by Clackamas (3,486), Lane (2,640), Jackson (383), Deschutes (357), Washington (319), Marion (99), Douglas (52), Umatilla (24), and Warm Springs (3). The highest number of outdoor plants was seized from Umatilla County (3,294), followed by Jackson (2,872), Lane (248), Clackamas (116), Marion (116), Douglas (86), Washington (13), and Multnomah (11)<sup>88</sup>. Deschutes County and Warm Springs Indian Reservation did not report outdoor plant seizures in 2011 (Appendix C).

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<sup>v</sup> DCE/SP is a United States Department of Justice grant program that is administered by the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) which provides funding to local law enforcement agencies in support of marijuana eradication activities.

**Figure 11. Marijuana Plants Seized from Illegal Grow Operations, Oregon, 2005 - 2011**



Source: Drug Enforcement Administration Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program (DCE/SP).

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Indoor Seizures	7,590	6,834	16,454	8,805	19,863	16,511	15,081
Outdoor Seizures	40,015	101,739	245,559	76,896	210,148	188,426	125,232

The overall rise in seizures since 2005 can be attributed to the emergence of large grows operated by Mexican National DTOs, specialized training for law enforcement and the addition of committed resources made possible by the National Marijuana Initiative (NMI) which facilitated more effective investigations. In addition, adoption of proactive efforts can have a valuable, deterrent effect. For example, the approach by the U.S. Attorney’s Office for the District of Oregon of targeting large-scale grow operations and partnering with state and local law enforcement agencies in the early stages of investigations resulted in the discovery of numerous cultivation sites and the federal prosecution of approximately 40 DTO members and associates in 2007.

The considerable drop in outdoor seizures in 2008 was likely the result of several contributing factors, such as poor weather conditions which caused a late growing season, limitations on state and local law enforcement resources, successful prosecution efforts, and alteration of DTO grow operations making grow sites more difficult to detect. However, after a brief rise to 210,148 outdoor plants seized in 2009, eradication totals fell 40 percent by 2011. There are several possible reasons for lower plant counts reported for calendar years 2010 and 2011. For example, successful cases in 2009 likely removed some organizations responsible for historic grows in Eastern Oregon. And, greater involvement by agencies in large investigations along with budget shortfalls may have curtailed opportunities to identify many grows. Despite recent declines in outdoor plant seizures, totals for 2011 (125,232) exceeded totals for 2005 (40,015) by more than threefold statewide.

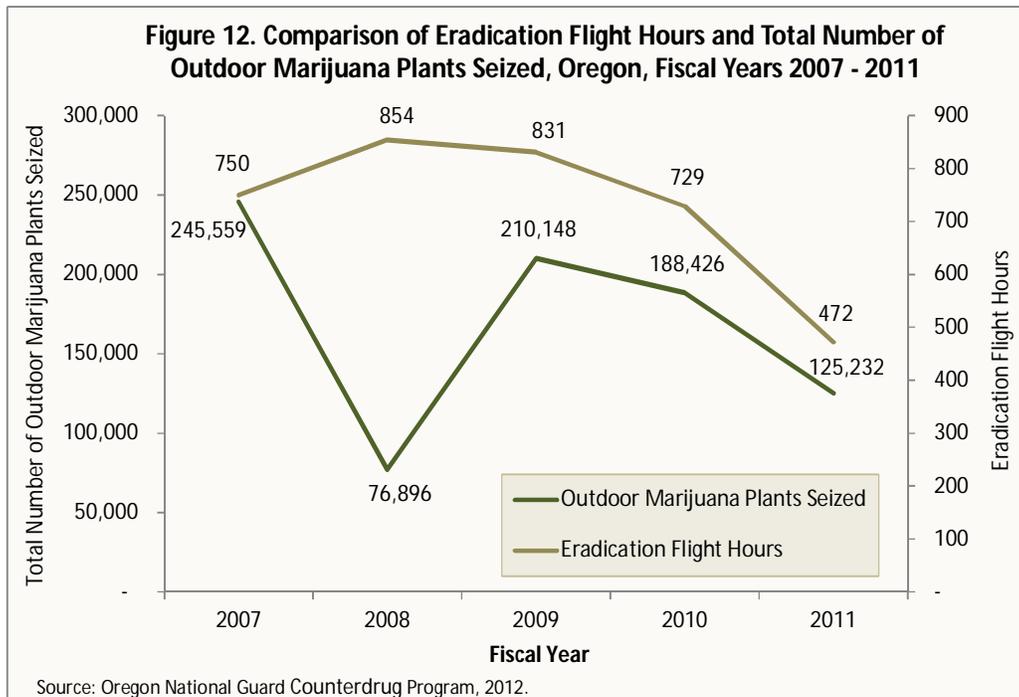
The large amount of outdoor marijuana eradicated in the state since 2005 reflects significant and sustained expansion by drug trafficking organizations despite the decline in number of plants seized. To demonstrate, from 2007 through 2011, between 96 and 98 percent of the total outdoor plants eradicated in Oregon were seized from MNDTO based grow sites. The consistently high percentage of plant seizures connected to Mexican National DTO grows over the last five years does not support a decline in MNDTO control over outdoor marijuana cultivation in the state. At the same time, over the last five years (2007-2011), the percentage of outdoor plants eradicated in the HIDTA region has steadily decreased to approximately five percent of total outdoor plants seized statewide in 2011 (Appendix E). Analysis suggests the decline is largely due to MNDTOs shifting location of grow sites as a way to adapt to greater enforcement pressure exerted in the HIDTA region. Since 2007, MNDTO operations

## Oregon HIDTA Program

have been increasingly discovered in Oregon counties that lack HIDTA designation. Investigative connections indicate that many of these operations are controlled by MNDTOs operating out of the HIDTA region. For example, two grow sites discovered in 2011 in Wallowa County (non-HIDTA) were connected to an OCDETF case currently worked by the Blue Mountain Enforcement Narcotics Team (BENT) task force involving a grow operation discovered in Umatilla County (HIDTA) in 2010. Over 100,000 plants were seized from the two grow sites in Wallowa County. Also, multiple grows discovered in Josephine and Coos counties (non-HIDTA) in 2010 were linked to MNDTOs operating out of Marion and Jackson counties (HIDTA); these operations led to the discovery of thousands of plants in Jackson County.

When plants seized from outdoor grows either located in or connected to DTOs operating within the HIDTA region are factored into the ratio of total outdoor plants seized statewide, the proportion of HIDTA region seizures is much greater. From 2007 through 2011, the percentage of combined HIDTA outdoor seizures ranged from 42 percent (2009) to 85 percent (2011) -- a more accurate reflection of DTO activity and HIDTA task force effort in the HIDTA region (Appendix F). Greater law enforcement and prosecution focus in the HIDTA region has likely driven MNDTOs to relocate grow operations to counties, namely non-HIDTA, with a smaller law enforcement presence and, consequently, a lower risk of discovery.

Another contributing factor to the lower number of outdoor plants seized in the last several years, is the increasingly limited budget allocated to aerial reconnaissance of outdoor grows. For example, the number of flight hours Oregon National Guard provides to law enforcement in order to search for outdoor grow sites has dramatically fallen since 2008 due to budget cuts. Reduced flight time considerably restricts the ability of law enforcement officers to locate and eradicate outdoor grow sites given the expanse and challenging terrain of Oregon forestlands (Figure 12).



Similar to outdoor marijuana eradication trends, seizures from illegal indoor grow operations increased nearly twofold in Oregon between 2005 (7,590) and 2011 (15,081), but declined 24 percent between 2009 (19,863) and 2011 (15,081). The overall rise since 2005 is likely due to greater

involvement by law enforcement in targeting members of Asian organized crime groups who set up large, sophisticated indoor operations in the state, a resource shift by drug task forces in investigating indoor grow operations, and interdictions leading to the discovery of illegal grows operating under the guise of the medical marijuana program.

Furthermore, declines in indoor plants seized since 2009 may be connected to law enforcement resource limitations. Location of indoor grows is often difficult and time-consuming. Additionally, the rising popularity of medical marijuana has contributed to a larger number of related grow sites in Oregon. The number of indoor marijuana plants reported seized from out-of-compliance medical marijuana grows in Oregon in 2011 (4,563) was more than twice the number seized in 2007 (1,918). Analysis reveals that the total number of out-of-compliance plants confiscated reflected 30 percent of indoor plants eradicated in 2011; an increase over the proportion reported for 2007 (12%), 2008 (7%), and 2010 (26%). Counties with the highest number of indoor marijuana cases involving suspects with OMMP cards were Lane, Clackamas and Multnomah.<sup>89</sup> Increasingly limited resources and difficulties inherent in investigating and prosecuting illicit medical marijuana grow sites may partially explain the drop in indoor plant counts in recent years.

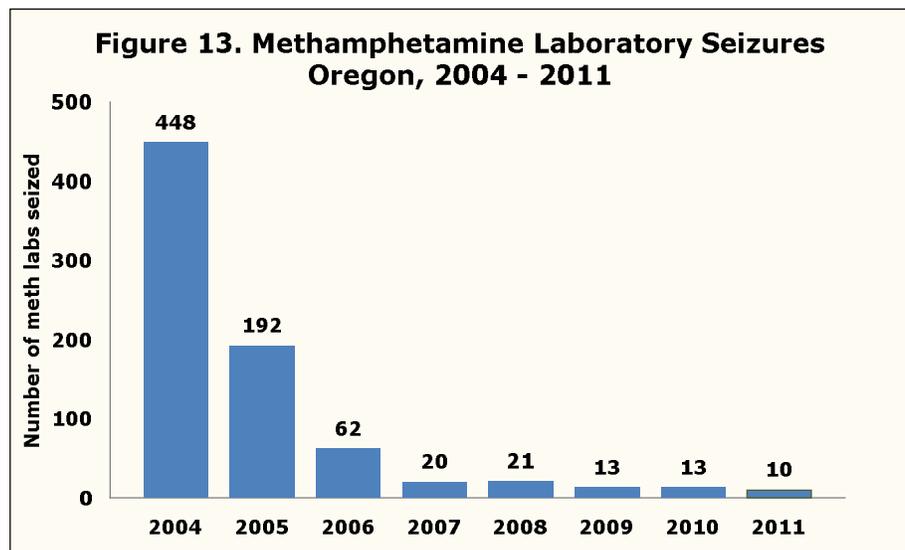
The attraction of growing marijuana for profit is evident when production costs and potential earnings are compared. According to a 2010 study by the RAND Drug Policy Research Center, production costs ranged from \$150 a pound for marijuana grown outdoors to \$300 a pound for indoor plants – a substantial return when compared to street prices which are about a factor of ten higher than estimated production costs per pound.<sup>90</sup>

## Methamphetamine

Precursor chemical controls at the state and federal level along with sustained law enforcement pressure have contributed to a dramatic decline in reported methamphetamine lab seizures in Oregon.

Oregon legislation restricting the availability of pseudoephedrine appears to have reduced the number of methamphetamine labs reported to be operating in the state. Law enforcement authorities seized ten (10)

methamphetamine laboratories in the state in 2011 – an historic low -- reflecting a 98 percent drop from 2004 levels (448) (Figure 13; Appendix D).<sup>91</sup> The number of reported precursor purchases in Oregon dropped 42 percent from 2004 to 2007, but rose 58 percent between 2007 and 2011.<sup>92</sup> The extent to which this rise is due to illicit use of precursors is currently unknown since purchases of iodine and MSM (Methylsulfonyl-methane) are not tracked beyond state requirements.



Source: Methamphetamine laboratory seizures reported to the Oregon Department of Justice, 2012.

## Oregon HIDTA Program

While calendar year 2011 data indicates low levels of domestic production statewide, law enforcement agencies report that a high level of crystal methamphetamine continues to be available, most of which is imported as finished product from outside the state and from Mexico in the form of crystal meth or “ice”.<sup>93</sup> For example, in November 2011, officers from the Westside Interagency Narcotics Team (WIN) in cooperation with multiple local and federal agencies executed 14 search warrants related to a multi-state drug trafficking organization operating in Washington County. The investigation resulted in the seizure of more than 25 pounds of methamphetamine, heroin, more than 20 firearms, and large sums of cash. Eleven members of the DTO were eventually indicted on federal charges.

Federal sources indicate that despite recent ephedrine and pseudoephedrine import restrictions implemented by the Government of Mexico,<sup>w</sup> Mexican drug cartels have adapted to the new regulations by altering operations. Tighter controls likely contributed to a temporary decline in methamphetamine production in Mexico during 2007 and 2008, which reduced flow of the drug into the United States.<sup>94</sup> However, methamphetamine seizures rose dramatically at the Southwest Border in subsequent years, increasing more than twofold between 2008 and 2010.<sup>95</sup> The reported number of methamphetamine laboratories seized in Mexico also rose substantially, increasing over 200 percent between 2008 and 2010<sup>96</sup>. The sustained upward trend reflected in seizure data likely reflects renewed capability of Mexican criminal groups to sustain large-scale methamphetamine production and, consequently, a stable flow of the drug into the United States.

Law enforcement reporting suggests that Mexican cartels continue to circumvent tighter precursor rules by establishing new smuggling routes for restricted chemicals, importing nonrestricted chemical derivatives in place of precursor chemicals, and increasing nonephedrine-based production, such as the phenyl-2-propanone method.<sup>97</sup> Mexican DTOs have countered stronger methamphetamine regulations by shifting trafficking routes into regions which lack the adequate enforcement and forensics infrastructure to detect movement of both precursor chemicals and finished products, such as Central and South America.<sup>98</sup> Additionally, some Mexican DTOs have reportedly transferred production operations into the United States, particularly California’s Central Valley, as a way to avoid increased scrutiny and border conflict, as well as exploit opportunities to acquire precursors through pseudoephedrine smurfing operations.<sup>x,99</sup>

Increased prevalence of laboratories using nonephedrine-based production methods has been reported as well. Recent large seizures of phenylacetic acid, a precursor used in the phenyl-2-propanone (P2P) method, suggest that Mexican DTOs are using the P2P method to a greater extent as a way to sustain production. Phenylacetic acid is legally imported into Mexico and regulated by Mexico’s Department of Health.<sup>100</sup> In 2007, approximately one percent (1%) of seized methamphetamine was derived from the P2P method in Mexico; however, by late 2009, an estimated 37 percent was produced using this process.<sup>101</sup> Reporting indicates authorities in Mexico continued to seize phenylacetic acid compounds in Mexico during 2010 and 2011.<sup>102</sup>

Although local production has dropped dramatically in recent years, small quantities of methamphetamine are still produced in urban areas and on public lands within the HIDTA region.

