

## OBN Mission and Office Locations

The Oklahoma State Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Control (OBN) was created in 1975 by the Oklahoma State Legislature. Its mission is to enforce and investigate violations of Title 63 of the Oklahoma Statutes, to provide drug enforcement support and training to all of law enforcement within the state, and to compile drug-related statistics.

During 2004, Oklahoma City headquarters and five district offices which cover the following areas:

Oklahoma City Office District # 1	Tulsa Office District #2	Lawton Office District #3	Woodward Office District #4	McAlester Office District #5	Ardmore Office District #6
Blaine	Adair	Caddo	Alfalfa	Choctaw	Atoka
Canadian	Cherokee	Comanche	Beaver	Haskell	Bryan
Cleveland	Craig	Cotton	Beckham	Hughes	Carter
Garfield	Creek	Grady	Cimarron	Latimer	Coal
Garvin	Delaware	Greer	Custer	LeFlore	Johnston
Grant	Mayes	Harmon	Dewey	McCurtain	Love
Kay	Muskogee	Jackson	Ellis	McIntosh	Marshall
Kingfisher	Nowata	Jefferson	Harper	Okmulgee	Murray
Lincoln	Okfuskee	Kiowa	Major	Pittsburg	
Logan	Osage	Stephens	Roger Mills	Pontotoc	
McClain	Ottawa	Tillman	Texas	Pushmataha	
Noble	Pawnee		Washita	Seminole	
Oklahoma	Rogers		Woods		
Payne	Sequoyah		Woodward		
Pottawatomie	Tulsa				
	Wagoner				
	Washington				

# **Oklahoma Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Overview**

**By Director Lonnie Wright**

The drug problem in Oklahoma is not a single dilemma, but rather a series of complex multi-faceted issues that necessitate separate solutions. Various drugs are sourced in different ways. Drug trafficking trends and patterns continually change. These changes require constant flexibility and innovation on the part of those who allocate and deploy resources.

The general mission of OBNDD is to control and reduce the local availability of drugs in Oklahoma. To that end the Bureau provides a wide variety of specialized programs that include enforcement, intelligence, deconfliction, regulatory, demand reduction and educational activities from its headquarters in Oklahoma City and five district offices located in Tulsa, McAlester, Ardmore, Lawton, and Woodward. Inter-structure and support to federal agencies, twenty-five Justice Assistance Grant funded drug task forces and local law enforcement is additionally provided by OBNDD.

The National Drug Intelligence Center (NDIC), the President's Office of National Drug Control Policy's High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) program, and OBNDD each produce annual drug threat assessments for Oklahoma. These independent studies determine how, where, and by whom drugs are produced, transported, wholesaled, retailed, and consumed. Analysis of these drug threat assessments indicate the primary drug enforcement challenges in Oklahoma include combating the importation and distribution of marijuana, cocaine, methamphetamine, and heroin from Mexico; the diversion of certain pharmaceutical drugs; and now to a much lesser extent the domestic production of marijuana and methamphetamine, both of which are on the decline.

## **Mexican Drug Cartels**

Local Mexican poly-drug trafficking organizations called cell groups pose the greatest challenge for drug enforcement today. They are independent tentacles of major Mexican drug cartels. In the past decade they have displaced American entrepreneurs as primary wholesale sources for Oklahoma's marijuana, cocaine, and heroin. They are now emerging as the chief source for methamphetamine marketed as "ice" since domestic production has been curtailed through precursor regulation.

A relatively small number of Mexican cartel operatives are in command and control positions of local distribution organizations that supply most of Oklahoma's illegal drugs. Their distribution organizations also use Oklahoma as a base for transshipment of wholesale bulk quantities of drugs to other states.

In-depth investigations of these groups require culturally astute Hispanic law enforcement officers that are virtually non-existent in Oklahoma. Developing specific drug intelligence and penetrating their ranks remain difficult. Cultural and language barriers further protect these organizations from detection.

The Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) funded OBNDD Wire Intercept Project is a unique multidisciplinary team approach to address Mexican drug cartel operatives in Oklahoma. Project staff collaborates with other local, state, and federal agencies on each selected case. It uses state and federal wiretapping laws, undercover operations, sophisticated electronic surveillance techniques, a dedicated prosecutor, Spanish-speaking agents and transcribers to target entire conspiratorial groups who supply illegal drugs from Mexico.

The Wire Intercept Project is a model for others who aspire to investigate Mexican cartel cell groups. The Bureau further participates on the multi-agency HIDA enforcement initiatives in Oklahoma City and Tulsa. These programs are specifically designed to address Mexican sources of supply that qualify as federal "consolidated prioritized organizational targeting" (CPOT) and "regional prioritized organizational targeting" (RPOT) approved defendants. Additionally OBNDD operates the HIDA drug intelligence center providing direct case support for the HIDA enforcement initiatives. OBNDD is presently designing an Oklahoma priority organizational targeting (OPOT) initiative that will focus concerted state and local efforts against these primary foreign bases sources of drug supply operating in Oklahoma. The program will include both enforcement and asset removal components.

## **Diversion**

The diversion of legitimate pharmaceutical drugs remains a substantial issue throughout the state. Statewide diversion resources are scarce. OBNDD presently has a small contingent of specialized investigators and a computerized monitoring program to track Schedule II controlled dangerous substances in order to guard against diversion.

Hydrocodone remains the most abused pharmaceutical drug in Oklahoma. As a Schedule III controlled dangerous substance it is not presently tracked by OBNDD's computer prescription drug monitoring program. OxyContin, Methadone, and other opiates are also frequently abused and commonly result in death.

In 2004 OBNDD received legislative authority to expand and improve its prescription-monitoring program including drugs in Schedules III through V. OBNDD has since obtained federal Harold Rogers grant funding for this program improvement. OBNDD will soon begin providing certain registrants and professional board investigators with direct computer access to the new improved database in order to better control diversion. This database will automatically generate reports of individual drug seekers called "doctor shoppers" who illegally obtain prescriptions from multiple practitioners. It will also identify over prescribing practitioners. These positive steps are expected to dramatically improve diversion detection and reduce diversion substantially.

## **Domestic Methamphetamine Production**

From 1995 through April 2004 local methamphetamine production had steadily increased in all regions of the state. In 2003 over 1,200 methamphetamine laboratories were reported seized. This methamphetamine was generally produced by small groups of local addicts who purchased and converted cheap unlimited supplies of pseudo-ephedrine, the immediate precursor to methamphetamine. These manufacturer/addicts posed a tremendous public safety problem for communities as chronic abuse frequently resulted in methamphetamine psychosis and unpredictable violent behavior. These clandestine methamphetamine laboratories also consumed vast criminal justice resources. The overall cost to society statewide was substantial.

To curb domestic methamphetamine production and use in April 2004, a broad based law enforcement coalition led by OBNDD successfully convinced the Oklahoma legislature to regulate the starch-based form of pseudoephedrine, commonly encountered in clandestine methamphetamine laboratories, a Schedule V controlled dangerous substance. The new legislation also set threshold purchase limits for sales at nine grams per customer per thirty-day period. This legislation further allowed judges to deny bond to addicts who are arrested for manufacturing methamphetamine to prevent their return to methamphetamine laboratories to continue their addiction.

As result, a 90% plus diminution in methamphetamine laboratories has occurred. A substantial reduction in methamphetamine convictions, addiction, endangered children, victims burned in laboratory fires, and related violence has also been noted. Economic impact has been substantial. Oklahoma's model methamphetamine legislation has been and is presently being adopted by some forty other states and the federal government.

