

# 2023 DRUG THREAT ASSESSMENT

## CURRENT AND EMERGING THREATS



OKLAHOMA STATE BUREAU OF  
NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS CONTROL

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## Foreword

In my role as Director, I receive law enforcement, operational, public health, and other intelligence on a daily basis. This Drug Threat Assessment (DTA) draws upon all sources of information and expertise available to the Bureau, including from local law enforcement and public health officials. The result is a report on the drug threats to Oklahoma. This DTA is a close examination of the current and emerging threats to our state. As you read through the DTA you should have faith in knowing that these threats were identified using the best intelligence, operational information, and employee knowledge available to the Bureau.

*OBN will protect and serve Oklahomans by enhancing proactive investigative and enforcement techniques, conducting educational and demand reduction activities, providing oversight for regulatory functions, and maintaining partnerships with key stakeholders.*



*Employees of OBN, regardless of title or position, embrace the following values to guide their behavior: honesty, integrity, commitment, courage, and honor.*

We are here to serve you, the citizens. We would also like to thank the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigations for sharing data with us on drug related arrests and drug lab submittals and the Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services for providing treatment admissions data. OBN will continue to work with lawmakers, law enforcement, public health providers, and citizens to address the drug threats in Oklahoma.

# Structure of the Threat Assessment

The Oklahoma Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Control (OBN) is tasked with defending against many threats that face our state. Our ability to mitigate these threats is predicated on our ability to understand them and to inform the citizens of Oklahoma. The OBN Drug Threat Assessment (DTA) identifies the primary drug threats facing Oklahoma. This assessment draws upon all sources of information and expertise available to the Bureau, including intelligence, law enforcement, and public health officials.

The 2023 Oklahoma Drug Threat Assessment is a comprehensive assessment of the threat posed to the state by the trafficking and abuse of illicit drugs, the diversion and abuse of licit drugs, and the laundering of proceeds generated through illicit drug sales. It also addresses the role groups, including organized violent gangs, serve in domestic drug trafficking. The most widely trafficked drugs are discussed in terms of their availability, consumption, overdose related deaths, production and cultivation, transportation, and distribution.

This report includes the strategic assessment of drug trends in the state of Oklahoma during 2022. This assessment was prepared through a detailed analysis of the most recent law enforcement, intelligence, and public health data available. To evaluate the threat of illicit drugs, analysts considered quantitative and qualitative information.

Quantitative information on seizures, investigations, arrests, laboratory analyses, and prices was considered. Qualitative information pertaining to the presence and level of domestic and foreign criminal activity, general trends in production or cultivation levels, involvement of organized criminal groups, other safety hazards, environmental effects, levels of use and abuse, and associated criminal activity were also considered.

The evaluation of the domestic use of illicit drugs was based on accepted data captured by state substance abuse indicators. Public safety indicators include drug-related arrests, methamphetamine labs, interdiction activities, and drug lab submittals. Public health indicators include drug-related treatment admissions, drug overdose data, and dispensed prescription drugs. Survey responses collected from law enforcement are also included in this report.





We stand ready to  
face the challenges  
that threaten our state.

## Executive Summary

The 2023 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 safety and health officials with data and information to assist them in making informed decisions about current drug threats. To reach a wider audience of educators, community groups, parents, and the public, we have separated this report 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 third and final section includes county-level data and information for each judicial district.

### Oklahoma Drugs Threats:

#### *Methamphetamine*

Methamphetamine remains the greatest drug threat in Oklahoma. According to a recent survey, 70% of law enforcement respondents rated methamphetamine as a significant threat to public safety and 78% stated that it was readily available (Texoma, 2023). The use, trafficking, and distribution of methamphetamine continues to increase in Oklahoma. Each year the amount of methamphetamine seized continues to increase significantly.

Methamphetamine overdoses also continue to increase in Oklahoma. Nevertheless, the number of individuals seeking treatment for addiction and substance abuse is also increasing.

#### *Marijuana*

Access to marijuana continues to increase in Oklahoma and remains the most widely available and commonly used drug in Oklahoma.

Law enforcement respondents rated marijuana as a significant threat (57%). As medical marijuana use continues to increase in the state, respondents rated the availability of marijuana as readily available (78%). Furthermore, 87% of respondents identified marijuana as the most common drug found during interdiction stops (Texoma, 2023).

The illicit marijuana industry has also brought with it illegal casinos, money laundering, sex trafficking, labor trafficking, and brothels.

### *Illicit Opioids*

Fentanyl-laced counterfeit pills have become more common in Oklahoma and continue to be a threat to the state. Over 80% of law enforcement respondents identified fentanyl as the overall greatest threat to the state. Additionally, 94% of respondents described fentanyl as highly available (Texoma, 2023). Oklahoma has seen a steady increase in fentanyl cases submitted to the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation (OSBI). Additionally, fentanyl overdose deaths and fentanyl seizures have increased substantially.

