

# Oklahoma Drug Threat Assessment

# 2020



**Oklahoma Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs**  
Donnie Anderson, Director

# **State of Oklahoma**

J. Kevin Stitt

## **Oklahoma Bureau of Narcotics**

Donnie Anderson, Director



### **Chief Agents**

Mark Stewart, Enforcement

Craig Williams, Diversion

Mel Woodrow, Special Operations

### **Public Information Officer**

Mark Woodward

### **Research Director**

Angie Woodrow

# Message from Director Anderson

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Since 1975, the Oklahoma Bureau of Narcotics has served the citizens of Oklahoma in the quest for a drug free state. This year marks our agency's 45th anniversary. Over the years, our agency has worked diligently to investigate and eliminate the drug threats in Oklahoma. From the development of the marijuana eradication program in the late 1970's to the implementation of the modern prescription drug program in recent years, our agency consistently leads the nation in implementing innovative strategies to address the drug threats in our communities.

Our agency is committed to working with lawmakers, law enforcement, public health officials, and the citizens of Oklahoma to develop strategies to fight drug issues in our state. The drug threats in our state are always evolving. While methamphetamine remains the greatest drug threat in Oklahoma, we have also seen an increase in counterfeit prescription pills. We know that those who profit from the illicit drug market adapt their operations to avoid detection. OBN, along with our law enforcement partners, will continue to aggressively investigate drug trafficking organizations operating in our state.

We created this threat assessment to provide information about the drug trends and emerging drug threats in Oklahoma. We would like to thank the 163 law enforcement agencies that completed the annual threat survey in 2020. We would also like to thank the Oklahoma Sheriffs' Association and the Oklahoma Association of Chiefs of Police for helping us collect responses by sending out the threat survey to their members. OBN will continue to work with lawmakers, law enforcement, public health providers, and the citizens to address the drug threats in Oklahoma. We are here to serve you, the citizens. If you would like more information about our agency or our programs, please visit [www.ok.gov/obn](http://www.ok.gov/obn) or call (800) 522-8031.

Sincerely,



Donnie Anderson, Director  
Oklahoma Bureau of Narcotics

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## Acronyms and Abbreviations

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COPS	Community Oriented Policing Services
DEA	Drug Enforcement Administration
DOC	Department of Corrections
DTAP	Drug Threat Assessment Project
DTO	Drug Trafficking Organization
EPIC	El Paso Intelligence Center
FDA	Food and Drug Administration
FY	Fiscal Year
HIDTA	High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area
NDTA	National Drug Threat Assessment
OAC	Oklahoma Administrative Code
OCME	Office of the Chief Medical Examiner
ODEC	Oklahoma Drug Endangered Children
ODMAP	Overdose Detection Mapping Application Program
ODMHSAS	Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services
OSBI	Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation
PMP	Prescription Monitoring Program
SAMHSA	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
TCO	Transnational Criminal Organizations
THC	Tetrahydrocannabinol

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# Executive Summary

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The 2020 Oklahoma Drug Threat Assessment provides an overview of current drug trends and emerging drug threats in the state. The goal of this assessment is to provide public health and safety officials with data and information to assist them in making informed decisions about drug threats. Educators, community groups, parents, and the public can also use the 2020 threat assessment as a resource to better understand the drug threats in Oklahoma.

The 2020 drug threat assessment includes state and county-level data for key drug indicators. Public safety indicators include drug arrests, drug-related fatality crashes, methamphetamine labs, interdiction activities, and drug lab submittals. Public health indicators include fatal drug-related overdoses, drug-related treatment admissions, and dispensed prescription opioids. The 2020 drug threat assessment also includes data and threat information from the National Drug Threat Assessment (NDTA), and the regional drug threat assessment published by the Texoma High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) program. Survey responses collected from law enforcement are also included in this report.

This drug threat assessment is divided into three sections. The first section includes data and information about current drug trends and emerging drug threats in Oklahoma. The second section includes an overview of the agency's programs and initiatives. The final section includes county-level data and information for each judicial district.

Key findings from the 2020 Oklahoma Drug Threat Assessment include:

- Methamphetamine remains the greatest drug threat to Oklahoma. The majority (87.8%) of law enforcement respondents rated the seriousness of the methamphetamine threat in their jurisdiction as "high." Most (88.4%) of law enforcement respondents also rated the availability of methamphetamine in their jurisdiction as "high," which means the drug is easy to obtain at any time. The use, trafficking, and distribution of methamphetamine continues to increase in Oklahoma. In 2019, state officials reported 523 methamphetamine-related fatal overdoses, representing a 53.4% increase compared to 2018.
- The use of nonmedical marijuana and the diversion of medical marijuana continues to increase in Oklahoma. Fifty percent of law enforcement respondents rated the seriousness

of the marijuana threat in their jurisdiction as “high,” and 88.4% of respondents rated the availability of marijuana in their jurisdiction as “high.” Marijuana remains the most widely available and commonly used drug in Oklahoma. Public safety and health officials are especially concerned about edibles and vaping products.

- The misuse and diversion of prescription opioids remains a threat in Oklahoma. Over 60% of law enforcement respondents rated the seriousness of the prescription opioid threat in their jurisdiction as “high,” and 65.5% of respondents rated the availability of prescription opioids in their jurisdiction as “high.”
- In 2019, over 3.3 million opioid prescriptions were dispensed in Oklahoma, which equates to a dispensation rate of 84.4 opioid prescriptions per 100 people. The number of opioid prescriptions dispensed by pharmacies decreased 19.1% in 2019. The top five controlled prescriptions dispensed in Oklahoma in 2019 included three opioids: hydrocodone, tramadol, and oxycodone. Hydrocodone prescriptions decreased 13.7% from 2018 to 2019. The number of prescriptions for oxycodone and tramadol also decreased in 2019 (13.7% and 16.6%).
- Heroin continues to pose a serious threat to Oklahoma. Over 30% of law enforcement respondents rated the seriousness of the heroin threat in their jurisdiction as “high,” while 80% of law enforcement respondents rated the availability of heroin in their jurisdiction as “moderate” or “high.” Heroin lab submittal cases submitted by law enforcement to OSBI increased in 2019. Heroin-related treatment admissions and overdose deaths also increased in 2019.
- Cocaine remains a low drug threat in Oklahoma. The majority (64.7%) of law enforcement respondents rated the seriousness of the cocaine threat in their jurisdiction as “not a threat” or “a slight threat.” Almost half (40.6%) of respondents rated the availability of cocaine (both powder and crack) in their jurisdiction as “low.”
- Synthetic opioids and fentanyl-laced counterfeit prescription pills have become more common in Oklahoma. In 2019, multiple overdoses in the state were linked to fake prescription pills, many of which contained fentanyl.



Table 1. Overview of Key Drug Indicators

	2017	2018	2019	% Change 2018 to 2019
Reported Arrests <sup>1</sup>				
Drug-related	20,782	18,981	16,362	-13.8%
Total arrests	114,135	108,858	107,518	-1.2%
% of total arrests related to drugs	18.2%	17.4%	15.2%	N/A
Reported Fatality Crashes <sup>2</sup>				
Drug-related	179	190	216	13.7%
Total fatality crashes	612	603	584	-3.2%
% of total fatality crashes related to drugs	29.2%	31.5%	37.0%	N/A
Lab Submittal Cases <sup>3</sup>				
Cocaine	506	473	365	-22.8%
Heroin	402	435	594	36.6%
Marijuana	5,945	5,064	3,384	-33.2%
Methamphetamine	9,110	7,703	7,175	-6.9%
Treatment Admissions <sup>4</sup>				
Cocaine	319	329	289	-12.2%
Heroin	864	1,076	1,259	17.0%
Marijuana	2,979	3,006	2,610	-13.2%
Methamphetamine	5,620	5,816	5,623	-3.3%
Fatal Overdoses <sup>5</sup>				
Prescription overdoses	317	--	197	--
Total overdoses	796	--	883	--
% of fatal overdoses related to prescription drugs	39.8%	--	22.3%	--

<sup>1</sup> Crime in Oklahoma, Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation

<sup>2</sup> Crash Facts, Oklahoma Highway Safety Office – Includes those crashes where at least one driver tested positive for drugs or where law enforcement suspected a driver was under the influence. Note: total number of fatality crashes, not number of individuals killed

<sup>3</sup> Yearly lab submittals to OSBI Forensic Laboratory, Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation

<sup>4</sup> ODMHSAS Online Query System – includes counts of admissions at alcohol and drug certified providers with a service focus of alcohol or drug. Count is number of admissions, not number of unique persons. Primary drug of choice as reported. Published by fiscal year

<sup>5</sup> Office of the Chief Medical Examiner – analysis conducted by L. Baker, OBN. 2019 data are preliminary  
-- 2018 overdose data are unavailable

# Introduction

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Oklahoma is located in the South Central region of the United States. The State is divided into 77 counties and 598 cities – the largest cities in Oklahoma are Tulsa and Oklahoma City. Oklahoma’s border states include Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, and Texas. An estimated 3.9 million people live in Oklahoma, representing a 5.5% increase compared to 2010. The U.S. Census Bureau estimates the median household income in Oklahoma is \$51,424 – this is approximately \$9,000 less than the national average. Approximately 16% of Oklahomans live in poverty according to the U.S. Census Bureau (see table 2).