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<sup>w</sup> The Government of Mexico has implemented progressively tighter restrictions on ephedrine and pseudoephedrine imports since 2005, banning use of the chemicals in 2009.

<sup>x</sup> Smurfing is a method used by some methamphetamine producers and traffickers to acquire large amounts of regulated precursor ingredients through purchase in amounts at or below legal thresholds from multiple retail locations. Offenders frequently enlist the cooperation of several associates to increase the speed at which chemicals are acquired.

## Oregon HIDTA Program

Criminal organizations and independent producers have exploited remote areas for methamphetamine production in the past. Methamphetamine cooks may revert to older methods of production, such as P2P, which use ingredients that are more readily available. To date, there is little evidence that the P2P method is employed to any large extent in Oregon.

Most methamphetamine produced in the state is consumed locally. Locally-produced methamphetamine is manufactured in small-scale laboratories. Seventy percent of the methamphetamine laboratories seized in Oregon in 2011 were found in the HIDTA region with the largest number of labs seized in Multnomah County (3), followed by Clackamas (1), Douglas (1), Jackson (1), and Umatilla (1) counties. Deschutes, Lane, Marion, Washington counties and Warm Springs Indian Reservation reported no seizures in 2011 (Appendix D).<sup>103</sup>

### **Designer Drugs**

Designer drugs, including MDMA, GHB, ketamine, and LSD are obtained from a variety of sources. MDMA available in the HIDTA region is increasingly trafficked from Canada, as well as from Europe.<sup>104</sup> Law enforcement reporting suggests that MDMA is not currently produced in Oregon; however, clandestine laboratories have been found elsewhere in the United States, including California, and may indicate a trend toward producing the drug locally. Ketamine is primarily transported from Mexico to Oregon. GHB, LSD, and PCP (phencyclidine) are generally transported from California to the state, but GHB and LSD have been produced locally as laboratories have been seized in the HIDTA region in the past.

### **Psilocybin**

Psilocybin is also available and used in Oregon. Psilocybin grows wild in cow pastures in the state and is also cultivated indoors. These indoor psilocybin grow sites are typically located in Oregon HIDTA's southern region, primarily in Lane and Jackson Counties. The psilocybin cultivated in the state is consumed locally and is also shipped to other parts of the state and worldwide.

## **IV. TRANSPORTATION**

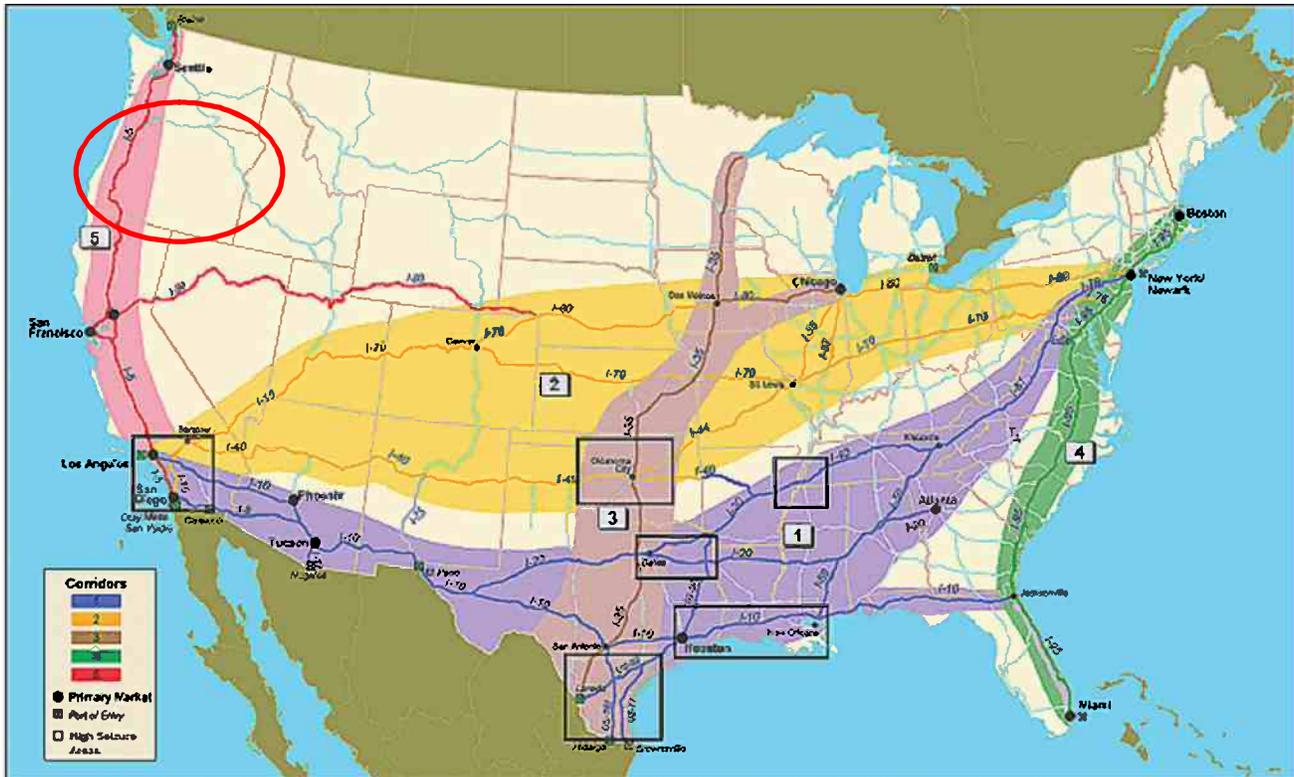
### **Primary Corridors**

Marijuana, methamphetamine, heroin, cocaine, controlled prescription drugs, and designer drugs, as well as illicit drug proceeds, are transported through each of the corridors to varying degrees. Drugs generally flow north from the Southwest Border and the southeastern United States, while illicit drug currency flows in the reverse direction. Cocaine and marijuana shipments range from small shipments transported in private vehicles to multi-thousand-kilogram shipments transported in tractor-trailers. Heroin and methamphetamine shipments are smaller, ranging from less than a kilogram to multiple kilograms and are typically transported via private vehicles. Shipments of designer drugs range from dozens to thousands of dosage units and are also transported chiefly via private vehicles. Currency shipments range from nominal amounts to several million dollars. Both private and commercial vehicles are used to transport currency.

## Corridor 5

A West Coast corridor in which Interstate 5 (I-5) is the primary route, Corridor 5 (Figure 14) extends from the California-Mexico border to the Washington-Canada border. Similar to I-95, drugs are transported in both directions on I-5, but primarily south to north. Interstate 5 intersects with I-8, I-10, and I-80. Significant quantities of drugs are transported north on I-5 from Mexico and California to market areas in the Northwest and in Canada, while marijuana and, to a lesser extent, MDMA are transported south on I-5 from Canada and Seattle.

Figure 14. Drug Corridors in the United States



Source: The National Drug Intelligence Center.

Oregon's geographical position offers a direct route between Canada and Mexico via Interstate 5, which traverses the majority of the HIDTA region. Most of Oregon's major cities are located along the I-5 corridor and provide a market incentive and abundant opportunities for smuggling illegal drugs into, through, and out of the state. Transportation methods are often varied to counteract interdiction efforts by changing routes, renting different vehicles, and hiring a variety of people to serve as couriers.

Mexican poly-drug trafficking organizations, often with ties to the Mexican state of Michoacán, typically use family connections and childhood associates along Interstate 5 and Highway 99 corridors in California, Oregon, and Washington to smuggle narcotics.

## Oregon HIDTA Program

Law enforcement reporting indicates Oregon serves as a transshipment point for controlled substances smuggled from Mexico and Canada and may be emerging as a transshipment point to various eastern states.<sup>105</sup> Interestingly, data collected on reported interdictions in the United States revealed a number of drug and cash seizures connected to Oregon. Most notable is the quantity of marijuana seized in states such as South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, and Arkansas (Table 2).

Table 2. Total Incidents and Drug Quantities in States with Connections to Oregon <sup>1</sup> Domestic Highway Enforcement Program January 1, 2008 – March 31, 2012										
State	Total Incidents	Marijuana (lbs)	Powder Cocaine (lbs)	Crystal Meth (lbs)	Powder Meth (lbs)	Heroin (lbs)	CPDs <sup>2</sup> (DU)	MDMA (DU)	Psilo-cybin	U.S. Cash
California	56	144.5	82.9	43.1	29.4	36.3	47,810			\$ 1,974,166
Nebraska	54	1,399.9	93.7	5.9	5.9		30		159.1	\$ 344,847
Kansas	49	1,238.6	59.4	10.8	3.1		11			\$ 820,429
Washington	43	21.3	0.2	0.01	0.1	0.37	1,196	199	1.5	\$ 209,861
South Dakota	34	1,470.5					33	50		\$ 819,796
Utah	33	336.8	0.1	1.5	18.9		500	1,748		\$ 234,983
Iowa	31	1,187.6								\$ 256,433
Idaho	20	254.5		26.4					0.03	\$ 87,183
Wyoming	20	392.7	0.2				111	400		\$ 7,934
Texas	17	631.2	0.05	0.02	0.01				0.7	\$ 432,040
Missouri	15	267.7								\$ 1,049,620
Illinois	13	567.2								\$ 123,100
Arizona	12	38.9		0.02	0.02					\$ 81,900
Minnesota	11	180.8								\$ 1,040,783
Oklahoma	8	190.1								\$ 1,282,898
Nevada	7	129.1		3.2						\$ 132,456
North Dakota	7	420.4								\$ 10,142
Montana	6	11.0								\$ 199,960
Arkansas	5	778.8								\$ 10,358
New Mexico	4	71.3								\$ 150,875
Colorado	3	0.1				0.004			1.9	
Mississippi	3	600.8								\$ 128,142
Other <sup>3</sup>	13	315.5	2.2	3.0			1,010			\$ 182,292
<b>Total</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>10,649</b>	<b>238.9</b>	<b>94.0</b>	<b>57.4</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>50,701</b>	<b>2,397</b>	<b>163.2</b>	<b>\$ 9,580,198</b>

<sup>1</sup> Meeting the following conditions: "Oregon" or "OR" entered in drivers license and/or vehicle plate fields; "Oregon", "OR" in the address field, or "97" in the zip code field.  
<sup>2</sup> Controlled Prescription Drugs.  
<sup>3</sup> The "Other" category includes states with two or fewer reported incidents during the selected time period which met the conditions of tag, driver's license, or address. States in the "Other" category include: Alabama, Georgia (2), Indiana, Louisiana (2), Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania,  
Source: EPIC, special data request received April 2012.

Highways 97 and 395, which are located in the eastern section of the state, also provide alternative north/south routes through the state. A series of east/west roadways, such as Interstate 84 and Highways 26 and 20, connect these major north/south routes providing additional opportunities for drug transportation into and through the state. Oregon's commercial airports, including the Portland International Airport, numerous private airfields and seaports, including the Port of Portland, are also easily exploitable by drug traffickers.

## 1. Land/Highways

The smuggling of illicit drugs by land is the preferred trafficking method in Oregon. The Oregon HIDTA contains a network of interstates, highways, secondary roads, and railroads which are exploited by drug traffickers to transport illicit drugs. These routes provide easy access to major population centers, medium-size cities, and smaller communities in the state. Drug traffickers use the well-developed highway infrastructure in the HIDTA region to transport drugs by private and commercial vehicle, including personal vehicles, commercial trucks, buses, and trains, into and through Oregon, from and to other drug markets. Mexican criminal groups are the primary drug traffickers who utilize the state's highway system to transport and distribute large wholesale quantities of illicit drugs. These groups generally use Interstate 5 as their main trafficking route; however, other highways, such as Highway 97 and U.S. coastal highway 101, are used as alternative north-south drug trafficking routes.

- *Interstate 5* traverses seven of the nine HIDTA counties (Clackamas, Douglas, Jackson, Lane, Marion, Multnomah and Washington). This is the major transportation route for traffickers in Oregon as the I-5 highway corridor extends from Vancouver, British Columbia, through Washington, Oregon and California and continues south to Tijuana, Mexico. In 2003, the NDIC identified Interstate 5 as one of five major narcotics trafficking corridors in the United States. The fact that most of Oregon's major cities are located along the I-5 corridor provides a market incentive and a wealth of opportunities for smuggling illegal drugs into and out of the state.
- *Highway 97* runs north and south through *Deschutes* County, and is considered by law enforcement to be a widely used route for trafficking organizations. This route provides direct access to California, Central Washington and the Yakima Valley area, and Canada through Washington State.
- *U.S. Coastal Highway 101* runs north and south through Lane and Douglas counties and is considered an alternative route for smuggling drugs through the state.
- *Highway 20* extends from the Oregon Coast through Central Oregon and into Idaho. From I-5, this highway cuts east through *Deschutes* County and is an alternative route to the more commonly patrolled *Interstate 84* for traffickers bound for Idaho and eastern Washington.

