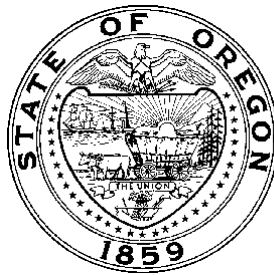


# Asset Forfeiture (2019) Report

Report from the Asset Forfeiture Oversight  
Advisory Committee

April 30, 2020

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Oregon Criminal Justice Commission

Michael Schmidt  
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.

## **Asset Forfeiture Oversight Advisory Committee (AFOAC) Members**

The committee consists of two legislators appointed by the President of the Senate, two legislators appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, three members appointed by the Governor, and three members appointed by the Attorney General.

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### **Staff:**

Michael Schmidt, Executive Director, Criminal Justice Commission

Breeze Potter, Asset Forfeiture Liaison, Criminal Justice Commission

Katherine Tallan, Research Analyst, Criminal Justice Commission

Alex Pichel, Operations, Criminal Justice Commission

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## **Executive Summary**

This 2019 Asset Forfeiture Report (like the 2018 report) differs in a few aspects from previous reports. In an effort to better represent the true characteristics of asset forfeiture in 2019, seizures reported to the Criminal Justice Commission (CJC) in 2019 are split into “all seizures reported in 2019” and “all 2019 seizures reported in 2019.” This distinguishes those seizures which were made previous to 2019 but reported during the year. Using this method, this report provides a comparison of the nature and number of forfeitures made in Oregon in 2017, 2018, and 2019.

There were 116 seizures made statewide in 2019, down from 120 made in 2018. 94.8 percent of these were made by local agencies and 77.3 percent were filed as civil forfeitures. 100.0 percent of all seizures were drug related. The three most common circumstances of search and seizure reported were probable cause (no warrant), incident to arrest, and search warrant/seizure order. The three most common natures of prohibited conduct leading to search and seizure were delivery, controlled substances, and manufacture. Further detail regarding 2019 seizures is available in Tables 5 and 7–8.

Statewide, the receipts made available for disposition in 2019 totaled \$1,896,216.01. After costs and distributions, the net proceeds for law enforcement totaled \$940,024.12. The majority of dispositions occurred under civil forfeitures from local agencies, the next largest number of dispositions under criminal forfeitures from local agencies, the next largest under civil forfeitures from state agencies, and finally the smallest number of dispositions under criminal forfeitures from state agencies.

Statewide, agencies reported a total of \$889,408.43 received as a result of asset forfeiture in 2019, \$1,567,412.87 spent, and an end of 2019 balance of \$2,399,896.09. A more detailed look at use of proceeds broken down by agency can be found in Table 11.

## **Background**

The 1989 Oregon Legislature enacted a comprehensive civil forfeiture statute to capture revenue from controlled substance transactions which otherwise escape taxation, and to allow the use of that revenue to improve government response to drug-related prohibited conduct. That law provided for forfeiture in a civil action of properties used in or related to drug crimes. 1989 Oregon Laws Chapter 791, amended and codified as ORS Chapter 475A in 1997, further describes how seized assets will be handled. It establishes conditions for disbursement of funds received through forfeiture, and provides for the return of assets to claimants if those assets are not found to have been used for or derived from unlawful drug activity.

The Asset Forfeiture Oversight Advisory Committee (AFOAC) was created to aid the Legislature in determining the effect of the law and the manner in which it was being applied. The AFOAC prepares “reports detailing the number and nature of forfeitures carried out” under this law. In 1997, the Legislature repealed the sunset provision of the forfeiture law, provided staff for the AFOAC, and directed the AFOAC to review the reporting process. Funding for AFOAC staff was provided from state and local forfeiture proceeds. These funds allowed the creation of one 0.5 FTE position within the Criminal Justice Commission to serve as AFOAC staff. Statutory directions for the AFOAC, the CJC, and reporting requirements are found in ORS 131.600, ORS 131A.450, and ORS 131A.455.

During the 2018 legislative short session, HB 4056 was passed. This new legislation made the following changes to ORS Chapter 131A Civil Forfeiture:

- 1) Language change – HB 4056 strikes the term “drug courts” and adds “support for specialty courts” defined as drug, veteran, and mental health courts. This change broadens the use of forfeiture proceeds deposited in the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission drug courts account.
- 2) Addition of new distribution – the Oregon 529 College Savings Plan began receiving 10% of civil forfeiture proceeds as of July 1, 2018. The 10% is taken from proceeds after forfeiture costs, as with all other distributions, and is specifically distributed to the scholarship fund subaccount for children of public safety officers who have “suffered a qualifying death or disability,” i.e. a line of duty injury or fatality.

State and local government agencies electronically report seizures they have made for the purpose of civil and criminal forfeiture using the Oregon Asset Forfeiture (FluidReview) website. The staff at CJC uses the information reported by state and local agencies to compile this report for the AFOAC.