Table 2. Oklahoma Demographics

Fact	Figure
Population	3,956,971
Land area (square miles)	68,595
Persons (per square mile)	54.7
Counties	77
Median household income	\$51,424
Persons in poverty (%)	15.6%
Unemployment rate (%)	3.4%
Adult drug-related arrests*	15,365
Juvenile drug-related arrests*	1,002

Source: US Census Bureau; UCR Report, OSBI

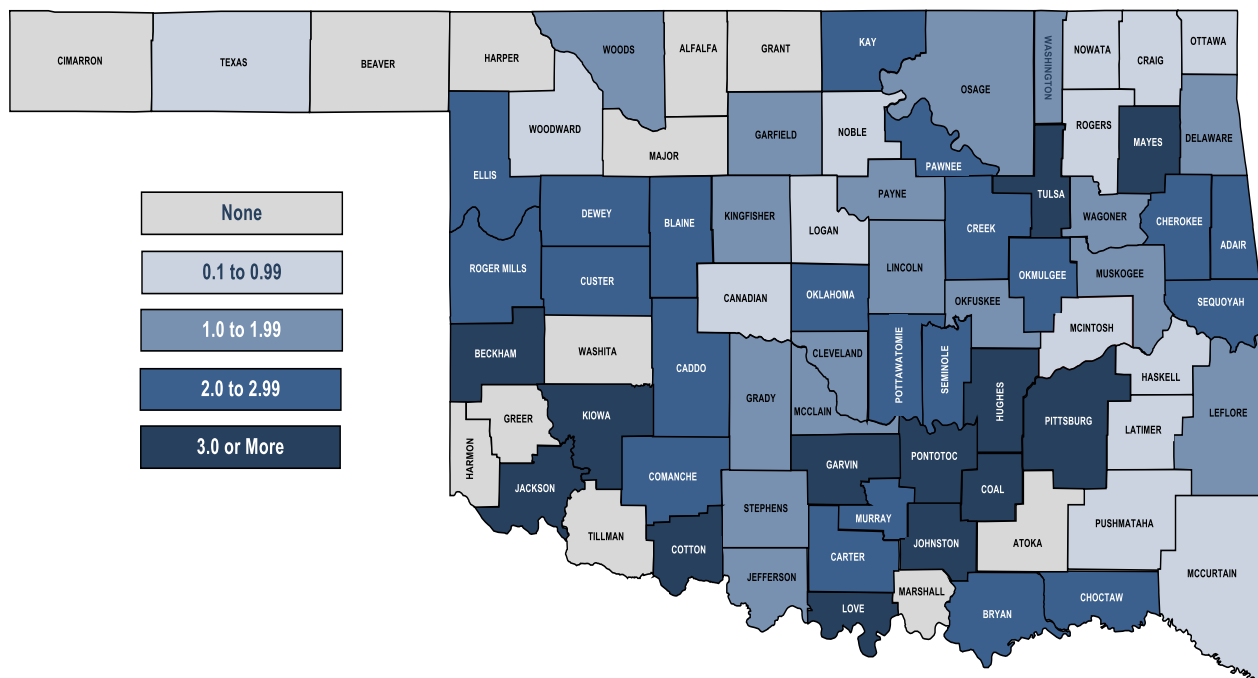
\* Includes drug possession and sales/manufacturing

Several factors contribute to the drug threat in Oklahoma. The extensive interstate highway system creates a unique challenge for law enforcement. There are 935 miles of interstate highways in Oklahoma. Interstate 35 extends north-south through the middle of the state. Nationally, Interstate 35 extends from Laredo, Texas to Duluth, Minnesota. Interstate 40, which extends east-west across Oklahoma, spans the nation from Barstow, California to Wilmington, North Carolina. State highways also make Oklahoma an ideal state to transport drugs.

Since the early 1990's, some of the most powerful drug trafficking organizations (DTOs) operating in Mexico have established distribution channels in Oklahoma. Law enforcement intelligence indicates Mexico-based DTOs transport and distribute large quantities of drugs throughout the state.

In addition to the extensive highway system, the high rate of substance abuse in Oklahoma contributes to the drug threat. Oklahoma officials have limited resources to effectively address substance abuse; oftentimes, the demand for drug treatment exceeds the capacity of the treatment system. Overall, the number of reported treatment admissions decreased 3.2% in FY 2019. One-third of reported treatment admissions were due to methamphetamine (ODMHSAS, 2020). While drug treatment admissions stabilized in 2019, the number of reported drug overdoses increased in the state. In 2019, officials reported 883 fatal overdoses; methamphetamine was the most common drug present at the time of death (OBN, 2020). In contrast to previous years, the number of deaths involving prescription drugs decreased. In 2019, Oklahoma's overdose rate was 2.23 per 100,000 people (OBN, 2020).

Figure 1. Fatal Drug Overdose Rates, by County – 2019



Source: Fatal Overdoses Dataset, OBN  
\* Per 10,000 people

# Current Assessment – Drug Threats and Trends

The purpose of this section is to provide an assessment of current drug trends and emerging drug threats in Oklahoma, specifically methamphetamine, non-medical marijuana, prescription opioids, heroin, and cocaine. Methamphetamine remains the greatest illicit drug threat in Oklahoma, while non-medical marijuana remains the most widely available and commonly used drug in the state. The diversion and abuse of prescription opioids continues in Oklahoma. Fentanyl-laced counterfeit pills are of special concern to public safety and health officials. Heroin remains a drug threat in the state. Compared to other drugs, cocaine remains a low threat in Oklahoma.

## *Methamphetamine*

Methamphetamine is the greatest illicit drug threat in Oklahoma. The majority (87.8%) of law enforcement respondents rated the seriousness of the methamphetamine threat in their jurisdiction as “high.” Most (88.4%) of law enforcement respondents also rated the availability of methamphetamine in their jurisdiction as “high,” which means the drug is easy to obtain at any time. The use, trafficking, and distribution of methamphetamine continues to increase in Oklahoma.

Long-term use of methamphetamine may cause users to suffer from anxiety, confusion, insomnia, and mood disturbances. Individuals may also exhibit symptoms of psychosis while under the influence of methamphetamine, including paranoia, visual and auditory hallucinations, and delusions.

Quick Facts: Methamphetamine	
Type	Stimulant
Appearance	Crystal-like powder, may come in large rock form – usually white or slightly yellow
Method of use	Smoked, ingested, snorted, injected
Common street names	Chalk, crank, croak, crypto, crystal, fire, glass, meth, tweek, or white cross
Primary source(s)	Mexico, surrounding states
Short-term effects	Insomnia, changes in appetite, irritability/agitation, anxiety, nervousness, convulsions, and heart attack
Long-term effects	Prolonged use of methamphetamine may cause paranoia, hallucinations, repetitive behavior, constant feeling of bugs crawling under skin

Source: <http://www.drugfree.org/drug-guide/methamphetamine>

The domestic production of methamphetamine continues to decline due to stricter laws, enforcement efforts, and the production of methamphetamine by Mexico-based DTOs. Most of the methamphetamine available in Oklahoma today is produced in Mexico and then smuggled across the Southwest Border by DTOs. In its 2018 regional threat assessment, the Texoma HIDTA wrote, “Methamphetamine is distributed throughout the Texoma HIDTA AOR in major metropolitan areas, residential communities, and rural towns. With the flood of cheap, high purity Mexican methamphetamine, drug production from non-Mexico based sources has continued to decline” (p. 11). In assessing the methamphetamine threat in their 2018 threat assessment, the Texoma HIDTA determined:

Methamphetamine entering the AOR is controlled almost entirely by Mexican DTOs. These DTOs oversee production of the drug in Mexico, subsequent importation into the United States, and finally the wholesale distribution by Mexican DTO operatives. Investigations by DEA in Oklahoma City have found direct links between Oklahoma cells and high-ranking members of the Sinaloa Cartel...Mexican DTO cells in Dallas and Oklahoma often coordinate the transportation and distribution of methamphetamine, heroin, cocaine, and marijuana to other major cities in the Midwestern, Southeastern, and Northeastern United States. (p. 26)

Texoma HIDTA investigations have indicated that along with the DFW area, Oklahoma City, Tulsa, Lubbock, and Amarillo have become primary methamphetamine distribution points for Mexico-based DTOs (these cities were previously secondary locations, supplied via other US cities). The cell heads stationed in these cities now communicate directly with command and control elements in Mexico and it is increasing common for large methamphetamine shipments to be sent directly to these locations. (p. 9)

In Oklahoma City and Tulsa, street level distribution of methamphetamine is predominately controlled by Hispanic gangs...the Irish Mob and Indian Brotherhood gangs dominate the Oklahoma Prison System and control a large portion of the retail methamphetamine trafficking in the region. (p. 10)

The number of methamphetamine cases submitted by law enforcement to the OSBI decreased in 2019. Oklahoma law enforcement submitted 7,175 seizures of methamphetamine to the OSBI, representing a 6.9% decrease compared to 2018 (OSBI, 2020). Law enforcement officials suspect this decrease is due, in part, to recent changes to Oklahoma’s drug laws. Drug possession is now a misdemeanor in Oklahoma.

Public health data also suggest methamphetamine is a threat in Oklahoma. In 2019, methamphetamine-related treatment admissions stabilized. The number of admissions where the patient reported heroin as their primary drug of choice decreased 3.3% in FY 2019 (ODMHSAS, 2020). Methamphetamine-related deaths significantly increased in 2019. The number of methamphetamine-related deaths increased 53.4% from 341 deaths reported in 2018 to 523 deaths reported in 2019 (OBN, 2020).

## ***Marijuana***

The use of nonmedical marijuana and the diversion of medical marijuana continues to increase in Oklahoma. Half (50%) of law enforcement respondents rated the seriousness of the marijuana threat in their jurisdiction as “high.” The majority (88.4%) of respondents also rated the availability of marijuana in their jurisdiction as “high.” Marijuana remains the most widely available and commonly used drug in Oklahoma.

While marijuana remains illegal under federal law, many states (including Oklahoma) have passed legislation or passed referendums/initiatives legalizing the cultivation, possession, and use of marijuana for medicinal and/or recreational purposes. In June 2018, Oklahomans approved State Question 788, the Medical Marijuana Legalization Initiative, which legalized the medical use of marijuana by patients who have state-issued medical marijuana cards. Oklahoma is unique in that patients can receive a medical marijuana card for any medical condition. Oklahoma is also a “home grow” state, which means that patients and caregivers are allowed to grow marijuana for personal use.

Quick Facts: Marijuana	
Type	Cannabis
Appearance	Multiple forms: 1) green leafy substance; 2) wax; 3) edible products
Method of use	Smoked and ingested
Common street names	Mary Jane, Aunt Mary, Boom Chronic, Dope, Grass, Hash, Herb, Pot, Reefer, Skunk, Weed
Primary source(s)	In-state dispensaries for diverted medical marijuana; other states
Short-term effects	Learning and memory problems, distorted thinking, problem solving difficulty, loss of motor coordination, hallucinations, anxiety
Long-term effects	Prolonged use of marijuana may cause depression, paranoia, respiratory problems, impaired learning and memory functions.