Analysis of interdictions reported through the Domestic Highway Enforcement (DHE) program<sup>y</sup> for Oregon from 2008 to 2011 revealed a number of trafficking patterns. In general, marijuana, methamphetamine, cocaine, heroin and controlled prescription drugs move north to and through Oregon, while MDMA, bulk cash, and a smaller proportion of marijuana flow south (Figure 15, page 28). The leading drug recovered from Oregon highways from 2008 through 2011 was marijuana, reflecting the highest number of reported interdictions as well as the largest total quantity seized. Seizures ranged from less than one gram to 565 pounds and represented approximately 80 percent of the total quantity of drugs seized by weight through reported interdictions on Oregon highways.<sup>z</sup> Interstate 5 remained the most commonly used route by traffickers in Oregon reflecting more than one-half (54%) of interdictions

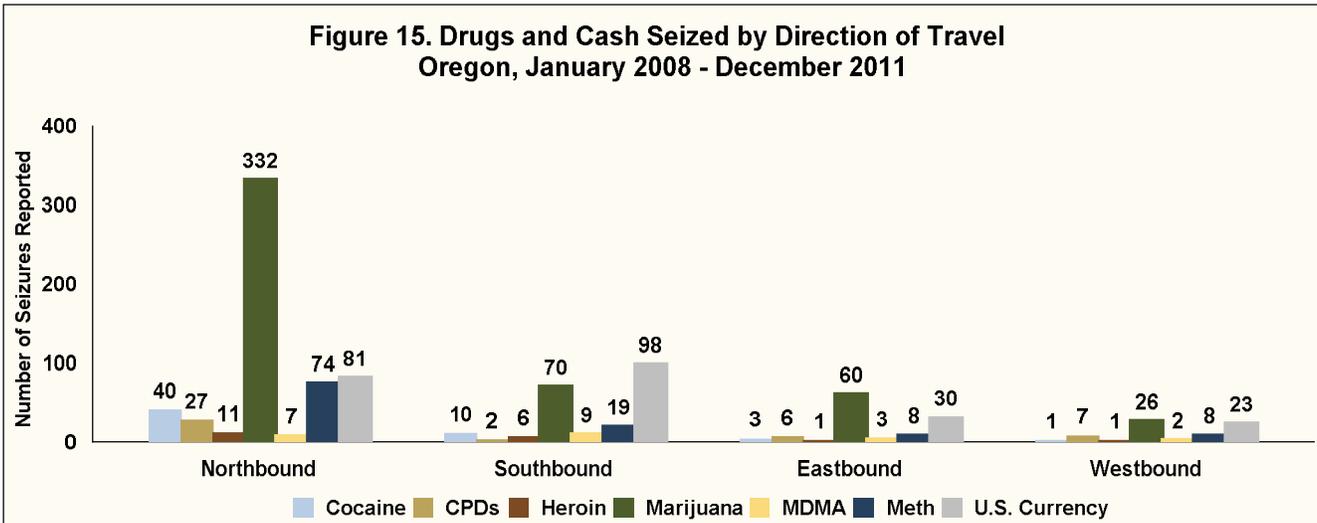
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<sup>y</sup> The Domestic Highway Enforcement (DHE) Strategy promotes collaborative, intelligence-led policing in coordinated multi-jurisdictional law enforcement efforts on U.S. highways. The DHE strategy is intended to improve the investigative efforts of the HIDTA in attacking drug trafficking organizations and impact traffic safety, homeland security and other crimes.

<sup>z</sup> Percent total excludes reported drug seizures measured in dosage units.

## Oregon HIDTA Program

reported between 2008 and 2011. A smaller proportion of interdictions occurred on U.S. Routes 97 (20%) and 395 (10%).



Source: Domestic Highway Enforcement (DHE) Program.

The quantity of marijuana reported seized on Oregon highways nearly tripled along with a corresponding increase in the number of reported interdictions from 2008 to 2011. Notably, almost half (49%) of the total seizures reported on highways and through investigations in 2011 by the Oregon State Police were related to medical marijuana.<sup>106</sup>

The amount of heroin, methamphetamine and controlled prescription drugs seized on Oregon highways also increased in the last several years. Law enforcement authorities in some regions have reported a substantial increase in the amount of heroin trafficked, with larger seizures in multi-pound quantities. The quantity of heroin confiscated by Oregon HIDTA task forces in 2011 (101 lbs) was four times higher than what was seized in 2008 (25 lbs).<sup>107</sup> Furthermore, heroin reported seized on Oregon highways in 2011 was seven times the quantity reported in 2008. In February 2012, a record 47 pounds of heroin was confiscated from a commercial bus line in Medford, Oregon.<sup>108</sup> Additionally, the amount of methamphetamine reported through the DHE program rose more than threefold from 2008 to 2011. Controlled prescription drug seizures also rose, with reported quantities rising more than twofold between 2009 and 2011.

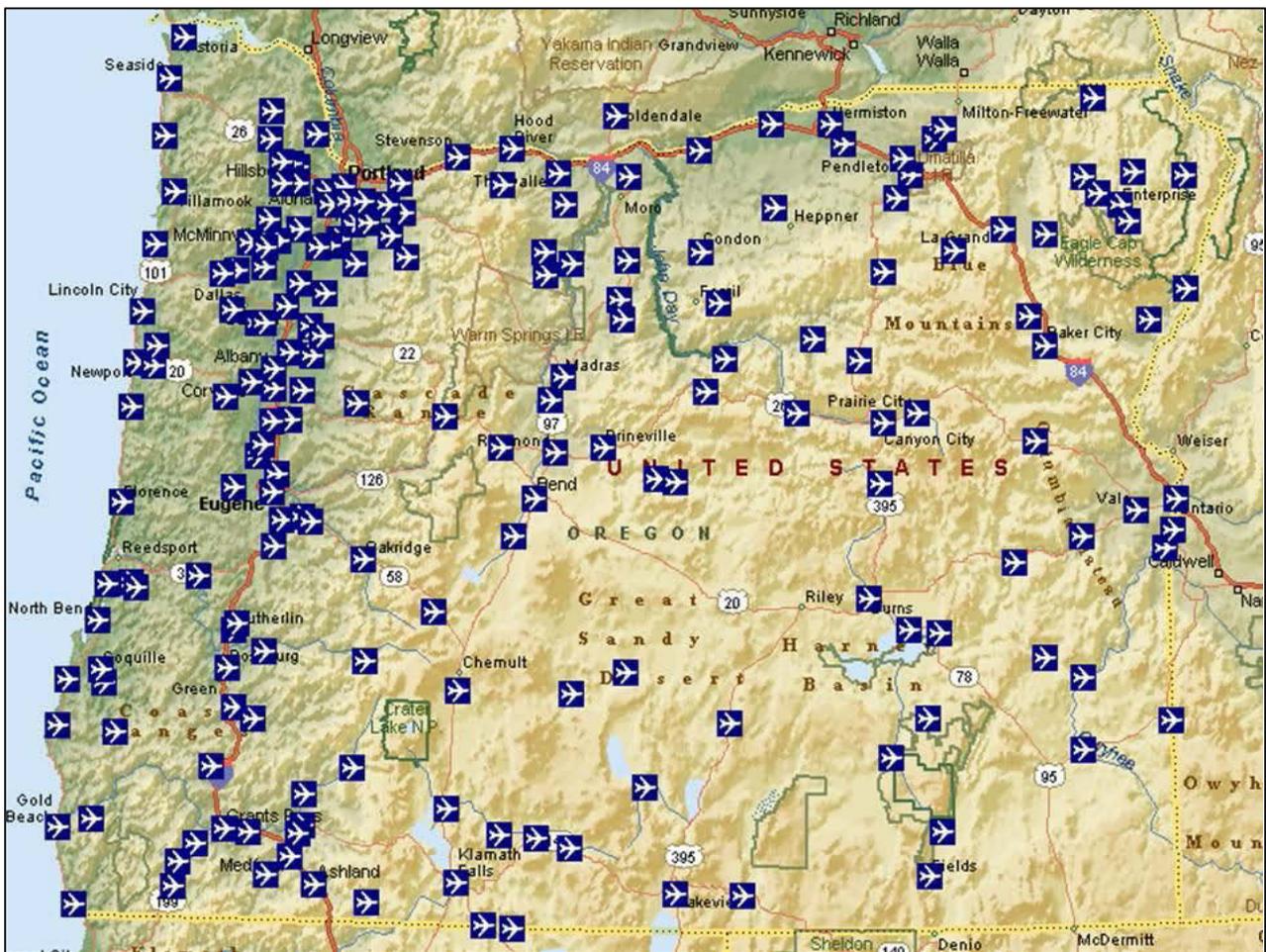
Trafficking of cocaine appears to have fluctuated in the last several years. The quantity of cocaine seized on Oregon highways declined between 2008 and 2010, but rose more than threefold by 2011 -- due primarily to two large seizures reported in June 2011 (6/23/11 – 65 lbs; 6/28/11 – 55 lbs).

Drugs also are transported into and through Oregon by rail. The state has 18 freight railroads which operate on nearly 2,400 miles of rail. In 2009, the latest data available, an estimated 50 million tons of freight was moved on Oregon rail.<sup>109</sup> In addition to rail freight, passenger trains also travel through Oregon on a daily basis with individuals traveling as far north as Canada, as far south as Los Angeles, and as far east as Chicago and New York. In 2010, the HIDTA Interdiction Team (HIT) seized 12 pounds of marijuana from a suspicious traveler at the Portland Amtrak station. The suspect confessed that he was transporting marijuana from Humboldt County, California to Portland, Oregon for later distribution to Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota.

## 2. Airways

Air smuggling of illicit drugs is a threat to the Oregon HIDTA region and may be an even greater threat than law enforcement is aware. Very little enforcement and interdiction efforts take place due to limited law enforcement resources. With more than 400 known airfields, including airports, heliports, and other landing areas in Oregon, over half (55%) of which are privately used, the air threat to the HIDTA region is considerable (Figure 16).<sup>110</sup> The Portland International Airport (PDX), located in Multnomah County, is the largest commercial airport in Oregon and, in 2011, served 13.7 million passengers and 205,846 tons of goods.<sup>111</sup> PDX is a hub for passenger transportation but is also a transshipment point for narcotics smuggling, both domestically and internationally. In 2010, nearly six pounds of heroin were discovered in the false bottom of a bag processed through a CTX-4 machine at PDX during an investigation by members of HIT and Port of Portland Police Department detectives.

**Figure 16. Known Airfields in Oregon**



The second largest airport in Oregon is the Eugene Airport located in the City of Eugene. The airport is situated along the I-5 corridor and offers over 40 passenger flights a day to and from Denver, Las Vegas, Los Angeles, Oakland, Phoenix, Portland, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, and Seattle. In addition, the airport also serves private, military and commercial cargo flights. Other major airports in Oregon include the Rogue Valley International-Medford airport located in Medford in Southern Oregon and Roberts Field – Redmond Municipal Airport located in Redmond in Central Oregon.

### 3. Sea/Ports of Entry

Illicit drugs may also be smuggled into Oregon using maritime conveyances. There has been no current, credible intelligence regarding the use of maritime vessels to transport drugs into Oregon, so the threat posed by maritime smuggling is unknown. However, the smuggling and transport of illicit drugs via commercial and private maritime conveyances remains a significant vulnerability to Oregon due not only to the high volume of cargo transiting the state's seaports, but the countless opportunities for illicit transport that exist along Oregon's abundant waterways.

The Oregon Coast covers 296 miles of the United States border running between the states of California and Washington. In addition to the Oregon Coast, the state is also composed of 2,383 square miles of rivers, lakes, and estuaries. The Columbia River, a major shipping lane, has 23 ports and flows for approximately 260 miles along the border between Oregon and Washington. The port ranks twenty-eighth in the United States in total tonnage, with 13.4 million short tons of cargo processed through the port's marine terminals in 2011.<sup>112</sup> Intelligence regarding the use of maritime vessels to transport drugs into Oregon is limited, however, and the threat posed by maritime smuggling is undoubtedly larger than law enforcement is aware.

### 4. Other

Package delivery services provide an additional method for drug traffickers to smuggle illicit drugs into Oregon. Criminal groups have transported illicit drugs, including marijuana, cocaine, methamphetamine, controlled prescription drugs, MDMA, and psilocybin into the Oregon HIDTA region using these services. For example, in August 2011, HIT forwarded a suspicious outbound United States Postal Service (USPS) parcel to Greensboro, North Carolina after a positive alert by a narcotics detection dog. An interdiction taskforce in Greensboro along with a Postal Inspector delivered the parcel the next morning and executed a search warrant at the location. The search warrant resulted in the seizure of nearly ten pounds of marijuana from the original parcel, an additional three pounds of marijuana, and \$67,000 in cash which was packaged and ready to be shipped back to Oregon.

**Marijuana, methamphetamine, heroin, cocaine, controlled prescription drugs, and designer drugs are transported into and through the state by a variety of methods. Nearly all DTOs in the state are considered “polydrug” organizations, using well-established routes to traffic a variety of drugs to meet current demand.**

### Marijuana

Traffickers use a variety of routes and methods to transport marijuana into Oregon. Locally-produced marijuana is transported throughout the state via the state's highway system in private and commercial vehicles. BC Bud normally originates in British Columbia and is smuggled across the U.S.-Canada border via Canada Route 99–U.S. Interstate 5 in private vehicles, commercial trucks, buses, boats, aircraft, or on foot - often hidden in backpacks or duffel bags. Additionally, BC Bud sometimes is transported to Washington, Oregon, or California and exchanged for cocaine, which is then transported north into Canada for distribution. Mexican marijuana is transported from southwestern states and southern California to Oregon primarily via Interstate 5 or U.S. Coastal Highway 101 in private and commercial vehicles.

## Oregon HIDTA Program

Marijuana grown locally, including medical marijuana, is shipped for distribution within the state or is transported across state borders to adjacent states (California, Idaho, Washington) and eastward to regions primarily in the Midwest, East Coast, and Southwest. For example, a recent interdiction in Arkansas was connected to a registered OMMP grower and patient cardholder in Jackson County and involved the seizure of 58 pounds of marijuana, two firearms, and more than \$4,000 in cash.