### **Domestic Marijuana Production**

Domestic marijuana cultivation and distribution has also long been a premier drug enforcement issue in Oklahoma. As of the past few years, substantial progress has been made. OBNDD has historically co-opted many other agencies and their resources while leading the state's organized annual eradication program funded by DEA. As direct result of these concerted efforts and alternate Mexican sourcing, the state's cultivated marijuana seizures continue to decline to an all time low. Commercial cultivators have all but been eliminated. Statewide seizures of cultivated marijuana peaked at a high of 89,433 plants in 1997, and have steadily dropped to 7,138 plants seized in 2004. Today the average Oklahoma eradicated plot size is approximately fifteen plants. This diminution represents a substantial accomplishment for the Bureau and it's many law enforcement partners. Program managers are exploring ways to curtail operations to a suppression mode.

### **Conclusion**

The strength of OBNDD and its successes can be attributed to the many specialized skills and abilities of its well-trained dedicated agents and support staff. These individually unique men and women are continuously working together as one team to develop new ideas and implement strategies aimed at reducing the availability of illicit drugs in Oklahoma and the demand for them.

## Public Information/Education Officer

The Public Information Officer (PIO) is responsible for a variety of duties, including providing news releases and making statements to the media regarding OBN activities, providing drug awareness programs to schools and other groups, organizing drug/career information booths at job/health fairs, and serving as OBN's Grievance Officer, Affirmative Action Officer, and OBN's Legislative Liaison, as well as agency United Way and U.S. Savings Bonds Coordinator. Drug abuse publications are prepared and distributed by the PIO to citizens throughout the state. Data related to media and public appearances can be found in the Statistical Profile section of the Annual Report. Any group interested in drug awareness programs should contact the Public Information Officer at (405) 530-3124 or (800) 522-8031.

During 2004, the Public Information Officer helped maintain the OBN web page which provides such materials as OBN history, drug information, police training and news releases. The web site was launched on July 1, 1998 and has had more than 230,000 visitors since going on line, including nearly 50,000 in 2004. The web site can be accessed at [www.state.ok.us/~obnndd](http://www.state.ok.us/~obnndd)

### Legislation

In 2004, legislation was passed on several items important to OBN. One historic measure placed Pseudoephedrine tablets as a Schedule V Controlled Dangerous Substance, requiring a valid photo I.D. and signature prior to sale in a licensed pharmacy. As a result, OBN saw an immediate drop in meth labs because the main ingredient was no longer easily accessible. This same measure placed a 9 gram limit on the purchase of pseudoephedrine tablets in a 30-day period, and the bill allowed judges to deny bond for certain meth offenders. Legislation was also passed expanding OSTAR pharmacy collection data to now include Schedule III, IV and V drugs. This is critical since pseudoephedrine is now a Schedule V and Hydrocodone, the most abused prescription medication, is a Schedule III.

OBN also got a measure passed which changed the wiretap statute to clarify when law enforcement can continue listening on a telecommunications device when it is no longer in use (i.e. hostage situations). The legislature also approved a bill naming portions of State Highway 270 in honor of fallen OBN Agents' Bill Stewart and Bill Morgan.

## **Legal Section**

The Legal Section is staffed by two full-time attorneys who serve respectively as General Counsel and Assistant General Counsel to the Bureau, as well as a Legal Secretary. This division represents the Bureau, its Director, and the OBN Commission in all State Court forfeiture proceedings, administrative hearings, and all other actions in which the Bureau is a party.

The Legal Section also advises the Director, members of the Commission, and Agents on Bureau Rules and Regulations, interagency leases and agreements, and proposed legislation. Additionally, the Bureau attorneys advise Agents on search and seizure, arrests, and other criminal law and procedure matters, and assist District Attorneys in the prosecution of suspected violators of Oklahoma's drug laws. They also issue administrative subpoenas for records and documents to aid Agents in their investigations, and in fact during 2004, 509 such subpoenas were issued.

The Legal Section is also closely involved in obtaining and executing Court Orders authorizing wiretaps of those suspected of trafficking in illegal drugs. These cases require constant legal advice and oversight from their very early stages, and the Bureau General Counsel devotes approximately 75% of his time to these highly technical but imminently useful investigations.

### **Forfeitures**

Much of the litigation done by the Legal Section on behalf of the Bureau is in the area of civil forfeitures. Under both State and Federal law, vehicles, weapons, real property, and other items are forfeitable if used to facilitate the commission of a drug crime or if purchased with drug proceeds. Additionally, any money traceable to a drug transaction and any money found in close proximity to drugs also is forfeitable.

The Legal Section files and prosecutes those cases in State Court. During 2004, approximately 32 forfeiture actions were closed. As a result, a variety of property was ordered forfeited to the Bureau and/or other law enforcement agencies including the following: \$64,299.40 in currency awarded to the Bureau, \$285,544.60 in currency awarded to other law enforcement, 3 vehicles awarded to the Bureau, as well as 30 weapons.

In addition to the above, a variety of miscellaneous property including cellular telephones, televisions, scales, scanners, video monitors, a computer and equipment, mobile home, cameras, speakers and amp, CD players, and other types of personal property were awarded to the Bureau and/or other agencies as a result of forfeiture cases filed and prosecuted by the Legal Section.

## **Fiscal Section**

The Fiscal Section is responsible for all of the agency's financial activities. This includes preparing a Budget Work Program and Budget Request, coordinating with legislative staff, and overseeing the expenditures of the agency. This section monitors and reports on all federal grants in the agency, coordinating with both the District Attorneys Council and the Drug Enforcement Administration on expenditure procedures and guidelines. The agency payroll and official time and leave records are also processed in this section.

## **Personnel Officer**

The Personnel Officer manages the application of laws regulating employment practices in equal employment opportunity and Affirmative Action, including the Americans with Disabilities Act, Oklahoma Personnel Act, and Oklahoma Merit Rules for Employment. The principles of equal employment opportunity apply to all employment and personnel actions.

Technical assistance and guidance on personnel matters are given to all Bureau employees, other agencies, and the general public. The Personnel Officer oversees recruitment, placement, classification, employee service evaluations, insurance, retirement, and deferred compensation benefits.

## **Property Section**

The Property Section is responsible for all agency inventories, including federal grant property, agent equipment, and all forfeited property and items. This section works closely with the Legal Section in responding to court orders and record keeping of property. The release of property, whether processed through Central Purchasing or directly through an outside auction, is organized in the Property Section.

## **Diversion Division**

The Diversion Division of OBN investigates cases in which legally manufactured and distributed pharmaceutical controlled substances are diverted into an illegal market. Agents are trained to conduct complex investigations and audit professional handlers of controlled drugs. Because of the regulatory nature of these kinds of controlled substances, Agents work on both criminal and administrative cases.

### **Oklahoma Schedule Two Abuse Reduction (OSTAR)**

The Diversion Division is also responsible for the Oklahoma Schedule Two Abuse Reduction System (OSTAR). OSTAR is a computerized tracking system for all Schedule II prescriptions filled in the state. The system is used to enhance the work effectiveness for Agents, assist local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies, and coordinate activities with various health regulatory boards which have been able to ensure that some of their probationary practitioners are complying with administrative orders. In cases of doctor scamming, officers are able to present district attorneys with more complete information, resulting in more successful prosecutions.