Source: <http://www.drugfree.org/drug/marijuana>

SQ788 did not address many of the regulatory and logistical issues of the state’s medical marijuana program. In response, Oklahoma lawmakers passed the Oklahoma Medical Marijuana and Patient Protection Act, or “Unity Bill,” in 2019. This Act created the Oklahoma Medical Marijuana Authority (OMMA). OMMA is responsible for regulating the medical marijuana program in Oklahoma. Lawmakers also established requirements related to the testing, labeling, and tracking of medical marijuana products.

The use of marijuana for nonmedicinal purposes is still illegal in Oklahoma. The illicit marijuana market in Oklahoma is supplied by domestic-produced marijuana, diverted domestic state-approved marijuana, and foreign-produced marijuana trafficked into the U.S. (DEA, 2019). In assessing the marijuana threat, the DEA determined:

Both state-licensed and illicit domestic marijuana production continue to increase. Expanding marijuana production, specifically in states that have legalized the drug, has led to saturated markets. Meanwhile, black market marijuana production continues to grow in California, Colorado, Oregon, Washington, and other states that have legalized marijuana, creating an overall decline in prices for illicit marijuana as well. This further incentivizes trafficking organizations operating large-scale grow sites in these states to sell to customers in markets throughout the Midwest and East Coast, where marijuana commands a higher price. (p.81)

Public safety and health officials in Oklahoma are concerned about the use of nonmedical marijuana and the diversion of medical marijuana, especially among youth. An emerging trend is the use of electronic cigarettes to ingest or “vape” marijuana. Electronic cigarettes, or e-cigarettes, use a battery-powered device to heat a liquid that releases chemicals in an inhalable aerosol. Users can purchase vape pens or cartridges that contain marijuana. Law enforcement from several counties reported an increase in the number of THC vapes and devices seized in 2019. Public health officials and researchers do not fully understand the short and long-term effects of vaping marijuana.

Public safety and health officials are also concerned about edible marijuana products. Edibles contain high levels of THC and are often packaged as popular candy products or pastries. In some

instances, users do not experience the effects of edible marijuana for 30 minutes to an hour because the drug must first pass through the digestive system. This delayed effect may cause users to consume more product, which then may lead to serious adverse side effects like intense anxiety, fear, panic, hallucinations, vomiting, and even psychosis.

In 2019, law enforcement in Oklahoma submitted 3,384 seizures of marijuana to the OSBI, representing a 33.2% decrease compared to 2018 (OSBI, 2020). Law enforcement also reported fewer marijuana-related arrests in 2019. The number of reported arrests for possession of marijuana decreased 23.2%, while the number of reported arrests for the sale/manufacturing of marijuana decreased 17.9% in 2019. Marijuana-related treatment admissions decreased 13.2% in FY 2019 (ODMHSAS, 2020).

### ***Prescription Opioids***

The misuse and diversion of prescription opioids remains a threat in Oklahoma. Over 60% of law enforcement respondents rated the seriousness of the prescription opioid threat in their jurisdiction as “high.” The majority (65.5%) of respondents also rated the availability of prescription opioids in their jurisdiction as “high.”

Doctors prescribe opioids to patients who are experiencing pain. While effective at treating pain, prescription opioids also make people feel “high.” In the past, the public was misinformed about the potential risks associated with prescription opioids. Many people viewed prescription opioids as “safe” because they were prescribed by a medical provider. In recent years, public health and public safety officials have worked to educate the public about the harmful effects of prescription opioids.

Quick Facts: Prescription Opioids	
Type	Narcotics
Appearance	Multiple forms: tablets/capsules, liquids, and patches
Method of use	Smoked and ingested
Common street names	Percs, Vike, Apache, China Girl, China White, Mister Blue, Morpho, Dillies, Sizzurp, Purple Drank, Oxy, Hillbilly Heroin
Common opioids	Hydrocodone, Oxycodone, Tramadol, Buprenorphine, Fentanyl, Morphine, Codeine
Short-term effects	Drowsiness, slowed breathing, constipation, nausea, confusion, paranoia
Long-term effects	Prolonged abuse of opioids may lead to liver damage, brain damage, dependence and addiction

Source: <http://www.drugfree.org/drug/prescription-pain-relievers-opioids>



## Significant Drug Threat in Oklahoma: Fake Prescription Pills Laced with Fentanyl

Overdoses linked to fake prescription pills continue to increase in Oklahoma. Many of the counterfeit pills seized on scene contained fentanyl, which is a powerful and cheap drug that can be 100 to 1,000 times more potent than morphine or heroin. Drug organizations often purchase fentanyl to use as a cutting agent in heroin (to make more), or to press the powder into pills that resemble prescription pills. In early 2020, OBN investigated two overdose deaths involving fake prescription pills. Most of the pills were blue in color and stamped to look like 30 mg Oxycodone. At least five other overdoses were linked to the counterfeit pills.

The misuse and diversion of prescription opioids leads to an increase in the number of treatment admissions, hospitalizations, and overdose deaths. Those who misuse prescription opioids may exhibit drug seeking behaviors, including “doctor shopping,” visiting multiple emergency rooms in a short time period, stealing medication from family or friends, stealing prescription pads from a doctor’s office, or calling a pharmacy to make a fraudulent phone order.

Overall, the number of opioid prescriptions dispensed continues to decrease. According to data from the Prescription Monitoring Program (PMP), pharmacies dispensed over 3.3 million opioid prescriptions in 2019, which equates to a dispensation rate of

84.4 opioid prescriptions per 100 people. McIntosh County had the highest rate of opioid prescriptions dispensed at 156.3 per 100 people, while Grant County had the lowest rate at 17.2 per 100 people (see figure 2). Other counties with high dispensation rates in 2019 included Muskogee (143.2), Johnston (138.5), Pontotoc (124.7), and Choctaw (122.8).

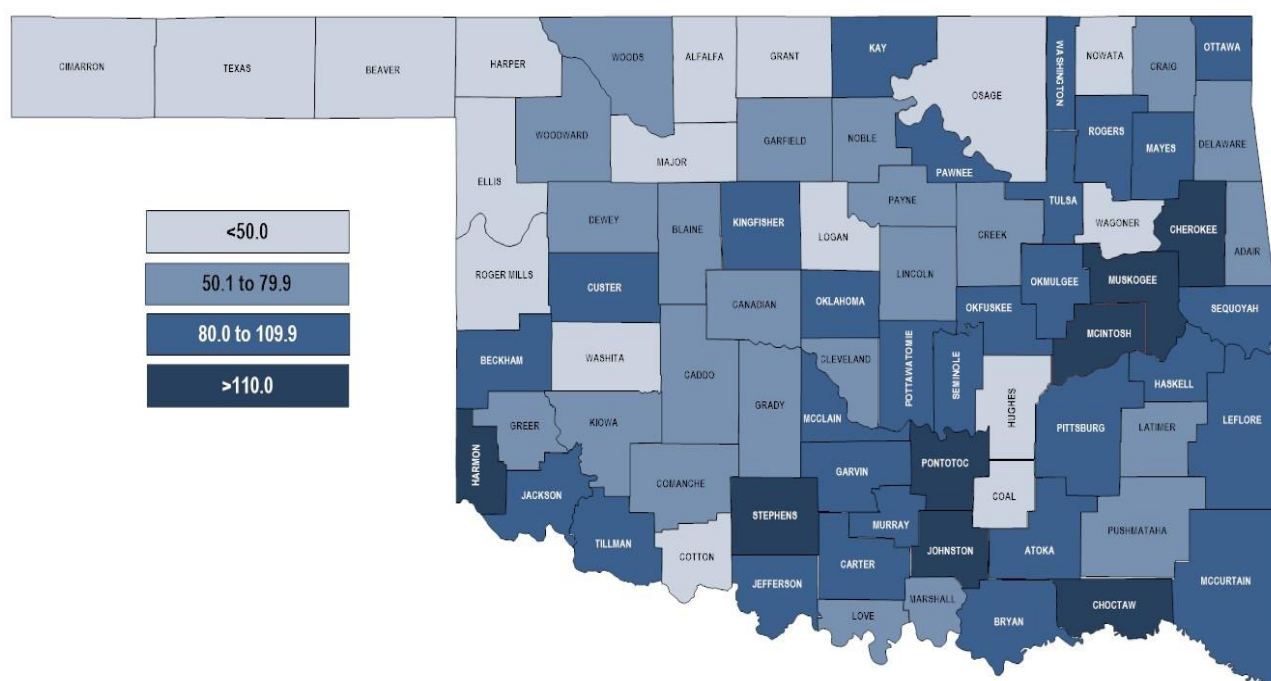
Opioid Prescriptions in Oklahoma, 2019	
<b>Total number dispensed</b>	<b>3,340,417</b>
Average number per month	278,368
Average number per week	64,239
Average number per day	9,152
Average number per hour	381

Source: Oklahoma PMP

In 2019, the number of opioid prescriptions dispensed by pharmacies decreased 19.1%. The top five controlled prescriptions dispensed in Oklahoma included three opioids: hydrocodone, tramadol, and oxycodone. The number of prescriptions for hydrocodone decreased 13.7% from 2018 to 2019. The number of prescriptions for oxycodone and tramadol also decreased in 2019 (13.7% and 16.6%).

Opiate-related treatment admissions in Oklahoma increased slightly in 2019. According to data from the ODMHSAS, the number of admissions for opiates as the primary drug of choice increased 1.9% in FY 2019. Officials reported 197 prescription-related fatal overdoses in 2019 (OBN, 2020). Last year, the most common prescription opioids related to overdose deaths included fentanyl (54 deaths), oxycodone (49 deaths), and hydrocodone (39 deaths) (OBN, 2020).

Figure 2. County Opioid Prescribing Rates, 2019



Source: Prescription Monitoring Program  
\* Per 100 people

## Heroin

Heroin continues to pose a serious threat to Oklahoma. Over 30% of law enforcement respondents rated the seriousness of the heroin threat in their jurisdiction as “high,” while 80% of law enforcement respondents rated the availability of heroin in their jurisdiction as “moderate” or “high.”

Heroin is derived from the opium poppy plant. The majority of illicit opium poppy is grown in Southeast Asia or in the mountains of Afghanistan, Iran, and Pakistan; however, Mexico-based DTOs also grow opium poppy plants in Mexico and Columbia.