In addition, marijuana is shipped by parcel post. Law enforcement reporting indicates medical marijuana has been shipped via parcel post to states along the east coast as well as Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, Michigan, Tennessee, and Washington.<sup>113</sup> On November 7, 2011, the Douglas County Interagency Narcotics Team (DINT) K-9 unit alerted on a parcel during a random package check at a FedEx office in Roseburg, Oregon. The package was found to contain approximately five pounds of marijuana which was destined for South Bend, Indiana. Sender information was discovered to be false, but further investigation revealed the package was connected to a Douglas County resident who operated a medical marijuana grow site. The suspect admitted he sold marijuana out-of-state for over \$3,000 a pound.

### **Methamphetamine**

Methamphetamine not manufactured locally is typically shipped from Mexico via California or produced in California and the Southwest states. Transportation of the drug into the Oregon HIDTA region occurs via private and commercial vehicle, bus, train, or package delivery services. Methamphetamine is also smuggled from other areas, but to a lesser extent. According to law enforcement in Deschutes County, DTOs based in central Washington and southwest Idaho supply methamphetamine in their jurisdictions utilizing U.S. Routes 97 and 20. For example, on September 21, 2011, detectives assigned to the CODE team seized 35 pounds of methamphetamine found hidden in a suitcase on a commercial bus traveling north on Highway 97. The interdiction represented one of the single largest seizures of methamphetamine in Oregon's history with an estimated street value of \$1 million.

### **Heroin**

Mexican National DTOs dominate the trafficking of Mexican black tar heroin and Mexican brown-powdered heroin into and through Oregon. Mexican local independent dealers also transport Mexican black tar heroin and Mexican brown-powdered heroin into the state, but to a lesser extent. These groups and independent dealers transport the drug to the state from Mexico, California, and southwestern states primarily via private and commercial vehicles, typically using Interstate 5, U.S. Highways 101 or 97.

Additionally, Mexican National DTOs and independent dealers traffic Mexican black tar heroin to Oregon by private and commercial vehicles, buses, mail services, trains, and commercial aircraft. These groups and independent dealers often obtain heroin from relatives in California and Mexico who are part of their criminal group. Some MNDTOs and independent dealers transport heroin into Oregon via Interstate 82 from the Tri-Cities area (Kennewick, Pasco, and Richland) of Washington, but this route is used to a lesser extent than other drug transportation routes. Mexican National DTOs also transport heroin from California through Oregon to Washington and Idaho.

## Oregon HIDTA Program

During 2010, the CCITF and the Oregon Department of Justice conducted a large-scale investigation of a drug trafficking organization dealing in heroin, methamphetamine and cocaine. Twenty-four suspects were arrested, along with the seizure of commercial quantities of heroin, methamphetamine, cocaine, multiple firearms, and over \$150,000 in cash.

### Cocaine

Mexican National DTOs dominate the transportation of powdered cocaine into and throughout the Oregon HIDTA region. These groups transport the drug from Mexico, California, and southwestern states to Oregon. Most cocaine available in the HIDTA region is transported overland from Mexico, California, and southwestern states by private and commercial vehicles via Interstates 5 and 84 and U.S. Highways 20, 97, and 101. DTOs also transport cocaine to the HIDTA region using couriers on commercial airlines and trains, maritime shipments, and commercial package delivery services. African-American DTOs, Mexican National DTOs, and street gangs transport crack cocaine into and through the HIDTA region. Crack cocaine which is not converted from powdered cocaine at or near distribution points in Oregon is often transported from California.

### Controlled Prescription Drugs

National studies suggest diversion of controlled prescription drugs occurs largely through illicit acquisition of prescription medications from friends or relatives.<sup>114</sup> However, CPDs are also diverted through prescription forgery; doctor shopping; drug thefts at nursing homes, medical clinics, and pharmacies; internet purchases; traditional drug dealing; and smuggling via package delivery services. Approximately one-third of law enforcement officers surveyed in Oregon indicated that organized trafficking of CPDs occurs in their area, noting smuggling via package delivery services and trafficking of CPDs across state borders.<sup>115</sup>

**In June 2010, the HIDTA Interdiction Team (HIT) received information that a DTO was involved in a large-scale OxyContin/oxycodone smuggling and distribution organization based in Portland, Oregon with ties to Florida, Nevada, Utah and Colorado. By March 2011, members of a joint federal taskforce in Oregon executed 13 search warrants in five states, seizing numerous bank accounts and high-end vehicles. The investigation resulted in 15 federal indictments, and the following seizures: \$164,522 in U.S. currency/bank notes; 6 handguns, 13 vehicles valued at \$613,425, \$80,000 in jewelry, and over 10,000 Oxycontin pills with a street value estimated at more than \$300,000.**

*HIDTA Interdiction Team, March 2011*

Oregon drug task force officers recently surveyed reported increased CPD trafficking and distribution activities in some areas in 2011.<sup>116</sup> The amount of CPDs reported seized through the HIDTA DHE program increased more than threefold from 2008 to 2011<sup>117</sup> and is supportive of a rise in trafficking levels. Additionally, the quantity of controlled prescription drugs seized by Oregon HIDTA task forces increased more than twofold between 2010 and 2011 and nearly sixfold in the last four years (2008-2011).<sup>118</sup>

Federal survey data indicates that while DTOs do not appear to be heavily involved in CPD distribution, criminal street gangs and OMGs are increasingly active in distribution of illicit prescription drugs in many areas of the country.<sup>119</sup> Reporting in Oregon suggests some distribution is conducted by Caucasian independent dealers or criminal groups, criminal street gangs and outlaw motorcycle gangs. However, in contrast to national trends, criminal street gang and OMG involvement in CPD distribution does not appear to be growing in Oregon.<sup>120</sup>

## Oregon HIDTA Program

Controlled prescription drugs have also been seized from package delivery services. Law enforcement officers in Oregon report that perpetrators of robberies and burglaries of pharmacies in the HIDTA region have targeted oxycodone products.<sup>121</sup> Thieves may use the drugs themselves or distribute them to other individuals, including friends and family members.

### **Designer Drugs**

Designer drugs are produced in Oregon or are transported from areas outside the state. Ketamine is generally transported from Mexico by Mexican National DTOs, while GHB and LSD are produced in the state, or domestically, and transported to the HIDTA region. Synthetic drugs such as bath salts and Spice are largely available on the internet, head shops, or independently owned convenience stores.

MDMA is transported into Oregon primarily from Canada and other areas of the United States. According to law enforcement reporting, a large portion of Canada-produced MDMA enters the United States through the Pacific Northwest due to the region's proximity to production centers in British Columbia and utilization of cross-border distribution networks in Vancouver, B.C. and Washington State. MDMA production in British Columbia and cross-border trafficking is largely controlled by Asian DTOs that maintain close relationships with other Asian crime groups in the United States. The drug is primarily transported into the United States through private vehicles, although commercial vehicles, private planes, freight shipments, package delivery services, and courier via commercial airlines are also used as smuggling methods.<sup>122</sup> In October 2010, a sheriff's office in North Carolina contacted the MADGE team regarding interception of a FedEx package sent from Ashland, Oregon which contained MDMA and LSD. Follow-up investigation revealed connections to one indoor and two outdoor cultivation operations, one of which was a medical marijuana grow site. Seizures included 70 pounds of processed marijuana, 13 ounces of psilocybin, and 12 vials of LSD. Later analysis indicated the liquid LSD seized was capable of producing over 600,000 hits.

MDMA trafficking in and through Oregon may increase in the next few years due to increased production in Canada. Federal reporting indicates that the quantity of MDMA seized at the U.S.-Canada border has steadily increased in the last five years, with totals in 2010 reflecting more than twice the amount seized in 2006.<sup>123</sup> Federal analysis also indicates the retail distribution of MDMA by Hispanic and African-American individuals and criminal groups has grown, suggesting an expansion of the market beyond those served by Asian DTOs.<sup>124</sup>

## **V. DISTRIBUTION**

### **Distribution Methods**

Drug distribution occurs in the Oregon HIDTA region at open-air markets, restaurants and nightclubs, and through online connections and social networking sites. Open-air drug markets exist in the Oregon HIDTA region. For example, open-air drug markets exist in Portland in Old Town and in areas in proximity to the MAX light-rail line north of Burnside Street, along the Burnside Bridge, and south to Morrison and the North Park blocks. Crack cocaine is especially prevalent in these areas, as well as marijuana, powdered cocaine, and heroin.

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Criminal street gangs are largely active in retail-level distribution of illicit drugs throughout Oregon and have an especially large presence in Portland.<sup>125</sup> Sixty percent of law enforcement officers surveyed in early 2012 indicated a moderate to high level of involvement of criminal street gangs in distribution of drugs, particularly methamphetamine and marijuana, in their jurisdictions. Furthermore, officers surveyed indicated some level of involvement by criminal street gangs in different levels of drug trafficking (regional supply, wholesale drug transport, manufacture/cultivation), although local dealing was most predominant.<sup>126</sup> For example, in March 2011, the Portland Area Metro Gang Task Force (PAMGTF) initiated a narcotics investigation that led to the arrest and prosecution of five individuals, among them members of the criminal gangs "Mexican Mafia" and "18th Street". The individuals were connected to a West Coast based DTO which was estimated to profit over \$14 million in gross annual drug sales -- largely methamphetamine, cocaine and marijuana. Officers from PAMGTF, in cooperation with multiple local and federal agencies, executed three search warrants in California in December 2011. The investigation resulted in the seizure of more than seven pounds of methamphetamine, two firearms, \$25,000 in cash, and multiple frozen bank accounts.

### 1. Marijuana

Drug trafficking organizations, particularly Mexican National criminal groups, frequently use profits from marijuana sales as a means to finance smuggling of other drugs such as methamphetamine, heroin, and cocaine. Over one-third of officers surveyed ranked marijuana as the drug that serves as the primary funding source for major criminal activity.<sup>127</sup>

Marijuana is readily available in wholesale quantities in the state. Varieties sold in the HIDTA region are primarily locally-grown product and to a lesser extent, BC Bud and Mexico-produced marijuana. In Oregon, locally-grown marijuana and BC Bud are considered to be of equal quality and are preferred over Mexico-produced varieties. Users report locally-grown marijuana, including bud produced within the state by MNDTOs, and BC Bud have a better texture and taste and a higher THC content than marijuana grown in Mexico.

Marijuana prices vary throughout the HIDTA region depending on type and quantity sold. Marijuana with higher THC content and locally-grown product is considerably more expensive than Mexico-produced marijuana.

Caucasian local independent dealers are the primary distributors of wholesale amounts of indoor marijuana produced in Oregon while MNDTOs are the primary distributors of marijuana cultivated from outdoor grows in the state and of Mexico-produced marijuana. Asian and Caucasian DTOs are the primary wholesale distributors of marijuana produced in Canada; however, other criminal organizations also distribute wholesale quantities of this type of marijuana, but to a lesser extent. Nearly all criminal groups in Oregon sell marijuana at the retail level.

### 2. Methamphetamine

Methamphetamine is readily available in the HIDTA region, often in pound and multi-pound quantities. There are three types of methamphetamine available in the HIDTA region. These are: (1) Mexican, or crystal methamphetamine, produced primarily by Mexican DTOs operating in Mexico and to a lesser extent in California and the southwest states, and transported to Oregon; (2) locally-produced methamphetamine which is manufactured almost exclusively by Caucasian producers in the state; or (3)

## Oregon HIDTA Program

methamphetamine produced in Canada by Caucasian DTOs, Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs, and increasingly, Asian DTOs, and transported to Oregon. Mexican or crystal meth is the primary form of methamphetamine seized throughout the state. However, production by Caucasian violators, although significantly decreased, continues to be a concern.

Methamphetamine prices vary throughout the HIDTA region depending on type and quantity sold. Prices also depend largely on the ethnicity of the seller and buyer. Non-Hispanic buyers are often charged a higher price for Mexican methamphetamine than Hispanic buyers.

Methamphetamine trafficking is dominated by Mexican National DTOs, the primary wholesale transporters and distributors of Mexican methamphetamine in the HIDTA region. Other DTOs also transport and distribute wholesale quantities of methamphetamine, but to a lesser extent. Hispanic and Caucasian independent dealers, OMGs, and criminal street gangs are the primary retail level distributors of methamphetamine in the HIDTA region.

### 3. Heroin

Heroin, primarily Mexican black tar, is readily available in the state and appears to have increased in availability in the HIDTA region. Recent reporting also suggests increased availability of brown-powdered heroin, referred to as “gunpowder” heroin in some areas, particularly Lane County.

Mexican National DTOs are the primary wholesale distributors of Mexican black tar heroin and Mexican brown-powdered heroin in Oregon. It is common to encounter Mexican polydrug organizations with ties to Mexico. Hispanic and Caucasian independent dealers are the primary retail level distributors of Mexican black tar heroin and Mexican brown-powdered heroin in the state. Criminal street gangs also distribute Mexican black tar heroin at the retail level, but to a lesser extent.

In 2010, the Clackamas County Interagency Task Force concluded an 18-month, Title III investigation into a complex Mexican drug trafficking ring organization that sold an estimated 7 pounds of heroin a week in the Portland Metropolitan area. The investigation led to over 15 arrests and the seizure of approximately 50 pounds of heroin, resulting in the complete dismantling of the DTO which had been operating in the Portland area for several years.

### 4. Cocaine

Cocaine, both powdered and crack, is available in the HIDTA region and statewide; however, powdered cocaine continues to be the most prevalent form. In June 2011, two traffic stops conducted by Oregon State Police (OSP) led to the discovery of 65 pounds of cocaine (seized on Hwy 97 in Wasco County) and 55 pounds of cocaine (seized on I-5 in Jackson County). The total estimated value of the seizures was \$1 million.<sup>128</sup> Crack cocaine continues to be available in most areas of the HIDTA region, but is most prevalent in urban areas such as the Portland Metropolitan area and Eugene.

