

Illegal Marijuana Market Enforcement Grant Program Report

January 1, 2024



Oregon Criminal Justice Commission

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Executive Director

Executive Summary

The Criminal Justice Commission (CJC) has administered the Illegal Marijuana Market Enforcement Grant since 2018 and is required to issue an annual report concerning the status and effectiveness of the program and to provide future funding recommendations to the Oregon Legislature (legislature).

The Legislature funds this grant program with \$6 million on a biennial basis. In response to a sharp increase in reports of unaddressed illegal grow sites and associated worker abuse in 2021 and 2022, the Legislature infused the grant program with an additional \$26 million in emergency one-time funding, which the CJC awarded to grantees in 2022. In 2023, the legislature supplemented the \$6 million in base funding with an additional \$5 million, for a total of \$11 million in biennial funds that will be awarded through a competitive grant solicitation process in 2024. This report examines the status of the grant program and grantee expenditures from 2021 to 2023.

The CJC, with input from grantees, other agencies, and interested parties, also changed its program data reporting structure, in 2022, to better gauge the problems being addressed with these grant funds. Described in this report, among other things, are the following findings:

- Since April 1, 2022, grant-funded law enforcement operations reported 424 illegal cannabis incidents, occurring in 96 unique zip codes.
- Eleven zip codes saw 10 or more incidents involving grant-funded law enforcement activities during the reporting period. The zip codes experiencing the highest number of incidents were 97523 (the greater Cave Junction area, with 35 incidents) and 97526 (Grants Pass and areas north, with 17 incidents).
- The number of incidents in which law enforcement observed or suspected labor trafficking and/or worker abuse decreased from 39 (20 percent) in 2022 to eight (3.5 percent) in 2023. However, the number of survivors of human trafficking served by grant funded community-based organizations (CBOs) increased from 100 to 344 during the same time period.
- Survivors served by CBO grantees were primarily male (41.4 percent), Hispanic (48.9 percent), and ages 18-35 (28.8 percent). The majority received legal assistance (63.5 percent) and/or referrals to other needed crisis or long-term support services (56.8 percent).
- Grantees reported that the 424 incidents resulted in 184 felony case filings in Oregon circuit courts.
- Of the 424 reported incidents, 54.2 percent involved a land, natural resource, or civil code violation.
- Law enforcement grantees seized approximately 1.8 million illegal cannabis plants and 351,781 pounds of illegal processed cannabis, as well as other illegal narcotics and substances, firearms, and equipment used to operate illegal grows off-grid.

Based on the best available information, the projected cost for existing grantees to maintain operations for two years at requested funding levels would require, at minimum, \$24,889,892. Expanding the grant program into new jurisdictions is estimated to cost an additional \$3,406,652.

A copy of the full report is available online at <https://www.oregon.gov/cjc>, or by contacting the Criminal Justice Commission at (503) 378-4830.

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1. Illegal Marijuana Market Enforcement Grant Program Background

In 2014, Oregon voters approved [Measure 91](#), a ballot measure that legalized the recreational use of marijuana under circumstances and in quantities regulated by the Oregon Liquor and Cannabis Commission (OLCC). Measure 91 began allowing legal possession of limited quantities of marijuana for adults 21 and older in 2015 and retail sales, via OLCC-licensed retailers, in 2016.

Despite legal avenues for purchases and sales of marijuana within Oregon, an illegal marijuana market continues to cause public safety concerns, including diversion of marijuana to other states, illegal cultivation of marijuana on private, state, and federal property, enrichment of organized criminal operations, severe environmental degradation, and the emergence of wide-spread coercive labor conditions, including labor trafficking, at illegal grow sites across Oregon.

Illegal market operations and associated labor trafficking remain challenging to investigate and prosecute, given difficulties in drawing empirical distinctions between legal and illegal cultivation and distribution, the industry's cash-heavy operations, workers coerced by threats of imminent personal or familial harm in dangerous, isolated conditions, and the long under-resourced public safety systems in some of the areas most impacted by illegal operations.

The Oregon Legislature created the Illegal Marijuana Market Enforcement Grant Program in 2018 to assist local law enforcement with addressing the illegal marijuana market in Oregon. Since that time, the Legislature has expanded the program to also fund disruption of illegal cannabis-related labor trafficking and worker abuse and supports and services for workers encountered. Units of local government, such as law enforcement agencies, and community-based organizations (CBOs) may receive funds through this program.

The Legislature funds this grant program with \$6 million on a biennial basis. In response to a sharp increase in reports of unaddressed illegal grow sites and associated worker abuse in 2021 and 2022, the legislature infused the grant program with an additional \$26 million in emergency one-time funding, which the CJC awarded to grantees in 2022. In 2023, the Legislature supplemented the \$6 million in base funding by an additional \$5 million, for a total of \$11 million in biennial funds that will be awarded through a competitive grant solicitation process in 2024.

2. Status of Funded Programs

2.1. 2021-2023 Regular Grant Cycle Grantees

During the 2021-2023 regular grant cycle, the CJC awarded grants to four applicants: (1) a combination application supporting the Jackson County Sheriff's Office and District Attorney's Office, and the Medford Police Department; (2) the Deschutes County Sheriff's Office and District Attorney's Office, and the Bend Police Department; (3) the Josephine County Sheriff's Office and District Attorney's Office; and (4) a joint county application supporting the Polk County and Yamhill County Sheriffs' Offices. These grantees were allocated \$5,650,000 to support illegal cannabis interdiction efforts, such as law enforcement and prosecutor personnel positions and overtime, specialized equipment, and training opportunities, among other illegal cannabis-specific program needs.

Table 2.1.1. 2021-2023 Regular Grant Cycle Awards

| Organization(s) | 2021-2023 Grant Award |
|--|------------------------------------|
| Deschutes County and City of Bend | \$ 556,089.28 |
| Jackson County and City of Medford | \$ 2,567,704.00 |
| Josephine County | \$ 1,883,226.00 |
| Polk and Yamhill Counties | \$ 642,980.72 |
| 2021-2023 Grant Cycle Funds Awarded | \$ 5,650,000.00¹ |

2.2. 2022 Special One-Time Funding Awards

Following the infusion of \$26 million in emergency one-time grant program funds, the CJC opened a supplemental application which allowed existing as well as newly eligible applicants to compete for those funds. Of the \$26 million, at least \$6 million was required to be awarded to CBOs to address the humanitarian impacts tied to illegal marijuana cultivation.

The CJC received 12 applications for these funds, including additional requests from the four existing grantees, eight new applications from six law enforcement applicants, and two CBO applications. The amount requested totaled \$38,785,802, which was nearly \$12.8 million more than was available. Table 2.2.1. below shows the amounts awarded to each grantee through the special grant cycle and the total awarded to grantees through both regular and special grant cycles. Regular and special grant cycle awards were combined under a single contract for each grantee reflecting the total funding amounts shown in Table 2.2.1. In total, the CJC awarded \$31,650,000 in illegal cannabis interdiction funds during 2021 and 2022. Grantees may spend funds through the end of 2025.

Table 2.2.1. Combined 2021-2023 Regular and 2022 Special Grant Cycle Awards

| Organization | 2022 Special Grant Award | All Grant Funds Awarded 2021-2022 |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| Columbia County | \$ 936,516.37 | \$ 936,516.37 |
| Coos County | \$ 223,214.30 | \$ 223,214.30 |
| Deschutes County | \$ 1,142,660.72 | \$ 1,698,750.00 |
| Douglas County | \$ 581,440.04 | \$ 581,440.04 |
| Jackson County | \$ 7,495,191.81 | \$ 10,062,895.81 |
| Josephine County | \$ 3,864,603.72 | \$ 5,747,829.72 |
| Klamath County | \$ 2,678,704.60 | \$ 2,678,704.60 |
| Lane County | \$ 1,927,601.08 | \$ 1,927,601.08 |
| Polk/Yamhill Counties | \$ 1,060,029.83 | \$ 1,703,010.55 |
| Washington County | \$ 90,037.52 | \$ 90,037.52 |
| J Bar J Youth Services | \$ 390,000.00 | \$ 390,000.00 |
| Willamette Valley Law Project | \$ 5,610,000.00 | \$ 5,610,000.00 |
| Total | \$ 26,000,000.00 | \$ 31,650,000.00 |

¹ \$350,000 of the \$6 million was reserved for costs associated with CJC administering the grant program from 2021-2023.