In its national drug threat assessment, the DEA determined, “Mexico remains the primary source of heroin available in the United States according to all available sources of intelligence, including law enforcement investigations, and scientific data. Further, high levels of sustained opium poppy cultivation and heroin production in Mexico all Mexican

Transnational Criminal Organizations (TCOs) to continue to supply high-purity, low-cost heroin.” (p. 5)

The number of heroin cases submitted by law enforcement to OSBI increased in 2019. Oklahoma law enforcement submitted 594 seizures of heroin to OSBI, representing a 36.6% increase compared to 2018 (OSBI, 2020). Law enforcement from seven counties – Cleveland, Oklahoma, McClain, Tulsa, Canadian, Pottawatomie, and Okmulgee – submitted a majority (70%) of heroin lab submittals to OSBI in 2019. OBN Interdiction Agents seized four pounds of heroin in 2019.

In 2019, heroin-related treatment admissions increased in Oklahoma. The number of admissions where the patient reported heroin as their primary drug of choice increased 17.0% in FY 2019

Quick Facts: Heroin	
Type	Opiate
Appearance	Two forms: 1) white or brown powder or 2) tar-like substance
Method of use	Injected, snorted, or smoked
Common street names	H, Smack, Junk, Black Tar, Doojee, Brown Sugar, Dope, and Skag
Primary source(s)	Asia and Mexico
Short-term effects	Constricted blood vessels; drowsiness, dry mouth, slowed and slurred speech, and apathy
Long-term effects	Prolonged use of heroin may cause collapsed veins, abscesses, pulmonary complications, liver disease, and death.

Source: <http://www.drugfree.org/drug/drug-heroin>

(ODMHSAS, 2020). Heroin-related deaths also increased. The number of heroin-related deaths increased 22.4% from 2018 to 2019 (OBN, 2020).

## ***Cocaine***

Cocaine remains a low threat in Oklahoma. The majority (64.7%) of law enforcement respondents rated the seriousness of the cocaine threat in their jurisdiction as “not a threat” or “a slight threat,” while 40.6% of respondents rated the availability of cocaine (both powder and crack) in their jurisdictions as “low.” The use of cocaine and crack cocaine has declined over the last two decades due to the popularity of methamphetamine in this part of the country; however, cocaine is an emerging threat in other parts of the country.

Cocaine is a highly addictive drug. Cocaine abusers may experience both short and long-term physiological and psychological effects. Physical effects may include constricted blood vessels, dilated pupils, and fluctuation in body temperature. Psychological effects may include erratic behavior, irritability, anxiety, and violent behavior.

Columbia is the primary source for cocaine in the United States; in fact, 90% of cocaine in the US is imported from Columbia. Mexico-based DTOs control the retail distribution of powder cocaine, while street gangs control much of the distribution of crack cocaine.

Quick Facts: Cocaine	
Type	Stimulant
Appearance	Two forms: 1) white crystalline powder or 2) hard chips, chunks, or rocks
Method of use	Injected, snorted, or smoked
Common street names	Big C, Blow, Coke, Flake, Freebase, Lady, Nose Candy, Rock, Snow, Snowbirds, White Crack
Primary source(s)	Columbia, Mexico
Short-term effects	Constricted blood vessels; dilated pupils; increased temperature, heart rate, and blood pressure; insomnia; loss of appetite; anxiety; and irritability
Long-term effects	Prolonged use of cocaine may cause paranoid behavior. If snorted, cocaine may cause ulceration of the nose.

Source: <http://www.drugfree.org/drug/cocaine-crack>

The number of cocaine cases submitted by law enforcement to OSBI decreased in 2019. Oklahoma law enforcement submitted 365 seizures of cocaine to OSBI, representing a 22.8% decrease compared to 2019 (OSBI, 2020). OBN Interdiction Agents seized 67 pounds of cocaine in 2019.

Arrests for the possession, sale, and manufacturing of cocaine also decreased 20.6% in 2019 (OSBI, 2020).

In 2019, cocaine-related treatment admissions decreased in Oklahoma. The number of admissions where the patient reported cocaine as their primary drug of choice decreased 12.2% in FY 2019. While treatment admissions decreased, the number of reported overdose deaths related to cocaine increased 25.5% from 2018 to 2019 (OBN, 2020).

## Outlook

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The purpose of the 2020 Oklahoma Drug Threat Assessment is to provide an overview of current drug trends and emerging drug threats in our state. It is our hope that public safety and public health officials will use this data and information to assist them in making informed decisions when developing strategies to address the drug threats in Oklahoma. The 2020 threat assessment is also beneficial to educators, community groups, parents, and the public as a resource to better understand current threats and trends. This year's outlook is based on the data and information included in this assessment.

- Methamphetamine will remain the greatest drug threat in Oklahoma. Availability indicators (including price and purity) suggest Mexico-based DTOs will continue to traffic and distribute large quantities of methamphetamine throughout the state.
- The use of nonmedical marijuana and the diversion of medical marijuana will continue to increase. Public safety and public health officials will continue to spend considerable resources administering and monitoring the medical marijuana program.
- The misuse and diversion of prescription opioids will remain a threat in Oklahoma. While lawmakers and public health officials have worked to address the opioid crisis, key public safety and public health indicators suggest the illegal market for prescription opioids is strong. The abuse of prescription stimulants continues to increase across the state.
- Heroin is still an emerging threat in Oklahoma. The demand for cheaper alternatives to prescription opioids contributed to the heroin abuse epidemic across the nation, and Oklahoma is not immune from this epidemic or its effects.
- Fake prescription pills laced with fentanyl are a significant drug threat in Oklahoma. These pills have been linked to multiple fatal overdoses in the state.

# Agency Programs

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OBN is the primary drug enforcement agency in Oklahoma. The agency's mission is to serve the citizens of Oklahoma in the quest for a drug free state. OBN works toward this mission through enforcement efforts that are directed at emerging drug threats, human trafficking, and money laundering. OBN agents enforce the Uniform Controlled Dangerous Substances Act and the Anti-Drug Diversion Act.

OBN provides investigative and logistical support to local, state, federal, and tribal law enforcement. To do this, OBN works with its law enforcement partners to implement multi-jurisdictional law enforcement and intelligence initiatives designed to identify and dismantle major drug trafficking organizations operating in Oklahoma and the surrounding states. OBN also collaborates with public health professionals, the medical community, social service providers, and other key stakeholder groups.

One of the agency's top priorities is to collect, analyze, and share drug-related information and intelligence with law enforcement, public health service providers, and other public sectors. Lawmakers, law enforcement, and other decision makers use this information to develop and implement data-driven strategies to reduce drug activity in Oklahoma. Other programs implemented by OBN to achieve its mission include the Prescription Monitoring Program, the Marijuana Eradication Program, the Safe Trips for Scripts Drug Prevention Program, the Oklahoma Drug Endangered Children Program, the Drug Threat Assessment Project, and the Overdose Detection Mapping Application Program.

## ***Oklahoma Prescription Monitoring Program***

The Oklahoma Prescription Monitoring Program (PMP) is a valuable tool for medical providers and law enforcement to prevent and detect the diversion and abuse of controlled prescription drugs. PMPs are state-based electronic databases that allow pharmacies to enter prescription and dispensation data. PMP data are then used by medical professionals to make informed prescribing decisions. Medical boards use PMP data to assist them in providing administrative oversight, while law enforcement use the data to conduct both administrative and criminal investigations.

States began implementing prescription monitoring programs in the 1930s; however, states did not collect or store prescribing and dispensing information until the early 1990s. OBN implemented Oklahoma’s web-based PMP in 2006. Oklahoma lawmakers mandated the use of the PMP system by prescribers in 2015.

Table 3. Top Five Prescriptions, by Year

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Hydrocodone	2,231,711	2,048,734	1,907,347	1,667,590	1,439,182
Oxycodone	888,028	899,290	874,692	788,720	684,680
Alprazolam	819,863	782,353	728,284	629,245	539,731
Tramadol	807,675	811,103	776,373	710,156	592,540
Zolpidem	608,725	578,768	543,801	496,122	447,903

Source: Oklahoma PMP

### ***Safe Trips for Scripts Drug Prevention Program***

In 2011, OBN started the *Safe Trips for Scripts* Prevention Program. The purpose of the program is to provide citizens with a safe way to dispose unwanted medications. OBN maintains 178 take-back boxes that are securely housed in police departments and sheriffs’ offices around Oklahoma. OBN has disposed of more than 74 tons of unwanted medication since 2014.

OBN partnered with *Sooner Roll-Off*, a private storage container company that provides a free metal storage container to collect and transport the medications. On a regular basis, OBN escorts an Oklahoma Roll-Off vehicle filled with unwanted medications from Oklahoma City to Covanta Energy in Tulsa, Oklahoma. Covanta Energy then converts the medication into clean energy.

### ***Interdiction Unit***

The Interdiction Unit works to reduce drug trafficking in Oklahoma by enforcement drug laws on the highways. DTOs transport illegal drugs through Oklahoma to other drug markets because of the extensive highway system. DTOs are known to employ cell members who are responsible for smuggling drugs to Oklahoma from Mexico through the Laredo and El Paso/Juarez plazas.

DTOs use technology, concealed compartments, and other techniques to avoid detection by law enforcement. In the past, most highway interdiction seizures in Oklahoma were transient loads of drugs passing through the state destined for larger cities; however, drugs from recent drug seizures were destined for Oklahoma. In fact, law enforcement in other states regularly interdict large shipments of drugs destined for Oklahoma. In 2019, OBN Interdiction Agents seized 67 pounds of cocaine, 42 pounds of methamphetamine, 22 pounds of marijuana (plant, concentrate, and wax combined), and four pounds of heroin.

### ***Methamphetamine Waste Container Program***

In 2003, OBN implemented the Methamphetamine Waste Container Program as part of a grant for Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS). With assistance from the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), OBN developed the program to provide law enforcement with a safe method to dispose toxic waste created by methamphetamine cooks. Using federal grant funds, OBN installed five methamphetamine waste containers in secure locations around the state. Since then, OBN partnered with DEA and the Oklahoma Department of Corrections (DOC) to install seven additional containers.