## **Constitutional Asset Forfeiture**

The Eighth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution states that “[e]xcessive bail shall not be required, *nor excessive fines imposed*, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted” (emphasis added). In a recent decision, the Supreme Court of the United States (SCOTUS) applied this clause to the topic of state civil asset forfeiture. On February 9, 2019, SCOTUS reached a unanimous decision in *Timbs v. Indiana*. The main question asked and answered in *Timbs* is whether the Excessive Fines Clause of the Eighth Amendment applies to state forfeiture actions.

The case began when Mr. Timbs pled guilty to dealing in a controlled substance and conspiracy to commit theft. At the time of Mr. Timbs’ arrest, police seized his Land Rover SUV and the State brought a civil suit of forfeiture against the vehicle. Although the trial court found the SUV had been used to facilitate violation of a criminal statute, it denied the State’s requested forfeiture. The maximum monetary fine for Mr. Timbs’ conduct was \$10,000, and his SUV was worth \$42,000, making the seizure potentially grossly disproportionate to the gravity of the offense. The trial court determined this was a violation of the Eighth Amendment’s Excessive Fines Clause and therefore unconstitutional. While the Court of Appeals of Indiana affirmed the trial court’s ruling, the Indiana Supreme Court reversed the decision.

In overruling the lower courts, the Indiana Supreme Court did not determine whether the forfeiture was in fact disproportionate. Instead, the court held the Clause only constrains federal, not state, action. In order to determine whether a protection expressed in the U.S. Bill of Rights is applicable to the states, SCOTUS asks two questions: (1) “Is the right expressed fundamental to our scheme of ordered liberty?” and (2) “Is the right involved deeply rooted in this Nation’s history and tradition?” If the answer to either question is yes, the right is incorporated and enforced against the states through the Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. Relying upon the strong historical backdrop of the Clause, SCOTUS held that the Eighth Amendment’s Excessive Fines Clause is incorporated and applicable to state forfeiture actions.

Indiana did not meaningfully challenge this incorporation of the Excessive Fines Clause, but did argue the Clause does not apply to civil *in rem* forfeitures because that application is neither fundamental nor deeply rooted. This argument runs up against two problems. First, SCOTUS previously decided in *Austin v. United States* that civil *in rem* forfeitures fall within the Clause’s protection when those forfeitures are at least partially punitive. Second, when a protection from the U.S. Bill of Rights is incorporated, SCOTUS asks whether the right as a whole, not each possible application of the right, is fundamental or deeply rooted.

The State of Oregon protects against excessive fines in Article XV, Section 10(7) of the Constitution which states: “The value of property forfeited under the provisions of this section may not be excessive and shall be substantially proportional to the specific conduct for which the owner of the property has been convicted.” In light of the decision in *Timbs v. Indiana*, forfeitures in Oregon that are disproportionate or excessive run the risk of being declared unconstitutional under both the State of Oregon Constitution and the Eighth Amendment’s Excessive Fines Clause.

## **Methodology**

In reports previous to 2018, a basic description of all seizures and dispositions reported to CJC during the calendar year of the report was provided. In the 2018 and in this report, we attempted to better represent the process of asset forfeiture and its reporting through a more in-depth display and discussion of the data CJC received in the report year. This will allow for some explanation of seizure and disposition changes over time and pave the way for more detailed reports in future years.

In order to make sense of the following data tables (particularly in comparison to previous reports), it is important to note that the nature of seizure and disposition reporting is more time-dependent than one might expect. Specifically, a seizure occurs, and generally within 30 days a seizure for forfeiture form is submitted by the forfeiting agency, then at some point following that submission, the report of the seizure is made to CJC. There is no mandated time constraint on the report of seizures to the CJC, although it is generally expected that reports of seizures (for example) in 2019 should be made in 2019, or at the very latest in 2020. There are a number of cases reported in 2019 which occurred anywhere from 2006 to 2018. In reports previous to 2018, this has not been noted or addressed, so the number of seizures reported in the 2017 report, for instance, is “inflated” by this type of latent reporting. In this and following reports, an effort will be made to distinguish between seizures reported to CJC in 2019 and seizures made in 2019 for clarity and accurate year-to-year comparison.

Similarly, reports of dispositions are made quite some time after the date of seizure. This is due mostly to the fact that multiple court processes must occur between the date of seizure and the final disposition of a single case. Typically, this process takes at least 6 months to complete, so it is not possible for CJC to track all seizures made in 2019 through their final disposition in time to report them here, as many dispositions have not yet been made and will not be made until later in 2020. Consequently, CJC also received large numbers of disposition reports in 2019 stemming from seizures which occurred in 2018. To address this problem, CJC chooses to include all disposition reports received in 2019 (regardless of seizure date) and treat them similarly to a simple income. This will ensure that all dispositions into “accounts” (distributions and agencies) will be recorded over time.