Heroin continues to pose a threat to Oklahoma, although less so than in previous years. Respondents rated the seriousness and availability of the heroin threat as moderate (Texoma, 2023). However, each year there has been a decrease in the amount seized and submitted for lab testing (OBN Seizures, 2023).

### *Cocaine*

Cocaine remains a low drug threat in Oklahoma. Most respondents identified cocaine as a low to moderate threat to the state (Texoma, 2023). Interestingly though, we saw a 166.5% increase in the amount of cocaine seized in 2022 compared to 2021 (OBN Seizures, 2023).

### *Diverted Prescriptions*

Diverted prescription opioids remain a threat in Oklahoma. Law enforcement respondents rated the seriousness of the prescription opioid threat in their jurisdictions as moderate (Texoma, 2023). This has decreased significantly over the years as more restrictions have been placed on the ability to obtain prescription opioids.

Agents have recently seen an increase in the number of pharmacy burglaries and forgeries involving controlled substances. The organizations responsible are highly sophisticated and organized. These activities are being seen across the United States and are emerging as a serious threat to the state. They are most commonly seeking opioids but will often include benzodiazepines or other sedatives in their forgeries.

### *New & Emerging Trends*

An emerging threat to the state is the introduction of Xylazine into the drug supply. Xylazine has been seen on the east coast and Puerto Rico for years. Lab results of overdoses and drug seizures indicate that Xylazine is now present in the Oklahoma drug supply.

## AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

Fentanyl is the fastest growing threat to the state. We are seeing progressively larger seizures each year and the sharpest increase in the number of overdose deaths involves fentanyl.

## Introduction

Oklahoma is 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. Three major interstates intersect the state.

Fact	Figure
Population	4,019,800
Counties	77
Median household income	\$56,956
Person in poverty (%)	15.6%
Unemployment rate (%)	2.8%
Drug-related arrests	17,555

Several factors have contributed to the drug threat in Oklahoma. The extensive interstate highway system created 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 made Oklahoma an ideal state to transport drugs.

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

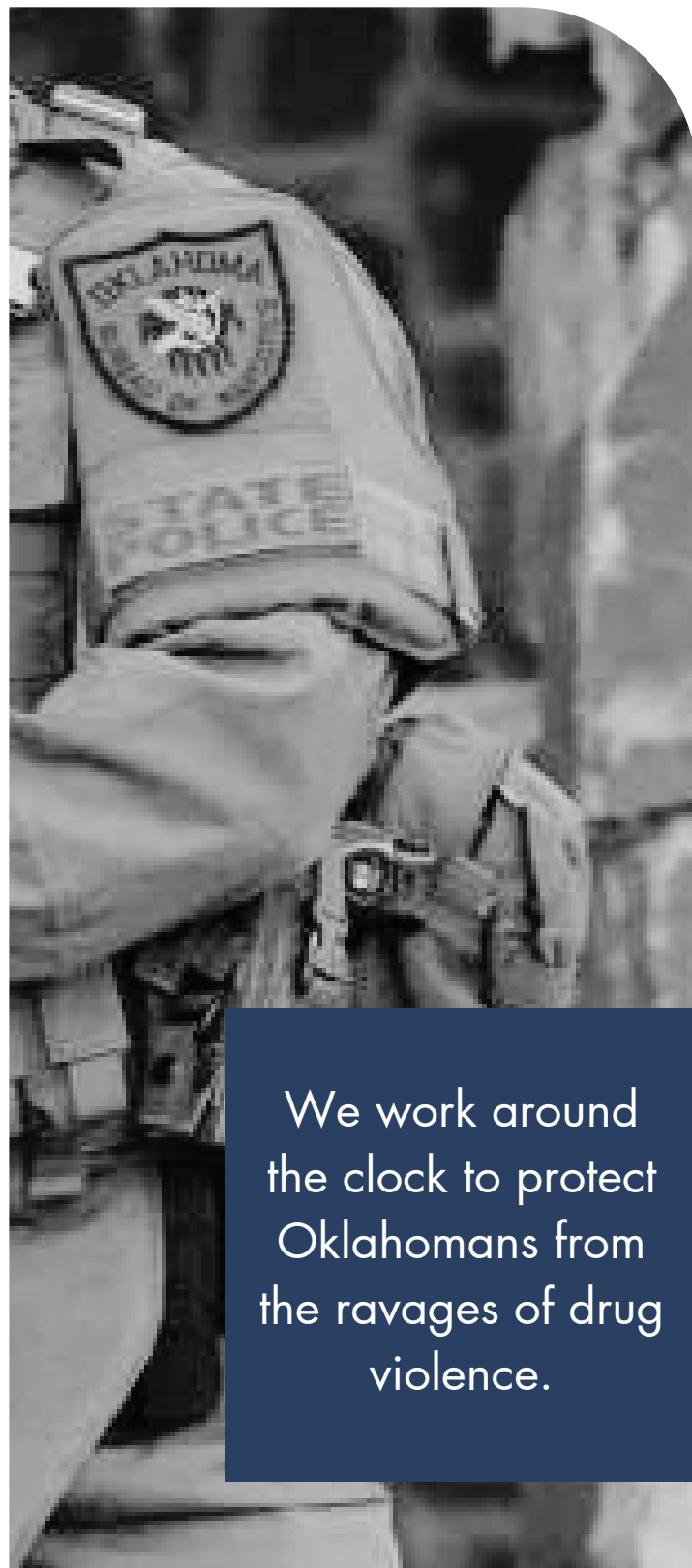
Additionally, the high rate of substance abuse in Oklahoma has contributed to the drug threat. Although many efforts have been made, Oklahoma still lacks sufficient resources to effectively address substance abuse.



