



**OREGON HIDTA**  
**2006**  
**ANNUAL REPORT**

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**I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The impact of the illegal drug trade continues to leave its mark on virtually every aspect of our society and throughout the state of Oregon. There isn't a socioeconomic boundary that is exempt from the harmful effects of illegal drugs. The HIDTA Program is designed to significantly disrupt the market for these illicit activities by identifying the areas of threat, composing a comprehensive enforcement strategy, and then putting that strategy into action.

Every time a drug and/or drug asset is seized by law enforcement the drug market suffers a negative impact. These seizures have a crippling effect on Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTOs) by affecting their viability and profitability. Enforcement efforts can and do threaten their ultimate survival when the focus is on the DTOs and seizing their products and assets.

Disrupting the drug-supply chain at the multi-state or international level, impacts the drug flow before it ever reaches the individual users in Oregon. The coordinated law enforcement activities that disrupt the drug-supply chain come with a cost to our communities, state and nation. This 2006 Oregon HIDTA Annual Report addresses the key questions about how efficiently and effectively the public money that funds the law enforcement activities are being spent on these objectives.

During this past reporting period, the Oregon HIDTA Program initiatives disrupted the market for illegal drugs by meeting their performance targets for the year and they did so in a cost-effective manner. Highlights of these successes include:

- In order to achieve maximum results, the Oregon HIDTA Program funds law enforcement initiatives that promote and facilitate cooperative sharing of case information, leveraging of available resources, and maintenance of effective working relationships between federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies. There were 50 federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies participating in the Oregon HIDTA Program initiatives. With support from the Oregon HIDTA Investigative Support Center (ISC), the Oregon initiatives continue to make significant progress in identifying, investigating, and dismantling or disrupting the state's, the region's and, in some cases, the nation's most dangerous and prolific DTOs, drug dealers, money launders, smugglers, transporters, fugitives, and violent criminals.
- DTOs in Oregon were dealt a serious financial blow in 2006. During the 2006 calendar year, drug enforcement task forces funded by the Oregon HIDTA Program were responsible for seizing \$5,903,391 in illicit drug-related assets from DTOs operating in or with direct ties to the state of Oregon. In addition to seizing illicit drug-related assets from the DTOs, Oregon HIDTA initiatives were responsible for the removal of \$194,501,932 in illegal drugs from the streets and neighborhoods of Oregon. All told, Oregon HIDTA Program initiatives were

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responsible for seizing \$200,405,323 in drug-related profits from DTOs. At best, most Fortune 500 corporations would struggle to recover from such a financial loss; therefore, the impact on DTOs operating in Oregon is greater yet and represents a sizeable reduction in illicit-drug availability.

- The battle against illicit drug trafficking in the state of Oregon costs money. In 2006, every Oregon HIDTA Program dollar that was spent on law enforcement, prosecution and investigative support activities, achieved a combined return on investment (ROI) of \$71.36.
- The Oregon HIDTA Program and initiatives have established funding and operational priorities that focus on disrupting and/or dismantling those DTOs operating in Oregon, impacting other parts of our nation, and especially those involved with drug-related crime. During CY 2006, Oregon HIDTA Program initiatives identified 134 DTOs and targeted 93 of those identified. By the end of 2006, 50 of these targeted DTOs, and money laundering organizations (MLOs) were disrupted. In addition, 16 DTOs were totally dismantled effectively removing their illegal activities from the streets and neighborhoods of Oregon.
- The Oregon HIDTA Program recognizes that disrupting and/or dismantling large, complex DTOs brings about the largest significant impact on these organizations. This process takes longer and requires more sophisticated means and methods than stopping a street-level operation. Taking the extra steps to disrupt and/or dismantle these DTOs, however, can substantially affect the marketplace by reducing the supply and the demand. During CY 2006, the Oregon HIDTA Program initiatives targeted more complex cases involving larger DTOs. During the year, Oregon HIDTA Program initiatives targeted seven OCDETF cases all of which involved multi-state and international DTOs.
- The Oregon HIDTA Program initiatives identified and targeted three money laundering organizations (MLOs) in 2006, one of which was disrupted.

The Oregon HIDTA Program continues to coordinate and assist law enforcement, prosecution and investigative support initiatives with their information sharing and training needs in order to reduce drug trafficking and its negative consequences within our communities. Information sharing and training support bonds all of the participating agencies together by promoting and facilitating greater efficiency and effectiveness in the investigation and prosecution of DTOs.

## **II. INTRODUCTION**

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

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

The Oregon HIDTA Program was established in 1999 and is governed and managed by an Executive Board which is composed of seven (7) state or local law enforcement chief executives and seven (7) federal law enforcement chief executives as well as two (2) ex-officio members from the drug treatment and prevention disciplines.

The Oregon HIDTA Program has fostered cooperative and effective working relationships with over fifty (50) federal, state and local agencies in its mission to disrupt or dismantle DTOs. These working relationships are embodied in the Oregon HIDTA Program initiatives. A detailed description of each initiative can be found in the *Oregon HIDTA Program FY 2007 Counter Drug Strategy*, which is available from the Oregon HIDTA Program office.

The Executive Board and participating agencies in the Oregon HIDTA Program are pleased to present this Annual Report documenting the activities of the Oregon HIDTA Program during the 2006 calendar year.

The Oregon HIDTA Program law enforcement initiatives have established priorities that focus on disrupting or dismantling DTOs, especially those involved with drug-related crime, as well as targeting those DTOs that have the greatest adverse impact on the quality of life in the state's neighborhoods and communities. There is a determined effort to counter drug movement into and through the region, and to arrest those who conceal the proceeds from illegal drug sales within the state and region. This is exemplified by the continuing enhancements to regional interdiction efforts and focus.

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

## **National HIDTA Program Mission Statement**

*The mission of the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA) Program is to disrupt the market for illegal drugs in the United States by assisting federal, state, and local 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.*

### **In Support of the National Drug Control Strategy:**

The **primary** mission of the Oregon HIDTA Program is to reduce drug availability by creating intelligence-driven, multi-agency, drug task forces aimed at eliminating or reducing domestic drug trafficking and its harmful consequences by enhancing and helping to coordinate drug trafficking control efforts among federal, state and local law enforcement agencies.

The **secondary** mission of the Oregon HIDTA Program is to reduce drug availability by creating intelligence-driven, multi-agency, drug task forces aimed at reducing the local manufacturing and trafficking of methamphetamine and marijuana and by reducing the supply of illegal drugs brought into Oregon from other states and foreign countries.

The Oregon HIDTA Program Vision Statement continues to reflect what outcomes the Oregon HIDTA Program initiatives seek to achieve.

### **Oregon HIDTA Vision Statement**

The Oregon HIDTA Program will:

1. Endeavor to significantly improve the collection of drug intelligence, information sharing, and investigative collaboration and coordination between federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies in Oregon.
2. Endeavor to significantly increase federal, state, and local participation in the Intelligence and Investigative Support Center (ISC), and utilization of the Oregon State Intelligence Network (OSIN) systems as well as all other federal, state, and local electronic information sharing systems.
3. Evaluate the efficiency and effectiveness of all initiatives based upon the Performance Measurement Program (PMP) and realign allocated HIDTA funding to best target and impact the drug threat in Oregon.

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4. Pursue increased funding from ONDCP to complete the elements of a comprehensive Oregon HIDTA counter-drug strategy which includes expansion of the Intelligence and Investigative Support Center (ISC).

The Oregon HIDTA Program's success is measured in part by its ability to facilitate greater efficiency, effectiveness, and cooperation among and between external participating agencies at the local, state and federal level, thus yielding tangible, measurable results. Collocation of different law enforcement agencies to facilitate and enhance resource sharing is a key strategy. The extent of information sharing and inter-agency cooperation fostered by the HIDTA Program approach proves that separate law enforcement initiatives can and are working together effectively and efficiently.

Reporting Period: This Annual Report covers the reporting period from January 1, 2006 to December 31, 2006.

Budget Allocation: During this reporting period, ONDCP allocated a \$3,197,000 budget for Oregon HIDTA initiatives, which included \$347,000 in supplemental funding. The Oregon HIDTA strives to minimize any expenditure that does not directly address the Oregon HIDTA Counter-Drug Strategy and facilitates achieving the mission.