In order to facilitate the transition from the previous all-encompassing report type to the current and future more detailed report type, this report will include both the description of all seizures and dispositions reported to CJC in 2019 and the more specific description of seizures made just in 2019. In future reports, only seizures that occurred and were reported to CJC in the report year will be included. In addition to “inflation” by previous years’ seizures, current seizure counts are at risk of “deflation” by latent reporting, so future reports will reference a website which will be updated with late seizure reports as they are submitted.

The remaining sections of this report contain detailed figures and tables describing asset forfeiture, distribution of assets to funds and agencies, and agency use of proceeds in 2019.



## **2019 Seizures**

Table 1 describes all seizures reported to CJC in the calendar year 2019, as previous reports have done. This includes seizures that occurred anywhere from 2006–2019, with about 34 percent of these actually occurring in 2019, 41 percent occurring in 2018, 15 percent occurring in 2017, and the remaining occurring previously.

**Table 1. All seizures reported to CJC in 2019**

	Number	Percent
Total Number of Seizures	339	
Seizures by Local Agencies	326	96.2%
Seizures by State Agencies	13	3.8%
Civil Forfeitures	275	81.1%
Criminal Forfeitures	64	18.9%
Cases which are Drug Related	333	98.2%

Drug Type	Number of Cases*	Percent of (Drug Related) Cases <sup>†</sup>
Methamphetamine	186	55.9%
Heroin	170	51.1%
Marijuana/BHO	42	12.6%
Cocaine	34	10.2%
Oxycodone	9	2.7%
Xanax	6	1.8%
Marijuana	5	1.5%
Unknown	5	1.5%
Psilocybin	3	0.9%
Suboxone	3	0.9%
Adderall	2	0.6%
Amphetamine	2	0.6%
Fentanyl	2	0.6%
LSD	2	0.6%
MDMA	2	0.6%
Methadone	2	0.6%
Other**	10	3.0%

Cash Seized	\$1,603,683.06
Value of non-Cash Property Seized <sup>‡</sup>	\$2,029,080.35
Total Value of Seized Property	\$3,632,763.41

\*Many drug-related cases involve multiple drug types, so numbers will not add to total cases.

\*\*All drugs with only one occurrence are included in “Other”

<sup>†</sup>Many drug-related cases involve multiple drug types, so percentages will not add to 100%.

<sup>‡</sup>This does not include non-cash property with no reported liquid value.

Table 2 below also describes all seizures reported to CJC in the calendar year 2019, however divides them by principal seizing agency and provides the percent of civil (and therefore criminal) cases, the number of claims filed, and the percent of the state's total value seized that each agency is responsible for. The number of claims filed refers to the number of legal claims filed by the party from which something was seized against the seizing agency.

**Table 2. All seizures reported to CJC in 2019 by agency**

Principal Seizing Agency	Number of Cases	Percent Civil Cases	Total Value Seized*	Number of Claims Filed	Percent of State Total by Total Value Seized
Bend Police Department	2	100.0%	\$19,635.00	0	0.54%
Canby Police Department	2	100.0%	\$3,178.00	1	0.09%
Central Oregon Drug Enforcement**	25	96.0%	\$1,801,777.30	0	49.60%
Clackamas County Sheriff's Office	1	100.0%	\$34,259.00	1	0.94%
Deschutes County Sheriff's Office	8	50.0%	\$24,283.85	0	0.67%
Douglas County Sheriff's Office	4	100.0%	\$4,395.00	1	0.12%
Douglas Interagency Narcotics Team	16	100.0%	\$37,820.00	8	1.04%
Eagle Point Police Department	1	0.0%	\$474.00	0	0.01%
Grants Pass Department of Public Safety	4	0.0%	\$6,884.00	1	0.19%
Gresham Police Department	15	100.0%	\$153,565.00	1	4.23%
Jackson County Sheriff's Office	4	75.0%	\$10,325.00	1	0.28%
Josephine County Sheriff's Office	2	0.0%	\$2,802.33	0	0.08%
Lake County Sheriff's Office	3	100.0%	\$33,156.00	0	0.91%
Lane County Interagency Narcotics Team	1	100.0%	\$1,125.00	1	0.03%
Medford Police Department	101	78.2%	\$433,322.00	5	11.93%
Multnomah County Sheriff's Office	1	100.0%	\$15,310.00	0	0.42%
North Bend Police Department	1	100.0%	\$1,240.86	0	0.03%
Oregon City Police Department	1	100.0%	\$2,852.00	0	0.08%
Oregon State Police	13	100.0%	\$192,234.00	4	5.29%
Polk County Sheriff's Office	7	100.0%	\$43,378.00	2	1.19%
Portland Police Bureau	64	98.4%	\$294,559.59	6	8.11%
Redmond Police Department	3	33.3%	\$302,429.31	0	8.33%
Rogue Area Drug Enforcement	25	0.0%	\$48,090.00	3	1.32%
Roseburg Police Department	1	100.0%	\$133.06	0	0.00%
Salem Police Department	2	100.0%	\$40,564.00	1	1.12%
South Coast Interagency Narcotics Team	10	90.0%	\$15,816.63	0	0.44%
Springfield Police Department	10	100.0%	\$26,863.00	0	0.74%
Talent Police Department	1	100.0%	\$14,500.00	1	0.40%
Washington County Sheriff's Office	11	100.0%	\$67,791.48	1	1.87%

\*This does not include the value of non-cash property with no reported liquid value.

