

Illegal Marijuana Market Enforcement Grant Program Report

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Oregon Criminal Justice Commission

Authors:

Rima Ah Toong, Grant Coordinator
Shelby Grauer, Grant Coordinator
Kim Phillips, Senior Research Analyst
Katherine Tallan, Senior Research Analyst

Ryan Keck
Interim Executive Director

The mission of the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission is to improve the legitimacy, efficiency, and effectiveness of state and local criminal justice systems.

Acknowledgements

Oregon Criminal Justice Commission (CJC) staff thank the Oregon State Police, Oregon Liquor and Cannabis Commission, and Oregon Water Resources Department who provided supplementary data for this report. We also thank our grantees who gave their time to answer questions and provide context for the data presented here.

Executive Summary

The Criminal Justice Commission has administered the Illegal Marijuana Market Enforcement Grant (IMMEGP) 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.

This report examines the status of the grant program and grantee expenditures from July 1, 2021 to September 30, 2025. Grantee program data is presented primarily for the reporting period of October 1, 2024, to September 30, 2025.

The key findings described in detail in this report include:

- Two hundred and fifty-five incidents were reported by law enforcement grantees from October 1, 2024, to September 30, 2025. Since 2022, 920 incidents have occurred in 149 zip codes across Oregon.
- The three zip codes with the highest cumulative number of incidents are 97526 (Grants Pass, with 86 incidents), 97523 (the greater Cave Junction area, with 60 incidents), and 97501 (Medford area, with 60 incidents).
- In a comparison between criminal cases filed since 2022 as a result of grantee law enforcement incidents and cases filed by non-grantee agencies that included any marijuana charge, IMMEGP grantee cases had more serious marijuana-related charges and took slightly longer to resolve. Sixty-three percent of the 411 IMMEGP cases resulted in either a felony or misdemeanor conviction.
- Law enforcement grantees seized approximately 301,418 illegal cannabis plants and 109,388 pounds of illegal processed cannabis, as well as other illegal narcotics and substances, firearms, and equipment used to operate illegal grows off-grid. Overall, reported seizures were higher than in 2024.
- Grantees reported fewer land, natural resource, and civil code violations in 2025 (49) than in 2024 (82). This may be in part due to increased investigation of cases involving distribution or shipping of illegal marijuana through the mail in 2025, and slightly fewer reported investigations of illegal grows where these violations are present. More analyses of the characteristics of different types of incidents are needed in future reports.
- Seven hundred and forty-two survivors sought assistance from CBO grantees during the reporting period, and 466 (63 percent) received services. The majority sought legal assistance for wage claims (75 percent) and employer criminal conduct/violence (38 percent). Financial and housing assistance (18 percent) was the most frequently requested types of humanitarian aid.

Based on the best available information, the projected cost for existing grantees to maintain operations for two years at requested funding levels would require \$25,645,682.

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 Background

1.1 Legislation

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 widespread 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 (IMMEGP) 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. Awards for the 2023 – 2025 biennium were made in 2024. Unless otherwise noted, this report presents information from the final year of the 2023 – 2025 biennium, including October 1, 2024, to September 30, 2025.

In 2025, the Legislature supplemented the \$6 million in base funding by an additional \$5 million, for a total of \$11 million in funds authorized for the 2025 – 2027 biennium. Another \$1.4 million in funds were rolled over from the 2023 – 2025 biennium, making the total funds available \$12.4 million for the 2025 – 2027 biennium. A competitive grant solicitation process was held in 2025, and it is anticipated the contracting process will be completed by early 2026 for those awards.

2 Status of Funded Programs

2.1 2023 – 2025 Regular and Special Grant Cycle Grantees

During 2025, existing grantees were operating under a single, extended contract that incorporated funds from the 2021 – 2023 biennium to the 2023 - 2025 biennium, as well as a large one-time infusion of funds authorized by the Legislature in 2021.

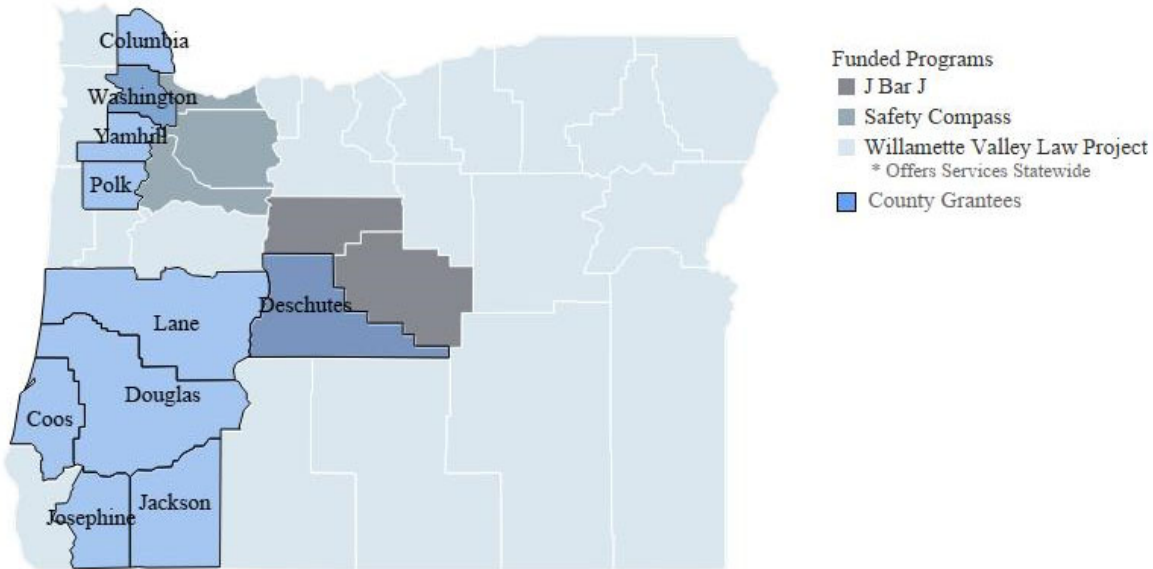
Table 2.1.1. presents the funding amounts for each grantee for the full contract period. In total, the CJC has awarded \$41,082,091 in illegal cannabis interdiction funds. The contract period for the combined funds ends December 31, 2025.

Table 2.1.1. Combined 2021 - 2025 Regular and Special Grant Cycle Awards

Organization	Grant Funds Awarded 2021-2023	2023 – 2025 Regular Cycle Grant Award	All Grant Funds Awarded
Columbia County	\$ 936,516.37	\$195,137.00	\$1,111,653.37
Coos County	\$ 223,214.30	\$582,906.00	\$806,120.30
Deschutes County	\$ 1,698,750.00	\$1,268,652.00	\$2,967,402.00
Douglas County	\$ 581,440.04	\$1,679,430.00	\$2,260,870.04
Jackson County	\$ 10,062,895.81	\$2,359,635.00	\$12,422,530.81
Josephine County	\$ 5,747,829.72	\$642,747.00	\$6,390,576.72
Klamath County	\$ 2,678,704.60	---	\$2,678,704.60
Lane County	\$ 1,927,601.08	\$975,882.00	\$2,903,483.08
Polk County	\$ 1,703,010.55	\$216,237.00	\$1,919,267.55
Washington County	\$ 90,037.52	\$268,221.00	\$358,258.52
Yamhill County	---	\$965,460.00	\$965,460.00
J Bar J Youth Services	\$ 390,000.00	---	\$390,000.00
Safety Compass	---	\$169,858.00	\$169,858.00
Willamette Valley Law Project	\$ 5,610,000.00	\$127,926.00	\$5,737,926.00
Total	\$ 31,650,000.00	\$ 9,432,091.00	\$ 41,082,091.00

Figure 2.1.1. provides a map of grant-funded program areas across Oregon. IMMEGP currently funds eleven law enforcement grantees, representing twelve counties and two cities, and three CBO grantees that collectively provide services statewide to victims of human trafficking associated with illegal marijuana grows.