Often, the demand for drug treatment has exceeded the capacity of the treatment system. Oklahoma saw a decrease in treatment admissions year after year until 2022 when the number of admissions began to increase again. Overall, the number of reported treatment admissions increased by 7% from 2021 to 2022. The majority of treatment admissions in 2022 were due to methamphetamine, with marijuana being a close second (ODMHSAS, 2023).

Another incredibly concerning change is the number of reported drug overdoses in the state. In 2022, officials reported 1,267 fatal overdoses; methamphetamine was the most common drug present at the time of death. While there was a decrease in the number of prescription-related overdoses, there has been an increase in illicit drug overdoses. Specifically, fentanyl-related overdoses increased by nearly 60% (OBN Overdose, 2023).

*Oklahoma presents unique challenges in the fight against drugs. Drug trafficking organizations are flooding the state due to the ease of access to the rest of the country, but we will stay ever vigilant to combat these threats.*



We work around the clock to protect Oklahomans from the ravages of drug violence.

# Methamphetamine

Methamphetamine remains the greatest illicit drug threat in Oklahoma. The majority of law enforcement respondents rated the seriousness of the methamphetamine threat in their jurisdiction as high. Additionally, most law enforcement respondents rated the availability in their jurisdiction as high, which means the drug is easy to obtain at any time (Texoma, 2023). The use, trafficking, and distribution of methamphetamine has continued to increase in Oklahoma. In 2022, OBN seized the most methamphetamine in its history.

Methamphetamine was the number one cause of overdose deaths in Oklahoma. It is highly addictive and abused by a significant number of people. The domestic production of methamphetamine has rapidly declined due to stricter laws, enforcement efforts, and the production of methamphetamine by Mexico-based DTOs. Most of the methamphetamine available in Oklahoma today was produced in Mexico and then smuggled across the southwest border.

The importation and transportation of drugs from the southwest border into Oklahoma has increased significantly from 2021 to 2022. In 2022, OBN seized over 3,492 pounds of methamphetamine, compared to 768 pounds in 2021. (OBN Seizures, 2023). Similar to trends identified in the highway interdiction reports, the number of cases submitted by law enforcement to OSBI decreased in 2021 but increased in 2022 (OSBI, 2023).

Oklahoma law enforcement submitted 5,893 seizures of methamphetamine to OSBI, representing an 8.3% increase compared to 2021 (OSBI, 2023). Law enforcement officials suspect this increase was due, in part, to the increase in trafficking after the pandemic restrictions were lifted.

## METHAMPHETAMINE

*Type:* Stimulant

*Appearance:* Crystal-like powder

*Method of Use:* Smoked, ingested, snorted, injected

*Common Street Names:* Chalk, crank, croak, crypto, crystal, fire, glass, meth, tweek, or white cross

*Primary Sources:* Mexico and China

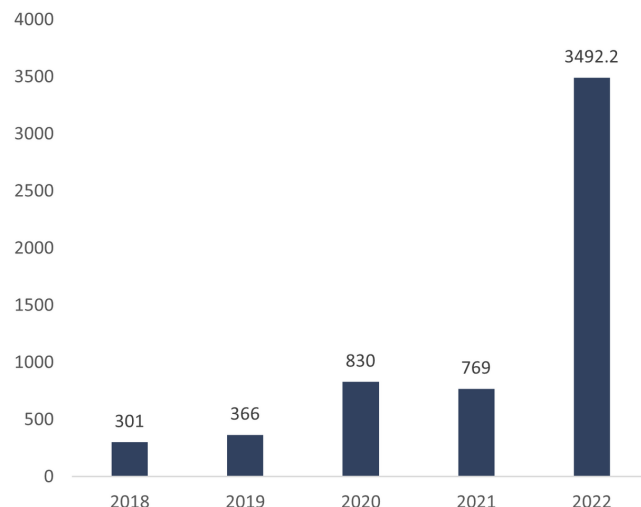
*Short-term Effects:* Insomnia, appetite changes, irritability, anxiety, convulsions, and heart attack

*Long-term Effects:* Paranoia, hallucinations, repetitive behavior, constant feeling skin crawling, and death



In 2018, OBN was awarded a federal grant to establish the Anti-Methamphetamine Task Force (AMTF). Agents assigned to this Task Force have conducted over 1,300 law enforcement activities, 300 of which occurred in 2022. During that time they also seized over 170 pounds of methamphetamine, the majority having been seized in 2022 (OBN Seizures, 2023). The AMTF has been very successful and has made a significant impact on the communities affected by methamphetamine.