\*\*C.O.D.E. seizures make up a large portion of the state's overall seizures due to two very large non-cash seizures made by the agency in 2019.

The following tables give information about statewide totals for all seizures reported to CJC in 2019 regarding the circumstances of the seizure.

**Table 3. Circumstances of search and seizure for all seizures reported to CJC in 2019**

Circumstance	Number of Cases*	Percent of Cases†
Search warrant/seizure order	110	32.4%
Incident to arrest	94	27.7%
Probable cause (no warrant)	89	26.3%
Other consent to search	47	13.9%
Vehicle consent	36	10.6%
Inventory	22	6.5%
Public health/safety	2	0.6%
None reported	4	1.2%

\*Many cases involve multiple circumstances, so numbers will not add to total cases.  
†Many cases involve multiple circumstances, so percentages will not add to 100%.

**Table 4. Nature of prohibited conduct leading to seizure for all seizures reported to CJC in 2019**

Conduct	Number of Cases*	Percent of Cases†
Delivery	209	61.7%
Controlled substances	69	20.4%
Possession	51	15.0%
Manufacture	38	11.2%
Money laundering	11	3.2%
Import/export marijuana	2	0.6%
Child neglect	1	0.3%
Import/export marijuana	1	0.3%
Criminal conspiracy	1	0.3%
Delivery marijuana	1	0.3%
Export marijuana	1	0.3%
Felon in possession of weapon	1	0.3%
Frequent place where controlled substances used	1	0.3%
Identity theft	1	0.3%
Import cannabinoid extract	1	0.3%
Prohibit import/export	1	0.3%
Theft	1	0.3%

\*Many cases involve multiple circumstances, so numbers will not add to total cases.  
†Many cases involve multiple circumstances, so percentages will not add to 100%.

Tables 5–8 below provide the same information as tables 1–4, however they only include data on seizures that occurred within 2019.

**Table 5. 2019 seizures reported to CJC in 2019**

	Number	Percent
Total Number of Seizures	116	
Seizures by Local Agencies	110	94.8%
Seizures by State Agencies	6	5.2%
Civil Forfeitures	92	79.3%
Criminal Forfeitures	24	20.7%
Cases which are Drug Related	116	100.0%

Drug Type	Number of Cases*	Percent of (Drug Related) Cases <sup>†</sup>
Methamphetamine	64	55.2%
Heroin	57	49.1%
BHO	16	13.8%
Cocaine	7	6.0%
Unknown	4	3.4%
Suboxone	3	2.6%
Xanax	3	2.6%
Fentanyl	2	1.7%
Other**	10	8.6%

Cash Seized	\$566,805.59
Value of non-Cash Property Seized <sup>‡</sup>	\$1,654,918.30
Total Value of Seized Property	\$2,221,723.89

\*Many drug-related cases involve multiple drug types, so numbers will not add to total cases.

<sup>†</sup>Many drug-related cases involve multiple drug types, so percentages will not add to 100%.

\*\*All drugs with only one occurrence are included in “Other”

<sup>‡</sup>This does not include non-cash property with no reported liquid value.

**Table 6. 2019 seizures reported to CJC in 2019 by agency**

Principal Seizing Agency	Number of Cases	Percent Civil Cases	Total Value Seized*	Number of Claims Filed	Percent of State Total by Total Value Seized**
Bend Police Department	2	100.0%	\$19,635.00	0	0.88%
Canby Police Department	2	100.0%	\$3,178.00	1	0.14%
Central Oregon Drug Enforcement***	20	95.0%	\$1,787,619.30	0	80.46%
Deschutes County Sheriff's Office	5	60.0%	\$11,816.85	0	0.53%
Douglas County Sheriff's Department	1	100.0%	\$1,013.00	0	0.05%
Douglas Interagency Narcotics Team	3	100.0%	\$10,430.00	0	0.47%
Eagle Point Police Department	1	0.0%	\$474.00	0	0.02%
Grants Pass Department of Public Safety	2	0.0%	\$1,945.00	0	0.09%
Jackson County Sheriff's Office	1	100.0%	\$1,545.00	1	0.07%
Josephine County Sheriff's Office	2	0.0%	\$2,802.33	0	0.13%
Medford Police Department	13	100.0%	\$141,659.00	0	6.38%
Oregon State Police	6	100.0%	\$105,989.00	2	4.77%
Portland Police Bureau	37	97.3%	\$67,083.41	5	3.02%
Rogue Area Drug Enforcement	15	0.0%	\$29,236.00	0	1.32%
Springfield Police Department	4	100.0%	\$10,663.00	0	0.48%
Washington County Sheriff's Office	2	100.0%	\$26,635.00	1	1.20%

\*This does not include the value of non-cash property with no reported liquid value.