**Geographic Area of Responsibility:**

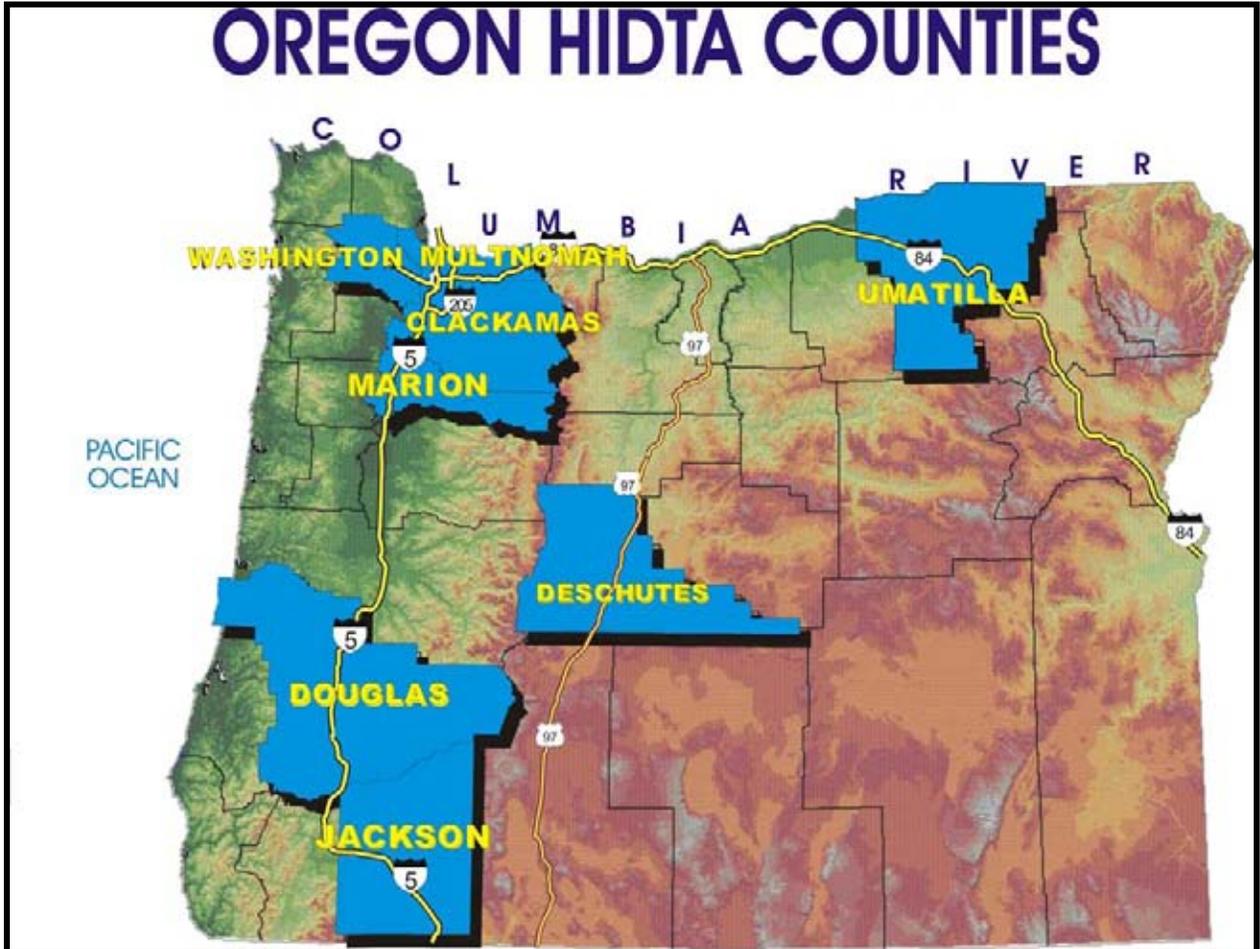
Clackamas County, Deschutes County, Douglas County, Jackson County, Marion County, Multnomah County, Umatilla County, and Washington County

Currently, the HIDTA Program provides counter-drug funding to the eight, above listed, Oregon counties which contain 62 percent of the state's population. Oregon has a sophisticated transportation infrastructure that facilitates the distribution of illicit drugs from domestic and foreign source areas.

Drug traffickers consistently exploit the state's highways, airways, railways, and waterways to transport and distribute drugs. Oregon's geographical position offers a direct route between Canada and Mexico via Interstate 5, which traverses the majority of the Oregon HIDTA region.

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.



### **III. HIDTA GOALS**

The National HIDTA Program has two specific goals to be achieved in meeting the drug challenge. These two goals guide all HIDTA initiatives and activities throughout the United States.

The Oregon HIDTA presents these National HIDTA Program goals, plus concise summaries of the Threat Assessment for calendar year 2007 and resultant Counter-Drug Strategy in the following sections. The Oregon HIDTA has fashioned an individual strategy to meet local drug threats according to its individual needs, in conjunction with the national objectives:

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**NATIONAL HIDTA GOALS**

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

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

These goals represent clear targets for Oregon HIDTA initiatives. They also provide the foundation upon which performance, planning, and outcome measurement are based.

Each Oregon HIDTA initiative must present programmatic and fiscal justifications 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 HIDTA Program to meet its desired outcomes.

The Oregon HIDTA Executive Board is significantly involved in all aspects of the Oregon HIDTA enforcement, intelligence, investigation, interdiction, prosecution, support, and management activities. The board provides a forum to share important trends in drug trafficking, to gather information on which drugs are being distributed throughout the region, and to verify identified DTOs. The board also addresses important administrative issues in its oversight capacity. The Oregon HIDTA's success is measured by results, and each initiative is fully accountable for its success or failure in meeting its objectives.

**IV. OREGON HIDTA PROGRAM THREAT ASSESSMENT SUMMARY**

Oregon is currently experiencing an epidemic of methamphetamine abuse and trafficking. However, the reduction in reported local methamphetamine lab seizures continued this year. Methamphetamine labs reported by law enforcement declined by 86 percent between 2004 and 2006 due to strict pseudoephedrine control legislation enacted by the Oregon legislature and the enactment of the National Pseudoephedrine Control legislation.

The availability of crystal methamphetamine has not diminished because Mexican drug traffickers are importing the finished product from labs outside the state, including Mexico. The continued high-level of abuse is reflected by the significant level of identity theft, abused and neglected children, and other serious person and property crimes.

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Additionally, the high-level of marijuana abuse, manufacturing, and trafficking continues. Significant indoor marijuana operations existed; however, most activity involved outdoor marijuana growing operations discovered on private lands, National Forest Service land, and Bureau of Land Management areas. The discovered plants often number in the thousands and the harvested product is distributed both locally and nationally.

The Oregon Medical Marijuana Act, which allows for small quantities of marijuana to be grown and used for pain suppression, has been consistently violated and is a major barrier to effective enforcement and prosecution efforts. Heroin, cocaine, and prescription drug abuse constitute the next level of major drug threats to Oregon communities.

Mexican and Caucasian DTOs control the majority of the transportation and distribution of illicit drugs into and out of the eight (8) HIDTA counties as well as the other twenty-eight (28) Oregon counties. Mexican DTOs dominate the transportation and distribution of heroin and cocaine, while Caucasian DTOs control marijuana transportation and distribution.

Methamphetamine trafficking is increasingly being dominated by Mexican DTOs. Other DTOs and criminal groups, such as Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs (OMGs), street gangs, and Asian, Canadian, Honduran, Middle Eastern, and Russian DTOs, also transport and distribute drugs, but to a lesser extent. MDMA, GHB, LSD, PCP, ketamine, psilocybin and pseudoephedrine are also smuggled into the HIDTA region.

## **V. OREGON HIDTA PROGRAM COUNTER-DRUG STRATEGY SUMMARY**

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

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 outcomes sought by the strictures of HIDTA Goal 1.

All Oregon HIDTA Program initiatives enter data into the Oregon State Intelligence Network (OSIN) data system, thereby facilitating information sharing, deconfliction, enhanced officer safety, and an ability to avoid unnecessary duplication of effort during investigations where there may be common elements or subjects. Enhanced communication, collaboration and information sharing are key law enforcement components designed to promote maximum efficiency and effectiveness as prescribed by

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HIDTA Goal 2. Logically, Goal 1 and Goal 2 are closely intertwined, with Goal 2 providing the integration support services that enhance the ability for all initiatives to meet their goals.

An overview of the Oregon HIDTA Program key strategy components can be summarized as follows:

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

1. Identify and target the most serious and prolific drug trafficking organizations (DTOs) operating in the Oregon HIDTA areas.
2. Create intelligence-driven drug task forces aimed at eliminating or reducing domestic drug trafficking of methamphetamine, heroin, cocaine, and marijuana.
3. Share criminal intelligence with law enforcement agencies along the I-5 corridor between Mexico and Canada, neighboring states, and nationwide as appropriate.
4. Focus task force efforts at the identified “high-value” drug trafficking organizations.
5. Provide an Intelligence and Investigative Support Center (ISC) that 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.
6. Provide an Intelligence and Investigative Support Center (ISC) that serves as a primary investigative resource for technical support and equipment, to include state-of-the-art Title III and pen register equipment, GPS tracking equipment, crime analysis equipment, surveillance equipment, undercover equipment, video enhancement services, and computer forensic services.
7. Provide an electronic officer safety warning system through the ISC Watch Center that serves to deconflict and coordinate tactical operations and investigations occurring in close proximity to each other on a twenty-four hour, seven days a week basis.
8. Conduct field operations and investigations, which dismantle drug trafficking organizations through systematic and thorough investigations that lead to successful criminal prosecutions and forfeiture of their illicit assets.
9. Leverage federal, state, and local law enforcement efforts by coordinating efforts to reduce the production, manufacturing, distribution, transportation, and use of illegal drugs, as well as the related money laundering of drug proceeds.
10. Provide quality training to law enforcement personnel to enhance their skills at investigating, prosecuting, and preventing drug trafficking and drug abuse at all levels and promote officer safety.

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In an increasingly competitive policy and budget environment, it is critical for the Oregon HIDTA Program to develop strategies and resource requests that will produce positive local, regional and national outcomes consistent with the two HIDTA goals. The Executive Board recognizes that the missions of federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies and personnel are different, and yet need and compliment one another. The areas of responsibility they serve 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, and local personnel in order to leverage their talents and expertise to effectively target and disrupt the predatory drug traffickers in our state.

The Oregon HIDTA Program funded 15 initiatives in CY 2006 which are aligned in the following manner:

- 3 Investigation-Prosecution-DTO focused
- 6 Investigation-DTO focused
- 1 Investigation-MLO focused
- 1 Interdiction
- 1 Drug Fugitive focused
- 1 Intelligence focused
- 1 Training focused
- 1 Management and Administration focused

The *Oregon HIDTA Program FY 2007 Counter-Drug Strategy* is available from the Oregon HIDTA Program and contains detailed summaries of each funded initiative.

The following cases, in support of the Oregon HIDTA Program Counter-Drug Strategy, are excellent examples of collaborative effectiveness by Oregon federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies that were supported by HIDTA funding during 2006:

- During 2006, there were seven (7) OCDETF cases approved in Oregon that were directly linked to, initiated by, or coordinated by Oregon HIDTA Program agencies. Five (5) of the cases were international in scope and the remaining two (2) were multi-state in scope. Since 1999 when the HIDTA Program began in Oregon, there have been thirty-seven (37) OCDETF cases directly linked to, initiated by, or coordinated by Oregon HIDTA Program agencies.
- As was the case in 2005, the Office of National Drug Control Policy through the National Marijuana Initiative approved funds to the Oregon HIDTA in 2006 to continue its concerted effort to reduce the supply of marijuana being produced in Oregon on private and public forestlands. The “fruits” of the labor of the agencies involved in these investigations resulted in the seizure of over 95,500 plants, the identification and arrest of numerous suspects and continued investigations. Over the last three years, law enforcement in Oregon has seized over 161,500 marijuana plants cultivated on private and public forestlands.