Prior to this program, local law enforcement agencies were burdened with high clean-up costs; on average, environmental companies charged law enforcement \$1,800 to dispose of clandestine lab waste. Today, law enforcement is able to dispose of methamphetamine lab waste into one of the 12 waste containers. There is no charge to law enforcement for this service. An environmental company is responsible for transporting the waste from the lab container to a facility for safe destruction. Since 2003, the waste containers have been used by law enforcement to dispose of more than 1,600 meth labs.

### ***Oklahoma Drug Endangered Children***

Established in 2011, the Oklahoma Drug Endangered Children (ODEC) is a nationally recognized and certified outreach program based on the National Alliance for Drug Endangered Children Model. The purpose of the program is to reduce child abuse and neglect related to drug abuse. OBN works with other law enforcement, social service providers, medical professionals, legal



professionals, and members of the non-profit community to advance evidence-based strategies in working with children exposed to drugs.

### ***The Drug Threat Assessment Project***

OBN is committed to collecting, analyzing, and sharing drug-related information and intelligence with law enforcement, medical providers, and other stakeholders. In 2018, OBN implemented the Drug Threat Assessment Project (DTAP). The project, which is modeled after New Jersey's Drug Monitoring Initiative, is a drug incident and information sharing project. OBN analysts use information collected as part of this project to develop intelligence bulletins and other publications.

### ***Overdose Detection Mapping Application Program (ODMAP)***

OBN continues to work with local and state officials to implement the Overdose Detection Mapping Application Program (ODMAP). Originally created by the Washington/Baltimore HIDTA, ODMAP is a free mobile tool for first responders to enter and share real-time overdose data across jurisdictions. Public safety and public health officials use the data entered into ODMAP to track overdoses across jurisdictions, identify hot spots, respond to overdose spikes, target and investigate drug dealers, and educate the public.

## District Profiles

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The district profiles below provide county-level data for each of the 27 judicial districts in Oklahoma. OBN collected data from the best available sources for each drug indicator. District profiles include data for reported arrests, drug lab submittals, fatal crashes, treatment admissions, and fatal overdoses. The Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation provided arrest data and drug lab submittal data. The Oklahoma Highway Safety Office provided fatal crash data. The Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services (via its online query system) provided treatment data for admissions related to heroin, marijuana, cocaine, and opiates (based on fiscal years). The Oklahoma Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, in cooperation with OBN analysts, provided fatal overdose data. Population estimates are based on published data from the U.S. Census Bureau. OBN also collected feedback from law enforcement.

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# District 1 Profile

*Beaver, Cimarron, Harper, and Texas*

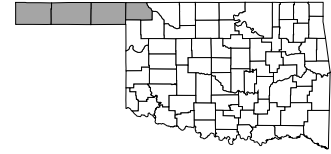


Table A. Drug-Related Arrests by County, by Year (% of all arrests)

	2017	2018	2019
Beaver	30.0%	28.6%	50.0%
Cimarron	79.3%	0	25.0%
Harper	0	0	0
Texas	15.6%	16.8%	8.8%
	19.8%	16.9%	10.6%

Source: Crime in Oklahoma, OSBI

Table B. OSBI Drug Lab Submittal Cases by County, by Year

	2017	2018	2019
Beaver	28	23	5
Cimarron	14	0	2
Harper	1	6	6
Texas	52	42	26
District Total	95	71	39

Source: OSBI Lab – Analysis by OBN

## District 1 Summary for 2019

Estimated population: 31,119

Number of drug-related fatality accidents: 2

Number of treatment admissions: 39

Number of fatal drug overdoses: 1

Number of fatal opioid drug overdoses: 0

# District 2 Profile

*Beckham, Custer, Ellis, Roger Mills, and Washita*

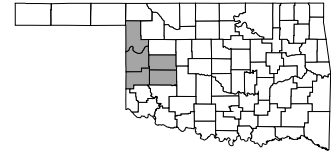


Table A. Drug-Related Arrests by County, by Year (% of all arrests)

	2017	2018	2019
Beckham	18.8%	20.9%	17.8%
Custer	19.9%	17.0%	16.6%
Ellis	21.1%	6.7%	16.7%
Roger Mills	10.5%	26.1%	5.9%
Washita	20.0%	18.4%	15.4%
District Total	19.4%	18.5%	16.7%

Source: Crime in Oklahoma, OSBI

Table B. OSBI Drug Lab Submittal Cases by County, by Year

	2017	2018	2019
Beckham	125	115	109
Custer	226	190	231
Ellis	7	13	0
Roger Mills	5	10	0
Washita	25	26	10
District Total	388	354	350

Source: OSBI Lab – Analysis by OBN

## District 2 Summary for 2019

Estimated population: 69,220

Number of drug-related fatality accidents: 7

Number of drug treatment admissions: 298

Number of fatal drug overdoses: 15

Number of fatal opioid overdoses: 1

# District 3 Profile

*Greer, Harmon, Jackson, Kiowa, and Tillman*

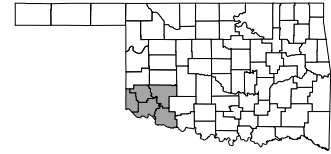


Table A. Drug-Related Arrests by County, by Year (% of all arrests)

	2017	2018	2019
Greer	5.0%	20.0%	20.0%
Harmon	14.3%	15.0%	9.1%
Jackson	12.8%	11.4%	13.1%
Kiowa	31.3%	33.7%	16.2%
Tillman	17.7%	25.0%	11.4%
	15.3%	16.5%	13.2%

Source: Crime in Oklahoma, OSBI

Table B. OSBI Drug Lab Submittal Cases by County, by Year

	2017	2018	2019
Greer	7	18	8
Harmon	6	25	8
Jackson	130	100	108
Kiowa	27	17	26
Tillman	19	15	22
District Total	189	175	172

Source: OSBI Lab – Analysis by OBN

## District 3 Summary for 2019

Estimated population: 48,853  
 Number of drug-related fatality accidents: 3  
 Number of drug treatment admissions: 128  
 Number of fatal drug overdoses: 12  
 Number of fatal opioid overdoses: 3

# District 4 Profile

*Blaine, Canadian, Garfield, Grant, and Kingfisher*

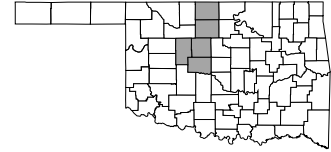


Table A. Drug-Related Arrests by County, by Year (% of all arrests)

	2017	2018	2019
Blaine	11.7%	12.3%	18.6%
Canadian	17.2%	24.0%	23.3%
Garfield	14.4%	15.5%	17.4%
Grant	37.7%	37.1%	28.1%
Kingfisher	30.0%	34.1%	25.9%
District Total	16.3%	20.2%	20.9

Source: Crime in Oklahoma, OSBI

Table B. OSBI Drug Lab Submittal Cases by County, by Year

	2017	2018	2019
Blaine	48	45	65
Canadian	388	432	366
Garfield	391	372	305
Grant	37	27	4
Kingfisher	59	43	48
District Total	923	919	788

Source: OSBI Lab – Analysis by OBN

## District 4 Summary for 2019

Estimated population: 238,889

Number of drug-related fatality accidents: 17

Number of drug treatment admissions: 536

Number of fatal drug overdoses: 23

Number of fatal opioid overdoses: 4

# District 5 Profile

*Comanche and Cotton*

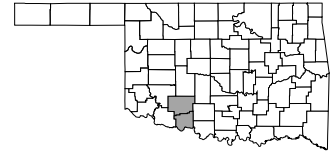


Table A. Drug-Related Arrests by County, by Year (% of all arrests)

	2017	2018	2019
Comanche	19.2%	17.8%	18.3%
Cotton	23.5%	29.6%	30.6%
District Total	19.3%	17.9%	18.5%

Source: Crime in Oklahoma, OSBI

Table B. OSBI Drug Lab Submittal Cases by County, by Year

	2017	2018	2019
Comanche	595	668	583
Cotton	50	21	31
District Total	645	689	614

Source: OSBI Lab – Analysis by OBN

## District 5 Summary for 2019

Estimated population: 126,415

Number of drug-related fatality accidents: 2

Number of drug treatment admissions: 140

Number of fatal drug overdoses: 32

Number of fatal opioid overdoses: 4

# District 6 Profile

*Caddo, Grady, Jefferson, and Stephens*

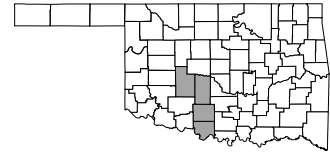


Table A. Drug-Related Arrests by County, by Year (% of all arrests)

	2017	2018	2019
Caddo	15.4%	17.2%	18.5%
Grady	17.9%	22.5%	17.2%
Jefferson	31.3%	31.4%	22.5%
Stephens	14.4%	21.7%	17.3%
	16.5%	21.0%	18.0%

Source: Crime in Oklahoma, OSBI

Table B. OSBI Drug Lab Submittal Cases by County, by Year

	2017	2018	2019
Caddo	207	163	154
Grady	167	142	94
Jefferson	42	40	56
Stephens	233	265	185
District Total	649	610	489

Source: OSBI Lab – Analysis by OBN

## District 6 Summary for 2019

Estimated population: 133,741

Number of drug-related fatality accidents: 14

Number of drug treatment admissions: 237

Number of fatal drug overdoses: 25

Number of fatal opioid overdoses: 9



# District 7 Profile

## Oklahoma

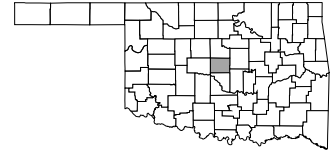


Table A. Drug-Related Arrests by County, by Year (% of all arrests)

	2017	2018	2019
Oklahoma	20.4%	16.8%	15.9%
District Total	20.4%	16.8%	15.9%

Source: Crime in Oklahoma, OSBI

Table B. OSBI Drug Lab Submittal Cases by County, by Year

	2017	2018	2019
Oklahoma	1,494	1,024	1,004
District Total	1,494	1,024	1,004

Source: OSBI Lab – Analysis by OBN

### District 7 Summary for 2019

Estimated population: 797,434

Number of drug-related fatality accidents: 21

Number of drug treatment admissions: 3,764

Number of fatal drug overdoses: 233

Number of fatal opioid overdoses: 58

# District 8 Profile

*Kay and Noble*

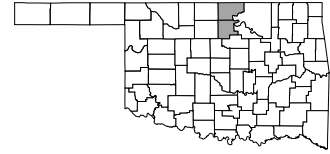


Table A. Drug-Related Arrests by County, by Year (% of all arrests)