Figure 2.1.1. Map of Grant-Funded Program Areas

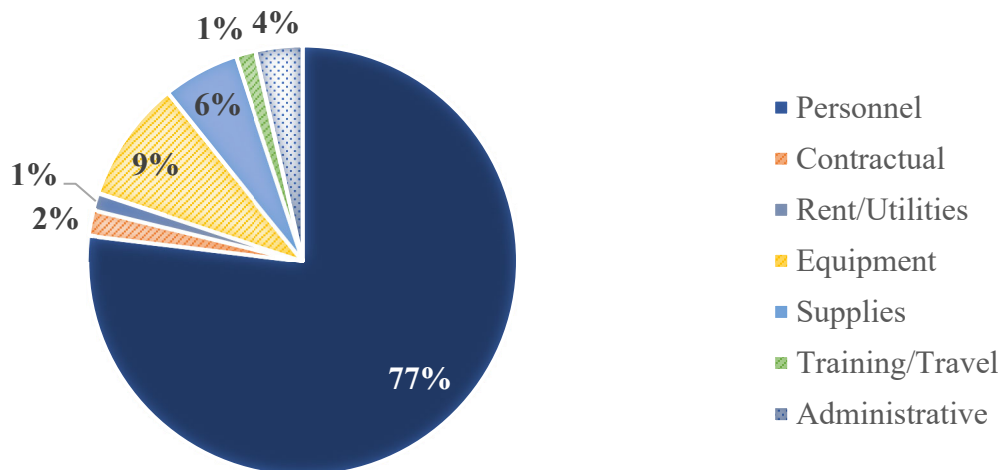


2.2 Program Expenditures

Overall, 83 percent of the \$41,082,091 awarded has been expended as of September 30, 2025. Most grantees maintain ongoing costs at a relatively consistent rate each quarter. Columbia County has expended the highest percentage of their award to date (100 percent). Grantees who have the lowest expenditure rates include Yamhill County (64 percent) and Safety Compass (59 percent).

Figure 2.2.1. presents the breakdown of expenditures by budget category for all grantees. Most funds were expended on personnel (77 percent), equipment (9 percent) and contractual services (6 percent) during the reporting period.

Figure 2.2.1. Combined 2021 - 2025 Grant Cycle Expenditures by Budget Category



2.2.1 Law Enforcement Program Expenditures

The grant program currently provides \$34.8 million in funding for law enforcement grantees. Consistent with previous years, 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 (43 percent), sergeants (ten percent) and code enforcement officials (five 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 on-site. Expanded storage facilities, surveillance equipment, and drug testing kits are other common items purchased by grantees.

2.2.2 Community-Based Organization Program Expenditures

The grant program funds three CBO grantees, which supports eight 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 \$5.7 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 community education, crisis support, trained interpreters, long-term care management, support services, and temporary shelter and necessities to human trafficking survivors identified during investigations or through outreach.

The third CBO grantee, Safety Compass, was awarded \$169,858 to provide coordination and training to government and community partners that may encounter victims of labor trafficking, as well as direct services to victims including on-scene crisis response, safety planning, and referrals to additional resources.

Overall, CBO grantees expended most personnel funds to support outreach positions (28 percent), attorneys (26 percent), paralegals (eight percent), mental health clinicians (eight percent), and supervisory positions (eight percent). CBOs expended 47 percent of funds on non-personnel costs such as rent/utilities, and other operational costs. Consistent with 2024, more

than 35 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 (DTOs), 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, but more data is 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. However, the data does show that the program has supported a significant number of interdiction efforts across the state, resulted in the removal of millions of plants and hundreds of thousands of pounds of processed marijuana from the illegal market, and connected hundreds of victims of human trafficking associated with illegal grows with needed support services.

3.2 Reporting Period and Data

This report focuses on the reporting from grantees for the period beginning October 1, 2024, through September 30, 2025. Incident counts and zip code data is included for an extended time period from April 1, 2022, to September 30, 2025, to examine how trends may change across reporting years. Data from partner agencies such as OLCC are for the same reporting period as grantees unless otherwise noted.

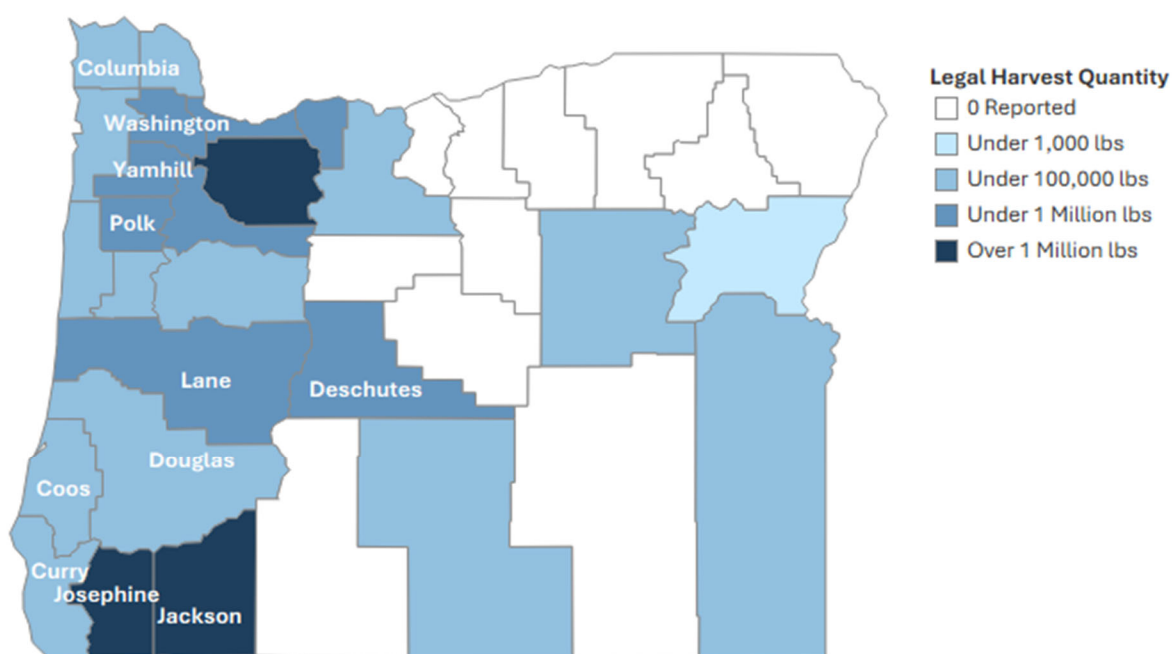
Grantees also submitted case narratives in quarterly and annual reports and published news releases about incidents. This qualitative data is included as context where appropriate.

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 quantity of legal harvest reported by county, with grantee counties identified. Based on OLCC harvest data, 81 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 C.1 in Appendix C provides OLCC legal marijuana harvest data by county.

Figure 3.3.1.1. Legal Marijuana Harvest by County¹



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 (parcel cases) 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.