\*\*Percents add to over 100% due to rounding.

\*\*\*C.O.D.E. seizures make up a large portion of the state's overall seizures due to two very large non-cash seizures made by the agency in 2019.

**Table 7. Circumstances of search and seizure for 2019 seizures reported to CJC in 2019**

Circumstance	Number of Cases*	Percent of Cases†
Probable cause (no warrant)	37	31.9%
Incident to arrest	33	28.4%
Search warrant/seizure order	28	24.1%
Other consent to search	18	15.5%
Inventory	13	11.2%
Vehicle consent	9	7.8%
Public health/safety	1	0.9%

\*Many cases involve multiple circumstances, so numbers will not add to total cases.

†Many cases involve multiple circumstances, so percentages will not add to 100%.

**Table 8. Nature of prohibited conduct leading to seizure for 2019 seizures reported to CJC in 2019**

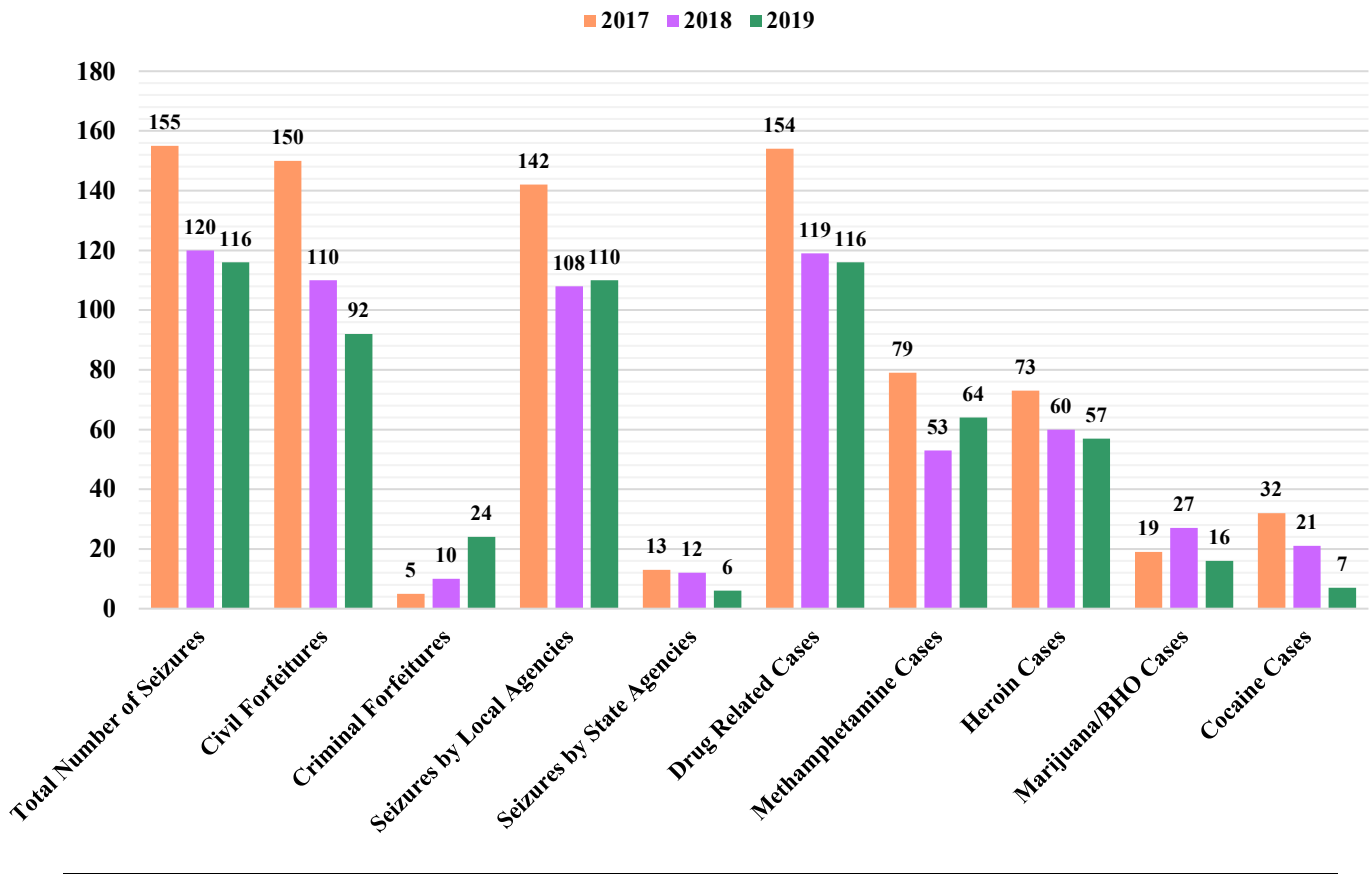
Conduct	Number of Cases*	Percent of Cases†
Delivery	48	41.4%
Controlled substances	31	26.7%
Manufacture	21	18.1%
Possession	10	8.6%
Money laundering	3	2.6%
Delivery marijuana	1	0.9%
Frequent place where controlled substances used	1	0.9%
Identity theft	1	0.9%
Import cannabinoid extract	1	0.9%
Import/export marijuana	1	0.9%
Prohibit import/export	1	0.9%

\*Many cases involve multiple circumstances, so numbers will not add to total cases.