### **Professional Training**

The Diversion Division continually provides statewide training programs for professionals who work with controlled substances. Typically, these sessions advise doctors and pharmacists about current scams, new laws, and general methods to combat diversion crimes. This kind of training is invaluable in deterring crime and helps solidify the excellent working relationships between OBN and the medical community.

### **Administrative Hearings**

An important function of the OBN Diversion Division is to protect public safety by regulating the medical professionals allowed to prescribe or dispense controlled substances. When a medical professional is found guilty of mismanaging controlled drugs, in addition to possible criminal prosecution, the OBN Diversion Division sends out an order to show cause. These administrative hearings are designed to determine whether or not a medical professional can continue to prescribe or dispense controlled drugs. This privilege may be revoked, suspended, denied, or limited in some manner.

### **Registration**

OBN's Diversion Division also oversees the Registration Section. This area is responsible for licensing and regulating those individuals legally empowered to possess, dispense, distribute, administer, or manufacture controlled drugs. This group includes physicians, pharmacies, researchers, and drug detector dog handlers who use drugs to train their animals.

In 2004, the Registration Section maintained 19,083 registrants in Oklahoma. Of the 19,083 registrants, 13,350 were active registrations and 5,733 were inactive registrations. Also of the 19,083 registrations, 5,067 were up for renewal, 4,085 of those were renewed, 982 were inactivated for failure to renew, 1,217 were new registrations, and the remainder were not up for renewal this year. From those registrants, 8,651 were Medical Doctors, 1,972 were Osteopathic Doctors, 2,018 were Dentists, 1,344 were Veterinarians, 490 were Optometrists, 109 were Podiatrists, 504 were Advance Practice Nurses, 693 were Physician Assistants, 677 were Dog Handlers, 106 were Scientific Researchers, 36 were Analytical Labs, 46 were Distributors, 1,584 were Pharmacies, 231 were Hospitals, 7 were Clinical Detoxification/Maintenance Centers, 2 were manufacturers, 377 were Non Schedule Pseudoephedrine Distributors, 53 were Schedule V Pseudoephedrine Distributors, 10 were Animal Euthanasia Technicians, and 173 were Hospice/Home Health Care Agencies.

This section also compiles disciplinary documentation of registrants, should violations of laws or regulations mandate such disciplinary action. Close liaison is maintained with various professional health regulatory boards and the federal Drug Enforcement Administration. Show Cause Hearings, held to determine whether disciplinary action is required on a registrant's narcotic permit, are coordinated with the OBN General Counsel and the Diversion Division.

### **Records and Communications**

The Records Section is the central repository for agency case reports. Records staff assign case numbers, create computer indexes of agency reports, file reports, and retrieve and disseminate copies of reports upon request. It also oversees the Bureau's computer network and data management.

The Communications Section consists of Dispatchers who operate a 24-hour-a-day communication center at OBN headquarters in Oklahoma City. This center maintains statewide radio communication with mobilized field Agents, provides law enforcement services information to field Agents, provides Bureau records to other police agencies, and passes messages to the Bureau Agents. Dispatchers serve as the agency receptionists after business hours, on weekends, and holidays.

## **Training Section**

This section is responsible for Agent in-service training and career development planning, plus training other law enforcement officers throughout Oklahoma in drug enforcement, identification, and drug awareness. In 2004, Agents taught numerous one-day schools for state and local police agencies. These figures can be found in the Statistical Profile of the Annual Report. At OBN's two-week Narcotic Investigators Schools, held in Oklahoma City, more than 40 Federal, State, and local law enforcement representatives were trained in the latest and most efficient techniques for drug enforcement.

The OBN Training Section assisted with a DEA Air Assault School and a Rappel Master Course at Camp Gruber, Oklahoma where Rappel Masters were trained for OBN, county task forces, and many other counter-drug operations. This section also provides firearms training for OBN Agents, as well as outside departments who wish to use OBN's computerized Firearms Training System (FATS) machine.

## **Wire Intercept Division**

The Oklahoma State Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Control Wire Intercept Division utilizes wiretap and pen register techniques in conjunction with traditional drug enforcement investigative methods to address prioritized significant drug trafficking organizations.

The Wire Intercept Division is completely capable of working bilingual (Spanish/English) investigations and thus able to successfully engage Hispanic groups responsible for supplying local consumers with marijuana, cocaine, heroin, and methamphetamine.

Funding for the Wire Intercept Division is by a Bureau of Justice Assistance matching block grant. The grant is administered by the Oklahoma District Attorneys Council. Additional personnel is provided to the division by the Oklahoma Military Department Counter Narcotics Program and the Drug Enforcement Administration.

## **Drug Detector Dog Unit**

Bureau Drug Detector Dog Handlers use their assigned canines to assist Bureau Agents and other local, state and federal law enforcement agencies. Use of certified drug detector dogs frequently allow a search warrant to be obtained, where it would otherwise be impossible. Particularly useful in search situations, these canines locate well-hidden illegal drugs and drug-tainted currency, which may have been undetected by officers.

Canine drug interdiction efforts have consistently resulted in the initiation of investigations leading to the arrests and convictions of drug carriers and the seizure of illegal drugs and related assets. Many of these investigations involve multiple agencies and are multi-state in nature. Bureau canines are also used for demonstrations and searches at public schools, as requested by administrators, in order to find hidden drugs and provide a deterrent effect. OBN dog handlers annually test and certify all of the Drug Detector dogs throughout the state for the Oklahoma Council on Law Enforcement Education and Training (CLEET). In 2004, the OBN K-9 Unit expanded to 4 agents and increased the presence of highway drug interdiction across central Oklahoma.

***In 2004, OBN said good-bye to one of its own. OBN K-9 Agent Charlie Roberts passed away on May 9, 2004 after a long and courageous battle with cancer. Charlie Roberts was a 15 year veteran at OBN and helped train many K-9's and handlers around the state. Charlie's contributions to the agency and the personnel impact he had on those who were granted the pleasure of knowing him are immeasurable.***

## **Enforcement Division**

The Enforcement Division contains Agents at each district office and at headquarters who primarily enforce Title 63 of the Oklahoma Statutes and applicable federal statutes under Title 21 of the United States Code. The Agents not only conduct small undercover drug purchases, but also investigate multi-jurisdictional complex conspiracy cases, which require criminal investigative expertise. Marijuana eradication is a primary duty for Enforcement Agents; however, because of new, simpler methamphetamine recipes surfacing, these Agents are spending greater amounts of time investigating the manufacturing and sale of domestically-produced methamphetamine. Data outlining the dramatic rise in methamphetamine labs can be found in the Statistical Profile of the Annual Report.

### **Marijuana Eradication**

This was the tenth year in which Air Assault techniques were used to eradicate cultivated marijuana. Headed by OBN, the eradication program relies on a task force concept with numerous other state, federal, and local law enforcement agencies receiving air assault training at Camp Gruber in Braggs, Oklahoma. The program involves teams of officers who rappel into marijuana fields, seize the plants, make arrests and conduct necessary investigations on the growers. The program has been recognized nationally as one of the most successful eradication operations in the United States. Data located in the Statistical Profile of the Annual Report supports this position.