Along with the standard data collected on each incident, such as date of incident, zip code, number of individuals encountered onsite, and other data, law enforcement also have the option to provide a description of what occurred during the incident. Compared to previous years, grantees described more incidents as ongoing cases that encompassed more than one incident date and location. Additionally, more incidents were identified as parcel cases or investigations

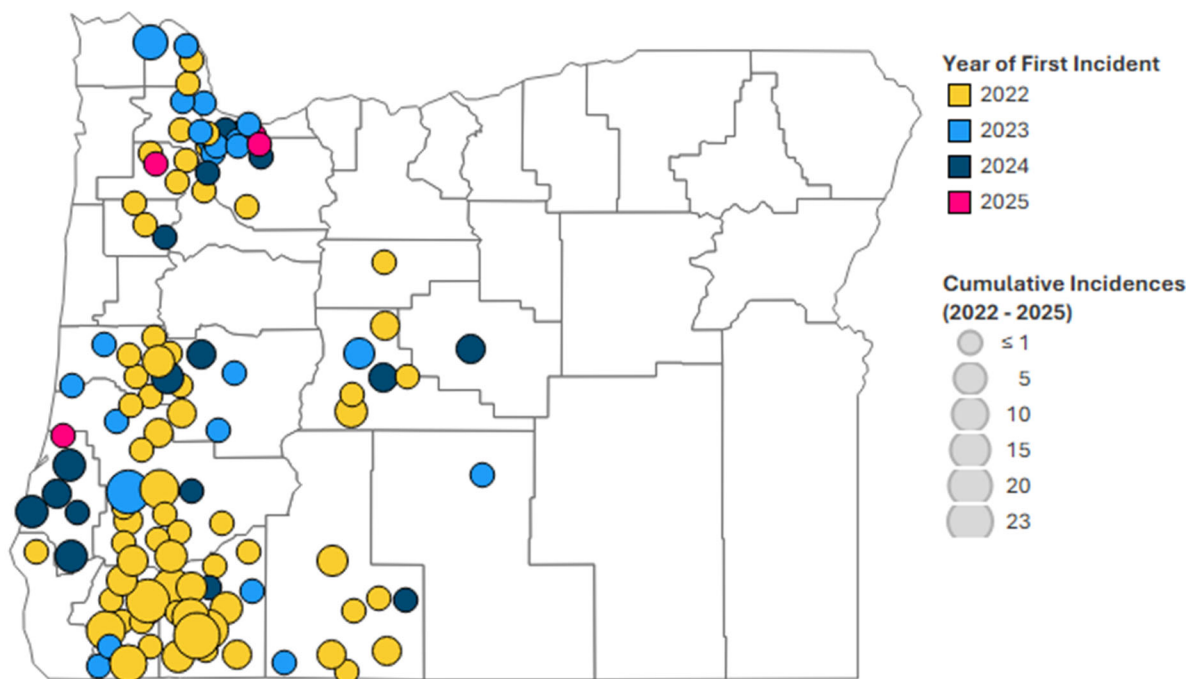
¹ Labeled counties receive grant funding.

related to illegal marijuana distribution. It is likely that parcel cases and cases involving disrupting and eradicating illegal marijuana grow sites require very different resources and have different types of outcomes associated with them. As such, further investigation is warranted. CJC plans to conduct additional analysis on these different types of incidents in future IMMEGP reports.

Figure 3.3.1.2 compares law enforcement incidents reported from April 1, 2022, to September 30, 2025, by zip code and year of first incident. The number of incidents reported from October 1, 2024, to September 30, 2025, was 255 – this brings the total number of incidents reported between April 1, 2022, and September 20, 2025, to 920.

Looking at the year of first incident for each zip code indicates that while incidents are becoming more geographically distributed every year, there are a few zip codes that continue to experience higher levels of illegal marijuana activity year to year.

Figure 3.3.1.2. Map of Grantee Incident Density by Zip Code and Year of First Incident



The incidents displayed in Figure 3.3.1.2 occurred in 149 unique zip codes and on one parcel of federal Bureau of Land Management land, where a precise zip code was unknown to investigators.

Table 3.3.1.1 provides a comparison of ten zip codes with the highest number of reported incidents from 2022 to 2025. More than 60 incidents were reported in three zip codes, including two zip codes in Josephine County (97526, with 86 incidents, and 97523, with 60 incidents), and one zip code in Jackson County (97501, with 60 incidents). For a table displaying all reported incidents by zip code, see Table B.1 in Appendix B.

Table 3.3.1.1. Zip Codes with the Highest Number of Incidents Reported

ZIP Code	Reported Incident Count	Counties Affected²
97526	86	Josephine
97523	60	Josephine
97501	60	Jackson
97471	47	Douglas
97504	42	Jackson
97537	34	Jackson
97470	30	Douglas
97524	25	Jackson
97502	24	Jackson
97538	18	Douglas

3.3.2 Incident Identification and Response

Table 3.3.2.1 lists the identification source of incidents that occurred from October 1, 2024, to September 30, 2025. The majority (63 percent) of investigations into illegal grows were initiated based on identification by the IMMEGP-funded team. Twenty-three percent of investigations begin due to a tip, highlighting the importance of law enforcement maintaining positive community relations and easily accessible ways for the public to contact law enforcement with concerns.

Table 3.3.2.1. Incident Identification Source

Identification Source	Number	Percent
Incidents	255	100%
Identification/Investigation by IMMEGP Team	160	63%
Tip	59	23%
Other	24	9%
Identification/investigation not related to IMMEGP program	12	5%

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 3.3.2.2 presents the average number of agency staff deployed per incident. Overall, a team of eight staff is needed on-site during an incident. Less than half are supported with grant funds.

² 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 3.3.2.2. Agency Staff Deployed per Incident

Incident	Number
Incidents	255
Average Number of Staff Deployed per Incident	8.4
Average Number of Deployed Staff Supported by IMMEGP Grant	2.7

IMMEGP grantees frequently rely on partner agencies to aid in responding to an incident. Table 3.3.2.3 summarizes information on incidents involving a multi-agency response. In 40 percent of the 255 incidents, grantees utilized multi-agency response teams. Grantees reported coordinating with anywhere between one and 26 agencies depending on the size and scope of the incident they were responding to. Other local law enforcement agencies were the most common type of agencies to participate when a multi-agency response team was required.

Table 3.3.2.3. Incidents with Multi-Agency Response

Multi-Agency Response	Number	Percent
Incident Included Multi-Agency Response	103	40%
Type of Agency Involved in Response		
Federal	64	62%
State	36	35%
Local	75	73%

3.3.3 Individuals Reported on Scene

Table 3.3.3.1 presents the number of individuals law enforcement encountered on-scene during an incident. Criminal action was taken against 196 of the 342 individuals encountered (57 percent), with the majority of encounters resulting in citations/tickets to appear (19 percent) or arrest (19 percent).

Table 3.3.3.1. Individuals Reported On-scene³

Incident	Number	Percent
Individuals Reported on Scene	342	100%
Cited/Ticket to appear	66	19%
Arrested	65	19%
Referred to DA	44	13%
Other Criminal Action Taken	21	6%

3.3.4 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

³ Total may include number of individuals suspected/observed as being victims of human trafficking

(2) whether law enforcement investigators knew if the activities encountered during a given incident were related to larger criminal organizations.

In 2024, law enforcement grantees reported that 30 incidents (12 percent) took place at a location they had previously investigated. In 2025, the number increased, with 87 incidents (34 percent) occurring at a location where an incident had previously been investigated. Of those 87 incidents, 66 were investigations where law enforcement seized packages containing illegal marijuana or related products that were being shipped through a mail carrier that was used to ship illegal marijuana in a different investigation.

Approximately 39 percent of incidents were believed to be related to larger criminal organizations during initial investigation. Upon further investigation, the percentage of incidents law enforcement connected to larger criminal organizations increased to 44 percent.