2.3. Program Expenditures

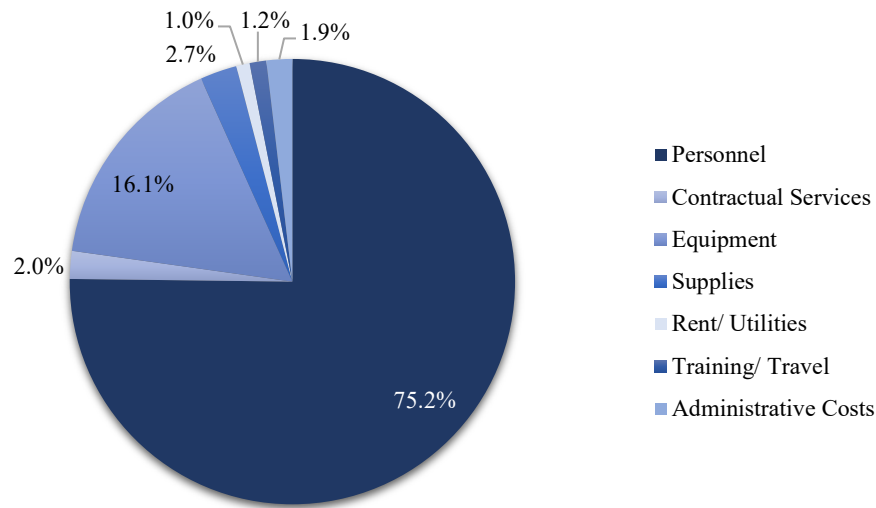
Program expenditures are presented for each grantee in Table 2.3.1. For the four regular grant cycle awardees, the reporting period is from July 1, 2021, to September 30, 2023. For the special grant cycle awardees, the reporting period is from April 1, 2022, to September 30, 2023. Overall, 38.7 percent of the \$31,650,000 awarded has been expended as of September 30, 2023.

Most grantees have completed larger equipment purchases and are maintaining ongoing costs at a relatively consistent rate each quarter. Douglas County has expended the highest percentage of their award to date (80.2 percent), with the majority of funds earmarked for equipment purchases that have been completed. Figure 2.3.1. presents the breakdown of expenditures by budget category for all grantees. Most funds were expended on personnel (75.2 percent), and equipment (16.1 percent) during the reporting period.

Table 2.3.1. Combined 2021-2023 Regular and 2022 Special Grant Cycle Expenditures as of September 30, 2023

| Organization | Funds Awarded 2021-2022 | Funds Expended | Percent Expended |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| Columbia County | \$ 936,516.37 | \$264,110.97 | 28.2% |
| Coos County | \$ 223,214.30 | \$52,077.21 | 23.3% |
| Deschutes County | \$ 1,698,750.00 | \$617,279.12 | 36.3% |
| Douglas County | \$ 581,440.04 | \$466,510.57 | 80.2% |
| Jackson County | \$ 10,062,895.81 | \$4,890,052.20 | 48.6% |
| Josephine County | \$ 5,747,829.72 | \$2,505,034.21 | 43.6% |
| Klamath County | \$ 2,678,704.60 | \$800,958.76 | 29.9% |
| Lane County | \$ 1,927,601.08 | \$754,809.55 | 39.2% |
| Polk/Yamhill Counties | \$ 1,703,010.55 | \$907,372.36 | 53.3% |
| Washington County | \$ 90,037.52 | \$60,873.11 | 67.6% |
| J Bar J Youth Services | \$ 390,000.00 | \$87,400.26 | 22.4% |
| Willamette Valley Law Project | \$ 5,610,000.00 | \$840,358.54 | 15.0% |
| Total | \$ 31,650,000.00 | \$12,246,836.86 | 38.7% |

Figure 2.3.1. Combined Regular and Special Award Cycle Grantee Expenditures by Budget Category



2.3.1. Law Enforcement Program Expenditures

The grant program currently funds 10 law enforcement grantees, representing 12 counties and two cities, for a total of \$25.6 million. An analysis of personnel funds illustrates the varied expertise needed to successfully conduct illegal marijuana interdiction efforts. Law enforcement grantees employ a variety of sworn and non-sworn law enforcement personnel, county prosecutors, code enforcement officials, waste department and county counsel employees, evidence technicians, and administrative assistants. Detectives (36.6 percent), sergeants (15.3 percent) and code enforcement officials (6.7 percent) are the positions supported most frequently by the grant program. In addition to personnel needs, dismantling illegal marijuana grows creates many unexpected costs that law enforcement budgets often do not have capacity to maintain. Grant funds support the purchase of essential specialized equipment such as trucks and trailers for hauling and agricultural equipment used to destroy the large volume of plants and processed marijuana often encountered onsite. Expanded storage facilities are also frequently needed to store bulky items such as grow lights that are used as evidence in criminal cases.

2.3.2. Community-Based Organization Program Expenditures

Following legislative changes in 2022, the grant program now funds two CBO grantees, which supports seven CBOs across the state in their efforts to address the humanitarian issues tied to illegal marijuana cultivation and distribution. The first CBO grantee, the Willamette Valley Law Project (WVLP), is a consortium of six non-profits, including Raíces de Bienestar, Oregon Law Center, NW Workers' Justice Project, Únete, Centro de Servicios Para Campesinos, and Legal Aid Services of Oregon. Together, these nonprofits are providing comprehensive services to cannabis workers, as well as community prevention outreach and education. WVLP was awarded \$5.6 million to fund services personnel and direct aid supports, such as housing, food, transportation, emergency stipends, legal representation, and culturally specific mental health counseling for workers affected statewide by the humanitarian crisis associated with unlawful marijuana cultivation and distribution operations. The second CBO grantee, JBarJ Youth Services (JBarJ), operates an anti-trafficking program serving Deschutes, Jefferson, and Crook counties. JBarJ was awarded \$390,000 to provide crisis support, trained interpreters, long-term care management, support services, and temporary shelter and necessities to human trafficking survivors identified during investigations.

Overall, CBO grantees expended most personnel funds to support attorneys (28.6 percent), paralegals (26.9 percent), mental health clinicians (14.5 percent), program coordinators/managers (9.5 percent), and outreach positions (7.2 percent). During the reporting period, CBOs expended the majority of non-personnel funds on administrative costs (37.6 percent) and rent/utilities (18.8 percent). Additionally, 16.7 percent of non-personnel funds were spent on humanitarian aid, which includes items such as clothing, food, housing, and hygiene supplies that survivors often do not have access to when escaping coercive labor trafficking conditions.

3. Program Effectiveness

3.1. Measuring Impact—Complexity of Quantifying Oregon's Illegal Marijuana Market

The CJC is required to report on the effectiveness of the grant program in combating the illegal marijuana market in Oregon. Due to the clandestine nature of illegal markets, the distribution and scope of the illegal marijuana market in Oregon is not known, making it difficult to determine whether grant-funded activities result in a reduction of the black market and associated illegal activities. Much like legal markets, illegal markets evolve over time in response to changing conditions and consumer demand. A myriad of factors such as the emergence of new drug trafficking organizations, fluctuations in the volume and availability of legal marijuana, national drug policies, and even changing weather conditions may impact the behavior of illegal markets. Limited data on these associated factors and how much volatility is “normal” in Oregon's illegal marijuana market further complicate efforts to measure the impact of grant activities.

The following sections present data on grantee activities that occurred during the reporting period. Data from partner agencies such as the OLCC, the Oregon Water Resources Department (OWRD), and the Oregon State Police (OSP) provide additional context for Oregon’s illegal marijuana market and information about co-occurring issues identified by grantees. The CJC reviewed the best data available, however, more data are needed to conduct a causal analysis. It is not possible to draw conclusions about whether the grant has reduced Oregon’s illegal marijuana market at this time, although the data do show that the program has supported a significant number of interdiction efforts across the state and resulted in the removal of millions of plants and hundreds of thousands of pounds of processed marijuana from the illegal market.

3.2. Program Data Tracking and Reporting Revisions

This report focuses on the reporting from existing and new law enforcement grantees for the period beginning July 1, 2021, through September 30, 2023. Grantees were also asked to submit new incident-specific data for any grant-funded operations occurring on or after April 1, 2022. CBO grantee program development and implementation began mid-year in 2022, with initial clients served in November. As a result, the reporting period for CBO data is November 1, 2022, through September 30, 2023. Data from partner agencies such as OLCC is for the same reporting period as for law enforcement grantees unless otherwise noted.