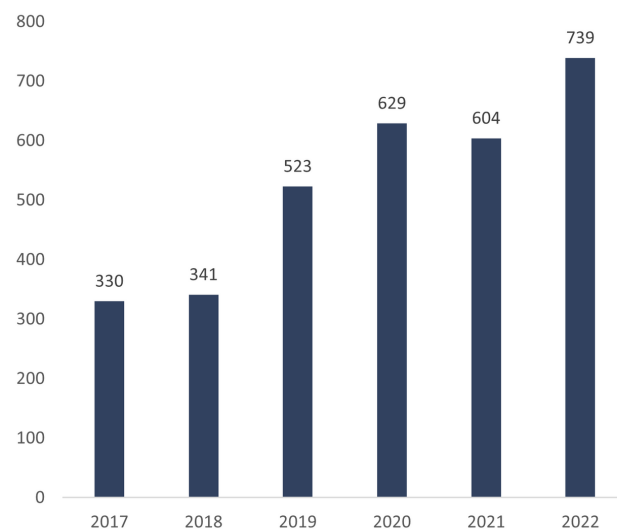
#### OBN Methamphetamine Seizures (lbs.)



Source: OBN ACISS Data

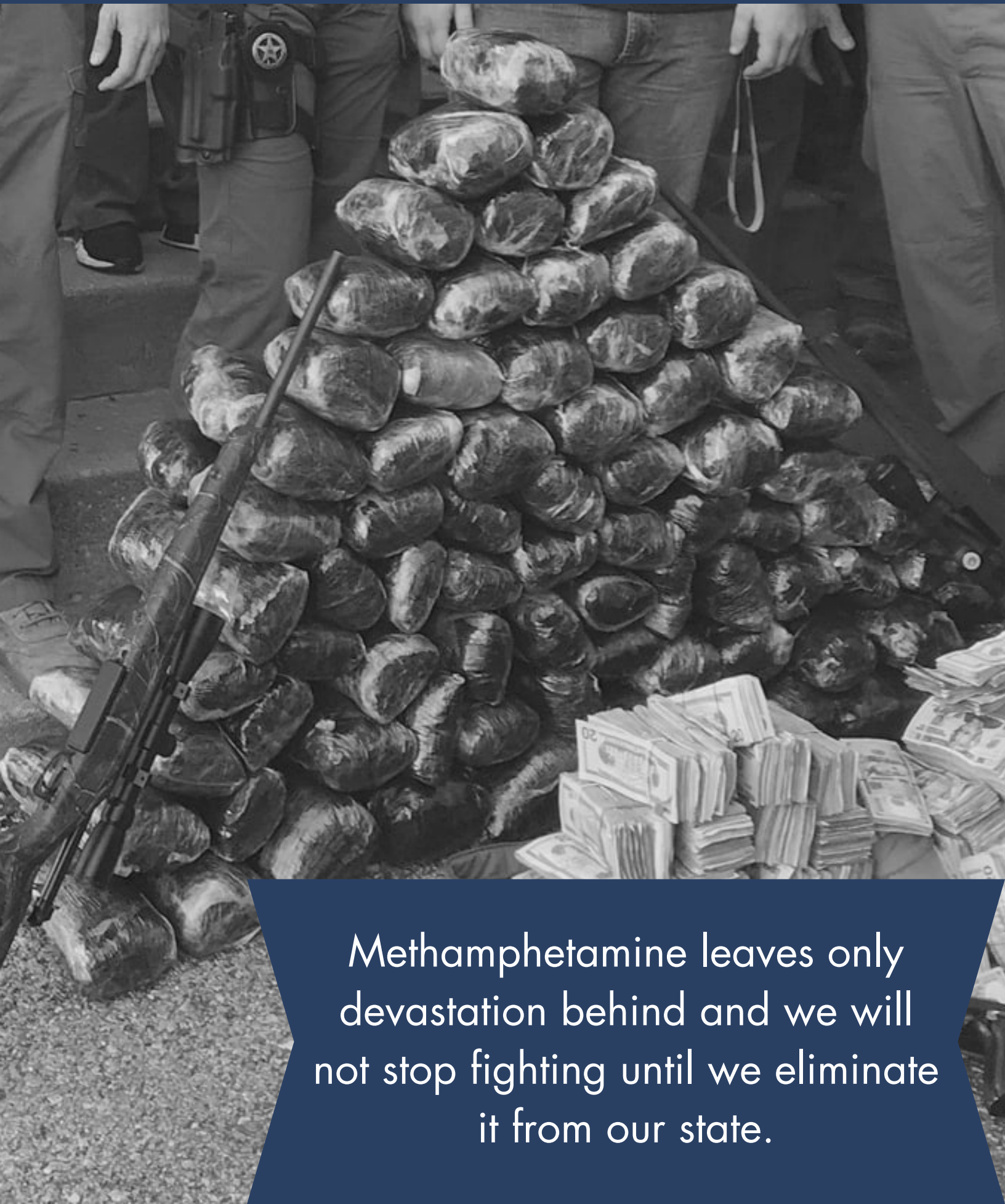
Another area that saw improvements was treatment for substance abuse. In 2022, methamphetamine-related treatment admissions increased slightly. The number of admissions where the patient reported methamphetamine as their primary drug of choice increased by approximately 1% in 2022 (ODMHSAS, 2023). Unfortunately, methamphetamine-related deaths increased in 2022 by approximately 22.35% from 604 deaths reported in 2021 to 739 deaths reported in 2022 (OBN Overdoses, 2023).