The Enforcement Section also focuses on wild-growing marijuana. In 2003, OBN once again used personnel equipped with backpack herbicide spray tanks to eradicate wild marijuana. Aerial spray eradication has also been implemented using a helicopter to apply the herbicide. OBN uses “Round-Up” weed-killer laced with a red or purple dye to indicate which plants have been treated. The spray operation has saved time, money and is proven to be environmentally safe. Additionally, spraying the plants has resulted in a larger plant kill ratio than the previous cut-and-burn method, thus preventing OBN from having to return to the same fields year after year. Data on the wild-growing eradication program also is located in the Statistical Profile of the Annual Report.

In addition to enforcement of Title 63, the OBN Enforcement Section oversees the use of the Bureau’s airplane. OBN’s Queen Air Beechcraft 65 provides cost-effective transportation for agency personnel by saving time and money over commercial flights or driving. It also is utilized for air surveillance, search and rescue, transporting equipment, and in spotting missions during marijuana eradication season. The Enforcement Section also has two licensed polygraph examiners who conduct tests for OBN as well as other law enforcement agencies in Oklahoma.

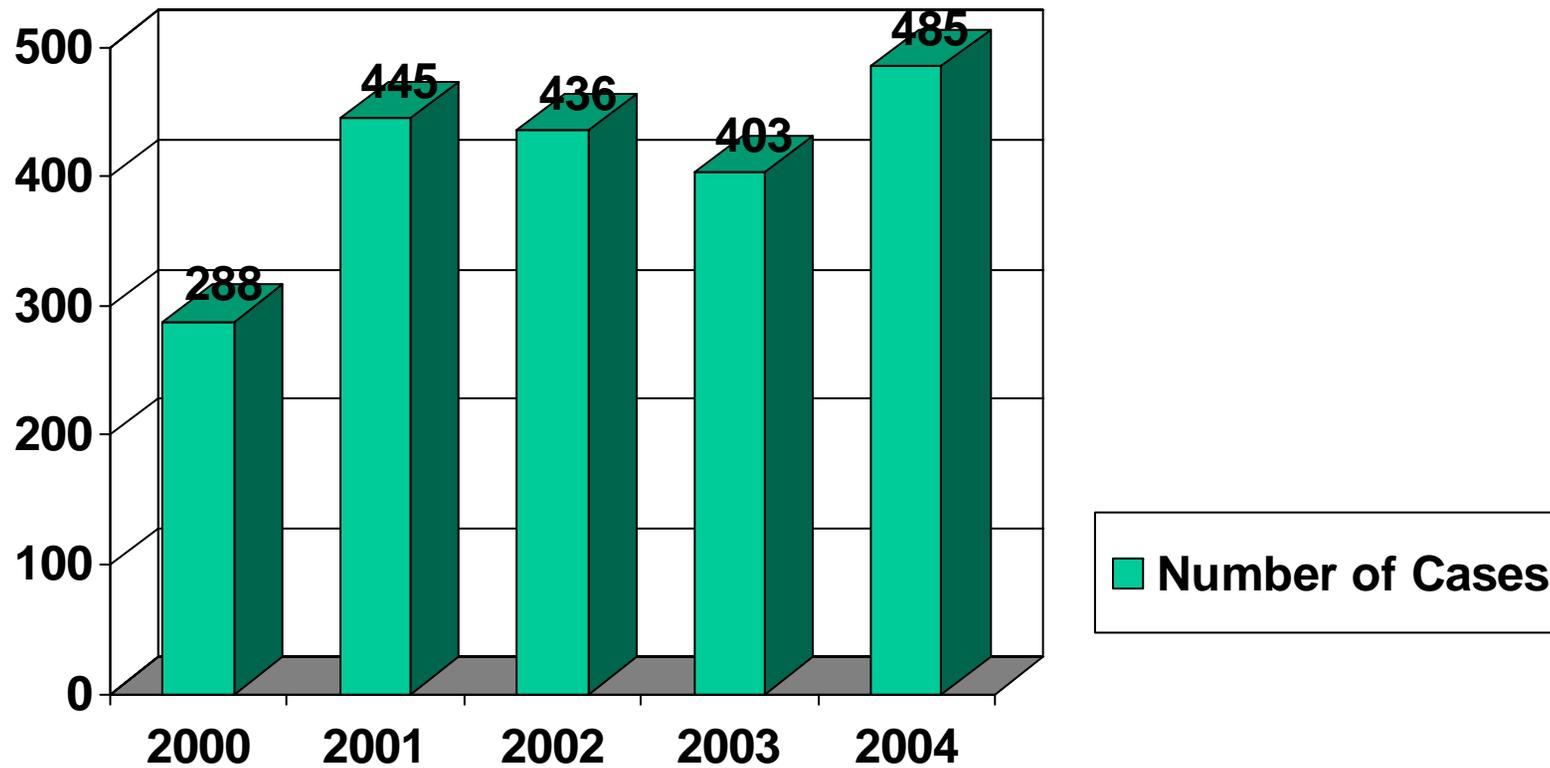
## OBN Monthly Media Report for Calendar Year 2004

Month	Newspapers	Television Stations	Radio Stations	Total Interviews	Total People Reached
January	27	17	15	59	8,880,000
February	41	21	17	79	9,637,000
March	20	23	13	56	9,792,500
April	5	17	5	27	9,881,500
May	39	26	17	82	18,196,500
June	46	20	19	85	12,445,500
July	24	27	16	67	14,730,500
August	1	2	2	5	2,815,500
September	2	5	2	9	5,950,500
October	22	5	4	31	5,135,500
November	32	19	21	72	8,687,000
December	9	1	0	10	3,390,000
<b>Year-End Totals</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>109,542,000</b>