Table 3.3.4.1. Incidents Reported at Repeat Locations and/or Related to Larger Criminal Organizations

Incident	Number	Percent
Incidents	255	100%
Repeat Incident at Location	87	34%
Repeat Incidents associated with Packages or Parcels	66	26%
Average number of Repeat Incidents at Location	1.5	--
Incident Identified as Related to Larger Organization at Initial Investigation	100	39%
Incident Identified as Related to Larger Organization Upon Further Investigation	112	44%

3.3.5 Seizures Made During Law Enforcement Operations

As shown in Table 3.3.5.1, law enforcement grantees reported that 301,418 illegal marijuana plants and 109,388 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 seizures were higher in 2025 than 2024. Reported seizures of marijuana plants were lower in 2025 (301,418) than 2024 (433,285 pounds). However, seizures of processed marijuana, edibles, and butane hash oil (BHO) were all more than three times higher than in 2024. BHO seizures were particularly high in comparison to previous years, mostly due to a single large seizure of 2,760 pounds that occurred in Lane County and accounts for 93 percent of all BHO seizures reported for the year.

Table 3.3.5.1. Seizures Reported During Law Enforcement Operations

Item Seized	Amount
Unlicensed Cannabis and Derivatives	
Plants	301,418
Processed (pounds)	109,387.68
Edibles (pounds)	9,735.28
Butane Hash Oil (pounds)	2,957.16
Other Illegal Drugs	
Cocaine (pounds)	9.26
Fentanyl (pills + pounds)	3,136 pills + 2.75 pounds
Psilocybin (pounds)	126.65
Methamphetamine (pounds)	23.48
Heroin (grams)	502.26
Item Seized	Amount
Other Items Seized	
Firearms	336
Money	\$3,654,609
Vehicles	28
Properties	12

3.3.6 Felony Cases Reported

The CJC also tracks court cases filed following grant-funded operations. For each enforcement incident, grantees provide court case information for any cases forwarded to the county district attorney's office. Investigations are frequently ongoing, and court cases often take longer than a single program year to resolve. Therefore, court case data is presented for an extended time period so that data on case outcomes can be examined.

Table 3.3.6.1 presents the number of cases with any felony charges filed as a result of grant-funded law enforcement operations between October 1, 2021, and September 30, 2025. During that time period, 470 cases were matched with Oregon Judicial Department data for further analysis. Four hundred and eleven of the 470 cases included felony charges which have resulted in 259 convictions. Eighty-seven cases are still open and pending resolution or otherwise disposed.

Table 3.3.6.1. Grant-Related Felony Cases, October 1, 2021 – September 30, 2025

Felony Cases Reported	Number	Percent
Felony Convictions	164	40%
Misdemeanor Convictions	95	23%
Cases Open ⁴	87	21%
Cases Dismissed	65	16%
Total Felony Cases	411	100%

⁴ The count of Cases Open includes open cases, cases for which convictions were neither felony nor misdemeanor, deferred cases, and cases with "other" disposition status.

3.3.6.1 Comparing Marijuana-Related Court Cases filed by Grantees and Non-Grantees

The following section compares court cases resulting from grantee enforcement incidents with marijuana-related cases filed across the state by non-grantee agencies for the same time period⁵. As noted previously, incidents reported by grantees resulted in 470 cases being filed. In comparison, non-grantee agencies filed 1,945 cases that included any marijuana charge⁶.

Felony charges and charges associated with longer presumptive sentences are consider “serious” charges. Overall, charges filed by grantees were more serious than those filed by non-grantees. More than 87 percent of grantee reported cases included felony charges, while 49 percent of marijuana-related cases filed by non-grantees included felony charges.

The analysis also examined what types of charges were most frequently filed. As one case may include multiple charges, Table 3.3.6.1.1 presents only the most serious charge associated with the case. Additionally, the table is limited to the five most frequently occurring charges, which accounts for around 74 percent of all charges filed by both grantees and non-grantees. The other 26 percent of charges not shown in the table include many unique charges that are not found in other cases examined and are therefore not comparable.

Overall, data indicates that IMMEGP grantee efforts successfully target more serious marijuana cases involving marijuana manufacture and delivery rather than individual misdemeanor infractions such as possession or using marijuana in a public place. The most frequently occurring charges filed by grantees were unlawful manufacture of a marijuana item (41 percent) and unlawful possession of a marijuana item (19 percent). In comparison, the most common charges filed by non-grantee agencies were related to individuals under 21 attempting to buy or possessing marijuana (26 percent) or unlawful manufacture of a marijuana item (17 percent).

Table 3.3.6.1.1 Top 5 Most Frequently Occurring, Most Serious Charges among Marijuana-Related Cases

Grantees			Non-Grantees		
	Number of cases	Percent of cases		Number of cases	Percent of cases
Unlawful manufacture of a marijuana item	192	41%	Under 21 possess/attempt to buy marijuana	498	26%
Unlawful possession of a marijuana item	87	19%	Unlawful manufacture of a marijuana item	339	17%
Manufacture or delivery of a controlled substance	30	6%	Unlawful possession of a marijuana item	267	14%
Unlawful delivery of a marijuana item	28	6%	Unlawful delivery of a marijuana item	197	10%
Delivery of heroin	13	3%	Using marijuana in a public place	119	6%
Subtotal	350	74%	Subtotal	1,420	73%

⁵ Court case data for the non-grantee comparison group is as of December 12, 2025.

⁶ Marijuana charges that include the words marijuana, cannabis, cannaboid, or any other marijuana-related term.

The average time from a case being filed to the disposition of charges was longer among grantees (10.2 months) than non-grantees (7.5 months), but both grantee and non-grantee cases had similar conviction rates (79 percent and 77 percent, respectively).

Table 3.3.6.1.2 shows demographic characteristics of the individual arrested (arrestee) among grantee and non-grantee marijuana-related court cases. Arrestees in grantee cases are slightly more likely to be older, male, and white.

Table 3.3.6.1.2 Demographic Characteristics of Arrestee

	Grantee		Non-Grantee	
Age	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
18 to 35	204	43%	1,123	58%
36 to 59	230	49%	654	33%
60 and older	34	7%	94	5%
Unknown	2	<1%	74	4%
Race				
Asian	42	9%	151	8%
Black	16	3%	84	4%
Hispanic	93	20%	428	22%
White	293	62%	1,113	57%
Other / unknown	26	6%	169	9%
Gender				
Male	399	85%	1,550	80%
Female	66	14%	357	18%
Other / unknown	5	1%	38	2%
Total	470	100%	1,945	100%

3.3.7 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. 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.

Other criminal conduct provided in incident case descriptions are incredibly varied and include domestic violence; robbery, including several instances of individuals or groups of individuals robbing marijuana grows; vehicle theft; laundering of illicit funds through restaurants, car washes, and other businesses; gun violence; and misuse of OLCC licenses or products.