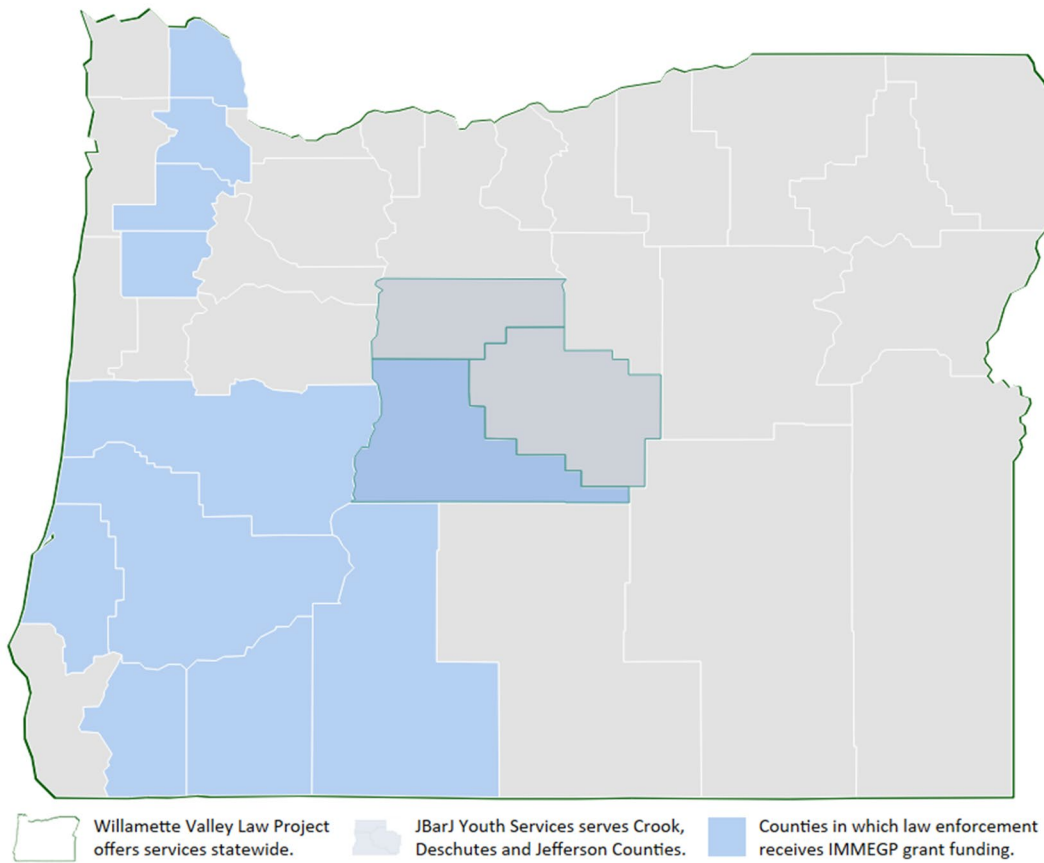
Select grantees submitted case narratives in quarterly reports, news releases, and presentations to CJC staff. Informal interviews with grant-funded staff were conducted during site visits. These qualitative data are also presented where relevant.

3.3. Data Discussion

3.3.1. Where Grant-Funded Interdictions Are Happening

Legal cannabis harvest data may help to identify which regions in Oregon are more conducive to growing cannabis and, therefore, more likely to be targeted for illegal grow operations. Figure 3.3.1.1 presents the geographic distribution of the 12 grantees statewide. Based on OLCC harvest data, between 68.9 and 82.0 percent of the legal marijuana harvest in Oregon was grown in grantee counties during the reporting period, indicating that funds were successfully distributed to areas where illegal grows are more likely to proliferate. Table D.1. in Appendix D provides a list of legal marijuana harvest data by county provided by the OLCC.

Figure 3.3.1.1. Map of Grant-Funded Program Areas

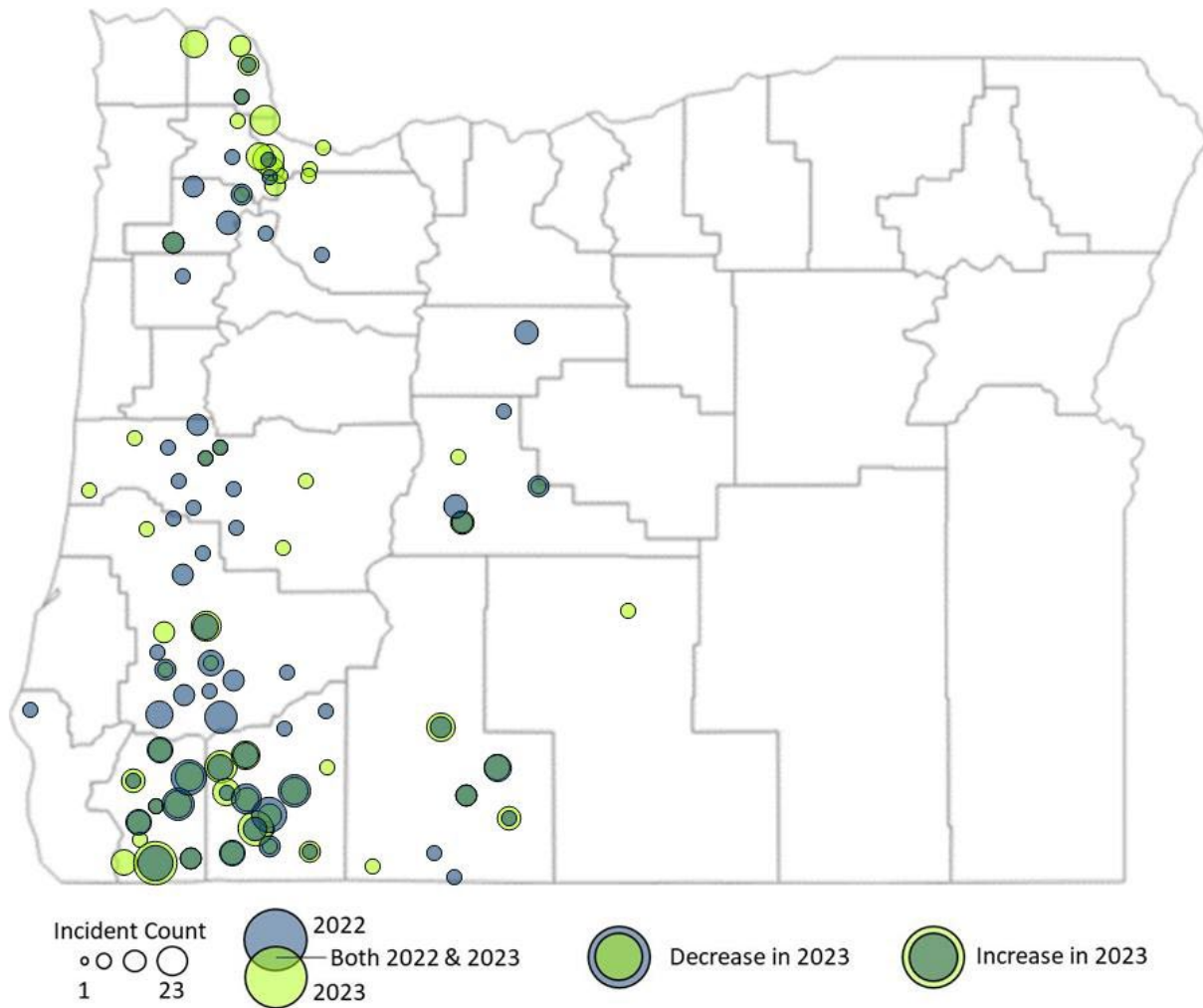


Grant-funded law enforcement operations include various connected activities that range from individual law enforcement officers intercepting parcels that are suspected of containing illegal marijuana to multi-agency teams eradicating large-scale illegal marijuana grow sites. For reporting purposes, all grant-funded actions are considered “incidents” and included in the totals presented in Figure 3.3.1.2 and Table 3.3.1.1.

Figure 3.3.1.2 compares law enforcement incidents reported from April 1, 2022, to December 31, 2022, to incidents reported from January 1, 2023, to September 30, 2023, by zip code. The number of reported incidents increased from 195 in 2022 to 229 in 2023².

² The count of 2023 incidents includes 26 zip codes submitted by Washington County as part of their seizure/asset forfeiture case data. It is assumed that each seizure/asset forfeiture case was generated in relation to execution of a search warrant or other law enforcement activity, and, therefore, an incident occurred at that location.

