OREGON-IDAHO HIDTA MISSION

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

• Drug Threat Overview
• Ranked Drug Threats
  1. Fentanyl
  2. Methamphetamine
  3. Heroin
  4. Marijuana
  5. Cocaine
• Outlook
• Labor Trafficking
Threat Overview

Fentanyl and Methamphetamine
- Demand, supply and trafficking have increased
- Attributed deaths have increased

Heroin and Cocaine
- Heroin demand is decreasing due to fentanyl availability and low cost
- Cocaine demand is low with supply increasing
- Cocaine related deaths have increased in Oregon

Marijuana
- Cultivation, use and distribution are high
- Interstate distribution is high
Trafficking

- Multi-state DTOs pose the greatest threat – fentanyl, methamphetamine, heroin and cocaine
  - Vehicles via highways are the primary mode of transportation
  - Parcel as an alternative mode for drugs and proceeds
Figure 2

2020 Drug Use Rates
Ages 18 and Older
Oregon, Idaho, United States

Source: 2021 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), Accessed April 4th, 2022
Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths
Oregon, 2019-2021

Source Note: Oregon Health Authority (OHA)
Accessed 7/19/22.
*Preliminary data that is subject to change.
Fentanyl
Most Significant Drug Threats Identified by HIDTA Directors for Calendar Year 2023
Figure 4
U.S. Southwest Border Fentanyl Seizures
Number of Seizures; Amount (Kg)

Source: El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC), Accessed April 4th,

Figure 5
Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Fentanyl Seizures
Number of Seizures; Amount (Dosage Units)

Note: Most PMP figures were logged in Dosage Units. The remaining data, measured in Liters, were omitted from this visualization to prevent conversion inconsistencies.

Methamphetamine
Second Most Significant Drug Threats Identified by HIDTA Directors for Calendar Year 2023
Figure 6
U.S. Southwest Border Methamphetamine Seizures
Number of Seizures; Amount (Kg)

![Graph showing methamphetamine seizures for the U.S. Southwest Border from 2017 to 2021.](image)

- **2017**: 3315 seizures, 36,785.3 Kg
- **2018**: 3658 seizures, 56,960.3 Kg
- **2019**: 4652 seizures, 92,754.4 Kg
- **2020**: 4845 seizures, 109,127.3 Kg
- **2021**: 4059 seizures, 139,648.3 Kg

Source: El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC), Accessed April 4th, 2022

Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Methamphetamine Seizures
Number of Seizures; Amount (Kg)

![Graph showing methamphetamine seizures for the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA region from 2017 to 2021.](image)

- **2017**: 1097 seizures, 663.4 Kg
- **2018**: 1300 seizures, 814.4 Kg
- **2019**: 1169 seizures, 1,305.4 Kg
- **2020**: 1089 seizures, 888.0 Kg
- **2021**: 1033 seizures, 1,066.1 Kg
Heroin and Cocaine
Third Most Significant Drug Threats Identified by HIDTA Directors for Calendar Year 2023
Figure 8
U.S. Southwest Border Heroin Seizures
Number of Seizures; Amount (Kg)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Seizures</th>
<th>Kilograms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>1576</td>
<td>4,083.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>2295</td>
<td>4,332.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>2220</td>
<td>4,252.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>1853</td>
<td>4,225.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>981</td>
<td>2,875.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC), Accessed April 4th, 2022

Figure 9
Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Heroin Seizures
Number of Seizures; Amount (Kg)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Seizures</th>
<th>Kilograms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>596</td>
<td>96.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>678</td>
<td>518.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>714</td>
<td>242.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>645</td>
<td>176.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>509</td>
<td>180.9</td>
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</table>

Source: Performance Management Process (PMP)
Accessed April 4th, 2022
Note: Most PMP figures were logged in Kilograms. The remaining data, measured in Liters or Dosage Units, were omitted from this assessment to prevent conversion inconsistencies.
Figure 13
U.S. Southwest Border Cocaine Seizures
Number of Seizures; Amount (Kg)

Source: El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC), Accessed April 4th, 2022

Figure 14
Oregon-Idaho HIDTA Cocaine Seizures
Number of Seizures; Amount (Kilograms)

Fourth Most Significant Drug Threats Identified by HIDTA Directors for Calendar Year 2023
Figure 10

U.S. Southwest Border Marijuana Seizures

Number of Seizures; Amount (Kg)

Source: El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC), Accessed April 4th, 2022
Figure 11
Oregon-Idaho HIDTA
Outdoor Marijuana Plant Seizures
Number of Seizures; Number of Plants


Figure 12
Oregon-Idaho HIDTA
Bulk Marijuana Seizures
Number of Seizures; Amount (Kg)

The Bottom Line
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Seizures</th>
<th>Amount (USD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>549</td>
<td>$6,867,028.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>653</td>
<td>$15,299,586.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>583</td>
<td>$10,312,359.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>683</td>
<td>$14,274,259.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>660</td>
<td>$14,830,757.54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Performance Management Process (PMP) | Accessed April 19th, 2022
Methamphetamine will remain highly available, inexpensive, and, along with fentanyl, will be the most serious drug threat in the Oregon-Idaho HIDTA region.

The proliferation of fentanyl has likely created a decrease in the demand for heroin. Heroin demand, and accordingly supply, will likely continue to decrease in the coming year.

The overproduction of marijuana in Oregon, coupled with inadequate resources for monitoring compliance with state marijuana laws, will continue to contribute to illegal sales of excess marijuana and marijuana products trafficked across the United States.
Based on the continued increase in **cocaine** seizures in the region, the **availability of cocaine** in the region is likely to remain **stable**. **Cocaine use** in the HIDTA will **remain low** in the near term based on user cost and the high availability and low cost of methamphetamine.

**Multi-state DTOs** will continue to present the most serious criminal drug threat to the region.

**Mexican DTOs**, will continue to **control** the transportation and **distribution** of **methamphetamine, heroin, fentanyl and cocaine** into the HIDTA and the surrounding region.

**Bulk cash smuggling**, **cash-intensive businesses**, and **money service businesses** will remain the primary methods of transferring drug revenues into, throughout, and out of the region.
Human/Labor Trafficking
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