Grantees also shared case examples that highlight the complexity of incidents they have encountered:

- During a surveillance overflight with Oregon National Guard, detectives located a marijuana grow that was registered with the Oregon Medical Marijuana Program but was about 159 plants over its legal limit. Further investigation identified a repeat offender with a massive ongoing child pornography case and alleged links to a DTO was responsible for the grow. A search warrant was served, the property owner was detained, several firearms were confiscated, and 151 marijuana plants were destroyed.
- A joint federal investigation traced a rash of overdoses by young adults and military personnel who also tested positive for marijuana back to a large marijuana grow in southern Oregon. The joint task force served search warrants across 15 sites. The investigation revealed that most marijuana grow sites in Oregon had valid OLCC licenses, but the suspects were illegally diverting marijuana to other states. IMMEGP funds helped support hundreds of hours of surveillance that resulted in the destruction of the grow using heavy machinery. The investigation resulted in the suspects being charged with unlawful manufacture and export of marijuana, money laundering, and tax evasion.
- Text messages of a suspect engaged in dealing cocaine indicated that the individual was also selling Butane Hash Oil (BHO) and marijuana concentrate. With assistance from Oregon State Police SWAT and Clandestine Lab, sheriff's investigators disrupted an elaborate production site comprising at least four functioning BHO labs. More than 5,000 pounds of processed marijuana and six pounds of edibles made from BHO were found at the scene. The lab, located under the home where multiple underage children resided, was leaking, in violation of multiple electrical and building codes, and at serious risk of explosion. The suspect's indictment includes charges of child abuse.
- While disrupting operations of an illegal cannabis producer, grantee staff encountered and assisted a group of unpaid international workers. The workers, who lived on site, were watched by armed guards and kept inside one room for long hours with neither ventilation nor heat during the winter months. When the site was shut down, workers had endured many weeks of these conditions without pay.
- In a former hemp-processing facility, suspects were observed extracting tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) oil for an illegal grower. Execution of a search warrant resulted in the seizure of 2,760 pounds of extracted oil, as well as amphetamines and psilocybin. The warehouse cleanup by Oregon's Department of Environmental Quality exceeded \$200,000.

3.3.8 Occurrences of Human Trafficking Observed or Suspected

As shown in Table 3.3.8.1, the number of incidents where law enforcement observed or suspected human trafficking or other worker abuse in 2025 remained low, consistent with data

reported in 2023. A total of 25 potentially trafficked individuals (survivors) were encountered at illegal grow sites in 2024, and 5 were encountered in 2025.

Several incident case descriptions noted that there was evidence workers had been living at an illegal grow, but no workers were present at the time law enforcement served a warrant. Additionally, some case descriptions stated that there were individuals onsite when law enforcement arrived, but they disbursed before officers could speak with them or ascertain whether they were workers or potential suspects. This additional information indicates that workers are still being exploited at illegal grow sites, but there are barriers to connecting these individuals to services at the point when law enforcement intervenes in the operation.

Table 3.3.8.1. Incidents with Observed or Suspected Human Trafficking

Incident	Number	Percent
Incidents	255	100%
Incidents in which Trafficking Observed or Suspected	3	1%
Total Survivors Observed	5	--
Individuals Provided with Resources	5	100%
Individuals Referred to Victim Services	1	20%

3.3.9 Services Provided by Community-Based Organization Programs

The grant program funds three 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 on-site. Survivors can also be referred to the program by law enforcement or local community organizations or be engaged through outreach.

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.

The third CBO, Safety Compass, coordinates with law enforcement to be present during incidents and provide crisis services and advocacy to survivors encountered on-site.

Tables 3.3.9.1 through 3.3.9.3 display data submitted by CBO grantees on the 742 survivors that sought assistance during the reporting period. Sixty-three percent chose to receive services after initial contact with the CBO. Of the survivors that chose not to receive services, the majority were offered services but declined further assistance (21 percent), were referred to another agency (ten percent), or were residing outside of the CBO's service area (six percent).

In addition to providing direct services to survivors, CBOs conducted 53 community education sessions with partner agencies and 148 outreach events. All three CBO grantees highlighted how

critical it is to provide community education on how to identify and work with survivors of human trafficking, as the issue is still largely unrecognized, especially in smaller communities.

As shown in Table 3.3.9.1, most survivors were engaged in services through outreach (87 percent). Referral by law enforcement (7 percent) was the second most common way survivors were connected to IMMEGP-funded services.

Table 3.3.9.1. Community-Based Organization Sources of Human Trafficking Survivor Engagement

Engagement Source	Number	Percent
Total Survivors Engaged	742	--
Engaged through Outreach	649	87%
Referred by Law Enforcement	51	7%
Referred by Community Partners	12	2%
Total Survivors Served	466	63%

As shown in Table 3.3.9.2, most survivors seeking assistance needed legal services. Wage claims (75 percent), employer criminal conduct/violence (38 percent), and employment related housing/living issues (33 percent) were the most frequently reported issues resulting in requests for assistance. Survivors also needed housing (18 percent) and financial assistance (18 percent) more frequently than other types of humanitarian aid. CBOs noted that many survivors seek services months after their work at an illegal grow site has ended, often when survivors are experiencing financial hardship and housing instability after not receiving the pay promised for their labor.

Table 3.3.9.2. Types of Services Needed

Types of Service*	Number	Percent
Legal	--	--
Wage Claims	554	75%
Employer Criminal Conduct/Violence	283	38%
Employment Related Housing/Living Issues	243	33%
Job Discrimination/Retaliation	235	32%
Immigration	94	13%
Job Injury/Health and Safety	80	11%
Criminal	5	1%
Humanitarian Aid	--	--
Housing	137	18%
Financial	132	18%
Food	68	9%
Travel	66	9%
Clothes	15	2%
Medical	2	<1%
Mental Health	16	2%

* Table depicts the number/percent of clients engaged that identified needing a service at first contact with program. One client may need multiple types of service.

Table 3.3.9.3 provides a breakdown of the demographics of survivors served by CBOs during the reporting period. Survivors are primarily Hispanic, male, and ages 18-35. The percentage of survivors who chose not to share demographic information remained high in 2025, ranging from 68 percent who chose not to share their race or ethnicity, to 79 percent who chose not to share their age.

Table 3.3.9.3. Demographics of Human Trafficking Survivors

	Number	Percent
Gender Identity		
Male	144	19%
Female	72	10%
Other	0	0%
Unknown	526	71%
Race or Ethnicity		
Hispanic	171	23%
Asian	30	4%
Native American/Indigenous	24	3%
White (non-Hispanic)	7	1%
Other	5	1%
Black (non-Hispanic)	0	0%
Unknown	505	68%
Age		
Under 18	2	0%
18-35	105	14%
36-59	48	6%
60 and Older	4	1%
Unknown	583	79%

3.3.10 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 to illegal marijuana cultivation. The following section presents data from partner agencies and grantee incident data that highlights how these activities intersect with grantee efforts.

3.3.10.1. Oregon State Police Enforcement Activities

The Oregon State Police currently have two OSP marijuana enforcement detectives assigned to the Jackson County marijuana team funded by this grant program. Additionally, one Northwest Region sergeant focuses on marijuana by triaging and assigning viable marijuana cases to the OSP detectives assigned to local drug task forces.

The number and capacity of IMMEGP-funded enforcement teams have grown over the past few years due to the influx of funding for the program between 2021 and 2023. As a result, Sheriff's Offices and other law enforcement agencies are requesting assistance from OSP less frequently, and OSP has been able to refer cases to IMMEGP grantees to investigate locally. It should also be noted that while OSP field teams are currently more focused on addressing fentanyl and narcotics most related to unintentional drug poisonings, detective duties still include addressing marijuana crimes as needed.