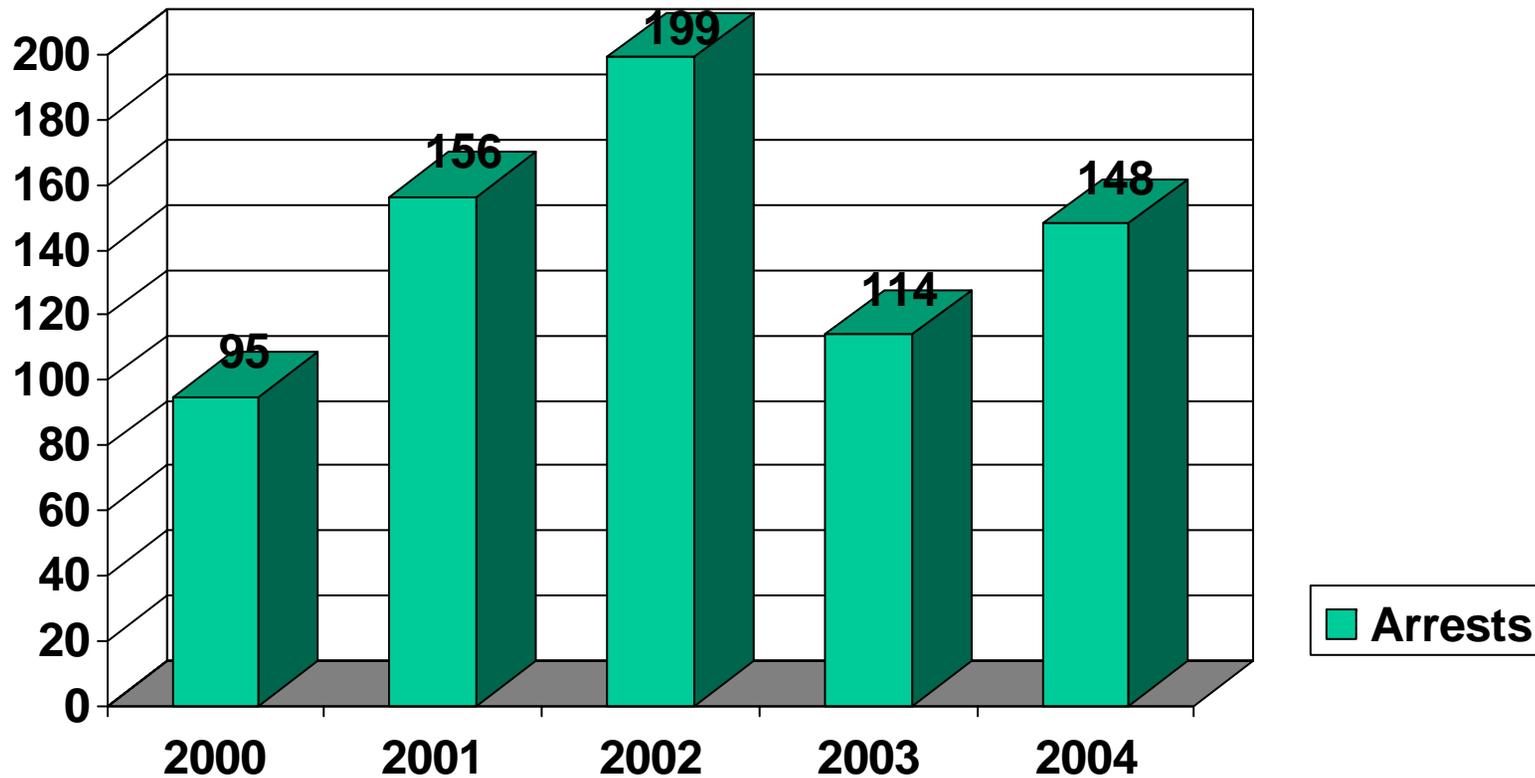
## OBN Public Appearances for Calendar Year 2004

Month	Law Enforcement		Medical		School		Church, Civic, Other		Total Programs	Total Audience
	# of Programs	# in Audience	# of Programs	# in Audience	# of Programs	# in Audience	# of Programs	# in Audience	# of Programs	# in Audience
January	2	63			13	912	2	63	16	1,038
February	4	138	1	75	7	740	5	395	17	1,338
March	1	35			11	361	1	89	13	485
April	8	410			2	47	5	213	15	670
May	2	54	1	63	5	302	5	539	13	958
June	5	131			2	95	1	1,035	13	1,261
July	5	455	1	35	4	543	1	14	12	1,017
August	1	44	2	69	5	255	6	501	14	869
September	6	109			6	540	7	296	19	945
October	4	169			15	1,173	9	829	28	2,171
November	9	244	1	53	2	77	2	80	14	454
December	8	246			6	144	2	26	16	416
<b>Year-End Totals</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>2,098</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>5,189</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>4,080</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>11,622</b>