Mexican National DTOs are the main wholesale distributors of powdered cocaine in Oregon. Mexican National DTOs, Caucasian DTOs, Hispanic and Caucasian local independent dealers, and criminal street gangs are the primary distributors of powdered cocaine at the retail level in Oregon. Although crack cocaine generally is not sold at the wholesale level in Oregon, the drug is commonly

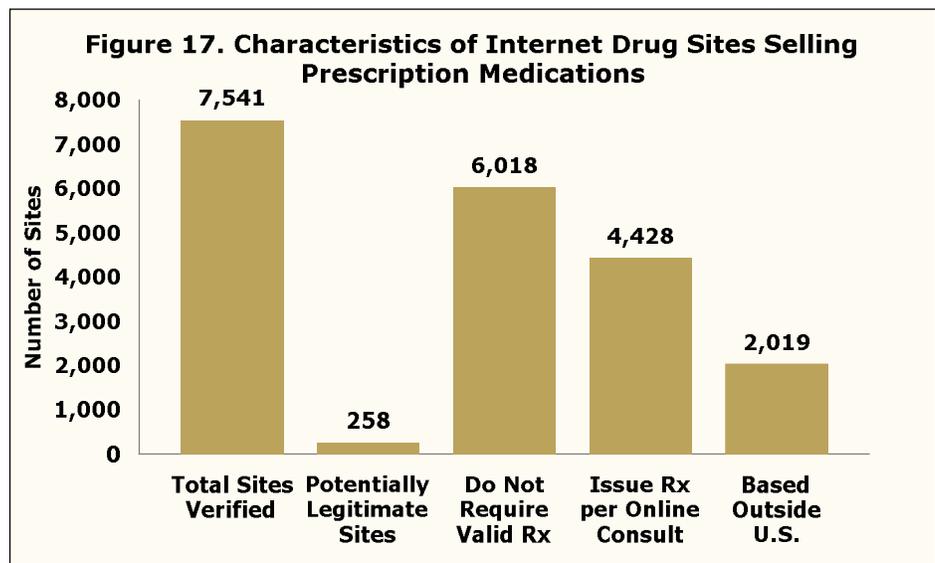
distributed at the retail level by criminal street gangs and African-American, Mexican and Caucasian dealers.

### 5. Diversion of Prescription Drugs

Oregon HIDTA region task forces report that CPD diversion occurs in their area through supply of pills obtained from legal prescriptions, doctor shopping, frequent trips to hospital emergency rooms, theft or pill-sharing among friends, family, or associates, residential or pharmacy burglaries, street purchases, and smuggling from across state borders. Reporting also indicates CPDs have been seized from package delivery services in the HIDTA region.<sup>129</sup>

Prescription drugs are also diverted through internet purchases. According to federal authorities, illicit internet pharmacies have become one of the fastest growing methods of diverting controlled pharmaceuticals.<sup>130</sup> Dishonest internet, or “rogue” pharmacies, profit from the sale of controlled prescription medications to buyers who have not seen a doctor or do not have a prescription from a legitimate doctor. An analysis recently published by the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy reported that in a review of over 7,000 web sites selling prescription medications, 96 percent were out-of-compliance with United States pharmacy laws and practice standards (Figure 17).<sup>131</sup> Operators of rogue sites frequently collude with unscrupulous doctors and pharmacies, employ increasingly sophisticated methods, and can be traced to rogue affiliate networks which acquire prescription drugs from questionable sources.<sup>132</sup>

A new, controlled-release formula for OxyContin was introduced in 2010 which was designed to discourage misuse of the medication. However, the drug can still be abused by taking larger quantities than recommended.<sup>133</sup> Anecdotal reporting from local law enforcement suggests that as the old formula has become more difficult to acquire, many users have switched to heroin.<sup>134</sup>



Source: Progress Report for State and Federal Regulators: April 2011, Internet Drug Outlet Identification Program, National Association of Boards of Pharmacy.

In the past, the diversion of pseudoephedrine products has been a major contributor to the local production of methamphetamine. In 2005, the Oregon legislature passed HB 2485 and SB 907, making Oregon the first U.S. state to require a doctor's prescription to purchase cold and allergy medications containing pseudoephedrine, ephedrine, or phenylpropanolamine. Based on the significant and continued reduction in methamphetamine lab seizures between 2004 and 2011 (98%),<sup>135</sup> local production of methamphetamine appears to have significantly declined. However, availability of crystal methamphetamine imported into the state has not decreased.

## 6. Designer and Other Drugs

Designer drugs such as MDMA, GHB, ketamine, PCP and LSD are readily available in varying quantities in the HIDTA region. Distributors of designer drugs primarily use established associations centered on social venues, such as raves, restaurants, nightclubs, or private parties to distribute drugs at the retail level.

Psilocybin is cultivated in the state and is widely available. The popularity of Oregon-grown psilocybin and the high asking price it commands has encouraged commercial cultivation. Tightly-knit distribution groups and individual entrepreneurs distribute most of the psilocybin in the state. In addition, distributors in Oregon also have been known to sell psilocybin to out-of-state buyers.

## VI. ILLICIT FINANCE

Legitimization of illegally obtained money, or “money laundering”, allows criminals to transform illicit gain into seemingly lawful funds or assets. All drug trafficking organizations in Oregon engage in money laundering based upon the size and scope of the organization. As in other states, investigators find that local DTOs launder money and utilize the proceeds to acquire goods and property.

According to the NDIC, an estimated \$33 to \$56 billion in drug proceeds are generated annually from the sale of Canada-produced drugs in the United States, primarily by Asian DTOs, with much of the profit likely smuggled north across the U.S.–Canada border. Furthermore, Mexican and Colombian DTOs generate and launder between \$18 and \$39 billion in wholesale drug proceeds each year, most of which is believed to be smuggled out of the United States at the Southwest Border. Recent analysis of the amount of repatriated U.S. banknotes points to significant bulk cash smuggling occurring along the U.S.-Mexico border.<sup>136</sup> Since 2001, Mexican National DTOs, and to a lesser extent Canadian-based DTOs, have adapted to enhanced anti-money laundering policies and procedures at U.S. financial institutions by making bulk cash smuggling the primary method by which drug proceeds are moved.<sup>137</sup>

DTOs also use structured money transfers through money remitter services or banks to launder drug proceeds and transfer profits outside of the country. Banks and other depository institutions remain the primary gateway to the U.S. financial system where illegal proceeds can be moved instantly by wire or commingled with legitimate funds.<sup>138</sup> According to FINCEN, Oregon ranked 32nd in the nation in total Suspicious Activity Report (SAR)<sup>aa</sup> filings from January 1, 2002 to December 31, 2011. The number of SARs reported in Oregon rose over 76 percent in the last ten years (2002-2011).<sup>139</sup> The most common filing of suspicious activity, by far, for Oregon in 2011 was the category of “Bank Secrecy Act/Structuring/Money Laundering” (44%) (Figure 18, page 38).<sup>140</sup> New financial products and technology, such as stored value cards and e-currency, also provide opportunities for DTOs to facilitate cross-border movement of illicit drug proceeds.

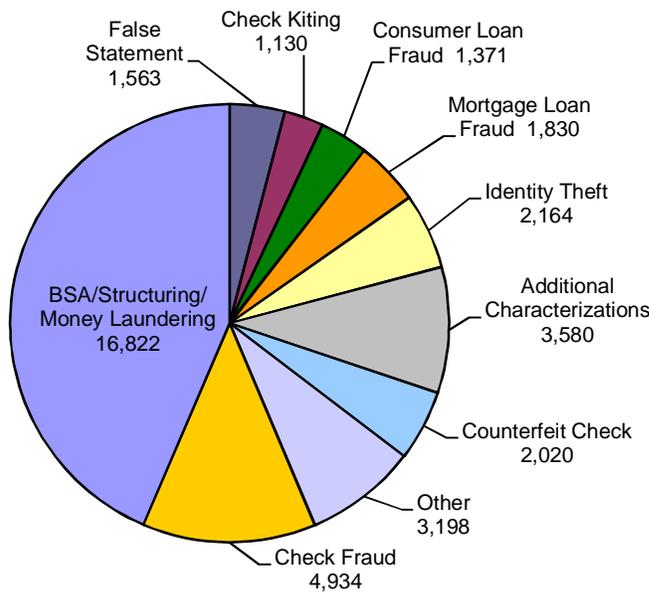
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<sup>aa</sup> A Suspicious Activity Report (SAR) is filed by depository institutions on transactions or attempted transactions involving at least \$5,000 that the financial institution knows, suspects, or has reason to suspect: involve money derived from illegal activities; are intended or conducted in order to hide or disguise funds or assets derived from illegal activity; are designed to evade Bank Secrecy Act requirements or other financial reporting requirements (structuring); or have no business or apparent lawful purpose.

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Oregon HIDTA initiatives have active investigations into money laundering activities. For example, in 2011, the Westside Interagency Narcotics (WIN) team concluded an investigation of a medical marijuana grower who sold marijuana for profit. Investigation of the primary suspect's owned properties and financial records revealed money laundering activity. The suspect was connected to the operation of a medical marijuana dispensary out-of-state and is currently under indictment on multiple counts of money laundering, mortgage fraud and theft. Additionally, in late 2011, HIT members were contacted by the U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) regarding a suspicious individual who had arrived at the Portland International Airport on a direct flight from Amsterdam. During an inspection of the individual's luggage, customs officials found over \$300,000 in U.S. currency. The currency was not declared either verbally or on the customs declaration form provided. HIT officers confiscated the currency after a post seizure investigation determined the suspect was in violation of federal bulk cash smuggling statutes.

**Figure 18. Characterizations of Suspicious Activity for Oregon  
For the Period of January 1, 2002 through December 31, 2011**



**Additional Characterizations:**

- Bribery/gratuity (6)**
- Commercial loan fraud (223)**
- Computer intrusion (667)**
- Counterfeit credit/debit card (82)**
- Counterfeit instrument (191)**
- Credit card fraud (336)**
- Debit card fraud (533)**
- Defalcation/embezzlement (621)**
- Misuse of position/self dealing (271)**
- Mysterious disappearance (255)**
- Wire transfer fraud (375)**
- Terrorist financing (20)**

Source: FINCEN "The SAR Activity Review by the Numbers" Issue 16 (May 2012), Section 1, Exhibit 8, Characterization of Suspicious Activity by State and Territory by Year, January 1, 2002 - December 31, 2011, Oregon.

Results from the 2012 Drug Threat Assessment Survey indicate the most commonly identified money laundering methods reported by Oregon law enforcement officers were bulk cash movement (88%), money services businesses (79%), bank structuring (67%), prepaid cards (63%), cash-intensive businesses or front companies (50%), casinos (50%), real-estate (50%), and electronic commerce (33%). Officers surveyed indicate involvement of Mexican and Caucasian DTOs in nearly all types of money laundering activities, particularly bulk cash movement, money services and cash intensive businesses, and prepaid cards. Asian DTOs were noted to be involved in laundering activities such as bulk cash movement, cash intensive businesses, casinos, and real estate.<sup>141</sup>

According to federal sources, bulk cash smuggling is the largest and most significant drug money laundering threat facing law enforcement. Smuggling bulk cash out of the United States is a well-established laundering method with cash concealed in vehicles, commercial shipments, express packages, and on private aircraft or boats. Within the Oregon HIDTA, MNDTOs and criminal groups

## Oregon HIDTA Program

transport cash in bulk to southwestern states where funds are often aggregated and then smuggled to Mexico. Additionally, Asian DTOs and criminal groups use bulk cash smuggling to move illicit drug proceeds from the region through transport in private vehicles through ports of entry (POEs) along the U.S.-Canada border. In 2010, HIT officers conducted a search warrant at the FedEx distribution center in Portland, Oregon resulting in the seizure of packages containing U.S. currency. The suspect confessed to officers that the currency was related to shipments of eight to ten pounds of marijuana each week from Portland to destinations on the east coast. More than \$200,000 in U.S. currency was seized through further investigation of the suspect's residences, bank accounts and safe deposit boxes.

Currency interdictions in Oregon collected through the DHE program were recently analyzed. DHE program statistics revealed over 240 seizures of bulk cash in Oregon between January 2008 and December 2011. Seizures during this time period totaled more than \$4.2 million, the largest of which was a vehicle seized moving southbound on I-5 containing over \$400,000. Notably, the number of currency seizures reported moving northbound (81) and southbound (98) on highways in Oregon was quite close, deviating somewhat from regional trafficking patterns which show largely southward movement of illicit drug currency in the Northwest region<sup>bb</sup> (Figure 15, page 28). Most of the currency seized moving northward (81) was reported to originate from California (46) and destined for Washington (30) or Oregon (29). A majority of currency seized southbound (98) on Oregon highways was reported to originate in Washington (41) or Oregon (32) and destined primarily for California (68).<sup>142</sup>

Drug trafficking is unquestionably centered on monetary gain. And, with every investigation, task force investigators evaluate the potential for the seizure of assets obtained as a result of the drug trafficking enterprise. Drug proceeds reported by Oregon HIDTA task forces for 2011 totaled \$419.6 million, nearly three times the amount of proceeds seized in 2008 (\$141.8 million) and over 37 times the value of drug proceeds in 2004 (\$11.2 million). In 2011, Oregon HIDTA task forces seized over \$7 million in drug-related assets, with \$5.4 million seized in cash/currency and \$2.1 in other assets seized (e.g., vehicles, firearms).<sup>143</sup>

## VII. OUTLOOK

Methamphetamine will remain the most significant drug threat in the HIDTA region due to sustained availability and the societal impact of associated criminal activity. However, recent declines in some indicators of use are a positive sign and may signify declining addiction levels. Methamphetamine-related crimes such as identity theft, property and violent crimes will continue to follow the trend of abuse.