Figure 3.3.1.2. Map of Grantee Incident Density, April 1, 2022 – September 30, 2023, by Zip Code



The incidents displayed in Figure 3.3.1.2 occurred in 96 unique zip codes and on one parcel of federal Bureau of Land Management land, where a precise zip code was unknown to investigators. Of the 96 unique zip codes, one zip code saw 35 incidents (97523), one zip code saw 17 incidents (97526), three zip codes each saw 15 incidents (94524, 97527, 97504), two zip codes saw 14 incidents (97501, 97470), one zip code saw 13 incidents (97537), two zip codes saw 11 incidents (97410, 97502), and one zip code saw 10 incidents (97503) over the reporting period. For a table displaying all reported incidents by zip code, please see Table A.1., in Appendix A.

Table 3.3.1.1. provides a comparison of zip codes with the highest number of reported incidents in 2022 and 2023. Two zip codes (97523, 97526) had a consistently high number of incidents reported each year.

Table 3.3.1.1. Zip Codes with Highest Number of Incidents Reported in 2022 and 2023

| April 1 – December 31, 2022 | | | January 1 – September 30, 2023 | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| ZIP Code | Reported Incident Count | Counties Affected ³ | ZIP Code | Reported Incident Count | Counties Affected |
| 97523 | 15 | Josephine | 97523 | 20 | Josephine |
| 97504 | 13 | Jackson | 97501 | 12 | Jackson |
| 97410 | 10 | Douglas | 97537 | 9 | Jackson |
| 97524 | 10 | Jackson | 97005 | 8 | Washington |
| 97526 | 10 | Jackson, Josephine | 97526, 97231 | 7 | Jackson, Josephine, Washington |
| 97527 | 10 | Josephine | 97470, 97624, 97402 | 6 | Douglas, Klamath, Lane |

The number of staff deployed to each incident varies widely depending on the assessed threat level and the resources a specific grantee has access to. Table 3.3.1.2. presents the average number of agency staff deployed per incident. Overall, a team of nine staff is needed onsite during an incident. Approximately half are supported with grant funds.

Table 3.3.1.2. Agency Staff Deployed per Incident

| Incident | April 1, 2022 – December 31, 2022 | January 1, 2023 – September 30, 2023 |
|--|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Number of Incidents | 195 | 229 |
| Average Number of Staff Deployed per Incident | 8.5 | 9.3 |
| Average Number of Deployed Staff Supported by IMMEGP Grant | 4.0 (47.1%) | 5.7 (61.3%) |

3.3.2 Incidents Reported at Repeat Locations and/or Related to Larger Criminal Organizations

Grantees also report on (1) how many grant-funded law enforcement actions were taken at a location that had been previously visited by law enforcement for illegal cannabis activities; and (2) whether law enforcement investigators knew if the activities encountered during a given incident were related to larger criminal organizations. In 2022, law enforcement grantees reported that 41 incidents (21 percent) took place at a location that they had previously encountered during illegal cannabis investigations. In 2023, the number remained consistent, with 36 incidents (15.7 percent) occurring at a location where an incident already occurred.

Approximately 40 percent of incidents were believed to be related to larger criminal organizations during the reporting period. However, this estimate may be low. For 18.5 percent of incidents in 2022 and 34.1 percent of incidents in 2023, grantees did not know if the incident was related to a larger criminal organization. Grantees also reported that a federal agency took over the investigation of 16 incidents in 2022 and 10 incidents in 2023.

³ Zip code may include land area in more than one county. The county affected listed here refers to the primary county that reported the incident.

Table 3.3.2.1. Incidents Reported at Repeat Locations and/or Related to Larger Criminal Organizations

| Incident | April 1, 2022 – December 31, 2022 | January 1, 2023 – September 30, 2023 |
|---|--|---|
| Number of Incidents | 195 | 229 |
| Federal Agency Takeover | 16 (8.2%) | 10 (4.4%) |
| Repeat Incident at Location | 41 (21.0%) | 36 (15.7%) |
| Incident Related to Larger Organization | 78 (40.0%) | 91 (39.7%) |

3.3.3. Seizures Made During Law Enforcement Operations

As shown in Table 3.3.3.1, law enforcement grantees reported that more than 1.8 million illegal marijuana plants and 351,781 pounds of processed illegal cannabis were seized during the reporting period. In addition to illegal cannabis plants and processed materials, grant-funded law enforcement operations also encountered other unlawful substances such as fentanyl and methamphetamine, firearms, and vehicles and equipment used in furtherance of unlawful grow operations, such as generators, water pumps, and construction equipment. Overall, reported seizures were lower in 2023 than 2022.

Table 3.3.3.1. Seizures Reported During Law Enforcement Operations, April 1, 2021 – September 30, 2023⁴

| Item Seized | April 1, 2022 – December 31, 2022 | January 1, 2023 – September 30, 2023 |
|--|--|---|
| Unlicensed Cannabis and Derivatives | | |
| Plants | 1,518,424 | 291,617 |
| Processed (pounds) | 206,718 | 145,063 |
| Edibles (pounds) | 404.9 | 0.86 |
| Butane Hash Oil (pounds) | 204.11 | 526.82 |
| Other Illegal Drugs | | |
| Cocaine (pounds) | 14.46 | 2.88 |
| Fentanyl (pills) | 314,874 | 305,054 |
| Psilocybin (pounds) | 1,973.72 | 2,179 |
| Methamphetamine (grams) | 5,460.27 (12.04 pounds) | 2,786 (6.14 pounds) |
| Heroin (grams) | 405.44 (.89 pounds) | 139.3 (.31 pounds) |
| Other Items Seized | | |
| Firearms | 91 | 257 |
| Money | \$3,011,235.05 | \$1,841,072.35 |
| Vehicles | 48 | 36 |
| Properties | 2 | 8 |
| Generators | 7 | 29 |
| Water Pumps | 11 | 19 |

⁴ Seizures weights and volumes are estimates. Grantees methods of reporting weights and volumes of illegal drugs varies widely based on the specific substance seized.

3.3.4. Felony Cases Reported

The CJC also tracks felony cases filed because of grant-funded operations. For each enforcement incident, grantees provide court case information for any felony cases forwarded to the county district attorney’s office. In 2022, 27.2 percent of incidents were forwarded to county district attorneys, while in 2023, 33.5 percent of cases were forwarded. Grantees noted that investigations were ongoing for many incidents, so cases were not always forwarded within the quarterly reporting timeline. It should also be noted that felony case counts reflect how the case was reported by grantees; the district attorney’s office may choose to file the case as a felony or a misdemeanor after the case is forwarded by law enforcement.

Table 3.3.4.1. presents the number of cases filed as a result of grant-funded law enforcement operations. In 2022, the 195 incidents prompted the filing of 96 felony cases, which resulted in 40 felony convictions, and 24 misdemeanor convictions. In 2023, the 229 incidents prompted the filing of 88 felony cases, which resulted in 12 felony convictions, and 3 misdemeanor convictions, to-date. Nineteen cases from 2022 and 70 cases from 2023 are still open and pending resolution.

Table 3.3.4.1. Grant-Related Felony Cases Reported, April 1, 2022 - September 30, 2023

| Felony Cases Filed | April – December 2022 | January – September 2023 |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Cases Dismissed | 13 | 3 |
| Cases Open | 19 | 70 |
| Felony Convictions | 40 | 12 |
| Misdemeanor Convictions | 24 | 3 |
| Total Felony Cases | 96 | 88 |

3.3.5. Incident Case Examples

Incident data, such as incident date, zip code, number of staff deployed, equipment used, and property seizures typically reflect a specific point in time during an investigation when the grantee serves a search warrant to an illegal grow site. However, the investigative process involves many related activities that may extend months or even years before and after the incident date that is reported to CJC. Additionally, investigations may uncover illegal activities or environmental impacts associated with the incident that are not captured in the case charges but are safety and health concerns for the community. Grantees shared case examples that highlight the complexity of incidents they have encountered.

- While onsite serving a search warrant, a grantee discovered six victims of labor trafficking. The victims had been brought to the location and left at a campsite with poor living conditions. The site boss would only deliver supplies periodically. The victims were responsible for tending to 43 hoophouses. They had no independence and were often left on site for long periods of time. The victims were promised payment at the end of harvest, but none had been paid. The site boss was later identified and arrested. The grow was found to be operated by a drug trafficking organization. Law enforcement eradicated 8,000 plants and seized \$59,000 from the landowners. The victims received services from a local community-based organization.
- Grantee served a search warrant on a property consisting of a residence and a business. The property owner had previously held a marijuana license but had since leased the property to a third party. Onsite, 6,149 plants were grown in hoophouses as well as open fields. Three hundred seventy-five pounds of processed marijuana was found on property. A hoophouse had been converted into a drying room with

living quarters for the individuals tending to the grow site. Living quarters included one tent, several cots, personal belongings, and generators for power. Chemicals found onsite included some banned in the United States as well as several open-air containers filled with unidentifiable liquids. Hoses connected to the hoop houses were also circulating unknown liquids. Law enforcement staff were told not to handle chemicals as they are potential safety hazards.