†Many cases involve multiple circumstances, so percentages will not add to 100%.

Figure 1 displays a few pieces of information from the tables above and from previous reports in a way that allows for comparison between 2017, 2018, and 2019 seizures.

**Figure 1. 2017, 2018, and 2019 seizures**

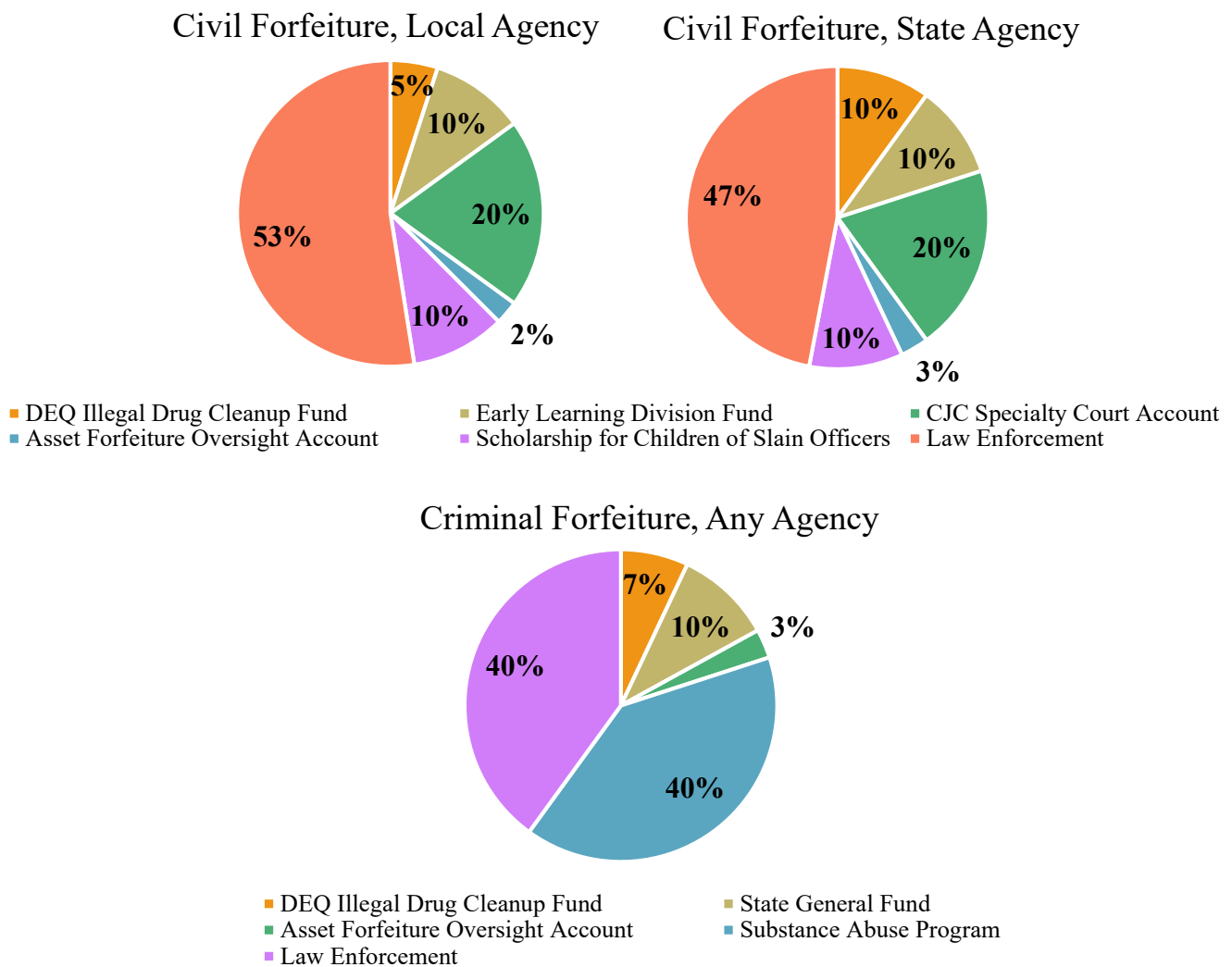


## 2019 Dispositions

Recall from the explanation above that dispositions typically occur months after their associated seizure. Therefore many of the dispositions in the following tables are the result of seizures occurring in 2018 or previously. Similarly, there are many seizures reported above for which dispositions have not yet occurred and cannot yet be reported. Dispositions for these seizures will be included in reports as they occur in future years.