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- The **U.S. Marshals Service HIDTA Fugitive Task Force** identified and apprehended 337 drug fugitives with a drug nexus during 2006.

**A few notable apprehensions include:**

- On January 5, 2006, the **USMS HIDTA Fugitive Task Force** arrested one of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania's most wanted fugitives. The Philadelphia Police Department is an active partner with the USMS Fugitive Task Force and requested assistance in locating the subject. The subject was wanted on several warrants, which included an attempt to commit murder, aggravated assault, and related firearms violations issued in 2005. The subject allegedly shot a man who sustained multiple gunshot wounds. Deputy U.S. Marshals learned that the subject may be residing in the southeast Portland, Oregon area. During surveillance, the subject was observed leaving a residence and was arrested without incidence.
- In April 2006, the **USMS HIDTA Fugitive Task Force**, participated with hundreds of federal, state and local law enforcement partners in 27 states in "Operation Falcon II" in which more than 9,000 fugitives were arrested nationally. During the seven-day operation, 243 violent fugitives were arrested in Oregon. Even though many of the fugitives were convicted offenders, 66 fugitives were arrested for drug-related crimes.
- On August 7, 2006, the **USMS HIDTA Fugitive Task Force**, along with the USMS Task Force in Seattle, became involved in locating a most wanted fugitive. The subject was sought on 23 criminal counts including; leading organized crime, distribution of methamphetamine, assault with a deadly weapon, money laundering and witness intimidation. On August 8, 2006, the subject was tracked to the Beaverton, Oregon area and the suspected location was soon under surveillance. The subject was taken into custody by numerous law enforcement officers.
- In September 2006, the **USMS HIDTA Fugitive Task Force**, assisting an inter-agency team consisting of the Oregon State Police, U.S. Department of State, and Cambodian authorities, located and apprehended a fugitive outside the U.S. Embassy in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. The subject was wanted in the United States for sex abuse of a minor and failure to register as a sex offender. He was also wanted in Cambodia for violating immigration laws and sodomy of a minor. Investigators learned that the subject would attempt to obtain a replacement passport at the U.S. Embassy, and coordinated his arrest when he arrived there. The subject has been returned to the United States and is awaiting trial.
- In November 2006, the **USMS HIDTA Fugitive Task Force** became involved in a Portland Police Bureau homicide investigation. The two subjects were charged with luring a victim to a room for sex and drugs. One of the subjects then struck

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the victim with a club, killing him. The subjects hid in Portland until November 15, 2006 when they were located and arrested following a lengthy surveillance of their residence

- In 2006, the **USMS HIDTA Fugitive Task Force** began working with Mexican law enforcement to locate a subject wanted for murder. The subject was charged in the shooting death of a Mexican national in LaGrita, Guanajuato, Mexico in December 1998. Investigative leads indicated that the subject had fled to the United States and was most likely living in Woodburn, Oregon. After conducting surveillance at several locations, the subject was located, and after a brief vehicle pursuit, was apprehended.
- In April of 2006, the **Blue Mountain Enforcement Narcotics Team (BENT)** concluded a two-month investigation with an arrest and drug seizure. Officers seized 5.5 ounces of methamphetamine worth approximately \$3,500.00 on the street.
- In September 2006, **BENT** and local law enforcement officers, while investigating the murder of a Washington man found dead on the McNary Wildlife Refuge, found a marijuana grow operation less than a quarter of a mile from the murder scene. A break in the case occurred September 26, 2006 when officers were at the murder scene and two men came walking out of the canyon carrying fresh-cut marijuana.

After arresting the subjects, officers hiked into the canyon and found over 3,000 marijuana plants. The plants ranged in height from five to eight feet tall, were ready to harvest, and had a street value of \$3 million. Growers hid the grow operation among native vegetation located on a strip of land that snaked along a wetland area on U.S. Fish and Wildlife service property. Detectives found a rubber tubing drip-irrigation system, a camp stocked with food and cooking utensils, strewn fertilizer bags, and guns and ammunition.

About 20 law enforcement officers from BENT, which includes Oregon State Police, Umatilla and Morrow County Sheriff's Offices; Pendleton and Milton-Freewater Police Departments, Umatilla Tribal Police Department, and the Oregon National Guard law enforcement officers, harvested and burned the crop.

- In November of 2006, **BENT**, along with the Multi-Enforcement Regional Interdiction Team (MERIT) from LaGrande and the Baker County Narcotics Enforcement Team (BCNET), concluded a one-week investigation with the arrest of two subjects on conspiracy to purchase pseudoephedrine for the manufacturing of methamphetamine. Investigators found one of the subjects had purchased nearly 500 grams of pseudoephedrine. Additional evidence related to the manufacture of methamphetamine was found along with a small amount of methamphetamine, scales and packaging materials.

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- On March 14, 2007, the **Central Oregon Drug Enforcement Team (CODE)** executed a search warrant at a Redmond, Oregon residence following a long-term investigation into marijuana sales and distribution. Officers seized about 3 pounds of marijuana, scales, and packaging materials. Four subjects were arrested and a child was removed from the residence.
- On March 16, 2006, a month-long investigation led **CODE** detectives to three residences where subjects were conspiring to sell methamphetamine in large quantities. The CODE team executed search warrants with the assistance of 38 local police officers at all three residences. The officers seized 1.5 ounces of methamphetamine and 3 ounces of cocaine with a street value of \$11,200, \$26,610 in U.S. currency, drug sale records, and materials used to manufacture and deliver methamphetamine. Mixed in the currency were numerous bills that had been used by the CODE team when covertly purchasing methamphetamine in the past 60 days. Five subjects were arrested.
- In April of 2006, **CODE** received information that a group of drug traffickers were burying large quantities of methamphetamine in a remote area. With the use of surveillance, CODE detectives identified subjects actively involved in trafficking, sales, and hiding methamphetamine. As a result, four search warrants were obtained and served on the subject's residences and vehicles. With the support of state and local law enforcement, CODE detectives apprehended and arrested four subjects. Seized in the raid was over three-quarter pound of methamphetamine, eighth of an ounce of cocaine, over \$2,000 in U.S. currency, drug sale paraphernalia, and forged ID documents.
- Between May 8 and May 10, 2006, the **CODE** team developed information that there was a substantial shipment of methamphetamine to be delivered on Highway 26 near Madras, Oregon. A subject was contacted and a search of the vehicle yielded more than a pound of methamphetamine hidden in a loaf of bread, which had a street value of over \$57,000.
- On August 4, 2006, the **CODE** team received information that there was a substantial shipment of methamphetamine headed to Central Oregon from Salem, Oregon. The CODE team identified the subject's vehicle and located it in a parking lot in Bend, Oregon. With the assistance of local law enforcement, CODE detectives contacted the subject, who was traveling with a woman and child, and the subject agreed to a vehicle search. A thorough search revealed a hidden compartment that contained a pound of methamphetamine, worth more than \$40,000 on the street.

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- In September 2006 and October 2006, **CODE** detectives found a sizable quantity of methamphetamine smuggled in a well-hidden vehicle compartment. The first incident was initiated by a traffic stop and CODE detectives were called to assist.

The officers were informed that the subject had ties to drug trafficking in California. The subject gave officers permission to search the vehicle, which revealed a panel welded to the glove box. To open the compartment, several control knobs and switches needed to be activated in a pre-designed sequence and a magnetized casino poker chip served as a magnetic key. The methamphetamine found in the compartment had a street value over \$200,000.

- In another incident, **CODE** detectives were informed of an alleged drop-off location. The subject was identified and a search of the vehicle revealed a hidden compartment under the armrest. Officers found a half-pound of methamphetamine with a street value of over \$22,000. This had been the third vehicle altered to smuggle drugs seized by CODE within 21 months.
- On November 21, 2006, **CODE** detectives received credible information that a Bend resident was involved in a marijuana grow operation. After a few weeks of surveillance, CODE detectives executed a search warrant that turned up 65 marijuana plants hidden behind false walls built into the garage and a sophisticated video surveillance system. The marijuana plants seized had the potential to produce 7 to 8 pounds of usable product valued at \$24,000.
- In December 2006, **CODE** detectives had a residence located in a Bend, Oregon subdivision under surveillance for over a month after learning the subject involved was growing large quantities of marijuana. CODE detectives received and executed a search warrant and found the residence had been altered inside the garage to house a sophisticated marijuana-growing operation. Forty-one marijuana plants with a value of approximately \$14,000 were seized. The subject allowed a female juvenile to observe the growing operation and stay in the home. The suspect was lodged at Deschutes County Jail on charges of drug possession and manufacturing, and endangering the welfare of a minor.
- On December 12, 2006, the **CODE** team received information that there was going to be a delivery of a large quantity of methamphetamine in Redmond, Oregon. Early that evening, officers identified and arrested the subject and a search of the subject revealed over half-pound of methamphetamine, \$1,092 in U.S. currency and \$6,420 in Mexican pesos (\$600 U.S.). This subject had arrest records in Georgia and California for narcotics trafficking. During this operation, other subjects and vehicles were identified and searched, with additional quantities of methamphetamine being seized. The methamphetamine seized had a street-level value of \$32,000 dollars, which provides over 640 user dosages.
- On December 14, 2006, **CODE** detectives executed a search warrant at a Prineville, Oregon home after several months of surveillance on a subject who

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was involved in marijuana manufacturing and distribution. CODE detectives found 9.5 pounds of high-grade, packaged marijuana worth more than \$3,500 a pound which had an estimated street value of over \$33,000. Officers seized drug sale records, \$4,000 in U.S. currency, and a firearm.

- From January 2006 through December 2006, the **CODE** team seized more than 21 pounds of methamphetamine, with a total street value at \$920,000.
  
- On January 19, 2006, the **Douglas County Interagency Narcotics Team (DINT)** served a search warrant on 100 acres in the rural area of Azalea, Oregon. During the search, DINT found an extremely well-hidden underground marijuana growing operation. It consisted of two buried railroad cars and a large diesel generator. The underground grow rooms were covered by timbers and about a foot of soil. There was a hidden trapdoor which led downstairs to the grow rooms. DINT found 43 growing marijuana plants on the property, and indications that 180 marijuana plants had been harvested. The suspect was charged with various drug offenses and criminal forfeiture proceedings were initiated.
  