- Undercover detectives investigated a black-market marijuana shipping organization resulting in multiple search warrants being served by local and federal law enforcement agencies. The organization specialized in packaging and shipping marijuana utilizing the United States Postal Service, FedEx, and United Parcel Service services. Local law enforcement intercepted several packages and conducted controlled deliveries to the East Coast. The agency verified the owner knowingly assisted customers who were shipping illegal marijuana. The search warrants lead to the seizure of \$1,207,970 and 16 firearms.
- During the execution of a search warrant, a grantee discovered 4,620 pounds of processed marijuana, 875 bags of psilocybin, and 50 pounds of butane honey oil. Law enforcement originally served a search warrant on this site two years prior but returned after a new hoop house was built. While on site, a large multi-state cock fighting ring was also discovered. The grantee was assisted by the Oregon Department of Agriculture, and federal indictments were filed.

3.3.6. Occurrences of Human Trafficking Observed or Suspected

As shown in Table 3.3.6.1 below, the number of incidents where law enforcement observed or suspected human trafficking or other worker abuse decreased substantially during the reporting period, from 39 in 2022 to eight in 2023. A total of 220 potentially trafficked individuals (survivors) were encountered at illegal grow sites in 2022, and 31 were encountered in 2023.

Grantees posited that the decrease in observed or suspected instances of human trafficking may be related to an increase in indoor illegal grow sites in 2023. Indoor grows tend to have more discrete controlled environments, and, therefore, have fewer grow tenders and/or workers on site.

OLCC data on the legal cannabis harvest shows an increase in the number of indoor grows from 13 percent in 2022 to 35.9 percent in 2023. However, grantees do not currently submit information on whether illegal grow sites are indoor or outdoor, and harvest trends among legal and illegal grows may differ. Table B.2. in Appendix B provides a summary of the legal marijuana harvest by county and producer type for the reporting period.

Table 3.3.6.1. Incidents with Observed or Suspected Human Trafficking, April 1, 2022 - September 30, 2023

| April 1 – December 31, 2022 | | | January 1 – September 30, 2023 | | |
|-----------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| Total Incidents Reported | Incidents in which Trafficking Observed or Suspected | Total Survivors Observed ⁵ | Total Incidents Reported | Incidents in which Trafficking Observed or Suspected | Total Survivors Observed |
| 195 | 39 (20%) | 220 | 229 | 8 (3.5%) | 31 |

3.3.7. Services Provided by Community-Based Organization Programs

The grant program funds two CBO grantees that provide services to trafficked and abused workers coerced into labor at illegal marijuana grow sites. The first CBO, JBarJ, operates an anti-trafficking program designed to provide crisis support, trained interpreters, temporary shelter, and humanitarian aid to survivors encountered at grow sites. Program staff accompany law enforcement during investigations to initiate services onsite. Survivors can also be referred to the program by law enforcement. As explained above in Section 3.3.6, law enforcement has encountered fewer victims of human trafficking at illegal marijuana grow sites in 2023 which resulted in no

⁵ Survivors observed may be same individual multiple times.

referrals to JBarJ. As a result, JBarJ did not serve any survivors during the reporting period. Both JBarJ and their law enforcement partners report strong and frequent communication between programs, and that the referral pathway is available when needed. In response, JBarJ has recently expanded their scope of services to better meet survivors where they are through targeted outreach and community education events.

The second CBO, Willamette Valley Law Project (WVLP), provides legal representation, humanitarian aid such as housing, food, and clothing, culturally specific mental health services, community education, and other emergency supports to survivors of human trafficking. Survivors are referred to the program by law enforcement and partner agencies in the community or are engaged through outreach.

Tables 3.3.7.1. through 3.3.7.3. display data submitted by WVLP, representing services provided throughout the state. As shown in Table 3.3.7.1., most survivors were engaged in services through outreach (85 percent in 2022 and 94 percent in 2023) or referred by community partners (15 percent in 2022 and six percent in 2023).

Table 3.3.7.1. Community-Based Organization Sources of Human Trafficking Survivor Engagement

| Engagement Source | November 1 – December 31, 2022 | January 1 – September 30, 2023 |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Total Survivors Served | 100 | 379 |
| Engaged through Outreach | 85 (85%) | 355 (94%) |
| Referred by Law Enforcement | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) |
| Referred by Community Partners | 15 (15%) | 24 (6%) |

As shown in Table 3.3.7.2, most survivors seeking assistance from WVLP needed legal services. Wage claims and employment issues were the most frequently reported issues resulting in requests for assistance with legal services in both 2022 (44.1 percent) and 2023 (73.1 percent). In 2022, 42.5 percent of services survivors contacted WVLP about were humanitarian aid issues such as food and housing. This percentage declined to 9.4 percent in 2023.

Table 3.3.7.2. Types of Services Needed

| Types of Service | Percent of Total Services Needed | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | November 1 – December 31, 2022 | January 1 – September 30, 2023 |
| Legal | 55.9% | 85.7% |
| Wage Claims/Employment | 44.1% | 73.1% |
| Immigration | 11.3% | 10.0% |
| Criminal | 0.5% | 2.6% |
| Humanitarian Aid | 42.5% | 9.4% |
| Food | 7.0% | 5.9% |
| Clothes | 0.5% | 1.4% |
| Housing | 12.4% | 1.3% |
| Travel | 5.4% | 0.5% |
| Financial | 16.7% | 0.3% |
| Funeral | 0.5% | 0.0% |
| Mental Health | 1.6% | 4.9% |

As shown in Table 3.3.7.3, survivors served by WVLP are primarily Hispanic, male, and ages 18-35. The number of survivors engaged in service increased from 100 in 2022 to 344 in 2023. The percentage of survivors who

chose not to share demographic information was much higher in 2023, ranging from 57.2 percent who declined to share their race or ethnicity to 71.8 percent who chose not to share their age.

Table 3.3.7.3. Demographics of Human Trafficking Survivors

| | Percent of Total Survivors | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | November 1 – December 31, 2022 | January 1 – September 30, 2023 |
| Gender Identity | | |
| Male | 80.0% | 30.2% |
| Female | 20.0% | 9.9% |
| Other | 0.0% | 0.3% |
| Unknown | 0.0% | 59.6% |
| Race or Ethnicity | | |
| Hispanic | 90.0% | 36.9% |
| Other | 0.0% | 3.5% |
| Native American/Indigenous | 9.0% | 1.2% |
| White (Non-Hispanic) | 1.0% | 0.9% |
| Black (Non-Hispanic) | 0.0% | 0.3% |
| Unknown | 0.0% | 57.2% |
| Age | | |
| Under 18 | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| 18-35 | 60.0% | 19.8% |
| 36-59 | 39.0% | 8.4% |
| 60 and Over | 1.0% | 0.0% |
| Unknown | 0.0% | 71.8% |

3.3.8 Grantee Collaboration with Other Agencies

The impacts of the illegal marijuana market in Oregon extend beyond the agencies and counties funded by this grant. Grantees frequently work in collaboration with other agencies such as Oregon State Police (OSP), Oregon Liquor and Cannabis Commission (OLCC), and Oregon Water Resource Department (OWRD) to conduct investigations and identify activities that are illegal or harmful to the environment and people of Oregon. Additionally, partner agencies conduct their own enforcement and monitoring activities related illegal marijuana cultivation. The following section presents data from partner agencies and grantee incident data that highlights how these activities intersect with grantee efforts.

3.3.8.1. Oregon State Police Enforcement Activities

The Oregon State Police maintains an enforcement team that responds to tips, investigates cases referred by Domestic Highway Enforcement or Highway Interdiction Team detectives, assists local law enforcement, and conducts training and other activities aimed at eradicating illegal marijuana trafficking in Oregon. The team also commonly assists other agencies with data sharing, search warrant preparation and execution, evidence collection, enforcement, and surveillance.