#### Methamphetamine Overdoses



Source: Overdose Data from Medical Examiner

*We need safe communities that are free from methamphetamine and OBN is committed to stand next to our federal and local law enforcement partners and work with state leadership in the fight against this horrific drug.*



Methamphetamine leaves only devastation behind and we will not stop fighting until we eliminate it from our state.



# Marijuana

The use of nonmedical marijuana and the diversion of medical marijuana continued to increase in Oklahoma. The majority (87%) of law enforcement respondents said marijuana was the most common drug found during interdiction stops. It was also rated as a high threat to the state. It was tied with fentanyl as the most commonly available drug and the most abused. Marijuana was a the second most common drug of choice for those seeking treatment for substance abuse and the most common drug abused by those under the age of 18.

While marijuana remains illegal under federal law, many states (including Oklahoma) have passed legislation, referendums, or 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's marijuana laws and industry are unique in many ways. Patients can receive a medical marijuana card for any medical condition, and Oklahoma is a "home grow" state, which means that patients and caregivers can grow marijuana for personal use. Oklahoma also had more grows than nearly every other state, even though the population size was significantly less. In 2022, Oklahoma had 6,367 active marijuana grows, which is a decrease from 8,419 active grows in 2021 (OBN Registration, 2023).

The use of marijuana for non-medical purposes is still illegal in Oklahoma. The illicit marijuana market in Oklahoma has been supplied by domestic-produced marijuana and diverted domestic state-approved marijuana. For many years foreign-produced marijuana was the source of most black-market marijuana in the U.S., Oklahoma has recently become a top supplier throughout the nation.

## MARIJUANA

*Type:* Psychoactive

*Appearance:* Plant material, concentrate can look like honey or any food product

*Method of Use:* Smoked, ingested

*Common Street Names:* Bud, pot, weed, ganja, reefer, herb, grass, hash

*Primary Sources:* Local and Mexico

*Short-term Effects:* Memory issues, anxiety, lowered reaction time and coordination, mood changes

*Long-term Effects:* Psychosis, depression, loss of mental acuity, breathing problems, increased heart rate

While there are many concerns related to marijuana, public safety and health officials in Oklahoma are concerned about the use of nonmedical marijuana and the diversion of medical marijuana, especially among youth. Several law enforcement agencies in Oklahoma have reported an increase in use by kids, citing the ease with which young adults can gain access to the drug. More specifically, these children and young adults tend to gravitate to vaping.

Nearly half of Oklahoma ninth-graders and 69% of Oklahoma high schoolers have tried vaping. More than 25% of Oklahoma teens said they vape regularly. Many of them admitted to vaping marijuana to deal with stress, anxiety, and depression but marijuana use actually exacerbates those mental health issues (OSDH 2023).

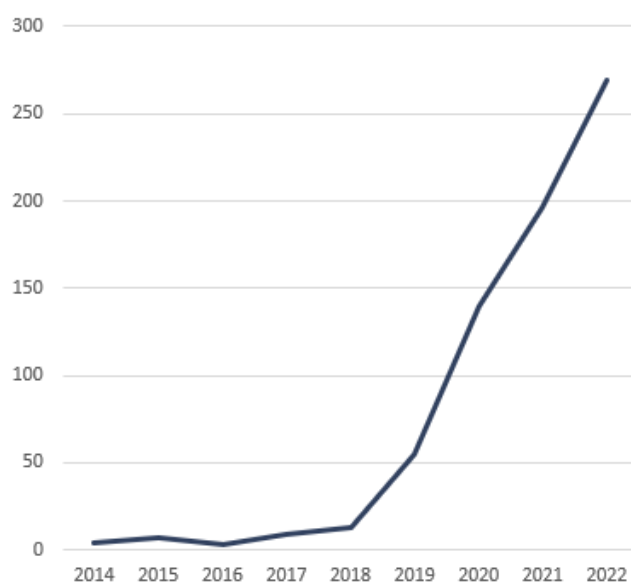
Marijuana use, particularly in young people is associated with central nervous system depression, confusion, agitation, and loss of coordination. Long-term use has been associated with the development of psychosis and neuropsychiatric dysfunction. It impairs the developing brain and is associated with decreased IQ, attention, learning, memory function, and performance. It is also associated with depression, suicidality, anxiety, and psychosis. There are also other health impacts as a result of smoking and/or vaping (OSDH, 2023).