Local manufacturing of methamphetamine will remain at low levels while crystal meth will continue to be imported across U.S. borders from large-scale laboratories in Mexico. Precursor controls at the local, national and international level will continue to cause pressure on the manufacture of methamphetamine, forcing producers to find alternative routes and sources to sustain production levels. Expanded methamphetamine production in Mexico, despite strict Government of Mexico chemical control laws, will likely lead to increased availability of crystal meth in the United States, including Oregon.

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<sup>bb</sup> Includes California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

## Oregon HIDTA Program

Outdoor production of marijuana controlled by Mexican National DTOs will continue to expand in the state. Law enforcement and prosecution efforts in HIDTA counties will likely continue to drive DTO operations to areas with smaller law enforcement presence and minimal risk of detection. Furthermore, continued budgetary shortfalls, including provision of flight time, will hamper the ability of law enforcement officers to effectively locate and eradicate outdoor grow sites.

The flow of marijuana from Canada will continue due to strong demand, a variety of transportation options and the attraction of high profits with relatively low risk. In addition, Asian organized crime groups may expand indoor marijuana production operations within Oregon as a way to avoid the risks associated with cross-border transport between Canada and the United States.

Exploitation of current Medical Marijuana laws will continue to encourage larger indoor marijuana grow operations, impede law enforcement efforts to investigate illegal marijuana operations, and contribute to the volume of marijuana trafficking through and out of the state. Home invasion robberies and theft will likely increase as the number of grow sites proliferate.

Heroin trafficking and use will likely increase as production in Mexico continues to expand and as users of prescription opiates increasingly switch to heroin because it is less expensive, more available and provides a more intense high than diverted prescription opiates.

Prescription drug abuse and trafficking will continue to rise provided that these drugs remain widely available, easily accessible and are perceived as a safe, “legal” alternative to illicit drugs. As a greater number of opioid users switch to heroin, more heroin and polydrug distributors will likely add diverted pharmaceuticals to their drug supplies to exploit an expanding customer market.

Trafficking of cocaine in Oregon may decrease as production levels continue to decline in source countries such as Colombia, and if demand for the drug continues to decline.

The demand for drugs such as synthetic cannabinoids and synthetic cathinones will likely increase due to the wide availability of related chemicals, drugs and products. As synthetic drugs become more regulated, users will likely use the Internet with greater frequency to purchase products, raw chemicals, and products containing unregulated ingredients.

Continued drug cartel wars in Mexico may cause sporadic, spot disruption in drug supplies from Mexico. The number of Mexican National DTOs operating in the state will likely continue to expand due to the variety of transportation options available, and because of the highly favorable growing conditions and extensive remote rural and forested areas which make outdoor marijuana cultivation in Oregon a high profit/low risk enterprise.

Asian DTOs will likely continue to expand trafficking capabilities in Oregon -- especially with regard to high-potency marijuana and MDMA. However, as Asian DTOs increasingly form alliances with non-Asian crime groups, they may become easier for law enforcement to detect and disrupt.

Bulk cash smuggling will remain the primary method of transferring drug revenues into, through, and out of Oregon. Interdiction efforts by law enforcement officers will continue to impede the flow of drug proceeds through the state, impacting crime groups that rely on these funds to operate.

## Oregon HIDTA Program

Oregon HIDTA law enforcement investigators identified sixty-six (66) drug trafficking organizations and one (1) money laundering organization operating in Oregon during 2011 (Table 3).<sup>144</sup> These organizations range from five members to hundreds of members. They are, or were, in some cases, manufacturing and/or distributing drugs within the state of Oregon as well as across state borders.

**Table 3. Known Drug Trafficking Organizations, CY 2011**

<u>Organization Type</u>		<u>DTO Characteristics*</u>	<u>Operational Scope</u>
Drug Trafficking	66	Mexican/Hispanic 49	Local = 25
Money Laundering	1	Caucasian 18	<i>Dismantled = 12</i>
		Asian 6	<i>Disrupted = 3</i>
		African-American 4	Multi-State = 34
		Multi-Ethnic 3	<i>Dismantled = 10</i>
		Eurasian 2	<i>Disrupted = 6</i>
		Cuban 1	International = 8
		Middle Eastern 1	<i>Dismantled = 1</i>
		Nigerian 1	<i>Disrupted = 0</i>
		Unknown 1	

## VIII. METHODOLOGY

The Oregon HIDTA supplemental threat assessment was developed through consideration of information from a variety of sources. Quantitative information was collected and reviewed on seizures, arrests, corrections, census, drug testing, drug-related deaths, admissions to treatment facilities, and from law enforcement surveys, national surveys of self-reported drug use, and from task force reporting. Qualitative data, such as trends in use, production and cultivation levels, the presence and level of involvement of organized criminal groups in trafficking, distribution, and related criminal activity were also considered.

## **COUNTER-DRUG STRATEGY**

### **IX. INTRODUCTION**

The Oregon High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) Counter-Drug Strategy details and is the Executive Board's plan to reduce the identified drug threat in the Oregon HIDTA areas. The Counter Drug Strategy is linked to the drug threat and initiatives through a clear delineation of the relationship between the problems posed by the threat, the actions to be taken by the participating agencies and the anticipated impact on the region. HIDTA funds will be expended in a manner to maximize the leveraging of Federal, state, local and tribal agency contributions that are committed to the HIDTA mission.

The Oregon HIDTA Counter-Drug Strategy describes how the Executive Board maintains oversight and direction of the HIDTA, the HIDTA intelligence subsystem, and the plan for area law enforcement agencies to coordinate and combine drug-control efforts. The strategy embodies the spirit of the HIDTA program, clearly demonstrating how Federal, state, local and tribal agencies have combined drug control efforts to reduce drug trafficking, eliminate unnecessary duplication of effort, maximize resources, and improve intelligence and information sharing. The Oregon HIDTA Counter Drug Strategy identifies its expected overall accomplishments in the region to support the design of the strategy and to provide the ability to measure the strategy's success at the end of the year. The Oregon HIDTA Counter Drug Strategy also contains the anticipated developmental standards attainment and addresses the performance targets set by the Performance Measurement Program (PMP).

The collocated and commingled drug and gang task forces and initiatives are built to implement the Oregon HIDTA Counter-Drug Strategy and are comprised of full-time, multi-agency participants. If the HIDTA incorporates an existing task force, intelligence or support operation, or other program into the HIDTA's Counter-Drug Strategy, then the value added by such a group to the HIDTA is evident. Additionally, if the existing group is an investigative support element then the amount of HIDTA funds allocated by the Executive Board must be determined based on specific measurable support provided to the HIDTA.

HIDTAs nationally have adopted two specific goals to be achieved in meeting the drug challenge. The Oregon HIDTA Counter Drug Strategy is developed to meet local drug threats according to its individual needs, in conjunction with the national goals:

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

**GOAL 2:** Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of HIDTA initiatives.

The Oregon HIDTA Counter-Drug Strategy contains the performance targets that should be realized after it is implemented. The HIDTA Goals represent clear targets for the Oregon initiatives. They also provide the foundation upon which performance planning and outcome measurements are based. As the Oregon HIDTA initiatives develop budget submissions, each initiative must present programmatic and fiscal requests that are based on the Threat Assessment; must articulate how the initiative's funding request directly addresses the threat; set realistic performance measures, and each initiative must eventually provide specific information on how the funding has allowed the Oregon

## Oregon HIDTA Program

HIDTA to meet its desired outcomes. The Oregon HIDTA initiatives are developed within clear national guidelines governing all HIDTA activities and expenditures.

The Oregon HIDTA, which consists of nine designated counties and the Warm Springs Indian Reservation, is governed by an Executive Board comprised of 16 voting members and four ex-officio non-voting members who represent the participating agencies. The Oregon HIDTA Executive Board, through subcommittees as needed, oversees and coordinates the integration and synchronization of efforts to reduce drug trafficking, eliminate unnecessary duplication of equipment or effort, and systematically improve the sharing of drug intelligence and targeting information. The Executive Board reviews all initiative requests for approval and submission to the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP). The Oregon HIDTA director's office supports the Executive Board and provides guidance in initiative/budget requests.

During 2013 the director's office will conduct on-site fiscal and programmatic reviews of each initiative to evaluate their effectiveness and progress. These review findings will be reported, in written form, and discussed formally with the Executive Board during scheduled meetings throughout the year.

The Executive Board is involved in all aspects of the intelligence, enforcement, prosecution and support activities. The Executive Board provides a forum to share important trends in drug trafficking, gathers information on which drugs are being distributed throughout the region, and supports the identification, investigation and disruption and dismantlement of drug trafficking organizations (DTO) by Oregon HIDTA funded enforcement initiatives. The Executive Board also addresses important administrative issues in its oversight capacity. The Executive Board has established a Finance Subcommittee that supports the Oregon HIDTA initiatives and its participating agencies on a wide variety of program and budget issues, computer technology and other matters. The success is measured by results, and each initiative is fully accountable for its success or failure in meeting its objectives.

## X. MISSION AND VISION STATEMENTS

The overall HIDTA Mission is embodied by the National HIDTA Mission Statement:

### The National HIDTA Mission Statement

#### **NATIONAL HIDTA MISSION**

**The mission of the HIDTA is to disrupt the market for illegal drugs in the United States by assisting Federal, state, local and tribal law enforcement entities participating in the HIDTA program to dismantle and disrupt drug trafficking organizations, with particular emphasis on drug trafficking regions that have harmful effects on other parts of the United States.**

## Oregon HIDTA Program

In conjunction with the national program goals, the Oregon HIDTA operates under the following mission:

### **OREGON HIDTA MISSION**

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

The Oregon HIDTA Executive Board developed the following vision statement that clearly reflects what outcomes the Oregon HIDTA strives to achieve:

### **OREGON HIDTA VISION**

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

The Oregon HIDTA values represent the core priorities of the program and are incorporated in the decision making process and behavior of the Executive Board and the Oregon HIDTA participants.

### **OREGON HIDTA VALUES**

**Partnership  
Innovation  
Leadership  
Excellence**

## **XI. CONCEPT OF STRATEGY**

HIDTA funds will be allocated to those initiatives that demonstrate that they are truly full-time, multi-agency, Federal, state, local and tribal partnerships successfully investigating and disrupting drug trafficking organizations that impact the drug threat in their regions, the state, and other parts of the United States. This does not preclude initiatives from doing local drug enforcement; however, HIDTA funds will need to be primarily focused on this objective and the results of their efforts will be measured through the HIDTA Performance Management Program (PMP) database.

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The Executive Board recognizes that the missions of Federal, state, local and tribal law enforcement agencies and personnel are different, and yet, need and compliment one another. Their areas of responsibility are different, but the citizens they serve are the same. The Oregon HIDTA Executive Board will only approve focused initiatives that bring together Federal, state, local and tribal personnel in order to leverage their talents and expertise to effectively target and disrupt mid to upper level drug traffickers and DTOs in the state.

### **Key Components of the Oregon HIDTA Counter-drug Strategy**

The key components of the Oregon HIDTA Counter-drug strategy which are being implemented in order to achieve the mission of the Oregon HIDTA as well as the goals of the National Drug Control Strategy are:

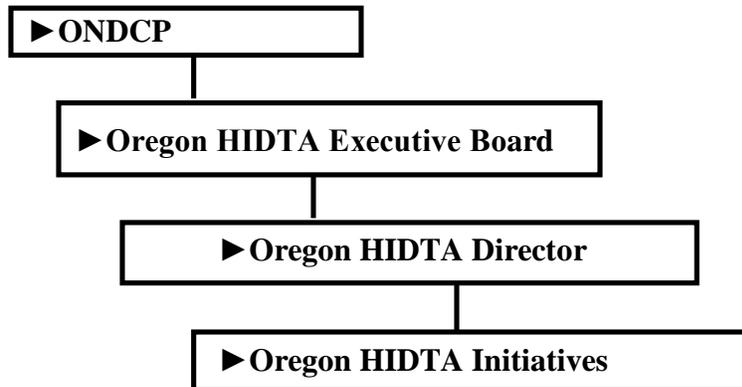
1. Promote and facilitate the creation of, and support established, collocated and commingled interagency - Federal, state, local and tribal - intelligence-driven drug enforcement task forces whose missions are to eliminate domestic production, trafficking and use of methamphetamine, heroin, cocaine,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

## Methodology

The methodology used to prepare this Oregon HIDTA Counter Drug Strategy Report of Program Year (PY) 2013 was to evaluate the Oregon HIDTA Threat Assessment Supplemental Report, the Oregon HIDTA Initiative's PMP statistical reports, and news reports collected during the last year.