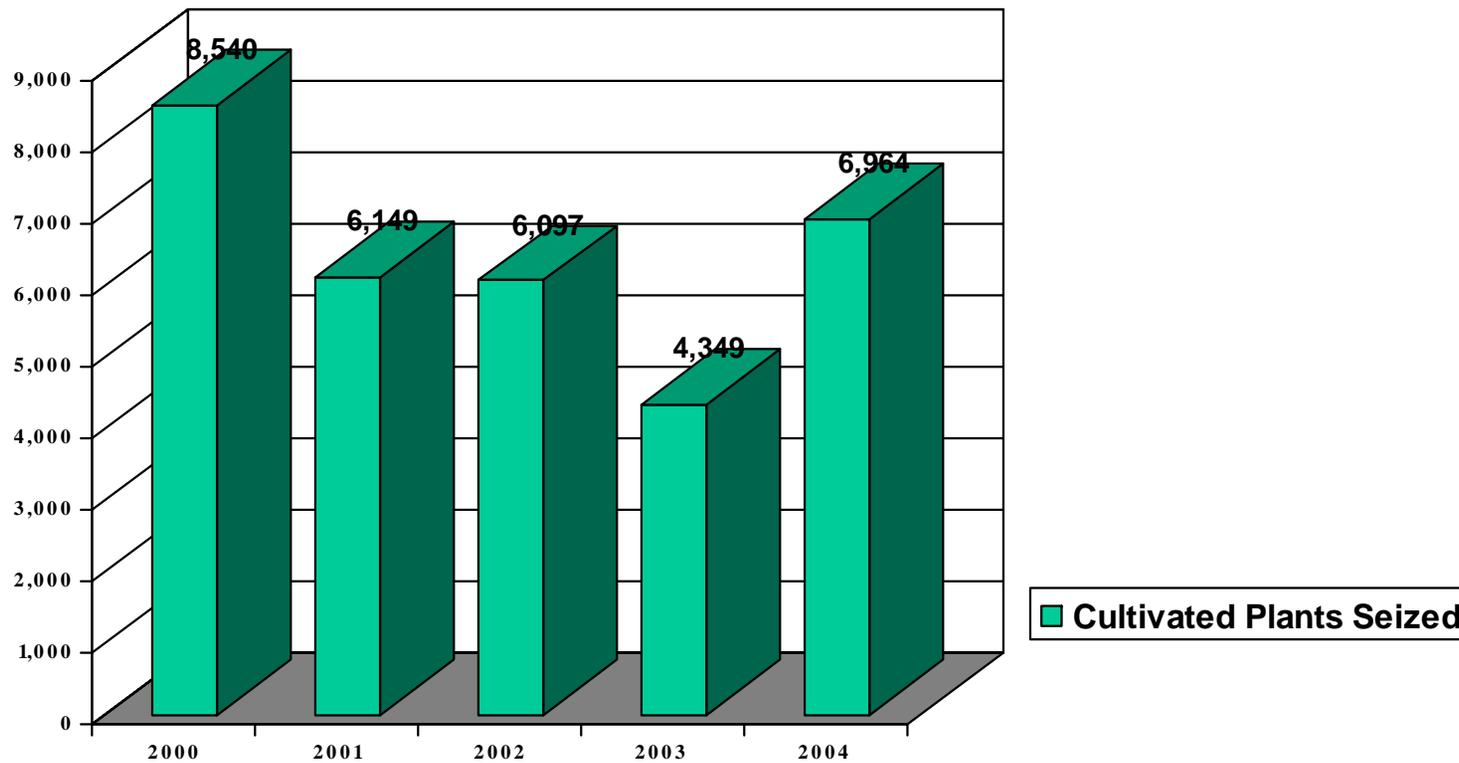
# Cases Initiated



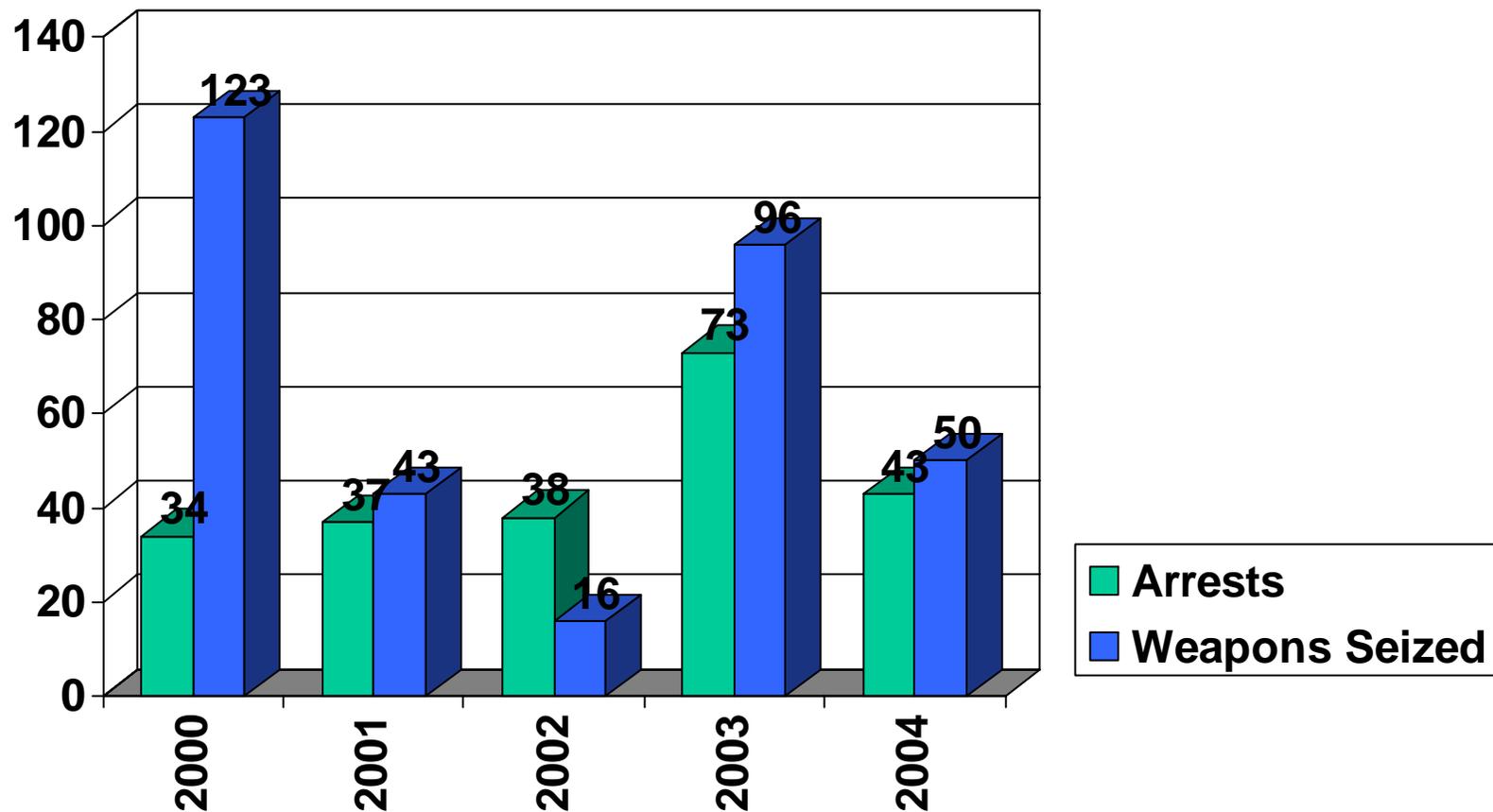
# Total Agency Arrests



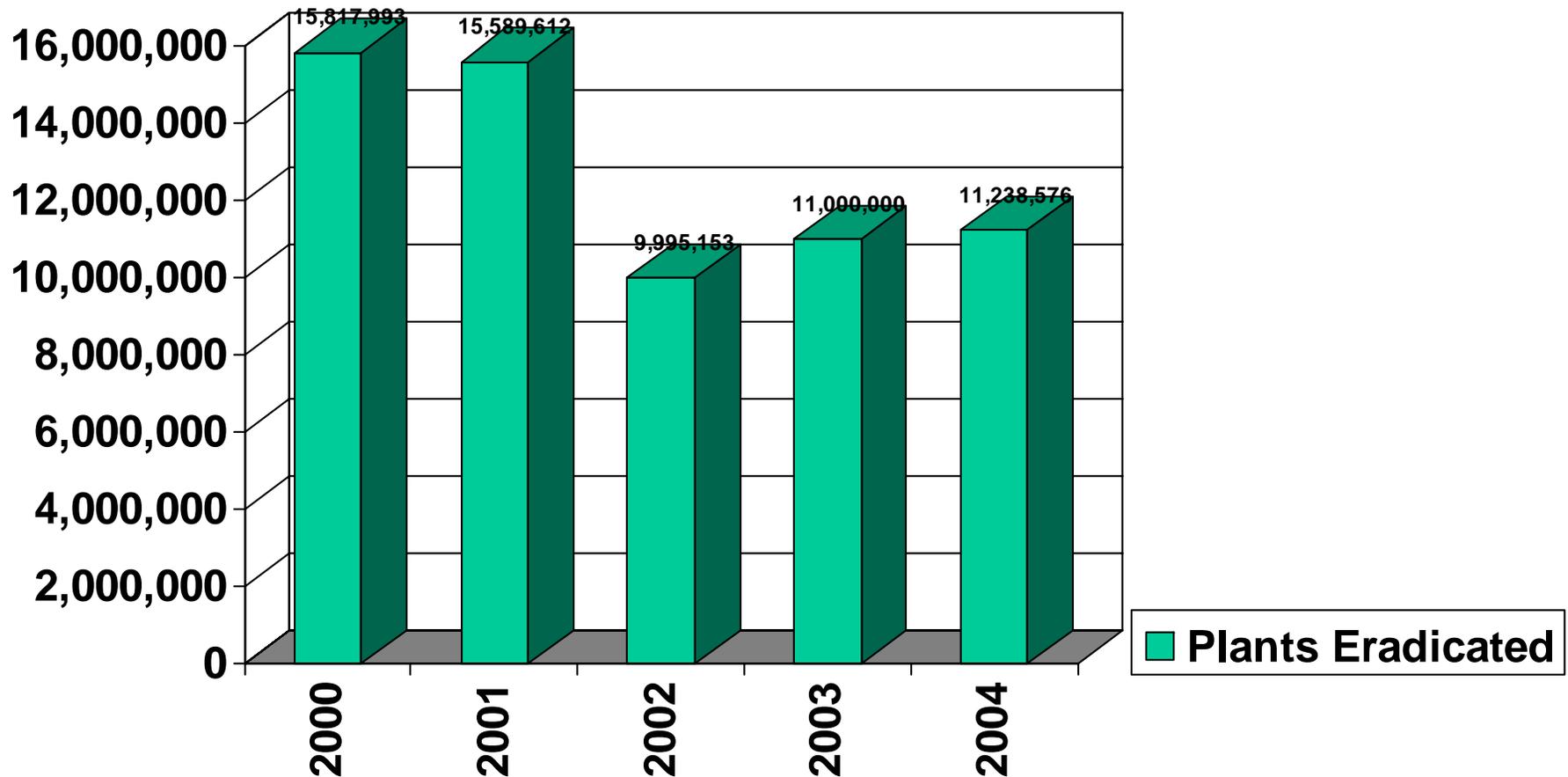
# Statewide Marijuana Eradication Task Force Statistics