Figure 3.3.10.1.1. Map of Oregon State Police Marijuana Team Cases by County, January 1, 2024 – December 31, 2024

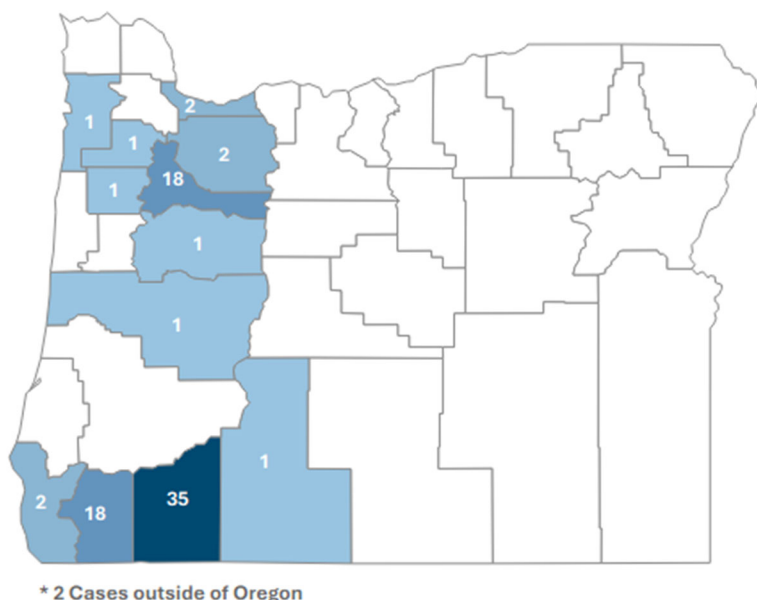


Figure 3.3.10.1.1. illustrates the number of cases OSP's Marijuana Team reported for internal tracking purposes from January 1, 2024, to December 31, 2024. Jackson County (41 percent), Josephine County (21 percent), and Marion County (21 percent) were the counties with the highest percentage of cases in 2024. Overall, 67 percent of cases occurred in grantee counties. Table C.1 in Appendix C provides a list of 2024 cases by county.

Table 3.3.10.1.1 presents a breakdown of the 85 cases by OSP's role on the case. For 37 cases (44 percent), staff reported that OSP was the lead, or primary investigating agency, and any other agency involvement was minimal. For 20 cases (24 percent), the Marijuana Team assisted an outside agency with investigation, most commonly providing short-term assistance such as being on-site when a warrant is served. For another two cases (two percent) the investment for OSP and the other agency was comparable; these cases are referred to as "co-cases" for reporting purposes.

Table 3.3.10.1.1. Oregon State Police Marijuana Team Statistics, January 1, 2024 – December 31, 2024

Role on Case	# Cases	% of Cases	Marijuana (Pounds)	Indoor Marijuana Plants	Outdoor Marijuana Plants	Arrests	Firearms Seized
Lead	37	44%	5,413.25	1,145	32,040	11	50
Tip Only	26	31%	12.6	--	--	--	--
Assist	20	24%	31,938.7	--	14,098	12	35
Co-Case	2	2%	--	961	--	3	--
Total	85	100.0%	37,364.55	2,106	46,138	26	85

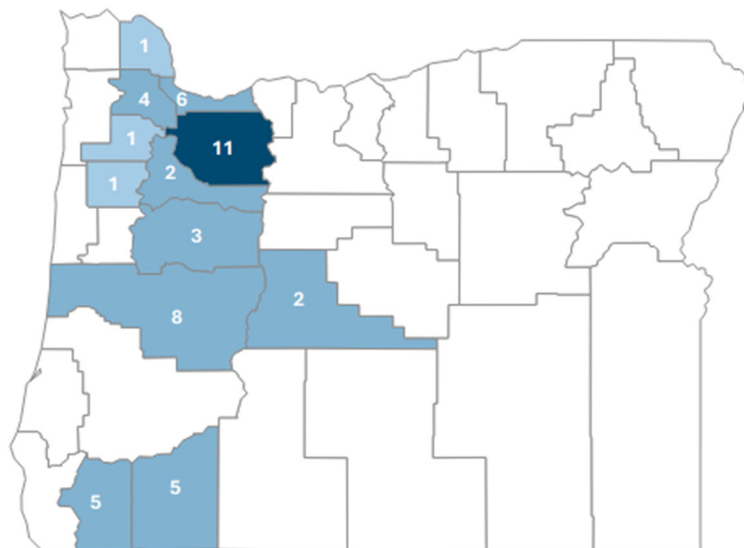
3.3.10.2. Oregon Liquor and Cannabis Commission Call Center

OLCC operates a call center that answers inquiries from the public and law enforcement about legal cannabis licensing and program compliance. 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. From October 1, 2024, to September 30, 2025, the call center answered 3,476 inquiries from law enforcement.

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 complaints about growing marijuana without a license (77 percent), complaints about a retailer/online retailer selling to a minor or otherwise not complying with Oregon law (9 percent), and reports of possible labor or sex trafficking (seven percent). Table E.2 in Appendix E provides a breakdown of all inquiries by type of inquiry made.

Figure 3.3.10.2.1. Map of OLCC Call Center Inquiries Referred to Law Enforcement

Data collected about the inquiry also includes the address or location of the property where the possible illegal conduct is occurring. Figure 3.3.10.2.1 presents the number of call center inquiries referred to law enforcement by county. Most referrals were about properties in Clackamas County (22 percent), Lane County (16 percent), and Multnomah County (12 percent).



3.3.10.3. Civil Enforcement Impacts

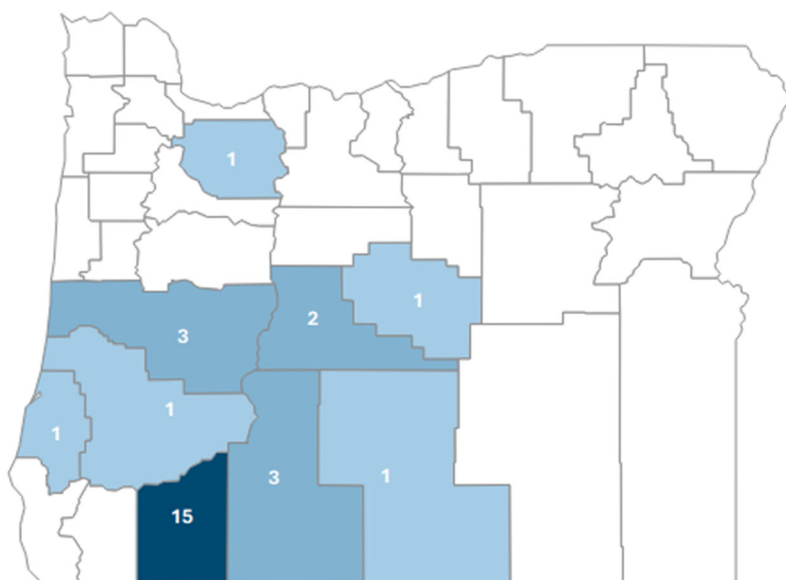
To better calculate the impact that illegal cannabis operations have on communities and their resources, grantees also submit information about civil enforcement actions associated with illegal grow sites. Of the 255 incidents reported by law enforcement grantees during the reporting period, 49 (19 percent) 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 49 incidents, OWRD was contacted 69 percent of the time, code enforcement was contacted 65 percent of the time, and the electrical inspector was contacted 18 percent of the time about potential violations.

Overall, grantees reported fewer incidents involving land, natural resources, and civil code violations in 2025 than in 2024. This may be in part due to grantees investigating more parcel cases than in previous years. At least 114 of the 255 incidents (45 percent) were identified as parcel cases during the reporting period. However, this information is not consistently tracked, so accurate year-to-year comparisons cannot be made at this time.