The distributions seen in Table 9 reflect the following distribution requirements based on case type and agency type for any given disposition:

**Figure 2. Distribution percentages for civil and criminal forfeitures by agency type**





**Table 9. All receipts, costs, and distributions for 2019 dispositions by case type and agency type**

	Civil Forfeiture		Criminal Forfeiture		Total
	Local Agency	State Agency	Local Agency	State Agency	
Total Receipts	\$1,673,692.12	\$135,551.95	\$81,650.97	\$5,320.97	\$1,896,216.01
Total Costs	\$167,137.52	\$23,999.24	\$2,521.45	\$977.77	\$194,635.98
Publication	\$28,000.28	\$9,316.69	\$1,082.45	\$684.14	\$39,083.56
Attorney Fees	\$87,859.12	\$14,309.05	\$150.00	\$293.63	\$102,611.80
Towing/Storage	\$12,169.14	\$373.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$12,542.64
Maintenance of Property	\$515.59	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$515.59
Victim Restitution	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Other	\$38,593.39	\$0.00	\$1,289.00	\$0.00	\$39,882.39
Net Receipts*	\$1,506,554.60	\$111,552.71	\$79,129.52	\$4,343.20	\$1,701,580.03
Total Distributions*	\$1,486,412.35	\$114,631.85	\$79,279.53	\$4,636.82	\$1,684,960.55
DEQ Illegal Drug Cleanup Fund	\$73,126.91	\$11,463.19	\$5,549.56	\$324.58	\$90,464.24
Asset Forfeiture Oversight Account	\$38,166.87	\$3,438.96	\$2,378.43	\$139.10	\$44,123.36
OCJC Account Supporting Specialty Courts	\$304,049.43	\$22,926.36	N/A	N/A	\$326,975.79
Early Learning Division Fund	\$152,310.38	\$11,463.19	N/A	N/A	\$163,773.57
State General Fund	N/A	N/A	\$7,927.96	\$463.68	\$8,391.64
Scholarship Program for Children of slain or injured Public Safety Officers	\$75,887.34	\$1,753.97	N/A	N/A	\$77,641.31
Substance Abuse Treatment	N/A	N/A	\$31,711.79	\$1,854.73	\$33,566.52
Net Law Enforcement Proceeds*	\$842,871.42	\$63,586.18	\$31,711.79	\$1,854.73	\$940,024.12

Note: All dollar values shown are rounded to the nearest dollar to account for rounding in distributions. N/A indicates that no percentage of net receipts in cases under the indicated forfeiture and agency types are distributed to the indicated fund (see Figure 2 for further information on distribution percentages).

\*In theory, the sum of Total Distributions and Net Law Enforcement Proceeds should equal Net Receipts. In past reports, this has been the case. In this report, this is not the case due to changes made to the Disposition reporting process. Instead of automatic calculation of distributions by AFOAC's forms, each agency is now responsible for manually entering distribution amounts. This results in some small differences. If there are any questions regarding this matter, please contact CJC's Asset Forfeiture Liaison, Breeze Potter.

## 2019 Use of Proceeds

**Table 10. Use of proceeds in 2019 by agency**

Reporting Body	Received in 2019	Spent in 2019	End of 2019 Balance
Albany Police Department	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5,768.09
City of Portland	\$57,829.47	\$1,500.00	\$521,715.13
Clackamas County District Attorney's Office	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$11,102.00
Clatsop County Sheriff's Office	\$0.00	\$1,724.98	\$0.00
Deschutes County Sheriff's Office	\$87,581.98	\$136,500.89	\$8,232.80
Douglas Interagency Narcotics Team	\$31,155.41	\$31,155.41	\$0.00
Grand Ronde Tribal Police Department	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5,000.00
Grants Pass Department of Public Safety	\$0.00	\$15,756.18	\$126.19
Gresham Police Department	\$62,102.01	\$42,631.05	\$160,704.15
Harney County District Attorney's Office	\$2,456.31	\$2,800.00	\$25,319.38
Jackson County District Attorney's Office	\$57,517.97	\$34,792.68	\$46,627.64
Lane County District Attorney's Office	\$1,471.04	\$1,471.04	\$0.00
Lane County Sheriff's Office	\$0.00	\$10,471.38	\$91,116.16
Lane County Sheriff's Office – INET	\$4,701.98	\$3,444.00	\$80,689.49
Marion County District Attorney's Office	\$1,072.30	\$0.00	\$3,803.56
Medford Police Department	\$257,035.89	\$477,061.19	\$266,076.42
Multnomah County District Attorney's Office	\$0.00	\$5,387.72	\$0.00
Oregon State Police	\$81,229.24	\$273,098.07	\$447,264.14
Redmond Police Department	\$157,228.21	\$19,726.12	\$137,502.09
Rogue Area Drug Enforcement (RADE)	\$0.00	\$27,662.20	\$43,194.18
City of Salem	\$19,179.61	\$373,371.97	\$93,965.57
Sherman County Sheriff's Office	\$3,632.73	\$3,104.30	\$528.43
South Coast Interagency Narcotics Team	\$11,126.85	\$13,351.84	\$30.64
Springfield Police Department	\$976.04	\$47,432.52	\$140,176.71
Talent Police Department	\$785.64	\$0.00	\$2,437.61
Washington County Sheriff's Office	\$52,325.75	\$36,545.88	\$259,635.30
Yamhill County Interagency Narcotics Team	\$0.00	\$8,423.45	\$43,557.36
Yamhill County Sheriff's Office	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5,323.05
State Total*	\$889,408.43	\$1,567,412.87	\$2,399,896.09