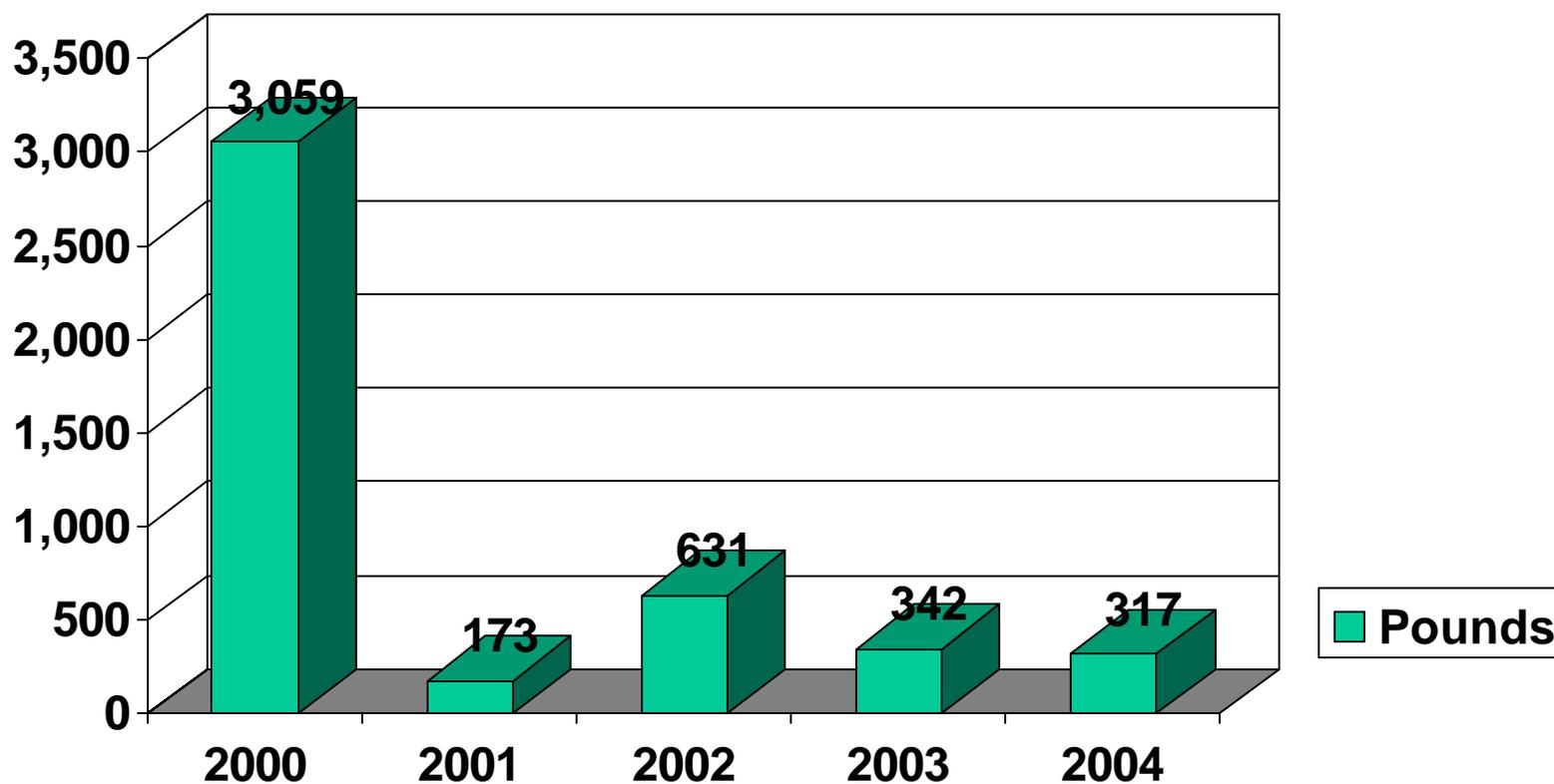
# Statewide Marijuana Eradication Task Force Statistics (cont.)



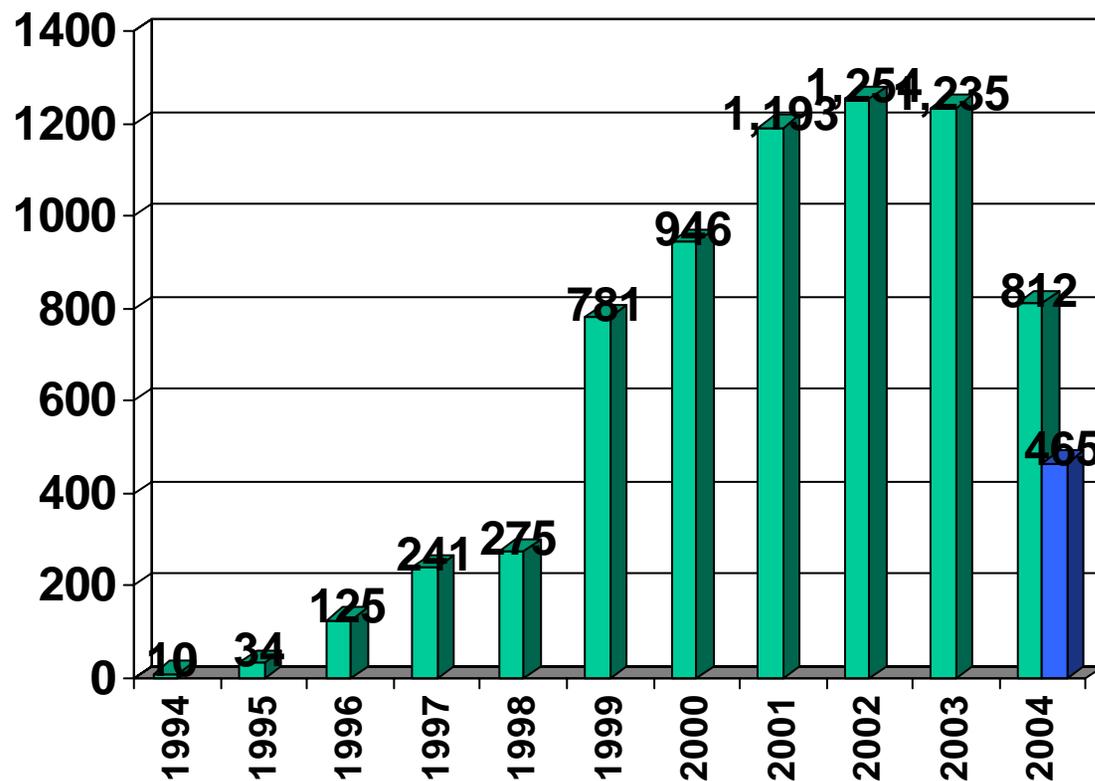
# Wild-growing Marijuana Eradication Statistics