Figure 3.3.8.1.1. illustrates the number of cases OSP’s Marijuana Team reported for internal tracking purposes in 2022. Josephine County (23.9 percent), Jackson County (19.4 percent), and Marion County (21.4 percent) were

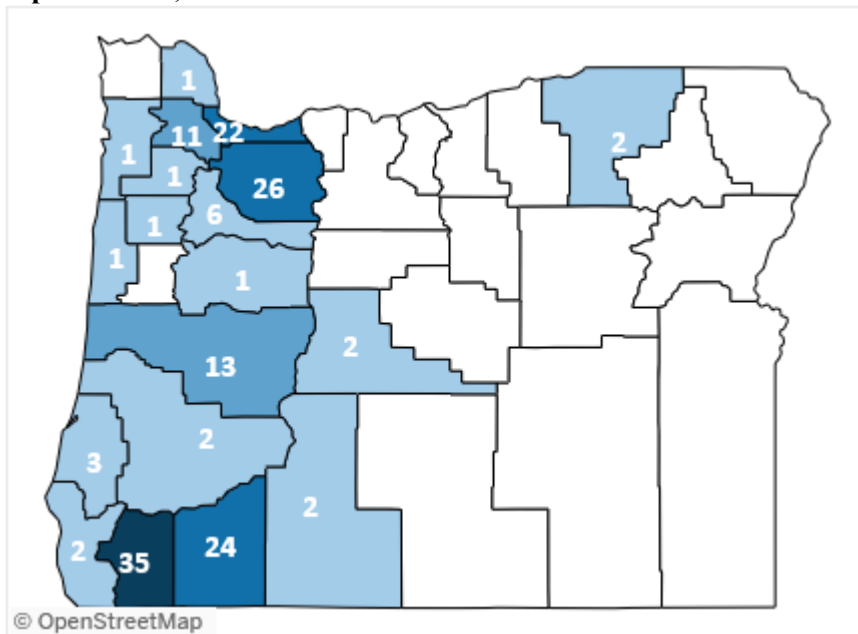
Table 3.3.8.1.1. Oregon State Police Marijuana Team Statistics, 2022

| Role on Case | # Cases | % of Cases | Marijuana (Pounds) | Indoor Marijuana Plants | Outdoor Marijuana Plants | Arrests | Firearms Seized |
|--------------|------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|-----------------|
| Lead | 85 | 42.3% | 129,229.2 | 109,570 | 47,753 | 36 | 59 |
| Tip Only | 75 | 37.3% | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Assist | 34 | 16.9% | 43,336.4 | 37,868 | 27,849 | 31 | 110 |
| Co-Case | 7 | 3.5% | 68.5 | 2,277 | 26,939 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 201 | 100.0% | 172,634.1 | 149,715 | 102,541 | 67 | 169 |

3.3.8.2. Oregon Liquor and Cannabis Commission Call Center

OLCC operates a call center that answers inquiries from the public and law enforcement about legal cannabis licensing and program compliance. The public also reports potential criminal activity and illegal grow sites through the call center. Grantees report they frequently contact the call center at the beginning of an investigation to determine if a site they are surveilling is legally licensed to grow cannabis. Table D.2. in Appendix D provides a count of inquiries made by law enforcement in 2023 by month. From January to September of 2023, the call center answered 2,934 inquiries from law enforcement.

Figure 3.3.8.2.1. Map of OLCC Call Center Inquiries Referred to Law Enforcement, January 1, 2022 – September 30, 2023



The call center also responds to inquiries from citizens and forwards any inquiries that concern potential criminal activity to law enforcement. Tips received by the call center vary widely, including but not limited to complaints such as theft, suspected human trafficking, and growing marijuana without a license. Data collected about the inquiry includes the address or location of the property where the possible illegal conduct is occurring. Figure 3.3.8.2.1 shows a summary of the call center inquiries referred to law enforcement for 2022 and 2023, by county. The majority of referrals were about properties in Josephine County (35 inquiries), followed by Clackamas County (26 inquiries), Jackson County (24 inquiries), and Multnomah County (22 inquiries).

3.3.8.3. Civil Enforcement Impacts

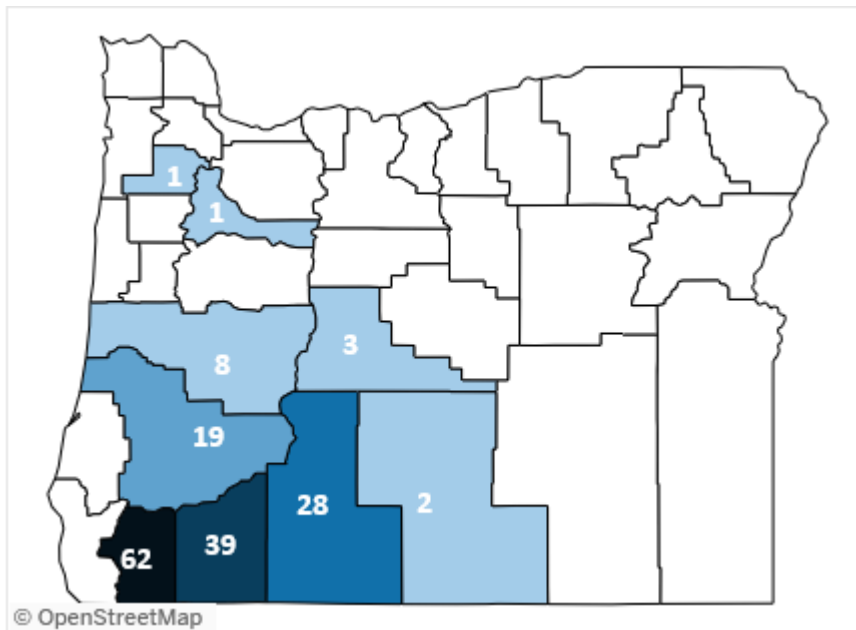
To better calculate the impact that illegal cannabis operations have on communities and their resources, the CJC has also begun collecting information about civil enforcement actions associated with illegal grows sites. Of the 424 incidents reported by law enforcement grantees during the reporting period, approximately 230 (54.2 percent) involved a land, natural resource, or civil code violation such as water theft, illegal use of well systems, unpermitted cannabis cultivation, illegal camping, and/or illegal solid waste disposal. In these instances, local and state civil enforcement resources were contacted about the violation. Of those 230 incidents, the OWRD was

contacted 70 percent of the time, code enforcement was contacted 51.3 percent of time, and the building department was contacted 17.4 percent of the time. Grantees also reported that property owners faced fines and citations ranging from \$9,000 to \$1.2 million because of these violations.

Table 3.3.8.3.1. Incidents with Land, Natural Resource, and Civil Code Violations⁶

| Incident | April 1, 2022 – December 31, 2022 | January 1, 2023 – September 30, 2023 |
|---|--|---|
| Number of Incidents | 195 | 229 |
| Incident Involved Land, Natural Resource, or Civil Code Violation | 117 (60.0%) | 113 (49.3%) |
| Agencies Contacted to Address Violations | | |
| Oregon Water Resource Department/Local Watermasters | 81 (69.2%) | 80 (70.8%) |
| Code Enforcement | 41 (35.0%) | 77 (68.1%) |
| Building Department | 28 (23.9%) | 12 (10.6%) |
| Solid Waste | 2 (1.7%) | 1 (0.9%) |
| OSHA | 6 (5.1%) | 0 (0.0%) |
| Other Agency | 3 (2.7%) | 2 (1.8%) |

Figure 3.3.8.3.1. Map of Oregon Water Resource Department Law Enforcement Assists, 2022 – 2023⁷



Additionally, the CJC has teamed up with the OWRD to better assess where water resource violations associated with illegal cannabis operations occur and the types of violations that are occurring. As shown in Figure 3.3.8.3.1., OWRD staff assisted law enforcement in 163 illegal cannabis raids in 2022 and 2023. Of those, 62 occurred in Josephine County (38.5 percent), 39 occurred in Jackson County (23.9 percent), and 28 occurred in Klamath County (17.2 percent). Almost all raids occurred in grantee counties (98.8 percent). OWRD issued 144 notices of water use violation (88.3 percent) at sites where illegal use of water was confirmed. See Appendix

E for a summary of OWRD raids conducted in each county for 2022 and 2023.

⁶ Percentages sum to greater than 100 percent. One incident may include in more than one type of violation and therefore require multiple agency contacts.

⁷ OWRD data covering year-to-date as of November 10, 2023.

4. Future Program Funding Projections

The Illegal Marijuana Market Enforcement Grant Program is supported by a regular appropriation of \$6 million available every biennium. In 2023, the regular appropriation was supplemented by an additional \$5 million in one-time funding via House Bill 5506 (2023), for a total of \$11 million in program funds allocated for the 2023-2025 biennium. Unless additional funds are appropriated to support the program in future legislative sessions, both law enforcement and CBO grantees will compete for the \$11 million in program funds through a Request for Grant Proposals in 2024, which represents a substantial decrease in funding compared to the 2021-2023 biennium.