	2017	2018	2019
Kay	15.2%	13.2%	12.7%
Noble	20.6%	46.3%	23.1%
District Total	15.6%	18.0%	13.8%

Source: Crime in Oklahoma, OSBI

Table B. OSBI Drug Lab Submittal Cases by County, by Year

	2017	2018	2019
Kay	432	280	280
Noble	49	27	23
District Total	481	307	303

Source: OSBI Lab – Analysis by OBN

## District 8 Summary for 2019

Estimated population: 54,669

Number of drug-related fatality accidents: 2

Number of drug treatment admissions: 232

Number of fatal drug overdoses: 11

Number of fatal opioid overdoses: 4

# District 9 Profile

*Logan and Payne*

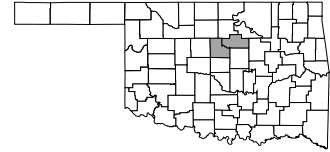


Table A. Drug-Related Arrests by County, by Year (% of all arrests)

	2017	2018	2019
Logan	27.0%	21.3%	18.6%
Payne	21.1%	22.1%	17.7%
District Total	22.2%	21.9%	17.9%

Source: Crime in Oklahoma, OSBI

Table B. OSBI Drug Lab Submittal Cases by County, by Year

	2017	2018	2019
Logan	104	111	39
Payne	561	484	375
District Total	665	595	414

Source: OSBI Lab – Analysis by OBN

## District 9 Summary for 2019

Estimated population: 129,795  
Number of drug-related fatality accidents: 9  
Number of drug treatment admissions: 289  
Number of fatal drug overdoses: 14  
Number of fatal opioid overdoses: 2

# District 10 Profile

## Osage and Pawnee

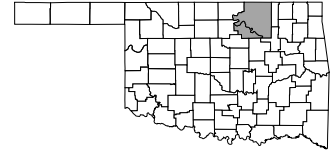


Table A. Drug-Related Arrests by County, by Year (% of all arrests)

	2017	2018	2019
Osage	26.2%	27.5%	21.7%
Pawnee	21.0%	27.5%	22.1%
District Total	24.2%	27.5%	21.9%

Source: Crime in Oklahoma, OSBI

Table B. OSBI Drug Lab Submittal Cases by County, by Year

	2017	2018	2019
Osage	266	139	151
Pawnee	95	72	44
District Total	361	211	195

Source: OSBI Lab – Analysis by OBN

### District 10 Summary for 2019

Estimated population: 63,339  
Number of drug-related fatality accidents: 5  
Number of drug treatment admissions: 79  
Number of fatal drug overdoses: 13  
Number of fatal opioid overdoses: 1

# District 11 Profile

*Nowata and Washington*

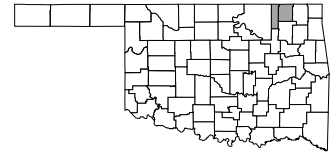


Table A. Drug-Related Arrests by County, by Year (% of all arrests)

	2017	2018	2019
Nowata	41.8%	46.3%	23.9%
Washington	5.1%	12.3%	11.0%
District Total	36.1%	19.3%	12.3%

Source: Crime in Oklahoma, OSBI

Table B. OSBI Drug Lab Submittal Cases by County, by Year

	2017	2018	2019
Nowata	76	35	23
Washington	116	48	35
District Total	192	83	58

Source: OSBI Lab – Analysis by OBN

## District 11 Summary for 2019

Estimated population: 61,603  
Number of drug-related fatality accidents: 2  
Number of drug treatment admissions: 170  
Number of fatal drug overdoses: 11  
Number of fatal opioid overdoses: 1

# District 12 Profile

*Craig, Mayes, and Rogers*

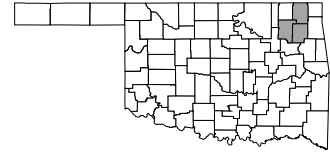


Table A. Drug-Related Arrests by County, by Year (% of all arrests)

	2017	2018	2019
Craig	23.3%	25.1%	24.9%
Mayes	18.2%	17.0%	13.9%
Rogers	21.5%	19.8%	12.6%
District Total	20.6%	19.3%	13.8%

Source: Crime in Oklahoma, OSBI

Table B. OSBI Drug Lab Submittal Cases by County, by Year

	2017	2018	2019
Craig	69	50	45
Mayes	178	118	77
Rogers	364	190	126
District Total	611	358	248

Source: OSBI Lab – Analysis by OBN

## District 12 Summary for 2019

Estimated population: 147,701

Number of drug-related fatality accidents: 7

Number of drug treatment admissions: 298

Number of fatal drug overdoses: 24

Number of fatal opioid overdoses: 7

# District 13 Profile

*Delaware and Ottawa*

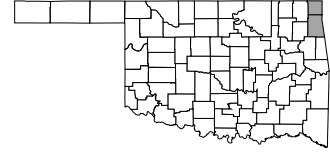


Table A. Drug-Related Arrests by County, by Year (% of all arrests)

	2017	2018	2019
Delaware	25.1%	20.3%	17.5%
Ottawa	26.0%	27.9%	25.2%
District Total	25.6%	25.7%	21.9%

Source: Crime in Oklahoma, OSBI

Table B. OSBI Drug Lab Submittal Cases by County, by Year

	2017	2018	2019
Delaware	174	145	78
Ottawa	202	295	263
District Total	376	440	341

Source: OSBI Lab – Analysis by OBN

## District 13 Summary for 2019

Estimated population: 74,136  
Number of drug-related fatality accidents: 4  
Number of drug treatment admissions: 171  
Number of fatal drug overdoses: 8  
Number of fatal opioid overdoses: 1

# District 14 Profile

*Tulsa*

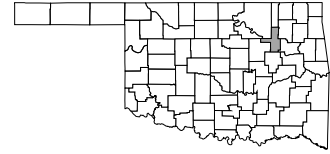


Table A. Drug-Related Arrests by County, by Year (% of all arrests)

	2017	2018	2019
Tulsa	11.9%	10.2%	8.0%
District Total	11.9%	10.2%	8.0%

Source: Crime in Oklahoma, OSBI

Table B. OSBI Drug Lab Submittal Cases by County, by Year

	2017	2018	2019
Tulsa	876	854	588
District Total	876	854	588

Source: OSBI Lab – Analysis by OBN

## District 14 Summary for 2019

Estimated population: 651,552

Number of drug-related fatality accidents: 20

Number of drug treatment admissions: 1,696

Number of fatal drug overdoses: 198

Number of fatal opioid overdoses: 43



# District 15 Profile

## Muskogee

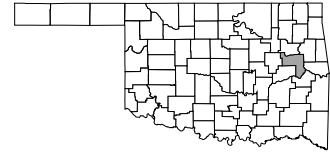


Table A. Drug-Related Arrests by County, by Year (% of all arrests)

	2017	2018	2019
Muskogee	12.7%	16.1%	14.7%
District Total	12.7%	16.1%	14.7%

Source: Crime in Oklahoma, OSBI

Table B. OSBI Drug Lab Submittal Cases by County, by Year

	2017	2018	2019
Muskogee	347	314	234
District Total	347	314	234

Source: OSBI Lab – Analysis by OBN

### District 15 Summary for 2019

Estimated population: 67,997

Number of drug-related fatality accidents: 4

Number of drug treatment admissions: 408

Number of fatal drug overdoses: 13

Number of fatal opioid overdoses: 2

# District 16 Profile

*Leflore and Latimer*

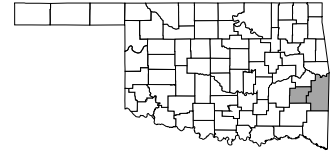


Table A. Drug-Related Arrests by County, by Year (% of all arrests)

	2017	2018	2019
Leflore	37.3%	19.1%	30.7%
Latimer	15.9%	18.5%	14.2%
District Total	20.8%	18.7%	16.9%

Source: Crime in Oklahoma, OSBI

Table B. OSBI Drug Lab Submittal Cases by County, by Year

	2017	2018	2019
Leflore	146	133	107
Latimer	297	322	262
District Total	443	455	369

Source: OSBI Lab – Analysis by OBN

## District 16 Summary for 2019

Estimated population: 59,926

Number of drug-related fatality accidents: 5

Number of drug treatment admissions: 162

Number of fatal drug overdoses: 8

Number of fatal opioid overdoses: 2

# District 17 Profile

*Choctaw, McCurtain, and Pushmataha*

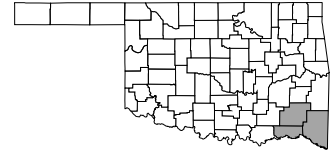


Table A. Drug-Related Arrests by County, by Year (% of all arrests)

	2017	2018	2019
Choctaw	12.4%	6.4%	11.9%
McCurtain	18.9%	22.2%	18.1%
Pushmataha	33.7%	25.2%	22.0%
District Total	16.0%	13.3%	15.5%

Source: Crime in Oklahoma, OSBI

Table B. OSBI Drug Lab Submittal Cases by County, by Year

	2017	2018	2019
Choctaw	118	58	69
McCurtain	211	133	89
Pushmataha	160	70	71
District Total	489	261	229

Source: OSBI Lab – Analysis by OBN

## District 17 Summary for 2019

Estimated population: 58,600

Number of drug-related fatality accidents: 11

Number of drug treatment admissions: 256

Number of fatal drug overdoses: 8

Number of fatal opioid overdoses: 3

# District 18 Profile

*Haskell and Pittsburg*

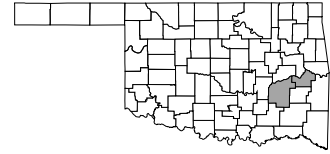


Table A. Drug-Related Arrests by County, by Year (% of all arrests)

	2017	2018	2019
Haskell	28.4%	38.8%	45.5%
Pittsburg	22.1%	24.0%	25.3%
District Total	22.9%	26.0%	27.8%