# Marijuana Purchased and Seized



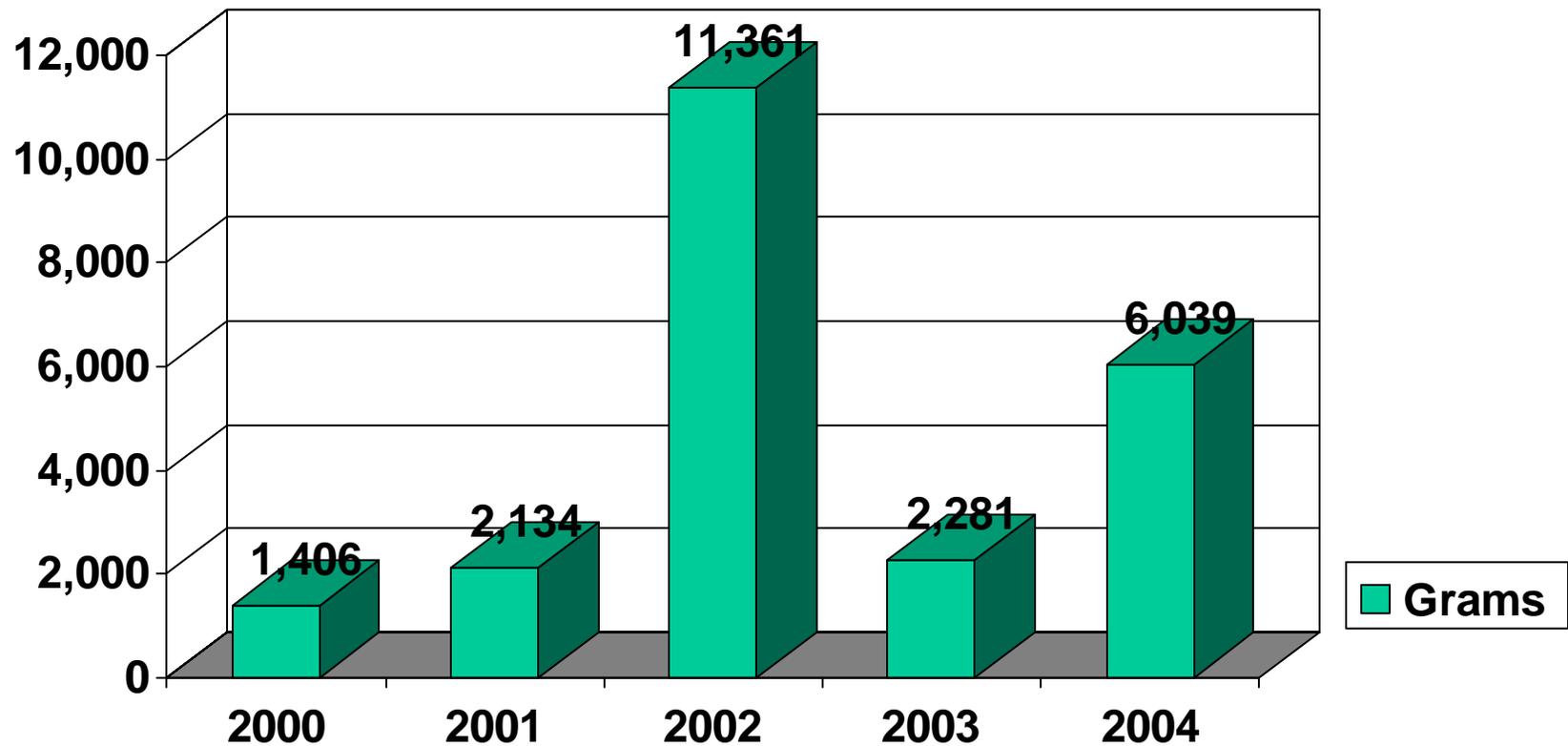
# Methamphetamine Labs Seized



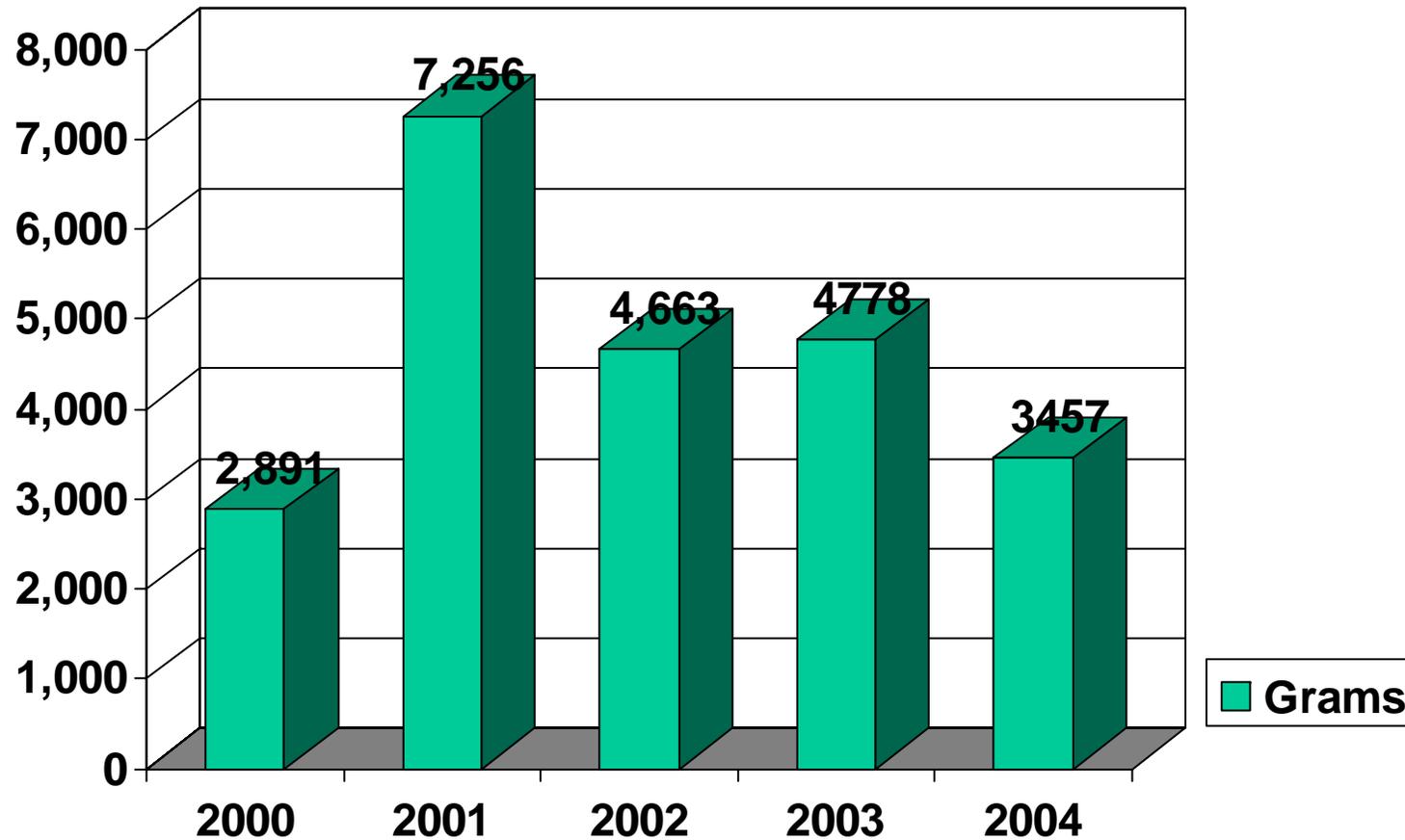
Methamphetamine production dropped in the early 1990's due to new chemical control laws. However, production has risen drastically since the new "Ephedrine" methamphetamine recipe surfaced in the mid-1990's. In April, 2004, HB 2176 placed Pseudoephedrine tablets behind the pharmacy counter. As a result, meth labs seizures dropped by 70% - 80%, statewide.



# Amphetamine & Methamphetamine Purchased & Seized



# Cocaine Purchased & Seized



# Crack Purchased & Seized