Per House Bill 4074 (2022 Regular Session), the CJC is required to submit funding recommendations for this grant program to the legislature’s judiciary committees each year. The CJC must consider the best available information and projections regarding unlawful marijuana cultivation and distribution operations in Oregon as well as any human trafficking related to those operations. Funding projections were developed to examine the resource needs of existing grantees, and what it may cost to expand the program to new jurisdictions in future biennia.

4.1. Projections for Funding Existing Programs

The CJC assessed the resource needs of existing grantees in two ways. First, the agency looked at funding requests initially submitted by grantees and adjusted amounts to reflect a standard biennial funding period. Fully funding existing grantees at requested service levels would require nearly \$25 million, which represents almost \$14 million more than the 2023-2025 appropriation of \$11 million.

Table 4.1.1. Two-Year Funding Projection Based on Grantee-Requested Service Levels

| Two Years at Requested Levels of Service | | |
|--|-------------------------|---|
| Law Enforcement Grantees | \$ 21,241,228.00 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Projection for existing grantees to maintain operations at requested funding levels for two years• Does not include funds for new grantees or enhancements for existing grantees |
| CBO Grantees | \$ 3,648,664.00 | |
| Total | \$ 24,889,892.00 | |

Second, the CJC used current expenditure levels to project how much it would cost for grantees to maintain existing services for a full biennium. The projection based on current expenditures provides a conservative estimate of grantee resource needs, as initial expenditures may be lower than grantees anticipated due to delays in contracting, personnel vacancies, timelines for purchasing equipment through county procurement, and other factors that may delay or constrain spending. Funding existing grantees at current expenditure levels would require, at minimum, \$3.5 million more than what was appropriated for the grant program for the 2023-2025 biennium.

Table 4.1.2. Two-Year Funding Projection Based on Current Expenditure Levels

| Two Years at Current Expenditure Levels | | |
|--|-------------------------|--|
| Law Enforcement Grantees | \$ 12,958,479.00 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projection for existing grantees to maintain operations at current average quarterly expenditure levels for two years • Does not include funds for new grantees or enhancements for existing grantees |
| CBO Grantees | \$ 1,484,414.00 | |
| Total | \$ 14,442,893.00 | |

4.2. Projections for Funding Existing Grantees and Expanding the Grant Program to New Jurisdictions

The CJC also estimated what resources may be required to fund new grantees if the program is extended to new jurisdictions. The funding projection based on current expenditure levels presented in Table 4.1.2. was used as the basis for these estimates. The funding calculation for two new law enforcement grantees includes the average two-year expenditures for existing grantees awarded \$5 million or less. The two grantees awarded over \$5 million, Jackson County and Josephine County, were excluded from the projection as there are likely no new jurisdictions with comparably high resource needs. An additional \$6.8 million would need to be appropriated to fund existing grantees at current expenditure levels and expand the program to new grantees.

Table 4.2.1. Funding Projection to include Program Expansion

| Average Current Expenditures and Expansion Funds | |
|--|-------------------------|
| Average expenditure levels for existing law enforcement grantees | \$ 12,958, 479.00 |
| Funding for 2 new law enforcement grantees | \$ 1,922,238.00 |
| Average expenditure levels for 2 existing CBO grantees | \$ 1,484,414.00 |
| Funding for 2 new CBO grantees | \$ 1,484,414.00 |
| Total | \$ 17,849,545.00 |

4.3. Grantee Reporting on Unmet Resource Needs

As part of their quarterly reporting, Grantees estimate the percentage of resources needed to address local illegal cannabis problems that are currently funded by the grant, as well as what other resources are required but unavailable or must be borrowed from other sources. A review indicates that information submitted varies greatly by grantee, and additional quality control measures need to be implemented to increase the consistency and reliability of the data. The CJC will continue to refine this resource-needs reporting during 2024 to better assess, to the greatest extent possible, how much of Oregon’s illegal cannabis problem is being addressed through these grant-funded programs.

Appendix A. Illegal Cannabis Incidents by Zip Code

Table A.1. displays all zip codes in which law enforcement grantees reported illegal cannabis incidents occurring between April 1, 2022, and September 30, 2023, and their corresponding county locations, ranked from the zip code with the highest number of incidents to lowest number of incidents in each county.

Table A.1. All Zip Codes in which Law Enforcement Grantees Reported Illegal Cannabis Incidents*

| County Affected** | Number of Zip Codes Affected | Zip Codes Included | Incident Count per Zip Code |
|-------------------|------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| Columbia | 1 | 97016 | 5 |
| | 2 | 97054, 97056 | 3 |
| | 1 | 97048 | 2 |
| | 2 | 97015, 97086 | 1 |
| Deschutes | 1 | 97739 | 7 |
| | 3 | 97741, 97707, 97701 | 3 |
| | 2 | 97756, 97703 | 1 |
| Douglas | 1 | 97470 | 14 |
| | 1 | 97410 | 11 |
| | 1 | 97442 | 8 |
| | 1 | 97471 | 7 |
| | 1 | 97457 | 5 |
| | 1 | 97496 | 3 |
| | 4 | 97462, 97429, 97469, 97432 | 2 |
| | 12 | 97499, 94710, 97757, 97424, 97481, 97484, 97476, 97435, 97417, 97436, 97416, 97422 | 1 |
| Jackson | 2 | 97524, 97504 | 15 |
| | 1 | 97501 | 14 |
| | 1 | 97537 | 13 |
| | 1 | 97502 | 11 |
| | 1 | 97503 | 10 |
| | 1 | 97530 | 7 |
| | 1 | 97525 | 6 |
| | 2 | 97520, 97540 | 3 |
| | 1 | 97526 | 3 |
| | 4 | 97541, 97536, 97535, 97522 | 1 |
| Josephine | 1 | 97523 | 35 |
| | 1 | 97527 | 15 |
| | 1 | 97526 | 13 |
| | 2 | 97538, 97497 | 7 |
| | 3 | 97532, 97544, 97534 | 4 |
| | 2 | 97531, 97543 | 1 |
| Klamath | 1 | 97624 | 8 |
| | 1 | 97621 | 8 |

| | | | |
|--------------|----|--|---|
| | 2 | 97623, 97639 | 4 |
| | 4 | 97633, 97603, 97627, 97641 | 1 |
| Lane | 1 | 97402 | 6 |
| | -- | Multiple Zip codes | 5 |
| | 3 | 97405, 97448, 97404 | 2 |
| | 8 | 97451, 97426, 97493, 97430, 97434, 97461, 97487, 97438 | 1 |
| Polk/Yamhill | 2 | 97378, 97132 | 4 |
| | 2 | 97114, 97338 | 3 |
| | 1 | 97113 | 1 |
| Washington | 1 | 97005 | 9 |
| | 1 | 97231 | 7 |
| | 1 | 97003 | 5 |
| | 1 | 97223 | 3 |
| | 1 | 97062 | 2 |
| | 6 | 97035, 97133, 97024, 97038, 97071, 97224 | 1 |

*Only includes incidents where a zip code was provided.

**Zip code may include land area in more than one county. The county affected listed here refers to the primary county that reported the incident.

Appendix B. Oregon Liquor and Cannabis Commission Harvest Data

Table B.1. and Table B.2. include data for 27 counties that reported legal marijuana harvests from April 1, 2022, to September 30, 2023. Counties that did not report harvest data include Crook, Gilliam, Jefferson, Klamath, Marrow, Sherman, Union, and Wallowa.