## Oregon HIDTA Organizational Composition

### A. Oregon HIDTA Organizational Chart



### B. Oregon HIDTA Executive Board Composition by Agency

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

- 1 Federal - Kit Welsh, Assistant Special Agent in Charge  
Homeland Security Investigations (HSI)
- 2 Federal - Tammie Key, Assistant Special Agent in Charge  
Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)
- 3 Federal - Gregory Fowler, Special Agent in Charge  
Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI)
- 4 Federal - Barb Severson, Special Agent in Charge  
United States Forest Service
- 5 Federal - Amanda Marshall, United States Attorney  
United States Attorney's Office (USAO), District of Oregon
- 6 Federal - Russ Burger, U.S Marshal  
United States Marshal Service (USMS), District of Oregon
- 7 Federal - Gary Mannino, Special Agent in Charge  
United States Bureau of Land Management (BLM)
- 8 Federal - Colene Domenech, Resident Agent in Charge  
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (BATF)
- 9 Local - Larry Blanton, Deschutes County Sheriff  
Deschutes County Sheriff's Office (DCSO)
- 10 Local - James Ferraris, Assistant Chief of Police  
Salem Police Department (SPD)
- 11 Local - John Foote, District Attorney

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- 12 Local - Clackamas County District Attorney's Office (CCDA)  
Stuart Roberts, Chief of Police  
Pendleton Police Department
  - 13 Local - Craig Roberts, Clackamas County Sheriff  
Clackamas County Sheriff's Office (CCSO)
  - 14 State - Darin Tweedt, Chief Counsel  
Oregon Department of Justice (ODOJ)
  - 15 State - Steve Deptula, Colonel, Counter Drug Support Program  
Oregon National Guard (ONG)
  - 16 State - Calvin Curths, Captain, Criminal Division  
Oregon State Police (OSP)
- Ex-Officio**
- Leslie Crandall, Supervisory Special Agent  
Internal Revenue Service (IRS)
  - Judy Cushing, Executive Director  
Oregon Partnership (OP)
  - Tim Hartnett, Executive Director  
Comprehensive Options for Drug Abusers (CODA)
  - Sean Pritchard, President  
Oregon Narcotics Enforcement Association (ONEA)

**C. List of Participating Agencies**

**The number of full-time participants in the Oregon HIDTA Program:**

Federal Law Enforcement:	58
State Law Enforcement:	36
Local Law Enforcement:	111
National Guard:	8
Tribal Law Enforcement	1
<b>Total:</b>	<b>214</b>

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

**Federal agencies:**

- Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (BATF)
- Bureau of Land Management (BLM)
- Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)
- Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)
- Homeland Security Investigations (HSI)
- Internal Revenue Service (IRS)
- United States Marshals Service (USMS)

**State agencies:**

- Oregon Department of Justice (ODOJ)
- Oregon National Guard (ONG)
- Oregon State Police (OSP)

**Local agencies:**

- Ashland Police Department

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Beaverton Police Department  
Bend Police Department  
Canby Police Department  
Clackamas County Sheriff's Office  
Clackamas County District Attorney's Office  
Crook County Sheriff's Office  
Deschutes County Sheriff's Office  
Douglas County District Attorney's Office  
Douglas County Sheriff's Office  
Eugene Police Department  
Gresham Police Department  
Hermiston Police Department  
Hillsboro Police Department  
Jackson County Sheriff's Office  
Jefferson County Sheriff's Office  
Keizer Police Department  
Lane County Sheriff's Office  
Lane County District Attorney's Office  
Lane County Parole & Probation  
Marion County Sheriff's Office  
Medford Police Department  
Milton-Freewater Police Department  
Milwaukie Police Department  
Morrow County Sheriff's Office  
Multnomah County Sheriff's Office  
Oregon City Police Department  
Pendleton Police Department  
Portland Police Bureau  
Prineville Police Department  
Roseburg Police Department  
Salem Police Department  
Springfield Police Department  
Tigard Police Department  
Umatilla County Sheriff's Office  
Umatilla Tribal Police Department  
Warm Springs Police Department  
Washington County Sheriff's Office  
Western States Information Network  
Woodburn Police Department  
**Part-time only**  
Amtrak Police Department  
Jackson County District Attorney's Office  
Jackson County Parole and Probation  
Multnomah County Department of Community Justice  
Port of Portland Police  
Sherwood Police Department  
United States Attorney's Office  
United States Forest Service  
United States Postal Service Law Enforcement

## **XII. HIDTA GOAL 1: Dismantle and Disrupt Drug Trafficking Organizations**

The enforcement components of the Oregon HIDTA will aggressively pursue criminal drug smuggling, manufacturing, distribution, and money laundering organizations in order to disrupt and reduce the supply of illegal drugs in the state, region and country. The Oregon HIDTA enforcement initiatives are responsible for achieving the following performance targets in 2013:

### **Goal 1 Performance Targets**

#### **A. Drug Trafficking Organizations and Money Laundering Organizations Disrupted/Dismantled:**

**The number of DTOs/MLOs expected to be disrupted/dismantled for 2013 is 33.**

**The actual number of DTOs/MLOs disrupted/dismantled for 2011 is 32.**

#### **B. HIDTA Cases Opened**

**The estimated number of HIDTA cases opened for 2013 is 2,222.**

**The actual number of HIDTA cases opened for 2011 is 3,311.**

#### **C. Return on Investment (ROI) for Drugs Removed from the Marketplace by Law Enforcement Initiatives:**

**The estimated Return on Investment for 2013 is \$130.00.**

**The actual Return on Investment for 2011 is \$147.11.**

#### **D. Return on Investment (ROI) for Assets Removed from the Marketplace by Law Enforcement Initiatives:**

**The estimated Return on Investment for 2013 is \$2.00.**

**The actual Return on Investment for 2011 is \$2.62.**

#### **E. Return on Investment (ROI) for Drugs and Assets Removed from the Marketplace by Law Enforcement Initiatives:**

**The estimated Return on Investment for 2013 is \$132.00.**

**The actual Return on Investment for 2011 is \$149.74.**

#### **F. Value of Clandestine Methamphetamine Labs identified and dismantled:**

**The estimated value of clandestine methamphetamine labs to be dismantled for 2013 is to be determined (TBD).**

**The actual value of clandestine methamphetamine labs dismantled for 2011 is \$5,950.00.**

**G. HIDTA Clandestine Laboratory Activities:**

**The expected clandestine methamphetamine laboratory activities for 2013 is:**

<b>CLANDESTINE LABORATORY CASES, 2013</b>	
<b>OUTPUTS</b>	<b>EXPECTED</b>
Methamphetamine Labs Dismantled	2
Lab Dump Sites Seized	3
Chemical/Glassware/Equipment Seized	3
Children Affected	2

**The actual clandestine methamphetamine laboratory activities for 2011 is**

<b>CLANDESTINE METHAMPETITIME LABORATORY ACTIVITIES, 2011</b>	
<b>OUTPUTS</b>	<b>ACTUAL</b>
Methamphetamine Labs Dismantled	4
Lab Dump Sites Seized	1
Chemical/Glassware/Equipment Seized	10
Children Affected	0

**H. HIDTA Fugitive Apprehensions:**

**The estimated number of fugitive apprehensions for 2013 is 967.**

**The actual number of fugitive apprehensions for 2011 is 1,302.**

**Goal 1 Initiatives**

**A. Enforcement Subsystem**

During PY 2013 The Oregon HIDTA Executive Board and ONDCP will support sixteen (16) multi-agency drug enforcement (investigative) task forces in the Oregon HIDTA:

**Clackamas County**

Clackamas County Interagency Task Force (CCITF)

**Deschutes County**

Central Oregon Drug Enforcement Task Force (CODE)

**Douglas County**

Douglas Interagency Narcotics Team (DINT)

**Jackson County**

DEA Medford Task Force

Medford Area Drug and Gang Enforcement Team (MADGE)

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### Lane County

DEA Eugene Task Force  
Lane County Interagency Narcotics Enforcement Team (INET)

### Marion County

DEA Salem Task Force

### Multnomah County

HIDTA Interdiction Team (HIT)  
Oregon Financial Crimes Task Force  
Portland Area Metro Gang Task Force (PAMGTF)  
United States Marshal's Service HIDTA Fugitive Task Force  
DEA Portland Task Force

### Umatilla County

Blue Mountain Enforcement Narcotics Team (BENT)

### Warm Springs Indian Reservation

Warm Springs Police Department (WSPD)

### Washington County

Westside Interagency Narcotics Team (WIN)

All sixteen (16) of the Oregon HIDTA enforcement initiatives implement the strategy by concentrating the “value-added” HIDTA resources on enforcement and investigative enhancements which enable them to target the members of high-value drug trafficking and money laundering organizations (DTOs & MLOs) which results in better cases, targeted prosecutions, reduced drug trafficking, reduced drug use, reduced drug availability, improved community livability, and reduced drug-related crime and violence.

These enforcement and investigative enhancements are primarily targeted at identified drug trafficking organizations and their members by utilizing additional HIDTA funds to purchase evidence and information, analyze the meaning of that information, work additional overtime, employ new technology and obtain training to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of investigators. Every effort is made by HIDTA initiatives to leverage resources and information by enhancing collaboration between Federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies.

## **B. Prosecution Subsystem**

The Oregon HIDTA Program does not provide funding for prosecution initiatives. Each enforcement initiative however, has created close working relationships with the Federal and state prosecutors that work within their jurisdiction. Federal and state prosecutors in the Oregon HIDTA areas provide ongoing case consultation for major investigations which enhance the prosecution of targeted and complex drug cases in Federal and state court. The relationships that have been built between the enforcement initiatives and prosecutors increase the impact of enforcement and the investigative capabilities of each Oregon HIDTA initiative.

## **XIII. HIDTA GOAL 2: Increase the Efficiency of Law Enforcement Agencies Participating in HIDTAs**

The Oregon HIDTA Program has created and implemented four initiatives that are designed to assist, complement and enhance the enforcement components of the Oregon HIDTA. The four support

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initiatives, which are described in the Goal 2 Initiatives section that follows, are responsible for achieving the following targets in 2013:

**Goal 2 Performance Targets**

**A. HIDTA Training Assistance:**

**The expected HIDTA training assistance to be provided for 2013 is:**

<b>TRAINING ASSISTANCE TO BE PROVIDED, 2013</b>	
<b>COURSES TO BE OFFERED</b>	<b>EXPECTED</b>
Number of Students for Analytical/Computer Courses	114
Number of Students for Enforcement Courses	435
Number of Students for Management/Administrative Courses	84
Number of Students for Demand Reduction Courses	0
Hours of Training Provided for Analytical/Computer Courses	TBD
Hours of Training Provided for Enforcement Courses	TBD
Hours of Training Provided for Management/Administrative Courses	TBD
Hours of Training Provided for Demand Reduction Courses	TBD

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**The actual training assistance provided for 2011 is:**

<b>TRAINING ASSISTANCE PROVIDED, 2011</b>	
<b>COURSES OFFERED</b>	<b>ACTUAL</b>
Number of Students for Analytical/Computer Courses	84
Number of Students for Enforcement Courses	499
Number of Students for Management/Administrative Courses	29
Number of Students for Demand Reduction Courses	0
Hours of Training Provided for Analytical/Computer Courses	1704
Hours of Training Provided for Enforcement Courses	7924
Hours of Training Provided for Management/Administrative Courses	128
Hours of Training Provided for Demand Reduction Courses	0

**B. Event and Case Deconflictions:**

**The expected HIDTA event and case deconflictions for 2013 is:**

<b>EVENT AND CASE DECONFLICTIONS SUBMITTED, 2013</b>	
<b>OUTPUTS</b>	<b>EXPECTED</b>
Event Deconflictions Submitted	2,600
Case Deconflictions Submitted	135,000

**The actual HIDTA event and case deconflictions for 2011 is:**

<b>EVENT AND CASE DECONFLICTIONS SUBMITTED, 2011</b>	
<b>OUTPUTS</b>	<b>ACTUAL</b>
Event De-conflictions Submitted	2,830
Case De-conflictions Submitted	151,682

**C. Cases Provided Analytical Support:**

**The expected number of cases to be provided analytical support for 2013 is 120.**

**The actual number of cases provided analytical support for 2011 is 216.**

**D. Leads Referred to Other HIDTAs and Other Agencies:**

**The expected number of leads to be referred to other HIDTAs and other agencies for 2013 is TBD.**

**The actual number of leads referred to other HIDTAs and other agencies for 2011 is 1,622.**

**Goal 2 Initiatives**

**A. Intelligence and Information Sharing Initiatives**

**Investigative Support Center**

The Oregon HIDTA/Oregon Department of Justice (ODOJ) has one Intelligence and Investigative Support Center (ISC) located in Salem, Oregon. The key functional components and services of the ISC are:

1. A Watch Center staffed five days per week, 10 hours per day with 24-hour remote coverage for event deconfliction and officer safety.
2. A web-enabled statewide criminal intelligence database called the Oregon State Intelligence Network (OSIN), which is a Western States Information Network (WSIN) partner and part of the Regional Information Sharing System Network (RISSNET), is accessible by law enforcement via RISSNET or by phone through the Watch Center.
3. OSIN includes case and subject deconfliction via a web-enabled criminal intelligence database. Currently, event deconfliction (geo-event tracking and mapping) is accomplished by utilizing the Riss.Safe system hosted by WSIN, and accessed directly via the Oregon HIDTA Watch Center.
4. Post seizure analysis services are available through assigned intelligence analysts on a case-by-case basis.
5. Long term analytical case support is available through assigned intelligence analysts on a case-by-case basis.
6. Electronic, secure, email connectivity is available for Federal, state, local and tribal law enforcement agencies, criminal databases, national intelligence centers, WSIN, El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC), and other databases via RISSNET.

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7. The ISC Strategic Analytical Unit develops and publishes an Annual Drug Threat Assessment, tracks initiative activities for the HIDTA Annual Report, and published over 278 intelligence products in 2011.
8. The ISC publishes criminal intelligence bulletins on a regular basis.
9. The ISC has trained over 1,105 Federal, state, and local law enforcement personnel since 2005 on procedures for utilizing the OSIN system for case investigations, deconfliction, and officer safety.
10. The technical computer staff has assisted local task forces with specialized case management database development for identity theft crimes and other drug related investigations.
11. The Oregon HIDTA ISC offers the OSIN home page which includes numerous investigative services and connectivity links.
12. The ISC now has a seamless secure electronic interface between OSIN and WSIN to create an automatic query and data submission capacity between networks.
13. All clan lab data is entered in OSIN and forwarded to EPIC.
14. The ISC initiative supports and implements the strategy by providing a “one stop” law enforcement resource and service center accessible both by phone, and electronically via RISS, for authenticated law enforcement personnel anywhere in the nation to securely, and reliably:
  - Electronically share criminal intelligence with the appropriate federal, state, or local agencies and/or databases.
  - Electronically query appropriate databases for investigative leads.
  - Electronically share criminal case and officer safety information.
  - Electronically deconflict cases or events.
  - Electronically communicate crime trends.
  - Electronically communicate training information.
  - Electronically share case photographs and reports.
  - Electronically communicate via secure e-mail.