- In January 2006, **DINT** obtained a search warrant after a controlled buy for one-quarter pound of marijuana. Investigators found 39 pounds of dried marijuana, 12 live marijuana plants, 30 glass jars containing marijuana buds, scales and over \$7,000 in U.S. currency at a Riddle, Oregon residence. Two subjects were arrested.
  
- In July 2006, two **DINT** undercover officers participated in two controlled buys with an alleged marijuana cardholder. During the search of the residence, officers found more than 40 pounds dried marijuana, 11 grams of psilocybin mushrooms, more than 10 pounds of marijuana butter, a residual amount of methamphetamine, oxycodone, methadone, Vicodin, drug records and \$2,000 in U.S. currency. Neighbors supplied the initial information after complaining about the excessive foot and vehicle traffic at the residence.
  
- In August of 2006, **DINT** members found 46 marijuana plants averaging four to five feet tall on a hillside behind a Lookingglass, Oregon rural residence. Digital scales, containers of marijuana and firearms were seized. One subject was arrested.
  
- In August of 2006, **DINT** received a tip that a marijuana cardholder was selling marijuana. A search warrant was served and DINT found 120 pounds of processed marijuana, 80 pounds of marijuana butter, 10 grams of hashish, 45 large marijuana plants, several psilocybin mushrooms, and \$7,000 cash. DINT was assisted by Douglas County Sheriff's Office, the Oregon State Police, and parole and probation officers.

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- On September 13, 2006, **DINT**, the Oregon Department of Justice, IRS, and Idaho State Police joined several local, state, and federal agencies in serving 14 search warrants in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, California, and Colorado. The target of this operation was a nationwide criminal enterprise that began in Douglas County, Oregon.

The leader from Douglas County began his criminal career in the late 1970's as a member of an international marijuana smuggling group based in southern California. In addition to smuggling Mexican marijuana, this organization developed an extensive outdoor marijuana growing cooperative which expanded into outdoor and indoor operations in two states. Investigators from several agencies collected evidence to support a continuing criminal enterprise charge. Eleven suspects have been arrested on various federal charges.

- In October of 2006, **DINT** uncovered more than 1,500 mature marijuana plants from an outdoor site near Azalea, Oregon. The site was on private timberland surrounded by BLM land. A helicopter and a county dump truck were used to remove the plants, which had a street value of more than \$1 million. Two Hispanic suspects ran from the grow site. Narcotic team members were able to arrest one.
- On December 4, 2006, **DINT** and the Jackson County Narcotics Enforcement Team (JACNET) arranged through an informant to purchase 50 pounds of marijuana for \$125,000.00 from one of Douglas County's most significant proponents of medical marijuana. A subsequent search warrant found over 90 pounds of dried high-grade marijuana buds locked inside large safes at the suspect's residence. Another 17 pounds of marijuana was seized at a related location. Detectives also located two .45 caliber revolvers and one rifle. The suspect, who is a convicted felon, headed an organization called "Medical Marijuana Fellowship" under the auspices of helping medical marijuana card holders, when in reality he was selling large quantities of marijuana for substantial amounts of money.
- On March 1, 2006, **Jackson County HIDTA Task Force (JACNET)** detectives with the assistance of Jackson County Sheriff's Office arrested a subject after he delivered five-ounces of methamphetamine to a witness. The arrest resulted from an investigation that lasted several weeks. The subject was in possession of a large amount of U.S. currency, which was seized.
- On August 25, 2006, **JACNET**, Klamath Falls Police Department, Siskiyou County Sheriff's Office (California), DEA, U.S. Forest Service, BLM and ICE swept in on three large outdoor gardens near Lincoln, Oregon. Officers seized 3,600 marijuana plants ranging in size between 2 to 6 feet tall, which when sold on the streets would have yielded millions of dollars. The scattered grows were likely the project of a single organization.

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- In September 2006, **JACNET**, along with nine other agencies, raided 30,000 to 50,000 marijuana plants from more than 20 outdoor marijuana gardens near Applegate, Oregon. The multi-agency force of about 220 officers swept into five gardens, which consisted of plants ranging in height between six to eight feet. A BLM officer spotted more groves during a helicopter search.

Teams from Jackson, Josephine, Siskiyou (California) and Douglas County Sheriff's Offices, Klamath Falls Police Department and the Oregon State Police secured the gardens then DEA agents moved in to collect evidence. The teams of deputies and troopers followed to pull the plants, which were bundled and lifted by helicopters to an approved disposal site.

Planning the raid took several weeks. Some of the plants had already been harvested before the raid. The grows appeared to be part of a multi-state growing operation controlled by one organization. The estimated street value was \$35 million to \$50 million.

- In September 2006, **JACNET** and federal land agencies raided a one-acre marijuana garden, which had more than 1,000 plants. A hunter alerted law enforcement to the grow. The crop had an estimated street value of about \$5.3 million.
- In October 2006, **JACNET** and the Jackson County Sheriff's Office executed a search warrant at a house in White City, Oregon after neighbors reported suspicious activity. As the search warrant was being served, the suspects were attempting to bury a safe and a cache of drugs in the backyard. Officers seized 4 pounds of methamphetamine, a pound of cocaine, half-pound of processed marijuana and \$17,000 in U.S. currency. The estimated worth of the drugs was \$150,000. Detectives said the suspects were part of a Mexican DTO that is possibly responsible for more than half of all the methamphetamine and cocaine imported into Jackson County.
- In 2006, **JACNET** officers arrested a subject after a controlled buy. The subject was in possession of 147 grams of methamphetamine and \$23,395 in U.S. currency, which was seized.
- In 2006, **JACNET** officers, in conjunction with local law enforcement officers, DEA and ICE, arrested four subjects after receiving information from a citizen's report and permission to search the residence. Officers seized 2,316 grams of methamphetamine, 338 grams of cocaine, 121 grams of marijuana, drug paraphernalia, weapons and ammunition, \$1,936 in U.S. currency, and drug records.
- In 2006, **JACNET** arrested a subject for operating a methamphetamine lab. The subject was regarded as a career methamphetamine cook because he had been

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arrested multiple times since 2003. Each lab was located at different locations. This case is being prosecuted federally.

- In 2006, JACNET arrested a subject after serving a search warrant at her residence. Officers seized approximately 82 grams of methamphetamine, \$3,610 in U.S. currency, packaging material, scales and drug records.
- In 2006, the **Marion County DEA Task Force** focused primarily on one investigation involving an international Drug Trafficking Organization (DTO) which imports cocaine and methamphetamine from Mexico and produces large quantities of domestic outdoor marijuana. Over 20,000 plants were seized in 2006 alone. In addition, approximately 3 pounds of cocaine and 2 pounds of methamphetamine were seized. The DTO also launders money through bulk cash smuggling in which \$835,020 has been seized thus far. This is an ongoing investigation with national and international connections.
- In June 2006, investigators from the **Regional Organized Crime Narcotics Task Force (ROCN)** joined forces with other area law enforcement to investigate a subject involved in trafficking large amounts of drugs in the Portland Metro area. The subject had been a fugitive for five years on a previous federal drug charge. On June 30, 2006, the subject was apprehended during a controlled buy. The subject gave consent to search his vehicle and his residence, which was under surveillance. Investigators seized 6.3 pounds of heroin, 7.5 pounds of methamphetamine, 4.4 pounds of cocaine, two vehicles, a firearm, and \$176,000 in U.S. currency. The drugs seized had a value of over six million dollars.

This case continues as additional leads are followed up. This case has been successful due to the interagency cooperation and participation of several agencies including the ROCN Task Force, Portland FBI, U.S. Marshals Service, Portland DEA, and the Portland U.S. Attorney's Office.

- In August 2006, **ROCN** joined forces with Portland ICE and the Clark-Skamania Task Force in Vancouver, Washington to investigate a marijuana DTO led by a Vietnamese national operating in the Portland and Vancouver Metro area. Coordinated surveillances were placed on the subjects and five indoor grow operations were identified. On August 10, 2006, six search warrants were served and 2,547 marijuana plants, \$58,892 U.S. currency, and three vehicles valued at \$50,000 were seized. Three subjects were arrested.

A second phase of the case developed as a major buyer of this DTO's marijuana was identified. A ROCN investigator was then able to introduce a cooperating subject to contact the buyer regarding a fresh shipment of available marijuana. The subject was under surveillance as he drove around Portland contacting his buyers regarding purchasing additional marijuana. The subject agreed to meet to purchase 40 pounds marijuana for \$120,000. A search warrant was obtained for

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his vehicle and residence. Investigators seized 10 pounds of marijuana, \$130,000 in U.S. currency, and four vehicles worth over \$30,000.

This case was successful due to the inter-agency cooperation of the ROCN Task Force, the Clark-Skamania Task Force (Washington), Portland ICE, the Portland U.S. Attorney's Office, and the Multnomah County Sheriff's Drug Unit. All these agencies are still working together in cooperation to complete the follow-up, criminal prosecution, and forfeiture phases of this investigation.

- On August 24, 2006, **ROCN** investigators served five search warrants after a seven-month investigation of a methamphetamine distributor. The search warrants were served by 50 law enforcement officers from nine local and federal law enforcement agencies. Seven subjects were arrested and 4.4 pounds of methamphetamine, 1.5 pounds of cocaine, three vehicles and about \$40,000 in U.S. currency was seized during the raid. The drugs seized had a value of over \$500,000.
- In November 2006, **ROCN** investigators stopped a subject who had been under investigation for selling BC Bud marijuana in the Portland Metro area. Officers seized 5 pounds of marijuana, \$4,800 in U.S. currency, one vehicle, two firearms. The primary subject admitted to distributing over 200 pounds of marijuana during the previous 18 months.
- In December 2006, **ROCN** and ICE investigators served three search warrants after working together to investigate a DTO distributing BC Bud marijuana and ecstasy in the Portland Metro area. Investigators had purchased 2,000 ecstasy pills and two-quarter pounds of marijuana from the subjects during the investigation. Upon serving the warrants, investigators seized 900 ecstasy pills, \$6,700 in U.S. currency and arrested one subject. The investigation for additional subjects continues.
- In 2006, **ROCN** investigators worked in conjunction with ICE and Canadian law enforcement for six months in an investigation of a DTO operating out of Canada with distributions as far south as Los Angeles, California, and extending to the east and west coasts.