Table 3.3.10.3.1. Incidents with Land, Natural Resource, and Civil Code Violations⁷

Incident	Number	Percent
Incidents	255	--
Incident Involved Land, Natural Resource, or Civil Code Violation	49	19%
Agencies Contacted to Address Violations		
Oregon Water Resource Department/Local Watermasters	34	69%
Code Enforcement	32	65%
Electrical Inspector	9	18%
Other Agency	8	16%
Building Department	2	4%

Figure 3.3.10.3.1. Map of Oregon Water Resource Department Law Enforcement Assists



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. OWRD also supports Law Enforcement partners by providing water use information for their utilization of the authority granted under 2023 SB 326. As shown in Figure 3.3.10.3.1., OWRD staff assisted law enforcement in 39 illegal cannabis raids in 2025. Of those, 15 occurred in

Jackson County (38 percent), and 11 occurred in Josephine County (28 percent). Almost all raids occurred in grantee counties (95 percent). OWRD issued 22 notices of water use violation at sites

⁷ Percentages sum to greater than 100 percent. One incident may include in more than one type of violation and therefore require multiple agency contacts.

where illegal use of water was confirmed (56 percent). See Appendix F for a summary of OWRD raids conducted in each county.

4 Future Program Funding Projections

Per House Bill 4074 (2022 Regular Session), the CJC is required to submit funding recommendations for this grant program to the legislature's judiciary committee 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 impact changes in funding levels may have on the program.

IMMEGP is supported by a regular appropriation of \$6 million available every biennium. In 2025, the regular appropriation was supplemented by an additional \$5 million in one-time funding via House Bill 5005 (2025), for a total of \$11 million in program funds appropriated for the 2025 – 2027 biennium. Another \$1.4 million in funds were rolled over from the 2023 – 2025 biennium, making the total funds available \$12.4 million.

A competitive grant solicitation process was held in 2025, and it is anticipated that contracting process for awards made under the solicitation will be completed by early 2026. Ten law enforcement and three CBO agencies were awarded funds. The average award is \$1,455,997 for law enforcement agencies and \$735,674 for CBO agencies in the upcoming biennium. This represents a substantial decrease in funds when compared to the contract period presented in this report, where the average award was \$3,162,210 for law enforcement agencies and \$2,399,812 for CBOs (54 percent and 69 percent decrease, respectively).

It should be noted these award averages are not directly comparable, as the contract period for grantees included in this report stretches from July 2021 to December 2025, varies by agency, and incorporates funds from multiple biennia and a large, one-time allocation in 2022 that infused \$26 million into the program. The estimates provided here attempt to balance these large fluctuations in funding by assessing the resource needs of existing grantees in two ways. Additionally, information grantees shared about unmet resource needs is presented, as well as a discussion on how the reduced funding level may impact current service level (CSL) estimates in future reports.

4.1 Projections for Funding Current Service Level (CSL)

First, the agency looked at funding requests submitted in 2025 by any agency that expressed a need for funds. This included existing grantees requesting funds again for the 2025 – 2027 biennium, and one new law enforcement agency who has never received an IMMEGP award that applied for funds.

Twelve of the existing fourteen grantees reapplied for funds in 2025. Of the two grantees that did not reapply, one grantee missed the application deadline but stated they still had a need for funds to support their IMMEGP program. This agency was included in the estimate. Table 4.1.1.

presents the two-year funding projections based on grantee-requested service levels for those fourteen agencies that applied for funds or expressed a need.

Fully funding those fourteen agencies at requested service levels would require over \$25.6 million, which represents almost \$20 million more than the biannual appropriation of \$6 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	\$ 22,140,277	• Projection for existing grantees to maintain operations at requested funding levels for two years • Does not include funds for enhancements for existing grantees • Does include funding estimates for one new law enforcement agency that applied for funds for the 2025 – 2027 biennium
CBO Grantees	\$ 3,505,405	
Total	\$ 25,645,682	

Second, the CJC used grantee reported expenditure levels to project how much it would cost for twelve existing grantees to maintain services for a full biennium. This estimate does not include increases for cost-of-living adjustments or program expansion. Instead, it is a conservative estimate of what current grantees would need at minimum to continue current operational levels.

Projections were calculated using existing grantees' average quarterly expenditures for the past two years. This estimate includes existing grantees that re-applied for funding in the 2025 – 2027 biennium and does not include agencies that expressed a need for funds but were not awarded.

Funding twelve existing grantees at current expenditure levels would require almost \$15 million more than the regular appropriation of \$6 million.

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

Two Years at Current Expenditure Levels		
Law Enforcement Grantees	\$ 16,219,577	• Projection for existing grantees to maintain operations at current average quarterly expenditure level • Does not include funds for new grantees, enhancements for existing grantees, or estimates for grantees that expressed need but were not awarded funds.
CBO Grantees	\$ 4,496,812	
Total	\$20,716,389	

4.2 Future CSL Estimates and Grantee Reporting on Unmet Resource Needs

The Legislature funds IMMEGP 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. Because of this influx of funds, the amount of funding available in the two biennia

between 2021 and 2025 was much higher than the standard biennial allocation. In total, during the contract period covered by this report, over \$41 million was awarded to IMMEGP grantees through this program, which averages over \$20 million per biennium.

For the 2025 – 2027 biennium, the total amount available is \$12.4 million. The projections for funding current service level (CSL) presented in this report have historically been based on two figures: the amount grantees request, and the amount they expend. Because there will be less funding available, and individual awards for 2025 – 2027 have decreased compared to recent biennia, we anticipate these calculations to also decrease next year. The decrease in CSL likely does not reflect a decrease in need.

As part of their annual reporting, grantees provide feedback on additional resources needed during the reporting year to address local illegal cannabis grows. The most common need identified was the need for more staff, specifically financial analysts, additional detectives, and prosecutors dedicated to IMMEGP cases. This feedback indicates that even in a grant period with a relatively high amount of funds available, some resource needs are still not met.

Comments from grantees and applicants also show that agencies are aware of the decrease in funding and are adjusting their funding requests accordingly. During the 2025 – 2027 solicitation process, multiple applicants stated that they developed their budgets in response to the decrease in funds, and any further decrease could severely diminish their ability to operate an IMMEGP program. Despite these anticipatory budget reductions, the total amount requested by applicants was almost \$9.5 million over what was available, indicating there is still a significant gap between the amount of funding allocated to the program and what grantees need to maintain basic IMMEGP operations.

In an effort to maximize the use of limited resources, the CJC took a strategic approach to determine awards for the 2025 – 2027 biennium. The CJC reviewed performance data submitted by existing grantees and prioritized funding areas of the state where more IMMEGP incidents and marijuana seizures were reported. Consequently, the number of law enforcement agencies awarded funds decreased from eleven in 2023 – 2025 to seven in 2025 – 2027. The results of this strategic shift, the decrease in resources for the program, and other factors will continue to be explored in future reports.