Table B.1. Legal Marijuana Harvest by County

| County | April 1, 2022 – December 31, 2022 | | January 1, 2023 – September 30, 2023 | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|
| | Total Wet Weight (Pounds) | % of Statewide Harvest | Total Wet Weight (Pounds) | % of Statewide Harvest |
| Baker | 18,524.8 | 0.2% | 119.9 | 0.0% |
| Benton | 87,575.7 | 1.0% | 29,607.2 | 0.8% |
| Clackamas | 621,169.0 | 7.0% | 524,367.3 | 13.9% |
| Clatsop | 11,057.3 | 0.1% | 8,449.7 | 0.2% |
| Columbia | 29,323.8 | 0.3% | 13,750.9 | 0.4% |
| Coos | 94,715.2 | 1.1% | 7,983.8 | 0.2% |
| Curry | 15,785.8 | 0.2% | 11,391.4 | 0.3% |
| Deschutes | 134,767.4 | 1.5% | 132,946.2 | 3.5% |
| Douglas | 9,429.7 | 0.1% | 9,531.0 | 0.3% |
| Grant | 5,483.8 | 0.1% | 0.0 | 0.0% |
| Harney | 506.5 | 0.0% | 373.5 | 0.0% |
| Hood River | 105,189.2 | 1.2% | 48,421.2 | 1.3% |
| Jackson | 3,489,937.6 | 39.3% | 838,143.2 | 22.2% |
| Josephine | 2,413,721.2 | 27.2% | 836,095.3 | 22.1% |
| Lake | 2,163.7 | 0.0% | 955.7 | 0.0% |
| Lane | 587,028.2 | 6.6% | 371,695.8 | 9.8% |
| Lincoln | 17,943.5 | 0.2% | 11,536.4 | 0.3% |
| Linn | 38,215.6 | 0.4% | 31,622.8 | 0.8% |
| Malheur | 3,766.9 | 0.0% | 1,465.8 | 0.0% |
| Marion | 83,453.9 | 0.9% | 70,582.9 | 1.9% |
| Multnomah | 437,071.1 | 4.9% | 400,380.8 | 10.6% |
| Polk | 122,896.0 | 1.4% | 70,879.3 | 1.9% |
| Tillamook | 8,336.3 | 0.1% | 5,186.7 | 0.1% |
| Umatilla | 190.5 | 0.0% | 0.0 | 0.0% |
| Wasco | 49,346.7 | 0.6% | 24,064.0 | 0.6% |
| Washington | 352,206.6 | 4.0% | 232,101.7 | 6.1% |
| Yamhill | 141,285.8 | 1.6% | 96,876.4 | 2.6% |
| Total | 8,881,092.0 | 100.0% | 3,778,528.8 | 100.0% |
| IMMEGP Counties | 7,280,596.4 | 82.0% | 2,602,019.70 | 68.9% |

Table B.2. Legal Marijuana Harvest by County and Producer Type

| County | April 1, 2022 – December 31, 2022 | | | January 1, 2023 – September 30, 2023 | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | % Indoor | % Outdoor | % Mixed | % Indoor | % Outdoor | % Mixed |
| Baker | 2.3% | 97.7% | 0.0% | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Benton | 17.4% | 70.3% | 12.3% | 14.7% | 63.8% | 21.4% |
| Clackamas | 67.7% | 12.5% | 19.8% | 82.9% | 1.8% | 15.3% |
| Clatsop | 91.4% | 0.0% | 8.6% | 99.7% | 0.0% | 0.3% |
| Columbia | 83.4% | 2.3% | 14.3% | 80.7% | 0.0% | 19.3% |
| Coos | 8.2% | 90.6% | 1.2% | 93.9% | 0.0% | 6.1% |
| Curry | 39.6% | 48.8% | 11.6% | 67.9% | 0.0% | 32.1% |
| Deschutes | 78.9% | 1.3% | 19.8% | 90.9% | 0.0% | 9.1% |
| Douglas | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Grant | 0.0% | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Harney | 0.0% | 0.0% | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 100.0% |
| Hood River | 42.7% | 33.9% | 23.5% | 86.4% | 0.3% | 13.3% |
| Jackson | 5.3% | 81.5% | 13.2% | 20.5% | 59.8% | 19.7% |
| Josephine | 4.2% | 76.3% | 19.6% | 9.7% | 71.1% | 19.2% |
| Lake | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Lane | 46.0% | 27.6% | 26.4% | 65.5% | 12.4% | 22.1% |
| Lincoln | 69.7% | 0.0% | 30.3% | 88.8% | 0.0% | 11.2% |
| Linn | 84.3% | 3.3% | 12.5% | 94.6% | 0.0% | 5.4% |
| Malheur | 0.0% | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 100.0% |
| Marion | 98.3% | 1.7% | 0.0% | 98.8% | 1.2% | 0.0% |
| Multnomah | 95.7% | 4.3% | 0.0% | 98.8% | 1.2% | 0.0% |
| Polk | 29.2% | 27.5% | 43.2% | 73.4% | 9.8% | 16.8% |
| Tillamook | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Umatilla | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Wasco | 8.9% | 0.0% | 91.1% | 13.0% | 0.0% | 87.0% |
| Washington | 47.2% | 25.5% | 27.4% | 82.3% | 1.7% | 16.0% |
| Yamhill | 36.0% | 23.3% | 40.7% | 54.7% | 28.7% | 16.6% |
| Total | 22.7% | 59.9% | 17.4% | 51.7% | 32.2% | 16.2% |
| IMMEGP Counties | 13.0% | 68.8% | 18.2% | 35.9% | 45.4% | 18.7% |

Appendix C. Oregon State Police Marijuana Team Statistics

Table C.1. Oregon State Police Cases by County, January 1, 2021 – December 31, 2022

| County | 2021 | 2022 |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Benton | 3 | 4 |
| Clackamas | 4 | 14 |
| Columbia | 2 | 5 |
| Coos | 0 | 1 |
| Curry | 1 | 1 |
| Douglas | 2 | 2 |
| Jackson | 104 | 39 |
| Jefferson | 0 | 1 |
| Josephine | 141 | 48 |
| Klamath | 6 | 0 |
| Lake | 0 | 1 |
| Lane | 4 | 5 |
| Linn | 6 | 7 |
| Malheur | 0 | 1 |
| Marion | 17 | 43 |
| Multnomah | 2 | 10 |
| Polk | 10 | 7 |
| Washington | 4 | 2 |
| Yamhill | 2 | 7 |
| Multi-county incident | 2 | 2 |
| Unknown/ Other | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 311 | 201 |

Appendix D. Oregon Liquor and Cannabis Commission Call Center Data

Table D.1. Oregon Liquor and Cannabis Commission Call Center Inquiries Referred to Law Enforcement, January 1, 2022 – September 30, 2023

| County | January 1 – December 31, 2022 | January 1 – September 30, 2023 |
|---------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Clackamas | 18 | 8 |
| Columbia | 1 | 0 |
| Coos | 2 | 1 |
| County | 0 | 0 |
| Curry | 2 | 0 |
| Deschutes | 1 | 1 |
| Douglas | 1 | 1 |
| Jackson | 18 | 6 |
| Josephine | 26 | 9 |
| Klamath | 1 | 1 |
| Lane | 5 | 8 |
| Lincoln | 1 | 0 |
| Linn | 1 | 0 |
| Malheur | 0 | 2 |
| Marion | 2 | 4 |
| Multnomah | 12 | 10 |
| Polk | 0 | 1 |
| Tillamook | 1 | 0 |
| Umatilla | 0 | 2 |
| Union | 0 | 0 |
| Wasco | 0 | 0 |
| Washington | 9 | 2 |
| Yamhill | 0 | 1 |
| Unknown | 1 | 0 |
| Total | 102 | 57 |

**Table D.2. Oregon Liquor and Cannabis Commission Call Center Inquiries
Made by Law Enforcement, January 1, 2023 – September 30, 2023**

| Month | Law Enforcement Inquiries |
|--------------|----------------------------------|
| January | 225 |
| February | 225 |
| March | 374 |
| April | 402 |
| May | 318 |
| June | 346 |
| July | 397 |
| August | 402 |
| September | 245 |
| Total | 2,934 |

Appendix E. Oregon Water Resource Department Law Enforcement Assists

Table E.1. Oregon Water Resource Department Law Enforcement Assists, 2022

| County | Law Enforcement Assists | Sites where an enforcement action was taken by OWRD |
|---------------|--------------------------------|--|
| Douglas | 13 | 13 |
| Jackson | 16 | 16 |
| Josephine | 21 | 21 |
| Klamath | 13 | 13 |
| Lake | 2 | 2 |
| Lane | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 66 | 66 |

Table E.2. Oregon Water Resource Department Law Enforcement Assists, 2023

| County | Law Enforcement Assists | Sites with Water Use Violations | Sites where an enforcement action was taken by OWRD⁸ |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|--|--|
| Clackamas | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Deschutes | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Douglas | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Jackson | 23 | 20 | 18 |
| Josephine | 41 | 33 | 32 |
| Klamath | 15 | 12 | 12 |
| Lane | 7 | 6 | 6 |
| Linn | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Marion | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Washington | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Yamhill | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| All Other Counties | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 97 | 81 | 78 |

Definitions:

Water Use Violations: When during the law enforcement assisted site visit a violation of Oregon water law is found to be occurring.

Enforcement Action: a legal notice is sent to the responsible party to address the illegal use of water. This is most frequently the landowner.

⁸ Only includes sites where OWRD was assisted by law enforcement. Data as of November 10, 2023.