ROCN investigators identified a primary subject who was looking to extend his ecstasy/MDMA distributions in the Portland, Oregon area in exchange for cocaine to take back to Canada. ROCN investigators provided a CRI to set up the negotiations with the subject. ROCN investigators contacted Canadian law enforcement and surveillance was placed on the subject's residence. ICE and ROCN picked up the surveillance in the United States and to Portland.

The subject made contact with Canadian suppliers and ROCN CRI buyers in Portland. After the CRI contact and exchange of drugs, the subject and his associates were arrested. The Canadian suppliers in Portland were also arrested on

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federal drug charges. Canadian law enforcement followed up in Canada and seized a pill press machine, which was used to make all the ecstasy sold by this DTO in the United States.

In total, four persons were indicted on federal distribution charges, and 6.6 pounds of MDMA powder, 5,000 ecstasy pills, and two vehicles were seized. The case was successful because of the inter-agency cooperation and sharing of information between ROCN and Canadian law enforcement agencies.

- In December 2006, **ROCN** investigators had information on a subject distributing marijuana in Portland. A traffic stop was done on the subject and, with consent to search the vehicle, 5 pounds of marijuana was found. A vehicle worth \$20,000, two guns, and \$4,870 in U.S. currency was seized.
- In December 2006, **ROCN** working with Portland and Salem DEA, Clackamas County Sheriff's Office, and Clark-Skamania Task Force (Washington) performed a traffic stop on a subject and 7 pounds of marijuana was seized. Salem DEA conducted another traffic stop and \$176,000 in U.S. currency was seized. All three of the local law enforcement agencies will share \$100,000 of these seized funds.
- In 2006, **ROCN** investigators along with the DEA, Clark-Skamania Task Force (Washington), Clackamas County Sheriff's Office and the U.S. Attorney's Office investigated subjects selling BC Bud marijuana in Oregon and Washington. The subjects were heading towards Salem, Oregon and were arrested during a traffic stop. Officers seized 6 pounds of marijuana, which was located in their vehicle
- On January 6 and 7, 2007, the **Westside Interagency Narcotics Team (WIN)** seized 4.4 pounds of cocaine and \$72,000 cash during a traffic stop and search of three apartments as part of an investigation into two suspects who were thought to be selling cocaine and methamphetamine. Detectives found in a secret compartment in the apartment 2.2 pounds of cocaine, 2.9 grams of crack cocaine and 24.9 grams of methamphetamine. During the traffic stop, officers found 2 ounces of methamphetamine, 1 ounce of cocaine on one subject, and 4 ounces of cocaine in a secret compartment in the car.
- On May 2, 2007, **WIN** detectives, along with a multi-agency swat team, obtained and served a search warrant at a residence of alleged drug dealers. Officers seized 3.5 pounds of methamphetamine and over \$20,000 in U.S. currency. During the investigation, WIN detectives discovered another residence involved in the drug operation. With consent to search that house and a car, detectives found 3.5 pounds of methamphetamine and over 1 pound of marijuana.
- On August 3, 2006, the **WIN** team raided a residence and found 2 pounds of marijuana, distribution materials, and evidence of child pornography on a computer. Two subjects were arrested and charged with possession, delivery and

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manufacturing of a controlled substance.

- On October 26, 2006, **WIN** detectives served search warrants at two residences and stopped one vehicle related to the investigation and searched it, which led to the arrest of one person. The officers seized from the vehicle 1.5 pounds of cocaine, 7 ounces of methamphetamine, three handguns and three rifles including an AK-47, and almost \$10,000 in U.S. currency. A methamphetamine lab was discovered at one residence, which contained a substantial amount of materials to produce methamphetamine. Investigators also stopped a vehicle related to the investigation and searched it.
- On November 11, 2006, **WIN** detectives were called to assist Washington County Sheriff's Office deputies in the search of a possible marijuana distribution site. During the search, over 20 pounds of dried marijuana and over \$2,000 in U.S. currency was seized. Two subjects were arrested

**VI. OREGON HIDTA PROGRAM PERFORMANCE MEASURES**

**A. Performance Measures for Goal 1:**

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

- **Core Table 1 - Percentage of DTOs and MLOs Disrupted or Dismantled, 2006**

Percentage of DTOs and MLOs Disrupted or Dismantled for Year 2006 at Oregon HIDTA							
Year	DTOs & MLOs Identified	DTOs & MLOs to be Disrupted or Dismantled	# DTOs & MLOs Disrupted	% Disrupted	# DTOs & MLOs Dismantled	% Dismantled	Total % Disrupted or Dismantled
<b>Total 2006</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>71%</b>

Table 1 reports the number of drug trafficking organizations (DTOs) and money laundering organizations (MLOs) identified, targeted, disrupted, and dismantled. The desired outcome is to disrupt or dismantle DTOs and MLOs.

Table 1 illustrates the effectiveness of HIDTA initiatives in identifying and targeting DTOs then subsequently disrupting or dismantling them. Of the 93 DTOs and MLOs targeted for 2006, 50 of those DTOs and MLOs were disrupted and 16 were dismantled by the end of 2006. The DTOs and MLOs targeted and disrupted and/or dismantled within the same calendar year likely include targets of opportunity which may not have been identified through the intelligence process.

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- **Core Table 2 - Percentage of DTOs and MLOs Disrupted or Dismantled by Scope, 2006**

Percentage of DTOs and MLOs Disrupted or Dismantled by Scope for Year 2006, at Oregon HIDTA [ALL DTOs; MLOs included]								
Scope	# DTOs & MLOs Identified	# DTOs & MLOs to be Disrupted or Dismantled	# DTOs & MLOs Disrupted	% Disrupted	# DTOs & MLOs Dismantled	% Dismantled	Total Disrupted or Dismantled	Total % Disrupted or Dismantled
International	40	14	7	50%	5	36%	12	86%
Multi-state	57	24	28	117%	9	38%	37	154%
Local	37	55	15	27%	2	4%	17	31%
<b>Total</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>71%</b>

Table 2 presents the DTOs and MLOs identified and targeted according to their operational scope and calculates the number and percent disrupted and dismantled by category. The optimal result is to disrupt or dismantle DTOs and MLOs.

Oregon HIDTA’s investigative focus on larger-scale multi-state DTOs and MLOs is clearly demonstrated in this table. Multi-state DTOs and MLOs are often larger organizations which require more investigative resources to disrupt or dismantle than local DTOs or MLOs. Of the 66 DTOs and MLOs disrupted or dismantled in 2006, 37 (56%) were multi-state in scope. The success of Oregon HIDTA initiatives in targeting multi-state DTOs and MLOs in 2006 is noteworthy, particularly the efforts of Central Oregon Drug Enforcement Task Force (CODE), Westside Interagency Narcotics Team (WIN) Task Force, and the Investigative Support Center (ISC), in disrupting and/or dismantling more than 150 percent of expected goals.

- **Core Table 3 – Percentage of Money Laundering Organizations Disrupted or Dismantled by Scope, 2006**

Table 3 addresses money laundering organizations (MLOs) targeted, disrupted, and dismantled by operational scope. The desired outcome is to disrupt or dismantle money laundering organizations. The table indicates that one-third of targeted money laundering organizations were disrupted or dismantled by Oregon initiatives in 2006.

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**Table 3: Percentage of Money Laundering Organizations Disrupted or Dismantled by Scope for Year 2006, at Oregon HIDTA**

Scope	# MLOs Identified	# MLOs to be Disrupted or Dismantled	# MLOs Disrupted	% Disrupted	# MLOs Dismantled	% Dismantled	Total Disrupted or Dismantled	Total % Disrupted or Dismantled
International	0	3	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Multi-state	2	0	1	0%	0	0%	1	0%
Local	1	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>33%</b>

- **Core Table 4 - CPOT, RPOT, and OCDETF Cases (by Operational Scope) Initiated in 2006**

**CPOT, RPOT, and OCDETF Cases (by Operational Scope)  
Initiated in 2006, at Oregon HIDTA**

Scope	# CPOT Cases	# RPOT Cases	# OCDETF Cases
International	0	0	5
Multi-state	0	0	2
Local	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>

Table 4 reports the HIDTA case workload by tallying the number of CPOT, RPOT, and OCDETF cases initially opened during 2006; however, the table does not show the number of CPOT, RPOT, or OCDETF cases which are currently under investigation by Oregon HIDTA initiatives. CPOT, RPOT, and OCDETF cases are often long-term investigations which may have been opened prior to 2006. During 2006, Oregon HIDTA initiatives investigated 2 CPOT and 21 OCDETF organizations, many of which were initiated before 2006. No RPOT organizations were investigated during this time period.

- **Core Table 5 - Drugs Removed from the Marketplace in 2006**

During 2006, Oregon HIDTA had a significant impact on the region's drug trade through its drug seizures. Table 5 lists the wholesale values of the different types of drugs seized, which are measured in kilograms (kg) or dosage units (D.U.), illustrating the economic impact of removing these drugs from the marketplace.

Table 5 quantifies the wholesale value of the drugs seized during CY 2006. The desired outcome is to remove drugs and drug assets from the marketplace, thereby increasing the return on investment for HIDTA budget dollars expended.