\* Includes only those bodies that reported for the 2019 calendar year.

**Table 11. Items purchased using proceeds in 2019 by agency**

Agency*	Reported Items Purchased
City of Portland	Counsel Expenses.
Clatsop County Sheriff's Office	Parole & Probation received \$1,724.89 in calendar year 2018 in asset forfeiture revenue. This revenue was spent in February 2019 for Alcohol and Drug Treatment with Choices Counseling for Repeat Property Offenders (Measure 57 Offenders).
Deschutes County Sheriff's Office	Insurance Premiums, Building Lease, Vehicle Leases, Insurance Premiums.
Douglas Interagency Narcotics Team	Payroll for Assistant District Attorney.
Grants Pass Department of Public Safety	Upgrade to communications for SWAT team. Radios and Headsets, Gas Masks Powered voice Projection unit for SWAT.
Gresham Police Department	Binoculars, Evidence Bags and Stealth V Covert Track Device, Undercover Investigations, Boardup Services, Cellular Router, GPS Locate Services, Repairs for seized vehicles, service and upgrade to equipment, computer software and cloud service.
Harney County District Attorney's Office	Five (5) "TRIJICON REFLEX SIGHT 42MM GREEN 4.5 MOA DOT W/TA51 MOUNT" for the Harney County Sheriff's Office (\$2200.00), Five (5) "AR 15 Front and Rear flip up 45 Degree Rapid Transition BUIS backup" for the Harney County Sheriff's Office (\$100.00), Drug Task Force "Buy Money".
Jackson County District Attorney's Office	Minor Equipment and Software for prosecution use, Minor Equipment for prosecution use, Operating/Training/Personnel Costs for civil forfeiture cases.
Lane County District Attorney's Office	Funds from forfeitures are used to support the general operating costs of the Lane County District Attorney's Office.
Lane County Sheriff's Office	RG-31 Paint, RG-31 Light bars, RG-31 Retrofit & Safety upgrades.
Lane County Sheriff's Office – INET	Phone, Storage, Postage, Newspaper Notices.
Medford Police Department	Remodel Office, Chairs, Epoxy Floor, Truck Vault, Modify Fountain, Vehicle Maintenance, SOHTCTF Expansion, Attorney's Fees.
Multnomah County District Attorney's Office	12 chairs for DA's Office employees and 18 laptop cases.
Oregon State Police	Tablets and accessories, Body cameras and accessories, Currency for undercover law enforcement operations, Publications, Inter-agency Team dues, Towing, Attorney General Fees.
Redmond Police Department	2 UAV drones and associated peripherals from RMUS for drug-related investigations; GPS-enabled tracking devices for SCU operations; Lockable storage boxes for inside a vehicle for SCU & Detectives + shipping costs; 3 portable Tait radios for SCU/CODE operations; Digital drop-cam for SCU operation; SCU buy money for drug operations.
Rogue Area Drug Enforcement (RADE)	Disbursements to beneficiary agencies per IAG. I.E. DEQ, Drug Court etc. \$22,880.83. Training and Meals for operations. \$4,781.37.
City of Salem	Surveillance cameras; armored tactical vehicle.
Sherman County Sheriff's Office	2019 enclosed cargo trailer.
South Coast Interagency Narcotics Team	Operating expenses, Taskforce operating expenses.
Springfield Police Department	Faro scanner, drug prevention & awareness promotional items.
Washington County Sheriff's Office	Distributions as required, Notices, distributions, investigative overtime for WIN team not covered by HIDTA grant, Legal Fees and services.
Yamhill County Interagency Narcotics Team	Investigative supplies, Forfeiture distributions, narcotics training, audit costs, Forfeiture counsel.

\*This table contains only agencies that reported proceeds spent in 2019.

## **Conclusion**

CJC made some substantial changes to the format of the Asset Forfeiture report last year. We would appreciate any feedback about the accessibility and presentation of the information in the report. If you have any questions, comments, or suggestions about the report format, please direct them to our Asset Forfeiture Liaison, Breeze Potter, at [breeze.potter@oregon.gov](mailto:breeze.potter@oregon.gov).