Source: Crime in Oklahoma, OSBI

Table B. OSBI Drug Lab Submittal Cases by County, by Year

	2017	2018	2019
Haskell	111	182	103
Pittsburg	520	441	474
District Total	631	623	577

Source: OSBI Lab – Analysis by OBN

## District 18 Summary for 2019

Estimated population: 56,281

Number of drug-related fatality accidents: 5

Number of drug treatment admissions: 216

Number of fatal drug overdoses: 15

Number of fatal opioid overdoses: 2

# District 19 Profile

*Atoka, Bryan, and Coal*

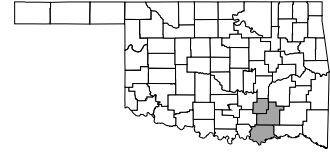


Table A. Drug-Related Arrests by County, by Year (% of all arrests)

	2017	2018	2019
Atoka	40.7%	42.8%	42.6%
Bryan	10.5%	9.8%	9.6%
Coal	55.6%	48.3%	64.8%
District Total	15.6%	14.8%	14.8%

Source: Crime in Oklahoma, OSBI

Table B. OSBI Drug Lab Submittal Cases by County, by Year

	2017	2018	2019
Atoka	96	30	42
Bryan	384	339	280
Coal	52	28	14
District Total	532	397	336

Source: OSBI Lab – Analysis by OBN

## District 19 Summary for 2019

Estimated population: 67,248

Number of drug-related fatality accidents: 7

Number of drug treatment admissions: 134

Number of fatal drug overdoses: 13

Number of fatal opioid overdoses: 1

# District 20 Profile

*Carter, Johnston, Love, Marshall, and Murray*

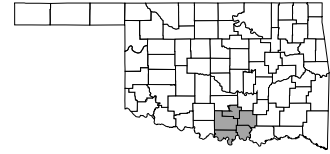


Table A. Drug-Related Arrests by County, by Year (% of all arrests)

	2017	2018	2019
Carter	23.3%	20.0%	19.5%
Johnston	15.5%	18.0%	9.1%
Love	26.4%	25.9%	27.2%
Marshall	20.6%	20.1%	26.2%
Murray	34.4%	25.0%	24.6%
District Total	23.9%	20.7%	20.4%

Source: Crime in Oklahoma, OSBI

Table B. OSBI Drug Lab Submittal Cases by County, by Year

	2017	2018	2019
Carter	451	266	235
Johnston	38	11	8
Love	210	228	218
Marshall	106	52	54
Murray	150	89	74
District Total	995	646	589

Source: OSBI Lab – Analysis by OBN

## District 20 Summary for 2019

Estimated population: 100,453

Number of drug-related fatality accidents: 13

Number of drug treatment admissions: 302

Number of fatal drug overdoses: 26

Number of fatal opioid overdoses: 4

# District 21 Profile

*Cleveland, Garvin, and McClain*

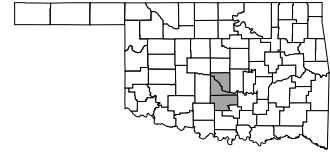


Table A. Drug-Related Arrests by County, by Year (% of all arrests)

	2017	2018	2019
Cleveland	15.9%	17.8%	14.0%
Garvin	10.2%	13.4%	12.5%
McClain	31.3%	26.2%	25.2%
District Total	16.1%	17.7%	14.3%

Source: Crime in Oklahoma, OSBI

Table B. OSBI Drug Lab Submittal Cases by County, by Year

	2017	2018	2019
Cleveland	568	691	701
Garvin	200	111	125
McClain	331	330	401
District Total	1,099	1,132	1,227

Source: OSBI Lab – Analysis by OBN

## District 21 Summary for 2019

Estimated population: 352,199

Number of drug-related fatality accidents: 15

Number of drug treatment admissions: 588

Number of fatal drug overdoses: 63

Number of fatal opioid overdoses: 18

# District 22 Profile

*Hughes, Pontotoc, and Seminole*

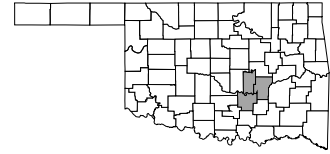


Table A. Drug-Related Arrests by County, by Year (% of all arrests)

	2017	2018	2019
Hughes	22.2%	20.7%	20.0%
Pontotoc	13.9%	12.8%	10.7%
Seminole	13.6%	15.0%	15.1%
District Total	14.7%	13.9%	12.8%

Source: Crime in Oklahoma, OSBI

Table B. OSBI Drug Lab Submittal Cases by County, by Year

	2017	2018	2019
Hughes	78	20	36
Pontotoc	273	322	237
Seminole	67	68	90
District Total	418	410	363

Source: OSBI Lab – Analysis by OBN

## District 22 Summary for 2019

Estimated population: 75,821

Number of drug-related fatality accidents: 11

Number of drug treatment admissions: 360

Number of fatal drug overdoses: 24

Number of fatal opioid overdoses: 8



# District 23 Profile

*Lincoln and Pottawatomie*

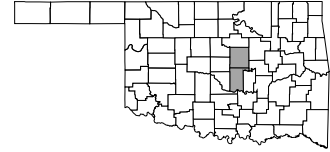


Table A. Drug-Related Arrests by County, by Year (% of all arrests)

	2017	2018	2019
Lincoln	9.9%	19.7%	15.5%
Pottawatomie	20.4%	19.2%	17.8%
District Total	18.6%	19.3%	17.5%

Source: Crime in Oklahoma, OSBI

Table B. OSBI Drug Lab Submittal Cases by County, by Year

	2017	2018	2019
Lincoln	84	49	42
Pottawatomie	522	496	445
District Total	606	545	487

Source: OSBI Lab – Analysis by OBN

## District 23 Summary for 2019

Estimated population: 107,469

Number of drug-related fatality accidents: 10

Number of drug treatment admissions: 503

Number of fatal drug overdoses: 22

Number of fatal opioid overdoses: 4

# District 24 Profile

*Creek and Okfuskee*

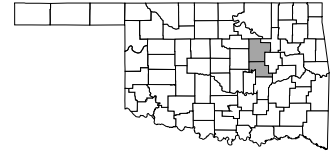


Table A. Drug-Related Arrests by County, by Year (% of all arrests)

	2017	2018	2019
Creek	28.7%	26.3%	23.8%
Okfuskee	9.1%	9.7%	12.7%
District Total	26.9%	24.6%	22.5%

Source: Crime in Oklahoma, OSBI

Table B. OSBI Drug Lab Submittal Cases by County, by Year

	2017	2018	2019
Creek	331	276	197
Okfuskee	41	20	30
District Total	372	296	227

Source: OSBI Lab – Analysis by OBN

## District 24 Summary for 2019

Estimated population: 83,515

Number of drug-related fatality accidents: 9

Number of drug treatment admissions: 297

Number of fatal drug overdoses: 19

Number of fatal opioid overdoses: 5

# District 25 Profile

*McIntosh and Okmulgee*

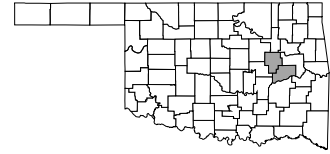


Table A. Drug-Related Arrests by County, by Year (% of all arrests)

	2017	2018	2019
McIntosh	24.9%	32.0%	27.0%
Okmulgee	17.9%	22.3%	14.0%
District Total	19.9%	25.3%	17.7%

Source: Crime in Oklahoma, OSBI

Table B. OSBI Drug Lab Submittal Cases by County, by Year

	2017	2018	2019
McIntosh	149	171	95
Okmulgee	254	213	122
District Total	403	384	217

Source: OSBI Lab – Analysis by OBN

## District 25 Summary for 2019

Estimated population: 58,061

Number of drug-related fatality accidents: 3

Number of drug treatment admissions: 165

Number of fatal drug overdoses: 12

Number of fatal opioid overdoses: 3

# District 26 Profile

*Alfalfa, Dewey, Major, Woods, and Woodward*

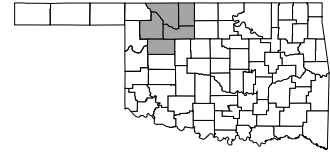


Table A. Drug-Related Arrests by County, by Year (% of all arrests)

	2017	2018	2019
Alfalfa	17.2%	35.0%	6.7%
Dewey	27.0%	21.9%	4.2%
Major	17.4%	43.6%	21.7%
Woods	39.1%	37.6%	35.8%
Woodward	13.8%	10.6%	15.7%
District Total	20.0%	20.4%	17.7%

Source: Crime in Oklahoma, OSBI

Table B. OSBI Drug Lab Submittal Cases by County, by Year

	2017	2018	2019
Alfalfa	28	20	11
Dewey	4	7	3
Major	2	4	6
Woods	4	9	3
Woodward	143	129	98
District Total	181	169	121

Source: OSBI Lab – Analysis by OBN

## District 26 Summary for 2019

Estimated population: 47,226  
 Number of drug-related fatality accidents: 2  
 Number of drug treatment admissions: 172  
 Number of fatal drug overdoses: 4  
 Number of fatal opioid overdoses: 0

# District 27 Profile

*Adair, Cherokee, Sequoyah, and Wagoner*

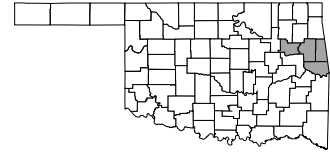


Table A. Drug-Related Arrests by County, by Year (% of all arrests)

	2017	2018	2019
Adair	14.1%	19.0%	16.3%
Cherokee	20.2%	26.2%	17.6%
Sequoyah	30.4%	15.5%	23.8%
Wagoner	21.9%	27.9%	19.5%
District Total	24.2%	21.2%	20.1%

Source: Crime in Oklahoma, OSBI

Table B. OSBI Drug Lab Submittal Cases by County, by Year

	2017	2018	2019
Adair	127	127	102
Cherokee	449	575	349
Sequoyah	603	460	286
Wagoner	363	276	202
District Total	1,542	1,438	939

Source: OSBI Lab – Analysis by OBN

## District 27 Summary for 2019

Estimated population: 193,709  
 Number of drug-related fatality accidents: 6  
 Number of drug treatment admissions: 451  
 Number of fatal drug overdoses: 36  
 Number of fatal opioid overdoses: 7

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- United States Office of National Drug Control Policy (2018). *Texoma HIDTA 2018 Threat Assessment*. Washington, D.C.