Another concern is the potency levels of THC in marijuana concentrate products. Unlike many other states, Oklahoma has not placed limits on the level of THC potency in the marijuana products sold within the state.

The most prominent trend public safety and health officials are concerned about are edible marijuana products. Edibles contain high levels of THC and are often packaged as popular candy products or pastries. In some instances, the effects of edible marijuana take 30 minutes to an hour because the drug must first pass through the digestive system.

Due to the increase in the availability of marijuana edibles and the lack of a limit on THC levels, Oklahoma Poison Control Center (2023) has seen a 1,969% increase, since legalization, in the number of calls received about a child under the age of 5 being exposed to marijuana. Of those exposures, approximately 65% were marijuana edibles.

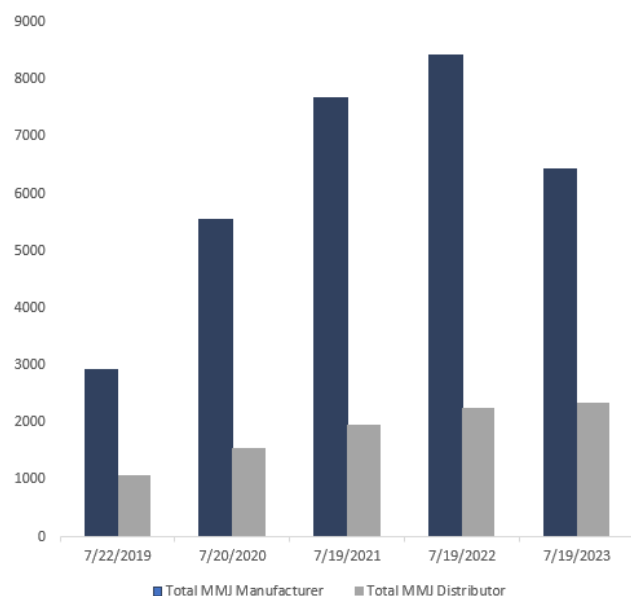
#### Pediatric (0-5) Marijuana Exposures



Source: Oklahoma Poison Control Center

The public health risks are incredibly significant and the impact on the youth in Oklahoma has been exceptionally problematic. Similarly problematic, was the amount of criminal activity associated with medical marijuana entities, grows in particular. Some entities were fully licensed and worked diligently to stay compliant. However, a combination of registered and unregistered entities operating in the state were criminal enterprises. Some entities hid behind a façade of legitimacy by having all of the required licenses and registrations, while some operated illegally without proper licensing.

### OBN Marijuana Registrants



Source: OBN Registration Data

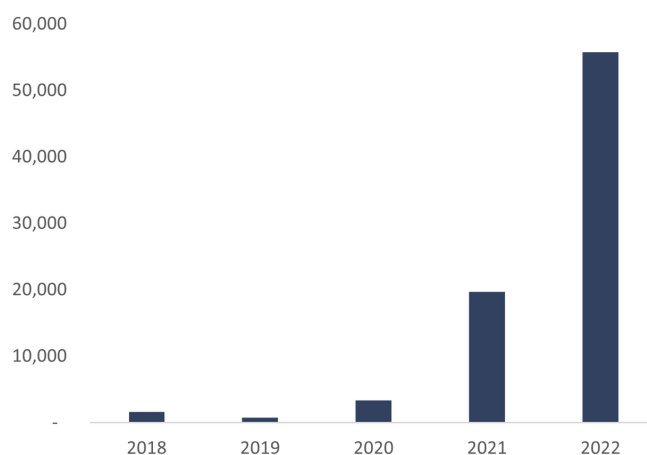
Additionally, in order to obtain the required license and registration many entities committed an unprecedented amount of fraud. OBN has identified over one thousand grows that were established fraudulently. These grows have also been connected to the massive amount of illegal marijuana that has been trafficked throughout the United States.

OBN has made great strides in revoking fraudulently obtained registrations once they have been identified. These enforcement actions have resulted in a decrease of registered grows and have acted as a deterrent from fraudulently obtaining additional registrations.