Appendix A: Expenditures by Grantee

Table A.1. Combined 2021 - 2025 Grant Cycle Expenditures as of September 30, 2025

Organization	All Grant Funds Awarded 2021-2025	Funds Expended	Percent Expended
Columbia County	\$1,111,653.37	\$1,111,653.37	100%
Coos County	\$806,120.30	\$696,248.28	86%
Deschutes County	\$2,967,402.00	\$2,153,729.96	73%
Douglas County	\$2,260,870.04	\$1,799,595.11	80%
Jackson County	\$12,422,530.81	\$10,914,388.85	88%
Josephine County	\$6,390,576.72	\$5,112,227.39	80%
Klamath County	\$2,678,704.60	\$1,820,105.16	68%
Lane County	\$2,903,483.08	\$2,386,211.57	82%
Polk County	\$1,919,267.55	\$1,710,394.72	89%
Washington County	\$358,258.52	\$275,955.79	77%
Yamhill County	\$965,460.00	\$620,707.46	64%
J Bar J Youth Services	\$390,000.00	\$355,829.44	91%
Safety Compass	\$169,858.00	\$100,593.41	59%
Willamette Valley Law Project	\$5,737,926.00	\$4,953,777.42	86%
Total	\$ 41,082,091.00	\$34,011,417.93	83%

Appendix B: Illegal Cannabis Incidents by Zip Code

Table B.1 displays all zip codes in which law enforcement grantees reported illegal cannabis incidents occurring between April 1, 2022, and September 30, 2025, 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 B.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	13
	1	97048	4
	3	97080, 97054, 97056	3
	1	97086	2
	8	97009, 97015, 97022, 97051, 97111, 97214, 97236, 97266	1
Coos	1	97420,	14
	2	97411, 97458	9
	2	97450, 97466	8
	1	97423	5
	1	97449	1
Deschutes	1	97739	15
	1	97701	7
	1	97703	6
	1	97707	5
	3	97702, 97741, 97756	3
	1	97754	2
Douglas	2	97703, 97759	1
	1	97471	47
	1	97470	30
	1	97410	16
	1	97442	12
	1	97457	7
	1	97496	5
	7	97417, 97424, 97429, 97432, 97462, 97469, 97499	2
	13	94479, 94710, 97416, 97422, 97435, 97436, 97443, 97757, 97463, 97476, 97481, 97484, 97497	1
	1	97471	47

County Affected**	Number of Zip Codes Affected	Zip Codes Included	Incident Count per Zip Code
Jackson	1	97501	60
	1	97504	42
	1	97537	34
	1	97524	25
	1	97502	24
	1	97503	13
	2	97520, 97525	10
	1	97530	7
	1	97526	6
	1	97535	5
	1	97540	4
	3	97503, 97525, 97541	3
	2	97523, 97530	2
	10	95988, 97522, 97527, 97528, 97536, 97537, 97538, 97539, 97544, 97707	1
Josephine	1	97526	86
	1	97523	60
	1	97538	18
	1	97527	16
	1	97497	10
	1	97534	6
	2	97532, 97544	4
	1	97543	3
	3	97501, 97530, 97537	2
	3	97502, 97527, 97531	1
Klamath	1	97624	12
	1	97621	9
	1	97623	7
	1	97603, 97639	5
	1	97627	2
	3	97622, 97633, 97641	1
Lane	1	97402	16
	2	97404, 97405	8
	--	Multiple Zip codes	5
	1	97478	3
	6	97424, 97430, 97434, 97439, 97448, 97487	2
	12	97060, 97330, 97408, 97426, 97431, 97438, 97451, 97452, 97438, 97448, 97477, 97493	1

County Affected**	Number of Zip Codes Affected	Zip Codes Included	Incident Count per Zip Code
Polk	2	97378, 97132	4
	2	97114, 97338	3
	2	97113, 97351	1
Washington	1	97005	9
	1	97231	7
	1	97003	5
	1	97223	3
	1	97062	2
	7	97002, 97024, 97035, 97038, 97133, 97071, 97224	1
Yamhill	2	97132, 97148	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 C: Oregon Liquor and Cannabis Commission Harvest Data

Tables C.1 and C.2 include data for 25 counties that reported legal marijuana harvests from October 1, 2024, to September 30, 2025. Counties that did not report harvest data include Crook, Gilliam, Harney, Jefferson, Klamath, Marrow, Sherman, Union, Umatilla, Wallowa, and Wheeler.

Table C.1. Legal Marijuana Harvest by County

County	Total Wet Weight (Pounds)	% of Statewide Harvest
Baker	427	<0.1%
Benton	57,394	0.4%
Clackamas	1,204,755	9.4%
Clatsop	41,003	0.3%
Columbia	38,100	0.3%
Coos	9,297	0.1%
Curry	18,363	0.1%
Deschutes	205,024	1.6%
Douglas	9,833	0.1%
Grant	2,893	<0.1%
Hood River	155,156	1.2%
Jackson	4,346,519	34.0%
Josephine	4,177,193	32.7%
Lake	4,459	<0.1%
Lane	772,181	6.0%
Lincoln	14,686	0.1%
Linn	63,310	0.5%
Malheur	13,217	0.1%
Marion	199,380	1.6%
Multnomah	652,653	5.1%
Polk	150,930	1.2%
Tillamook	12,701	0.1%
Wasco	39,007	0.3%
Washington	447,824	3.5%
Yamhill	152,064	1.2%
Total	12,788,369	100.0%
IMMEGP Counties	10,308,965	80.6%

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

County	% Indoor	% Outdoor	% Mixed
Baker	100%	0%	0%
Benton	27%	59%	14%
Clackamas	80%	10%	11%
Clatsop	100%	0%	0%
Columbia	75%	6%	19%
Coos	100%	0%	0%
Curry	30%	61%	9%
Deschutes	87%	3%	9%
Douglas	100%	0%	0%
Grant	0%	82%	18%
Hood River	51%	23%	27%
Jackson	6%	78%	15%
Josephine	3%	82%	16%
Lake	100%	0%	0%
Lane	66%	16%	19%
Lincoln	100%	0%	0%
Linn	82%	0%	18%
Malheur	2%	52%	46%
Marion	88%	11%	1%
Multnomah	92%	8%	0%
Polk	31%	36%	33%
Tillamook	85%	8%	7%
Wasco	2%	0%	98%
Washington	69%	18%	12%
Yamhill	57%	10%	32%
Total	28%	58%	15%
IMMEGP Counties	12%	73%	16%

Appendix D: Oregon State Police Statistics

Table D.1. Oregon State Police Cases by County, January 1, 2024 – December 31, 2024

County	Number	Percent
Clackamas	2	2%
Curry	2	2%
Jackson	35	41%
Josephine	18	21%
Klamath	1	1%
Lane	1	1%
Linn	1	1%
Marion	18	21%
Multnomah	2	2%
Polk	1	1%
Tillamook	1	1%
Yamhill	1	1%
Outside of Oregon	2	2%
Total	85	100%

Appendix E: Oregon Liquor and Cannabis Commission Call Center Data

Table E.1. Oregon Liquor and Cannabis Commission Call Center Inquiries Referred to Law Enforcement

County	Number	Percent
Clackamas	11	22%
Columbia	1	2%
Deschutes	2	4%
Jackson	5	10%
Josephine	5	10%
Lane	8	16%
Linn	3	6%
Marion	2	4%
Multnomah	6	12%
Polk	1	2%
Washington	4	8%
Yamhill	1	2%
Total	49	100%

Table E.2. Oregon Liquor and Cannabis Commission Call Center Inquiries Referred to Law Enforcement by Type of Inquiry

Type of Inquiry*	Number	Percent
Unlicensed Grow	43	77%
Retailer/Online Retailer not Complying with Oregon Laws	5	9%
Labor/Sex Trafficking	4	7%
Other	2	4%
Potential BHO/Extraction lab	1	2%
Other Drugs Present	1	2%
Total	56	100%

*Total number of inquiry types is higher than the number of inquiry calls received. One call may have multiple types of inquiry.

Appendix F: Oregon Water Resource Department Law Enforcement Assists

Table F.1. Oregon Water Resource Department Law Enforcement Assists

County	Law Enforcement Assists	Sites where an enforcement action was taken by OWRD	Percent of Assists where OWRD Action was taken
Clackamas	1	0	0%
Coos	1	0	0%
Crook	1	1	100%
Deschutes	2	2	100%
Douglas	1	1	100%
Jackson	15	4	27%
Josephine	11	11	100%
Klamath	3	1	33%
Lake	1	1	100%
Lane	3	1	33%
Total	39	22	56%

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.