## APPENDIX

Table 4. Drug Prices in Oklahoma, 2019 (note: price ranges increased in 2020 due to COVID-19)

Street Drugs	Price Range	Prescription Drugs	Price Range
Cocaine - Powder		Depressants	
Gram	\$50-\$100	Alprazolam	\$5-\$10
Ounce	\$600-\$1,500	Diazepam	\$2-\$10
Pound	\$8,000-\$15,000	Zolpidem	\$5-\$10
Cocaine - Crack		Narcotics	
Gram	\$50-\$100	Carisoprodol	\$2-\$3
Ounce	\$600-\$1,500	Fentanyl	\$50-\$150
Pound	\$9,600-\$16,000	Hydrocodone	\$5-\$30
Heroin		Methadone	\$10-\$80
Gram	\$80-\$150	Morphine	\$10-\$150
Ounce	\$2,000-\$2,240	Oxycodone	\$5-\$100
Pound	\$20,000-\$24,000	Tramadol	\$5-\$30
Marijuana (Plant)		Stimulants	
Gram	\$10-\$20	Amphetamine (Adderall)	\$15-\$25
Ounce	\$150-\$400	Methylphenidate (Ritalin)	\$5-\$20
Pound	\$1,000-\$6,000	Phentermine	\$60-\$80
Marijuana (Wax/Concentrates)		Other Drugs	Price Range
Gram	\$30-\$60	MDMA/Ecstasy	
Dose	\$2-\$5	Dosage	\$10-\$30
Methamphetamine		PCP	
Gram	\$40-\$100	Hit	\$15-\$20
Ounce	\$250-\$800	Gram	\$100-\$150
Pound	\$3,000-\$10,000	Ounce	\$1,500-\$1,700
		Psilocybin (Mushrooms)	
		Gram	\$5-\$10
		Ounce	\$150-\$200



Table 5. Overdose Deaths, by County

County	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Adair	5	9	6	5	5
Alfalfa	2	1	0	0	0
Atoka	3	5	2	2	0
Beaver	1	0	2	0	0
Beckham	5	7	9	8	7
Blaine	4	4	2	3	2
Bryan	11	18	10	18	11
Caddo	0	8	4	7	7
Canadian	10	11	13	20	11
Carter	17	12	15	16	13
Cherokee	13	16	7	6	11
Choctaw	5	7	1	2	4
Cimarron	0	0	0	0	0
Cleveland	45	42	36	44	45
Coal	1	0	4	2	2
Comanche	20	25	22	17	30
Cotton	0	1	0	2	2
Craig	4	3	2	1	1
Creek	10	14	12	6	17
Custer	6	2	2	3	6
Delaware	4	12	8	3	6
Dewey	0	1	1	0	1
Ellis	0	0	0	0	1
Garfield	5	5	11	11	8
Garvin	11	8	9	7	13
Grady	7	9	4	10	9
Grant	1	0	0	1	0
Greer	1	1	1	0	0
Harmon	0	0	1	3	0
Harper	0	0	0	0	0
Haskell	3	2	3	1	1
Hughes	1	0	5	1	4
Jackson	7	6	8	3	9
Jefferson	0	1	2	0	1
Johnston	3	3	3	2	6
Kay	7	8	12	3	10
Kingfisher	1	1	5	0	2
Kiowa	2	0	3	1	3
Latimer	6	3	3	1	1

County	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Leflore	12	15	14	8	7
Lincoln	9	5	6	8	6
Logan	5	4	5	2	3
Love	1	4	2	5	4
Major	0	0	3	0	0
Marshall	2	4	5	3	0
Mayes	16	7	7	5	14
McClain	13	8	5	4	5
McCurtain	3	17	7	4	3
McIntosh	7	6	4	2	1
Murray	3	5	4	5	3
Muskogee	24	32	13	9	13
Noble	1	2	1	4	1
Nowata	1	1	0	0	1
Okfuskee	2	1	1	2	2
Oklahoma	184	203	211	205	233
Okmulgee	8	7	9	5	11
Osage	4	7	11	4	9
Ottawa	11	4	6	2	2
Pawnee	4	3	5	1	4
Payne	11	16	3	4	11
Pittsburg	11	9	8	8	14
Pontotoc	5	9	6	10	13
Pottawatomie	16	16	13	25	16
Pushmataha	4	6	2	1	1
Roger Mills	1	1	0	0	1
Rogers	13	8	5	7	9
Seminole	4	3	4	7	7
Sequoyah	10	12	12	4	11
Stephens	14	7	7	6	8
Texas	1	1	1	3	1
Tillman	1	0	0	2	0
Tulsa	182	182	157	81	198
Wagoner	12	14	12	5	9
Washington	7	10	9	3	10
Washita	1	1	5	2	0
Woods	3	3	1	2	1
Woodward	1	4	3	1	2
Total	828	882	795	658	833

Table 6. Prescription Opioid Deaths, by County

County	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Adair	2	2	4	0	0
Alfalfa	0	1	0	0	0
Atoka	1	4	1	1	0
Beaver	1	0	1	0	0
Beckham	3	5	5	2	1
Blaine	3	3	2	0	0
Bryan	9	11	5	6	1
Caddo	0	4	1	0	1
Canadian	4	5	6	10	2
Carter	8	8	6	6	1
Cherokee	6	8	3	1	2
Choctaw	3	3	0	2	2
Cimarron	0	0	0	0	0
Cleveland	21	18	16	10	13
Coal	1	0	2	1	0
Comanche	10	10	10	7	3
Cotton	0	1	0	1	1
Craig	2	1	1	0	0
Creek	7	9	5	2	5
Custer	3	1	0	1	0
Delaware	2	4	4	1	1
Dewey	0	0	1	0	0
Ellis	0	0	0	0	0
Garfield	4	0	2	3	2
Garvin	2	3	7	3	3
Grady	5	6	2	5	5
Grant	0	0	0	0	0
Greer	0	0	1	0	0
Harmon	0	0	1	1	0
Harper	0	0	0	0	0
Haskell	2	0	1	0	0
Hughes	0	0	1	1	0
Jackson	1	3	4	1	2
Jefferson	0	1	2	0	1
Johnston	2	1	1	1	1
Kay	4	3	3	1	4
Kingfisher	1	0	3	0	0
Kiowa	1	0	2	0	1
Latimer	3	1	1	0	0

County	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Leflore	8	10	10	6	2
Lincoln	6	3	4	2	1
Logan	4	2	2	0	0
Love	0	2	1	2	1
Major	0	0	2	0	0
Marshall	2	1	2	1	0
Mayes	10	5	4	1	4
McClain	7	5	1	2	2
McCurtain	1	6	1	1	0
McIntosh	5	1	1	1	0
Murray	2	3	0	2	1
Muskogee	19	14	4	2	2
Noble	0	0	0	3	0
Nowata	1	1	0	0	0
Okfuskee	2	1	0	1	0
Oklahoma	78	90	63	59	58
Okmulgee	4	4	2	2	3
Osage	2	3	3	2	0
Ottawa	4	2	3	0	0
Pawnee	2	3	3	0	1
Payne	6	6	0	2	2
Pittsburg	4	4	3	1	2
Pontotoc	3	3	2	6	4
Pottawatomie	9	7	5	8	3
Pushmataha	4	5	1	0	1
Roger Mills	0	0	0	0	0
Rogers	10	4	2	2	3
Seminole	2	2	2	1	4
Sequoyah	6	6	7	1	3
Stephens	7	3	4	2	2
Texas	1	1	0	1	0
Tillman	1	0	0	1	0
Tulsa	82	68	59	19	43
Wagoner	9	11	9	3	2
Washington	2	5	3	0	1
Washita	1	1	3	2	0
Woods	1	2	1	1	0
Woodward	1	3	2	0	0
Total	417	403	313	204	197

## Opioid Drug List – Drug Generic Name

Drug AHFS Class Description	Drug Generic Name
opiate agonists	hydrocodone bitartrate/acetaminophen
opiate agonists	tramadol hcl
opiate agonists	oxycodone hcl/acetaminophen
opiate agonists	oxycodone hcl
opiate agonists	morphine sulfate
opiate agonists	acetaminophen with codeine phosphate
opiate agonists	fentanyl
opiate partial agonists	buprenorphine hcl/naloxone hcl
opiate partial agonists	buprenorphine hcl
opiate agonists	methadone hcl
opiate agonists	hydromorphone hcl
opiate agonists	oxymorphone hcl
opiate agonists	hydrocodone/ibuprofen
opiate agonists	tramadol hcl/acetaminophen
opiate agonists	hydrocodone bitartrate
opiate partial agonists	buprenorphine
opiate agonists	meperidine hcl
opiate agonists	tapentadol hcl
opiate agonists	butalbital/acetaminophen/caffeine/codeine phosphate
opiate partial agonists	pentazocine hcl/naloxone hcl
opiate agonists	codeine phosphate/butalbital/aspirin/caffeine
opiate partial agonists	butorphanol tartrate
opiate agonists	acetaminophen/caffeine/dihydrocodeine bitartrate
opiate agonists	fentanyl citrate
opiate agonists	morphine sulfate/naltrexone hcl
opiate agonists	codeine sulfate
opiate agonists	oxycodone hcl/aspirin
opiate agonists	meperidine hcl/pf
opiate agonists	hydromorphone hcl/pf
opiate agonists	oxycodone myristate
opiate partial agonists	pentazocine hcl/acetaminophen
opiate agonists	fentanyl citrate/pf
opiate agonists	opium/belladonna alkaloids
opiate agonists	codeine phosphate
opiate agonists	aspirin/caffeine/dihydrocodeine bitartrate
opiate agonists	levorphanol tartrate
opiate agonists	morphine sulfate/pf
opiate agonists	ibuprofen/oxycodone hcl
opiate agonists	oxycodone hcl/oxycodone terephthalate/aspirin
opiate partial agonists	nalbuphine hcl
opiate agonists	sufentanil citrate
opiate agonists	propoxyphene napsylate/acetaminophen
opiate agonists	remifentanyl hcl