OBN's enforcement actions have also been instrumental in removing illegally grown marijuana from the market. In 2022, OBN seized over 349,064 plants and 55,744 pounds of processed marijuana (OBN Seizures, 2023). OBN has also worked with federal and local officials to help remove even more criminal actors from the state.

In 2022, law enforcement in Oklahoma submitted 2,834 seizures of marijuana to the OSBI, representing a 22.5% increase compared to 2021 (OSBI, 2023). The number of reported arrests for trafficking and manufacturing has also increased. Marijuana also made up 41.7% of all drugs seized by law enforcement in the state (OSBI, 2023)

### OBN Marijuana Seizures (lbs.)



Source: OBN ACISS Data



The amount of marijuana that has flooded the black market is no surprise as the amount of marijuana being produced in the state far exceeded demand. Medical marijuana businesses began reporting to the seed to sale system in May of 2022, and during the Fiscal Year 2023 the demand for medical marijuana was nearly 800,000 pounds of flower and bud, based on information provided by dispensaries. Over 60% of the product sold by dispensaries is flower or bud (OBN MMJ, 2023).

During that same time period there were over 13 million plants harvested and over 12 million more being grown. The common yield conversion is one pound per plant. Based on that calculation, there were over 12.2 million harvested plants that were not used for the 800,000 pounds of flower and bud sold from Oklahoma dispensaries. That far exceeded demand and the amount being produced has only gotten larger (OBN MMJ, 2023).

The excess marijuana being produced is undoubtedly harming the rest of the nation as well. This is evident by the number of massive shipments being interdicted throughout the state and the number of warehouses being used to ship out large quantities.

OBN agents have seized over 17,000 pounds of marijuana flower from semi-trucks over the last year (OBN Seizures, 2023). The marijuana was concealed in boxes labeled as food products, electronics or other unauthorized containers. The marijuana is typically destined for states throughout the Midwest and Eastern United States. Agents have also identified and shut down warehouses being use as distribution points. Unfortunately, the significant amount of black market activity is detrimental to the state, the nation, and also legitimate businesses trying to do everything correctly.







We will continue to aggressively target those who circumvent our laws to maximize their illicit profits while harming the legitimate medical marijuana industry.

## Illicit Opioids

Oklahoma, and the nation as a whole, has been in an opioid epidemic since the 1990s. In the early 2010's we saw a transition away from prescription opioids toward illicit opioids, heroin specifically. Soon after, fentanyl became the deadliest and most widely available illicit opioid in the state. Illicit fentanyl can now be found in heroin, methamphetamine, counterfeit pills, and many other drugs.

While there are many types of illicit opioids, fentanyl has been the drug that has had the most significant impact on public health and safety. Fentanyl has typically come from China and trafficked into the United States. It begins in a powder form and is then processed into counterfeit pills or included in heroin and other drugs.

Fentanyl is a powerful and cheap drug that can be 100 to 1,000 times more potent than morphine or heroin. Adding fentanyl to heroin allows distributors to greatly increase their profits while maintaining product quality. Drug organizations often purchased fentanyl to use as a cutting agent in heroin, or to press the powder into pills that resemble prescription pills. Most of the pills found in Oklahoma were blue and stamped to look like 30mg oxycodone. Overdoses linked to fake prescription pills continued to increase in Oklahoma. Most of the counterfeit pills seized in the state of Oklahoma contained fentanyl.

Over the last few years, fentanyl has developed into the biggest threat to public health and safety in the state. Just a few years ago it was rare to see fentanyl and now it is more common than not. In fact, survey respondents identified fentanyl as the overall greatest drug threat to their area. Of those, 94% described fentanyl as highly available (Texoma, 2023).

### FENTANYL

*Type:* Opiate

*Appearance:* Pills, powder, liquid

*Method of Use:* Injected, ingested, and snorted

*Common Street Names:* China White, Dance Fever, Great Bear, He-Man, Poison and Tango & Cash

*Primary Sources:* Asia and Mexico

*Short-term Effects:* Relaxation, euphoria, pain relief, dizziness, and respiratory depression.

*Long-term Effects:* Pulmonary failure, heart failure, immune system suppression, anxiety, depression, and death



This is consistent with what law enforcement has seen throughout the nation, and Oklahoma is not unique. Oklahoma has seen a steady increase in fentanyl cases over the last 5 years. There were fewer than 30 cases per year until a sudden spike in 2020 at 122 cases for the year. In 2022, there were 744 cases reported throughout the state (OSBI, 2023).

Furthermore, in 2021, OBN seized 54,593 fentanyl pills and in 2022 they seized over six times that amount (348,081 pills). Additionally, OBN seized loose fentanyl powder that was going to be pressed into counterfeit pills, similar to what has already been seen. Some of the successes OBN has had removing fentanyl off the streets is a result of the Anti-Heroin/Opioid Task Force. In 2018, OBN was awarded a grant to establish the Task Force and since then the Task Force agents have conducted over 1,400 law enforcement activities, 330 of which were in 2022 (OBN Seizures, 2023).