### **B. Support Initiatives**

#### **Management and Administration (Marion County)**

The Administrative Initiative handles the day-to-day business for the Oregon HIDTA and is the primary point of contact between each initiative, the Oregon HIDTA Executive Board, ONDCP, the National HIDTA Assistance Center (NHAC), and other private and government agencies. This initiative is staffed by one (1) full-time contract employee, the Oregon HIDTA Director, and two (2) full-time Oregon Department of Justice employees, the financial manager and the administrative assistant.

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Duties of all administrative staff are to manage the day-to-day HIDTA functions on behalf of the Oregon HIDTA Executive Board. The first priority is programmatic support, information coordination, fiscal and technical service to the HIDTA participating agencies.

The duties include: the administration and/or developing of the four annually required documents of the HIDTA program: The annual Threat Assessment, the annual Counter-Drug Strategy, annual Initiative Budget Proposal, and the Annual Report.

Additional duties include programmatic, administrative, and fiscal oversight in support of all HIDTA initiatives to ensure they are in compliance with the ONDCP/HIDTA program policy, and other program requirements; establish and maintain a central inventory tracking system for property purchased with HIDTA funds; assist HIDTA agencies/initiatives in establishing and recording measurable outcomes and outputs based upon the PMP; provide advice and counsel to the Executive Board concerning the status, direction, and success of the HIDTA initiatives, programs, and ONDCP requirements; establish an internal review process to evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency of each initiative in achieving its targeted outputs and outcomes.

### **Oregon HIDTA Drug Overdose Investigation Fund Initiative (Marion County)**

A growing number of Oregon HIDTA sponsored task forces are being called upon to conduct fatal drug overdose investigations. The strategy employed by these task forces involves an immediate response to drug overdose scenes, where the victim has died or incurred serious physical injury, in order to collect any and all physical evidence that may help to identify the individual and/or DTO that supplied the controlled substances that led to the overdose. This investigative strategy has proven to be highly effective and, as the result of enhanced penalties within federal law commonly referred to as the “Len Bias Law”, has enabled investigators to investigate up the drug supply chain which has resulted in the identification, disruption and dismantlement of several sophisticated heroin DTOs.

The Oregon HIDTA Drug Overdose Investigation Fund initiative has been established to provide funding to existing Oregon HIDTA initiatives that initiate and conduct investigations that focus on identifying, arresting and prosecuting individuals and disrupting or dismantling drug trafficking organizations (DTO) that have provided controlled substances which have resulted in the death or serious physical injury of another person.

Funding provided through this initiative is used to offset overtime, investigative travel, services and purchase of evidence and information (PE/PI) expenses that are incurred by the initiatives during the course of their investigation. Funding is provided to Oregon HIDTA initiatives through an application, reprogramming and reimbursement process that is administered by the Oregon HIDTA Director and the Oregon HIDTA Executive Board Finance Committee.

Oregon HIDTA enforcement initiatives that receive funding from this initiative are required to actively pursue prosecution at the state or federal level, are required to deconflict and share case related information with the Oregon HIDTA ISC and other law enforcement agencies as appropriate, and report all performance statistics in the HIDTA Performance Management Program (PMP) database.

### **Oregon State Police Training (Marion County)**

The Training Initiative is managed by the Oregon State Police with part-time staff. The mission of the Training Initiative is to provide the Oregon HIDTA, participating agencies, task forces and regional

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law enforcement officers with targeted, high priority training and an information sharing forum that directly enhances their effort to measurably disrupt and/or dismantle drug trafficking organizations, money laundering operations and related violent crime groups in accordance with ONDCP and HIDTA strategy.

Oregon HIDTA Initiatives and participating agencies are surveyed every year relating to their training needs necessary to assist them with their operations that support the Oregon HIDTA strategy. The surveys are used to identify, prioritize and schedule training. Efforts are made to ensure equitable training opportunities are available for all Initiatives and participating agencies.

### **Cops Mentoring Youth (Multnomah County)**

The Oregon Partnership Lines for Life led “Cops Mentoring Youth” demand reduction initiative is supported by the Oregon HIDTA with supplemental funding. The “Cops Mentoring Youth” initiative provides resources to law enforcement officers to educate youth on the ‘faces’ of addiction and the dangers of substance abuse, and the risks associated with use that can lead to youth violence and criminal street gangs. Through interviews with addicts, youth involved in the initiative will learn the real and long term impact of drug use and street gang involvement on families, neighborhoods, and the individuals’ life. The initiative fosters productive and active mentoring relationships between local law enforcement personnel and youth through planning and production of an effective youth-driven media campaign about the dangers of drugs.

In HIDTA designated Multnomah County, Oregon HIDTA and Oregon Partnership Lines for Life’s – Cops Mentoring Youth – program focuses on reducing the demand for drugs and positively impacting community response to neighborhood drug activity while engaging youth with Portland Police Bureau officers as their mentors in a community-wide education and awareness campaign. Utilizing OP’s Youth Voices, Youth Choices curriculum, which guides middle and high school students to create film-based media messaging addressing illegal substance abuse issues in their neighborhoods, the project creates video elements to be shared with leaders and residents to educate them about the impact of drug use, trafficking and gang activity in their neighborhoods.

## **XIV. APPENDICES – Oregon HIDTA 2013 Drug Threat Assessment Tables**

### Appendix A

#### **Glossary of Acronyms**

ADAM	Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring program
AMHD	Addictions and Mental Health Division (Department of Human Services)
BENT	Blue Mountain Enforcement Narcotics Team
CBP	U.S. Customs and Border Protection
CCITF	Clackamas County Interagency Task Force
CODE	Central Oregon Drug Enforcement Team
CPDs	Controlled Prescription Drugs
DCE/SP	DEA Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program
DEA	Drug Enforcement Administration
DHE	Domestic Highway Enforcement
DINT	Douglas County Interagency Narcotics Team
DTO	Drug Trafficking Organization
FDA	Food and Drug Administration
GHB	Gamma-hydroxybutyric acid
HIDTA	High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area
HIT	HIDTA Interdiction Team
LSD	Lysergic acid diethylamide
MADGE	Medford Area Drug and Gang Enforcement
MDMA	3,4-methylenedioxy-methamphetamine
MNDTO	Mexican National Drug Trafficking Organization
MSM	Methylsulfonylmethane
NDIC	National Drug Intelligence Center
NMI	National Marijuana Initiative
NSDUH	National Study on Drug Use and Health
OCDETF	Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force
OMG	Outlaw Motorcycle Gang
OMMP	Oregon Medical Marijuana Program
ONDCP	Office of National Drug Control Policy
OSP	Oregon State Police
P2P	Phenyl-2-propanone
PAMGTF	Portland Area Metro Gang Task Force
PDX	Portland International Airport
SAR	Suspicious Activity Report
THC	Delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol
USMS	United States Marshal's Service
USPS	United States Postal Service
WIN	Westside Interagency Narcotics Team

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Appendix B

Oregon Medical Marijuana Program Statistics, April 1, 2012

Number of persons currently holding medical marijuana cards:	55,807
Number of persons holding caregiver cards for the above persons:	28,214
Number of Oregon-licensed physicians with current OMMP patients (MDs and Dos only):	2,100
Number of applications denied between 4/1/11 and 3/31/12:	1,375

*Reported medical conditions include:*

Agitation related to Alzheimer's disease	61
Cachexia	1,097
Cancer	2,056
Glaucoma	832
HIV+/AIDS	731
Nausea	7,856
Severe pain	52,597
Seizures, including but not limited to epilepsy	1,354
Persistent muscle spasms, including but not limited to those caused by Multiple Sclerosis	14,671

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Source: Oregon Medical Marijuana Program, April 2012.

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### Appendix C

Marijuana Plants Seized in HIDTA Region and Statewide, 2006-2011												
HIDTA Region	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
	Crop Seizures	Total Plants (In/Outdoor)	Crop Seizures	Total Plants (In/Outdoor)	Crop Seizures	Total Plants (In/Outdoor)	Crop Seizures	Total Plants (In/Outdoor)	Crop Seizures	Total Plants (In/Outdoor)	Crop Seizures	Total Plants (In/Outdoor)
Clackamas	14	255 (77/178)	21	1,507 (1,013/494)	8	691 (689/2)	46	8,379 (773/7,606)	43	1,025 (700/325)	45	3,602 (3,486/116)
Deschutes	4	95 (95/0)	25	1,164 (1,155/9)	20	943 (943/0)	19	809 (624/185)	7	199 (199/0)	8	357 (357/0)
Douglas	73	2,870 (546/2,324)	73	19,334 (457/18,877)	58	10,581 (696/9,885)	48	22,492 (618/21,874)	27	3,907 (164/3,743)	20	138 (52/86)
Jackson	52	43,860 (204/43,656)	27	54,482 (120/54,362)	21	520 (227/293)	23	26,880 (8/26,872)	36	28,504 (337/28,167)	26	3,255 (383/2,872)
Lane	34	2,063 (702/1,361)	47	3,045 (2,649/396)	83	8,948 (2,547/6,401)	62	9,129 (8,349/780)	60	2,726 (1,904/822)	46	2,888 (2,640/248)
Marion	19	642 (556/86)	17	3,251 (268/2,983)	16	368 (303/65)	14	590 (113/477)	27	653 (184/469)	18	215 (99/116)
Multnomah	46	2,891 (2,447/444)	86	8,778 (8,527/251)	60	2,804 (2,615/189)	68	4,295 (4,167/128)	99	8,348 (8,327/21)	62	5,505 (5,494/11)
Umatilla	17	5,967 (29/5,938)	9	29,064 (17/29,047)	5	22 (21/1)	4	7,365 (0/7,365)	15	3,873 (62/3,811)	9	3,318 (24/3,294)
Warm Springs	0	0	1	17,763 (0/17,763)	2	12,828 (0/12,828)	1	1,630 (0/1,630)	0	0 (0/0)	1	3 (3/0)
Washington	18	372 (131/241)	13	3,819 (682/3,137)	3	608 (5/603)	8	2,857 (107/2,750)	65	1,338 (882/456)	15	332 (319/13)
<b>HIDTA Total</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>59,015</b> (4,787/ 54,228)	<b>319</b>	<b>142,207</b> (14,888/ 127,319)	<b>276</b>	<b>38,313</b> (8,046/ 30,267)	<b>293</b>	<b>84,426</b> (14,759/ 69,667)	<b>379</b>	<b>50,573</b> (12,759/ 37,814)	<b>250</b>	<b>19,613</b> (12,857/ 6,756)
<b>Statewide Total</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>108,573</b> (6,834/ 101,739)	<b>578</b>	<b>262,013</b> (16,454/ 245,559)	<b>358</b>	<b>85,701</b> (8,805/ 76,896)	<b>515</b>	<b>230,011</b> (19,863/ 210,148)	<b>559</b>	<b>204,937</b> (16,511/ 188,426)	<b>410</b>	<b>140,313</b> (15,081/ 125,232)

Source: DEA Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program (DCE/SP).

### Appendix D

Methamphetamine Laboratory Seizures, HIDTA Counties and Oregon, 2004-2011									
Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% Change (2004-2011)
<b>Oregon</b>	448	192	63	20	21	13	13	10	-98%
<i>HIDTA area</i>									
Clackamas	24	15	0	1	0	0	1	1	-96%
Deschutes	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100%
Douglas	11	14	2	0	1	0	1	1	-91%
Jackson	17	6	6	0	3	0	0	1	-94%
Lane	33	12	14	2	1	0	0	0	-100%
Marion	7	11	2	0	0	0	0	0	-100%
Multnomah	138	33	11	3	2	2	7	3	-98%
Umatilla	91	39	4	5	4	5	1	1	-99%
Washington	28	12	8	1	1	1	0	0	-100%

Source: Oregon Department of Justice.

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Appendix E

<b>Number of Indoor, Outdoor, and Total Plants Seized in the HIDTA Region as Percentage of Statewide Totals, 2005 - 2011</b>							
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Indoor Plants Seized</b>							
Oregon	7,590	6,834	16,454	8,805	19,863	16,511	15,081
HIDTA Region	6,153	4,787	14,888	8,046	14,759	12,759	12,857
HIDTA Region percent of Oregon indoor plants seized	81%	70%	90%	91%	74%	77%	85%
<b>Outdoor Plants Seized</b>							
Oregon	40,015	101,739	245,559	76,896	210,148	188,426	125,232
HIDTA Region	29,880	54,228	127,319	30,267	69,667	37,814	6,756
HIDTA Region percent of Oregon outdoor plants seized	75%	53%	52%	39%	33%	20%	5%
<b>Total Plants Seized</b>							
Oregon	47,605	108,573	262,013	85,701	230,011	204,937	140,313
HIDTA Region	36,033	59,015	142,207	38,313	84,426	50,573	19,613
HIDTA Region percent of Oregon total plants seized	76%	54%	54%	45%	37%	25%	14%

Source: DEA Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program (DCE/SP).

Appendix F

<b>Plants Seized from Outdoor DTO Based Grows and Nexus to HIDTA Region, 2007-2011</b>					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Plants seized from DTO-based grows as percentage of statewide outdoor plants seized</b>					
Total outdoor plants seized statewide	245,559	76,896	210,148	188,426	125,232
Total plants seized from DTO-based grows	240,953	74,163	205,274	182,053	122,084
Total DTO plants seized as percent of total outdoor plants seized statewide	98%	96%	98%	97%	97%
<b>Combined total of plants seized within HIDTA region and plants with HIDTA nexus as percent of statewide outdoor plants seized</b>					
Total outdoor plants seized statewide	245,559	76,896	210,148	188,426	125,232
Total plants seized within HIDTA region and plants seized with nexus to HIDTA region (DTO based grows only)	133,714	39,346	87,979	88,057	106,192
Combined total of plants seized within HIDTA region and plants seized with nexus to HIDTA region (DTO based grows only) as percent of total outdoor plants seized statewide	54%	51%	42%	47%	85%

Source: DEA Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program (DCE/SP); Oregon Department of Justice data.

## XV. Endnotes

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