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<b>Table 5: Drugs Removed from the Marketplace for Year 2006, at Oregon HIDTA</b>		
<b>Drugs Seized (kg or D.U.)</b>	<b>Amount Seized (kg or D.U.)</b>	<b>Wholesale Value</b>
Heroin kg	7.846	\$129,459
Cocaine HCL kg	177.655	\$2,323,643
Crack cocaine kg	0.130	\$4,576
Marijuana kg	2,389.125	\$12,222,763
Marijuana plants and grows	1,417.689	\$8,455,386
Methamphetamine kg	57.779	\$692,440
Methamphetamine ice kg	212.363	\$5,561,535
Ecstasy(MDMA)(D.U.s)	7,524.852	\$60,198
Codeine	0.025	\$0
GHB	0.244	\$0
Hashish	0.024	\$105
Hydrocodone	0.032	\$0
Khat	161.383	\$56,484
LSD	103.401	\$310
Marijuana (indoor)	1128.537	\$7,105,087
Marijuana (outdoor)	22092.249	\$157,876,963
Meth Precursor: Pseudoephedrine	1.134	\$2,721
Methadone	34.521	\$231
Methamphetamine, Powder	0.001	\$11
Morphine	0.044	\$0
Mushrooms	0.912	\$1,700
Oxycodone	0.064	\$1
OxyContin	208.100	\$4,162
Prescription Drugs	593.271	\$2,966
Psilocybin	0.602	\$1,125
Vicodin	14.065	\$56
<b>Total Wholesale Value</b>		<b>\$194,501,932</b>

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Drug prices for 2006 were established for each region by averaging values reported by the National Drug Intelligence Center (NDIC), Western States Information Network (WSIN); and Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Seattle Field Division Drug Price Report for 2006, Fourth Quarter. If the kilogram quantity for a drug was not available, an estimated kilogram value was calculated by multiplying 2.2 (1 kilogram = 2.2 pounds) by the price reported per pound. Prices reported at pound quantities or above were selected to avoid gross inflation of kilogram estimates. The only exception was crack cocaine; 2006 prices for this drug were based on ounce quantities because no other information was available. A change in valuation of marijuana seized occurred in 2006 producing a substantial increase in marijuana and total wholesale value from the previous year. (Please see Table 5a Notes for an explanation of the change in methodology.)

• *Table 5a – Change in Drugs Seized from CY 2005 to CY 2006*

<b>Drug Seized</b>	<b>Quantity Seized in CY2005</b>	<b>CY2005 Wholesale Value</b>	<b>Quantity Seized in CY2006</b>	<b>CY2006 Wholesale Value</b>
Heroin kg	7.43	\$148,060	7.85	\$129,459
Cocaine hcl kg	57.63	\$1,097,364	177.66	\$2,323,643
Crack cocaine kg	0.02	\$429	0.13	\$4,576
Marijuana kg	755.35	\$5,288,157	2,389.13	\$12,222,763
Marijuana plants & grows	20,053.51	\$35,093,651	1,417.69	\$8,455,386
Marijuana (indoor)	NR	NR	1,128.54	\$7,105,087
Marijuana (outdoor)	NR	NR	22,092.25	\$157,876,963
<b>Marijuana - revised**</b>	20,808.86	\$145,662,020	27,027.60	\$185,660,199
Methamphetamine kg	38.30	\$498,745	57.78	\$692,451
Methamphetamine ice kg	29.52	\$680,363	212.36	\$5,561,535
Ecstasy (MDMA) DU	30,878.00	\$192,987	7,524.85	\$60,198
Psilocybin kg	0.65	\$649	1.51	\$2,825
Hashish kg	0.15	\$426	0.02	\$105
Pseudoephedrine kg	153.90	\$369,405	1.13	\$2,721
Khat kg	25.80	\$9,030	161.38	\$56,484
Hydrocodone DU	3,260.06	\$16,300	0.03	\$0
Morphine DU	35.00	\$175	0.04	\$0
Methadone DU	168.00	\$840	34.52	\$231
Oxycontin/Oxycodone DU	391.00	\$1,955	208.16	\$4,163
Codeine DU	470.00	\$2,350	0.03	\$0
Vicodin DU	4,633.02	\$23,165	14.07	\$56
GHB	NR	NR	0.24	\$0
LSD	NR	NR	103.40	\$310
Prescription Drugs	NR	NR	593.27	\$2,966
Other Combination Products	4,352.00	\$8,704	NR	NR
Percocet	15.00	\$75	NR	NR
Dilaudid	12.00	\$60	NR	NR
Carisoprodol DU	11,308.00	\$56,540	NR	NR
<b>Total:</b>		<b>\$43,489,432</b>	<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$194,501,932</b>

Notes: \*\* The method for assigning prices to marijuana was revised in 2006 to conform to the "one plant equals one pound" standard. This adjustment caused a large increase in the 2006 wholesale value for

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*marijuana (\$157.8 million) when compared to 2005 values (\$40.4 million); 2005's largest category, "marijuana plants & grows," was based on a price set for immature plants (\$1,750/kg). To provide a more equivalent comparison, the "marijuana-revised" category reflects the sum of 2005's categories, "marijuana" and "marijuana plants & grows," and uses \$7,000 per kilogram (2005's price for "marijuana") to compute a revised estimate for 2005's wholesale value for marijuana, \$145,662,727. (note: "marijuana-revised" for 2006 reflects the sum of the categories "marijuana," "marijuana plants & grows," "indoor," and "outdoor" marijuana).*

*\*NR = Not Reported.*

*\*Wholesale Value Sources for Oregon: NDIC, DEA, WSIN.*

*\*The following drug categories reported in 2006 were combined for purposes of comparison with 2005: Oxycotin/Oxycodone, Psilocybin/Mushrooms, Methamphetamine powder/Methamphetamine.*

The total quantity of marijuana seized rose by 30 percent in 2006. The striking increase reported in the wholesale value of outdoor marijuana in 2006 is largely explained by a change in valuation of marijuana seized. (Please see Table 5a Notes.)

Oregon initiatives reported more than 27,000 kg of marijuana seizures in 2006, representing 75 percent of total drug seizures and 96 percent of the total wholesale of all drugs seized in Oregon during this time period. Over 82 percent of the marijuana seized in 2006 was reported as outdoor marijuana.

Oregon drug task forces, the Jackson County HIDTA Task Force (JACNET), the Blue Mountain Enforcement Narcotics Team (BENT), and the Douglas County Interagency Narcotics Team (DINT) were responsible for 99.9 percent of the outdoor marijuana seizures in 2006 and more than \$150 million in drug wholesale value.

The increase in the amount of outdoor marijuana seized in 2006 can be largely attributed to efforts of the Jackson County HIDTA Task Force (JACNET), which accounted for over 75 percent (17,157 kg) of the total outdoor marijuana seized in Oregon last year. A sizeable portion of JACNET's 2006 outdoor marijuana total was seized during a three-day sweep in September 2006 resulting in the removal of over 33,000 plants from 16 gardens in southern Oregon's Applegate area.

Other significant drug seizures made by Oregon initiatives included 7,525 dosage units (DU) of MDMA, 815 DU of prescription drugs (including 208 DU of oxycotin alone), 270 kilograms of methamphetamine, 177 kg of cocaine, 161 kg of khat, and 103 DU of LSD. Along with marijuana, these seizures represented 99.9 percent of the total wholesale value for drugs seized by Oregon initiatives in 2006.

While the amount of methamphetamine powder seized rose slightly in 2006, the influx of Mexico-produced methamphetamine "ice" increased more than 600 percent since 2005. (See Core Table 9 for an explanation of current methamphetamine laboratory trends.)

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- **Core Table 6 - Return on Investment (ROI) for Drugs Removed from the Marketplace by Law Enforcement Initiatives by Year**

Oregon HIDTA Table 6: Return on Investment (ROI) for Drugs Removed from the Marketplace by Law Enforcement Initiatives by Year					
Year	Budget	Baseline Drug Wholesale Value	Expected Drug ROI	Drug Wholesale Value Removed From Market	Actual Drug ROI
2004	\$2,591,474	\$9,849,200	\$4.00	\$11,179,415	\$4.31
2005	\$2,825,085	\$9,849,200	\$4.00	\$43,489,432	\$15.39
2006	\$2,808,064	\$9,849,200	\$5.00	\$194,501,932	\$69.26

Table 6 reports return on investment (ROI) performance targets measured by drugs removed from the marketplace. The desired result is to remove drugs and drug assets from the marketplace, increasing the ROI for HIDTA budget dollars expended.

The value of drugs removed from the marketplace and the actual ROI for 2006 was more than four times what was reported in 2005 primarily due to a change in valuation of marijuana seizures. (See Table 5a Notes section for explanation of change in methodology.) Using 2006's method of assigning prices, the 2005 wholesale value for marijuana can be estimated at slightly over \$145 million, causing the 2005 drug wholesale value removed from market to reflect an estimated \$149 million, representing a 30 percent increase from 2005 to 2006.

- **Core Table 7 - Return on Investment (ROI) for Assets Removed from the Marketplace by Law Enforcement Initiatives by Year**

Oregon HIDTA Table 7: Return on Investment (ROI) for Assets Removed from the Marketplace by Law Enforcement Initiatives by Year							
Year	Budget	Baseline Value of Drug Assets	Expected Asset ROI	Value of Drug Assets Removed from Market			Actual Asset ROI
				Cash	Other Assets	Total	
2004	\$2,591,474	\$530,000	\$4.00	\$0	\$2,625,562	\$2,625,562	\$1.01
2005	\$2,825,085	\$530,000	\$1.00	\$1,872,676	\$1,624,410	\$3,497,086	\$1.23
2006	\$2,808,064	\$530,000	\$1.00	\$4,346,924	\$1,556,467	\$5,903,391	\$2.10

Table 7 shows that cash seizures more than doubled in 2006 (\$4.3 million) from reported cash seizures in 2005 (\$1.8 million). The wholesale value for assets other than cash showed a slight decline, from \$1.6 million in 2005 to \$1.5 million in 2006.

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The increase in drug asset seizures is credited to major asset seizures by the Marion County DEA HIDTA Task Force, the Regional Organized Crime Narcotics Team (ROCN), BC Bud Marijuana/Money Laundering Task Force (ROCN), and the Jackson County HIDTA Task Force (JACNET), responsible for seizing a combined total of \$3.1 million in drug-related assets, or nearly three-quarters (73%) of the total assets seized by Oregon HIDTA initiatives.

- **Core Table 8 – Total Return on Investment for Drugs and Assets Removed from the Marketplace by Law Enforcement Initiatives by Year**

<b>Oregon HIDTA Table 8: Total Return on Investment (ROI) for Drugs and Assets Removed from the Marketplace by Law Enforcement Initiatives by Year</b>					
Year	Budget	Drugs and Assets Baseline	Expected Total ROI	Drugs and Assets Removed from Market	Actual Total ROI
2004	\$2,591,474	\$10,379,200	\$8.00	\$13,804,977	\$5.32
2005	\$2,825,085	\$10,379,200	\$5.00	\$46,986,519	\$16.63
2006	\$2,808,064	\$10,379,200	\$6.00	\$200,405,323	\$71.36

Table 8 combines the drug and drug asset seizures from Tables 6 and 7 to present ROI Performance Targets and Measures for the combination of drugs and drug assets seized. The desired outcome is to permanently remove drugs and drug assets from the marketplace, increasing the ROI for HIDTA budget dollars expended.

The total value of the drugs and assets Oregon initiatives removed from the marketplace substantially increased in 2006, reflecting the large proportion of outdoor marijuana seizures reported in southern Oregon. Again, this increase is reflective of the change in valuation of marijuana seizures (See Table 5a Notes section for explanation of change in methodology.)

Using 2006's method of assigning prices, the 2005 wholesale value for marijuana can be estimated at slightly over \$145 million, causing the wholesale value of 2005 drug and assets removed from market to reflect an estimated \$152 million, representing a 32 percent increase from 2005 to 2006.

The budget figures reported in Tables 6 through 8 include only HIDTA funds designated for law enforcement and intelligence initiatives. Additional funding for these task forces is provided by various federal, state, and local agencies; it is not the intent of Oregon HIDTA to represent these budget figures as the sole source of funding for HIDTA initiatives.

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- **Core Table 9 – Value of Clandestine Methamphetamine Laboratories Dismantled by Size, 2006**

<b>Value of Clandestine Methamphetamine Laboratories Dismantled by Size for Year 2006 at Oregon HIDTA</b>			
<b>Meth Cost Per Ounce</b>		<b>\$665.00</b>	
<b>Lab Size</b>	<b>ID/Targeted</b>	<b>Dismantled</b>	<b>Value of Labs Dismantled</b>
<b>A. Less than 2 Oz</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>\$43,890.00</b>
<b>B. 2 - 8 Oz</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>
<b>C. 9 - 31 Oz</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>
<b>D. 32 - 159 Oz</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>
<b>E. 10 - 20 Lbs</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>
<b>F. Over 20 Lbs</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>\$43,890.00</b>

Table 9 calculates the estimated value for a dismantled clandestine methamphetamine laboratory based on the lab’s production capacity and the wholesale price of one ounce of methamphetamine within Oregon HIDTA counties.

By disrupting methamphetamine laboratories, Oregon HIDTA initiatives eliminate the future capacity of those laboratories to produce methamphetamine and effectively remove drugs which would have made it to the marketplace. The drug price data was obtained from NDIC, WSIN, and DEA Seattle Field Division Drug Price Report for 2006, Fourth Quarter.

The total number of methamphetamine labs seized dropped 21 percent from last year. Two task forces, the Blue Mountain Enforcement Narcotics Team (BENT) and the Westside Interagency Narcotics Team (WIN) Task Force were responsible for 76 percent of the methamphetamine labs seized in the HIDTA region in 2006.

Methamphetamine labs reported by law enforcement throughout the state have declined by 86 percent since 2004 (from 448 in 2004 to 62 in 2006). In recent years, legislation in Oregon has restricted sales of pseudoephedrine by limiting sales to licensed pharmacies. In addition, pharmacies are required to maintain a log of purchase transactions and keep products behind a pharmacy counter.

The passage of HB 2485 (effective July 2006) and SB 907 considerably increased restrictions making Oregon the only state in the nation to require a doctor’s prescription for all cold and allergy medications which contain pseudoephedrine, ephedrine or phenylpropanolamine. The bills also increased penalties for drug crimes involving children and funding of drug courts for related corrections expenses and other costs.

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- **Core Table 10 – HIDTA Clandestine Activities, 2006**

<b>HIDTA Clandestine Activities for Year 2006 at Oregon HIDTA</b>				
	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Projected</b>	<b>Identified</b>	<b>% Identified</b>
<b>Laboratory Dump Sites Seized</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>29%</b>
<b>Chemical/Glassware Equipment Seizures</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>46%</b>
<b>Persons Affected:</b>				
<b>Children</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>23%</b>

Table 10 reports the number of laboratory dump sites, chemical/glassware seizures, and children affected by clandestine laboratories.

Similar to clandestine laboratories, the number of reported laboratory dump sites, chemical and glassware seizures, and children affected in Oregon HIDTA continues to decrease, dropping 73 percent from 2004 levels.

**B. Performance Measures for Goal 2:**

*Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of HIDTA initiatives.*

- **Core Table 11 – HIDTA Training Efficiency by Type of Training for Year 2006 Compared with Baseline (2004)**

<b>Table 11: HIDTA Training Efficiency by Type of Training for Year 2006, at Oregon HIDTA</b>												
<b>Type of Training</b>	<b># Students Expected for Training</b>		<b># Students Actually Trained</b>		<b># Training Hours Actually Provided</b>		<b>Total Training Cost</b>		<b>Training Cost Per Hour</b>			
	2004	2006	2004	2006	2004	2006	2004	2006	2004	2006	<b>% Change 2004-2006</b>	
Analytical/Computer	38	100	38	341	834	1,376	\$4,183	\$1,718	\$5.02	\$1.25	-75%	
Investigative/Interdiction	214	204	214	657	4,353	15,578	\$15,859	\$32,633	\$3.64	\$2.09	-43%	
Management/Administrative	4	81	4	31	463	1,206	\$2,357	\$1,534	\$5.09	\$1.27	-75%	
Meeting / Conference	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$19,683	\$0	\$0.00	\$0.00	0%	
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	\$0.00	0%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>1,029</b>	<b>5,650</b>	<b>18,160</b>	<b>\$42,082</b>	<b>\$35,885</b>	<b>\$7.44</b>	<b>\$1.97</b>	<b>-74%</b>	

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Table 11 reports the number and type of training courses, hours of training provided, and training cost per hour. The desired outcome is to provide quality training which improves the efficiency and effectiveness of law enforcement and intelligence in the HIDTA initiatives.

- **Core Table 12 – Percentage of Event and Case Deconflictions Submitted by Year**

Table 12: Percentage of Event and Case Deconflictions Submitted for Year at Oregon HIDTA						
Year	Baseline # Deconflictions Submitted	# Deconfliction Submissions Expected	# Event Deconflictions Submitted	# Case/Subject Deconflictions Submitted	Total Deconflictions Submitted	% Deconflictions Submitted
2004	24815	0	688	24,127	24,815	0%
2005	24815	20,688	1,329	28,745	30,074	145%
2006	24815	20,688	1,593	28,635	30,228	146%
2007	24815	28,200	0	0	0	0%
2008	24815	29,500	0	0	0	0%

Table 12 reports the number of submissions to the Oregon HIDTA Watch Center for event and case/subject deconfliction.

The total number of deconflictions submitted by the Oregon HIDTA Watch Center in 2006 represented a 22 percent increase from baseline submissions reported in 2004. The number of case/subject deconflictions increased 19 percent, from 24,127 submissions in CY 2004 to 28,635 submissions in CY 2006. The number of event deconflictions in 2006 (1,593) was more than twice the number reported in 2004 (688). The increase can be partly attributed to increased participation in deconfliction services by Oregon HIDTA initiatives. All Oregon HIDTA initiatives are required to utilize event and case/subject deconfliction services.

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- **Core Table 13 – Percentage of Cases Provided Analytical Support by Year**

Table 13: Percentage of Cases Provided Analytical Support for Year at Oregon HIDTA				
Year	Baseline # Cases Receiving Analytical Support	# Cases Expected for Analytical Support	# Cases Provided Analytical Support	% Expected Cases Supported
2004	268	244	268	109%
2005	268	275	308	112%
2006	268	288	288	100%
2007	268	280	0	0%
2008	268	280	0	0%

Table 13 quantifies the amount of analytical support being provided by Oregon HIDTA. The optimal result is to implement a system for real time exchange of information and to augment the analytical capabilities of the HIDTA initiatives and assist with the identification, assessment, and targeting of DTOs. Case support by the Investigative Support Center (ISC) has increased from 268 cases supported in 2004 to 288 cases supported in 2006. The ISC typically handles long-term investigations and provides telephone toll analysis, charting, mapping, Title III wiretap support, and other valuable services.

- **Core Table 14 – Percentage of HIDTA Initiative Cases Referred to Other HIDTAs and Other Agencies by Year**

Table 14: Percentage of HIDTA Initiative Cases Referred to Other HIDTAs and Other Agencies for Year at Oregon HIDTA						
Year	Total HIDTA Initiative Cases	# Initiative Cases Expected for Referral	# HIDTA Initiative Cases Referred to Other HIDTAs	# HIDTA Initiative Cases Referred to Other Agencies	Total Initiative Cases Referred	% Expected Initiative Cases Referred
2004	733	0	13	28	41	0%
2005	1008	0	10	82	92	0%
2006	1302	8	12	38	50	625%
2007	5	43	0	0	0	0%
2008	0	35	0	0	0	0%

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*\*Numerous cases get referred by Oregon HIDTA initiatives to other HIDTAs and other law enforcement agencies; however, this data has not been completely tracked by the Oregon HIDTA initiatives. The above numbers are only those reported.*

Table 14 examines the extent to which information is shared within the law enforcement community. The table provides a means to account for investigations referred both to other HIDTAs as well as to outside agencies. The desired outcome is to implement a system for real-time exchange of information.

## **VII. CONCLUSIONS**

CY 2006 marks the third year that the Oregon HIDTA Program has reported initiative operational targets and subsequent outcomes using the HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) measurement tables. The data contained within the charts seen throughout this Annual Report illustrates how the Oregon HIDTA Program is on target for achieving the National HIDTA goals, which are to disrupt the drug market by disrupting or dismantling DTOs (Goal 1) and to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of HIDTA initiatives (Goal 2).

Clear evidence of successful initiative productivity is present throughout the report, and one must conclude that drug availability is being reduced, DTOs are being disrupted and dismantled, and these accomplishments are being done efficiently and effectively.

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

Illicit drug availability in the Oregon HIDTA Program counties has been reduced. Some highlights include seizing more than 27,000 kilograms of marijuana, 170 kilograms of cocaine HCl, 7 kilograms of heroin, 57 kilograms of methamphetamine, 212 kilograms of “ice” methamphetamine, and over 7,500 dosage units of MDMA. The overall reported seizures equated to approximately \$194.5 million in wholesale value. These seizures, coupled with drug asset seizures exceeding \$5.9 million, have significantly impacted DTO activities. Sixty-six DTOs were either severely disrupted or totally dismantled. Overall, the cost of doing business for the Oregon HIDTA Program identified DTOs has been increased by \$200 million dollars.

In the not so distant past, it was uncommon for law enforcement agencies and entities to share information. Many agencies held information close for fear of a breach of security or confidentiality if they permitted others to look at their confidential information. This non-sharing of information shutdown many opportunities to avoid a duplication of efforts, and to add an enhanced air of efficiency to the overall mission of law enforcement. One can only speculate about the damage that this caused by way of

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unsolved violent crimes or the proliferation of illicit drug activity in our communities because pertinent information was withheld.

Fortunately, in the years that the Oregon HIDTA Program has been in existence, there has been a steady, positive increase, not only in the number of counties designated as HIDTAs but also in the number of initiatives, number of participant agencies in each initiative, number of queries or data submissions shared through the Oregon State Intelligence Network (OSIN) and its connecting networks, number of interactions between law enforcement, intelligence and prosecution activities, and a significant increase in cooperative, efficient and effective interagency effort.

The good news is that the interagency barriers that once hampered information sharing are now eroding at a rapid rate. Technology is facilitating this transition. Database files that could not be connected in the past can now communicate, over high-speed computer networks to share data and facilitate joint law enforcement, intelligence and prosecution initiatives.

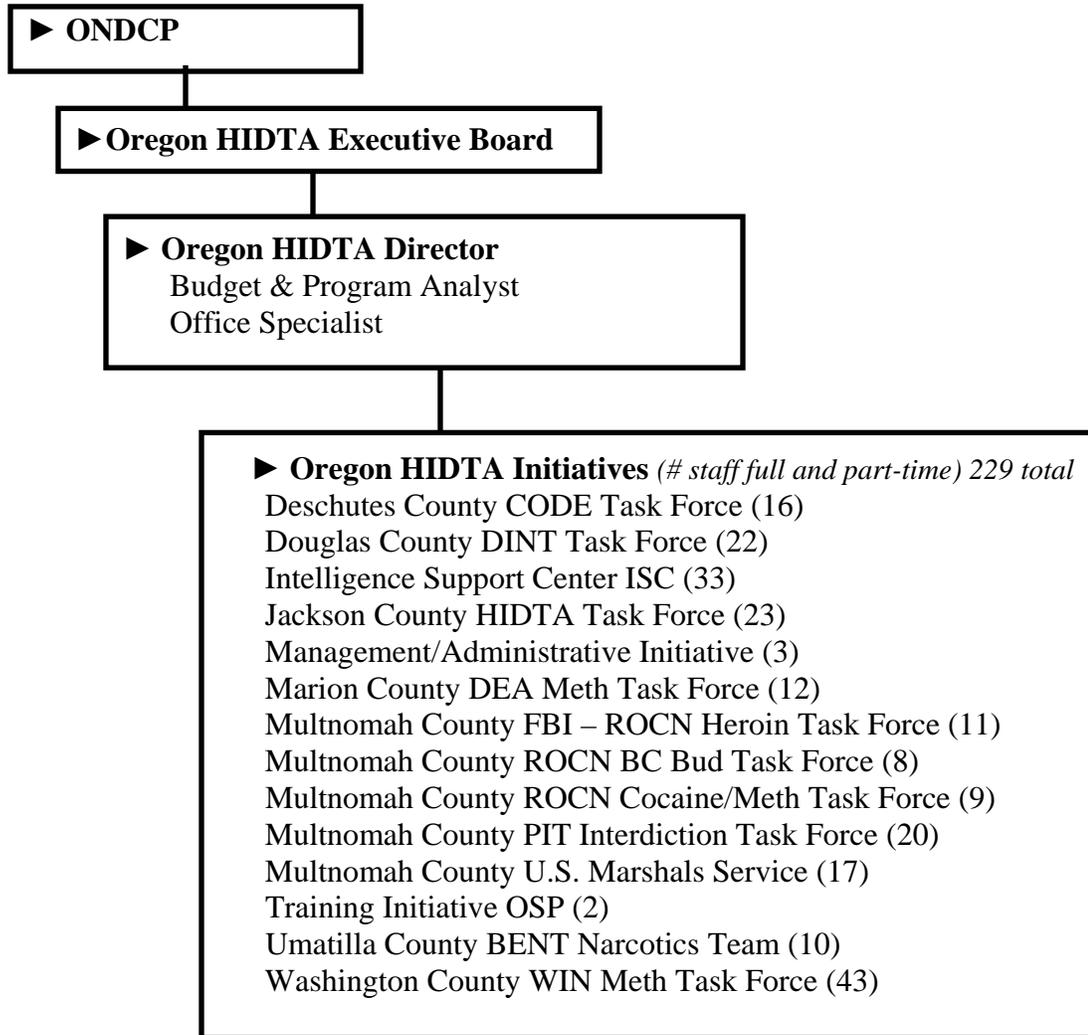
The Oregon HIDTA Program provides its initiatives with valuable resources including case support, electronic surveillance equipment loans, technical support, deconfliction services, and training. Additionally, use of the HIDTA.net secure network environment has improved collaboration between the HIDTA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

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

Although the Oregon HIDTA Program has made considerable progress over the past year, there is still a great deal of work left to do. By bringing together criminal justice professionals and developing innovative, effective solutions to the region's drug threats, the Oregon HIDTA Program will continue to lead the effort to protect the residents of Oregon from the scourge of illegal drugs.

VIII. APPENDICES

A. Oregon HIDTA Program Organizational Chart



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

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

- 1. Federal – Anthony Ho, Acting Assistant Special Agent in Charge  
Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)**
- 2. Federal – Ken Magee, Assistant Special Agent in Charge  
Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)**
- 3. Federal – Robert Jordan, Special Agent in Charge  
Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)**
- 4. Federal – Kurt Charlton, Supervisory Special Agent  
Internal Revenue Service (IRS)**
- 5. Federal – Karin Immergut, United States Attorney  
United States Attorney’s Office (USAO)**
- 6. Federal – Dennis Merrill, United States Marshal  
United States Marshals Service (USMS)**
- 7. Federal – David Lomax, Resident Agent in Charge  
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF)**
- 8. Local - Chris Brown, Douglas County Sheriff  
Douglas County Sheriff’s Office (DCSO)**
- 9. Local - Craig Roberts, Clackamas County Sheriff  
Clackamas County Sheriff’s Office (CCSO)**
- 10. Local - James Ferraris, Commander North Precinct  
Portland Police Bureau (PPB)**
- 11. Local - John Foote Clackamas, Clackamas County District Attorney  
County District Attorney’s Office (CCDA)**
- 12. Local - Andy Jordan, Bend Police Chief  
Bend Police Department (BPD)**
- 13. State - Steve Briggs, Chief Counsel  
Oregon Department of Justice (ODOJ)**
- 14. State - Rick Williams, Colonel Counter Drug Support Program  
Oregon National Guard (ONG)**
- 15. State - Edward Mouery, Criminal Division Captain  
Oregon State Police (OSP)**

**Ex-Officio**

**Judy Cushing, Executive Director  
Oregon Partnership (OP),**

**Tim Hartnett, Executive Director  
Alcohol and Drug Abuse Programs of Oregon (ADAPO)**

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**C. LIST OF PARTICIPATING AGENCIES**

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

Federal Law Enforcement:	22
State Law Enforcement:	33
Local Law Enforcement:	75
National Guard:	7
Tribal Law Enforcement	2
<b>Total:</b>	<b>139</b>

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

**Federal agencies:**

Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)  
Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)  
Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)  
United States Attorney's Office (USAO)  
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 (APD)  
Beaverton Police Department (BPD)  
Bend Police Department (BPD)  
Clackamas County Sheriff's Office (CCSO)  
Crook County Sheriff's Office (CCSO)  
Deschutes County District Attorney's Office (DCDA)  
Deschutes County Sheriff's Office (DCSO)  
Douglas County District Attorney's Office (DCDA)  
Douglas County Sheriff's Office (DCSO)  
Gresham Police Department (GPD)  
Hillsboro Police Department (HPD)  
Jackson County District Attorney's Office (JCDA)  
Jackson County Sheriff's Office (JCSO)  
Jefferson County Sheriff's Office (JCSO)  
Lake Oswego Police Department (LOPD)  
Marion County District Attorney's Office (MCDA)  
Marion County Sheriff's Office (MCSO)

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Medford Police Department (MPD)  
Milton-Freewater Police Department (MFPD)  
Morrow County Sheriff's Office (MCSO)  
Multnomah County District Attorney's Office (MCDA)  
Multnomah County Sheriff's Office (MCSO)  
Pendleton Police Department (PPD)  
Portland Police Bureau (PPB)  
Prineville Police Department (PPD)  
Redmond Police Department (RPD)  
Roseburg Police Department (RPD)  
Salem Police Department (SPD)  
Sherwood Police Department (SPD)  
Tigard Police Department (TPD)  
Umatilla County Sheriff's Office (UCSO)  
Umatilla Tribal Police Department  
Warm Springs Police Department (WSPD)  
Washington County Sheriff's Office (WCOS)  
Western States Information Network (WSIN)

Part-time only

Amtrak Police Department  
Cornelius Police Department  
Eagle Point Police Department (EPPD)  
Forest Grove Police Department  
North Plains Police Department  
Tualatin Police Department  
United States Postal Service Law Enforcement

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

1. HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) database
2. Investigative Support Center (ISC) databases
3. Oregon HIDTA initiative databases
4. Initiative managers and participants
5. National Drug Intelligence Center (NDIC)
6. DEA, Seattle Field Division Drug Price Report for 2006, Fourth Quarter
7. Western States Information Network (WSIN)