Even with the increase in enforcement and the record amount of fentanyl seized, fentanyl-related overdose deaths continued to increase. In fact, fentanyl-related overdoses increased by 58.52% from 2021 to 2022 (OBN Overdoses, 2023). Victims are oftentimes not seeking out fentanyl, but their drug of choice has been adulterated with fentanyl. Many people are unaware that what they are using includes fentanyl.

Thankfully though, there has been a 23% increase in the number of people seeking treatment (ODMHSAS, 2023). Access to treatment and the availability of naloxone has been instrumental in saving lives and giving those individuals a second chance. In 2022, the state of Oklahoma distributed over 30,000 Narcan kits and 161 lives were confirmed to have been saved by Narcan.

*Fentanyl is one of the deadliest drug threats in the state of Oklahoma. Fentanyl is everywhere. From our large metropolitan areas to our rural areas, no community is safe from this poison. We must take every opportunity to spread the word to prevent fentanyl-related overdose deaths. Arm yourself with naloxone because knowing how to use it and keeping it within reach can save a life.*

Another illicit opioid that is highly addictive and often cut with fentanyl is heroin. Heroin, while not as serious as in other states, continued to pose a threat to Oklahoma. Heroin is derived from the opium poppy plant. The majority of illicit opium poppy is grown in Southeast Asia or the mountains of Afghanistan, Iran, and Pakistan; however, Mexico-based DTOs also grow opium poppy plants in Mexico and Columbia. The majority of heroin in the United States was trafficked from Mexico via motor vehicles (Texoma, 2023). However, there has been a continued decrease in the amount of heroin year to year.

Oklahoma law enforcement submitted 494 seizures of heroin to OSBI, representing a 26.8% decrease compared to 2021 (OSBI, 2023). Law enforcement from six counties primarily in the Oklahoma City and Tulsa metro area – Cleveland, Oklahoma, McClain, Tulsa, Cherokee, and Wagoner – submitted a majority (65.6%) of heroin lab submittals to OSBI in 2021. OBN Agents seized 28.25 pounds of heroin in 2022 (OBN Seizures, 2023).



In 2022, heroin-related treatment admissions increased slightly in Oklahoma from 2021. Additionally, the number of admissions where the patient reported heroin as their primary drug of choice stayed relatively the same in 2022 (ODMHSAS, 2023). Heroin-related overdose deaths have also decreased. The number of heroin-related deaths decreased by approximately 11.6% from 2021 to 2022 (OBN Overdose, 2023).

Law enforcement also identified heroin as a moderate to low threat and the availability as relatively low in Oklahoma (Texoma, 2023). While these are positive statistics with regard to heroin, the state must do everything it can to continue on this trajectory. Heroin has a profound negative impact on the user and the community at large.

## HEROIN

*Type:* Opiate

*Appearance:* Power or tar-like

*Method of Use:* Injected, smoked, and snorted

*Common Street Names:* H, Junk, Black Tar, Doojee, Brown Sugar, Dope, Skag

*Primary Sources:* Asia and Mexico

*Short-term Effects:* Constricted blood vessels, drowsiness, dry mouth, slowed and slurred speech, and apathy

*Long-term Effects:* collapsed veins, abscesses, pulmonary complications, liver disease, and death





We are committed to doing all we can to combat the fentanyl threat and hold accountable those who traffic this poison.



## Cocaine & Crack Cocaine

Cocaine has remained a low threat in Oklahoma. The majority of law enforcement respondents rated the seriousness of the cocaine threat in their jurisdiction as low to moderate. Respondents also rated the availability of cocaine 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; however, cocaine was identified as an emerging threat in other parts of the country and Oklahoma has seen a recent increase in the amount seized.

Cocaine is a highly addictive drug. Cocaine users may experience both short and long-term physiological and psychological effects. Crack cocaine has similar effects and is derived from powdered cocaine using a simple conversion process. Columbia has been the primary source for cocaine in the United States; in fact, 90% of cocaine in the US was imported from Columbia. Mexico-based DTOs controlled the retail distribution of powder cocaine, while street gangs controlled much of the distribution of crack cocaine.

The number of cocaine cases submitted by law enforcement to OSBI decreased in 2021 but has increased again in 2022. Oklahoma law enforcement submitted 393 seizures of cocaine to OSBI in 2022, representing a 32.8% increase compared to 2021 (OSBI, 2023). There has also been an increase in the number of arrests involving cocaine.

In 2022, OBN saw an increase in the amount of cocaine seized, from 85 pounds in 2021 to 226 pounds in 2022 (OBN Seizures, 2023). Most other variables have remained stable. The number of treatment admissions has remained relatively stable as has the number of overdoses, with 81 reported cocaine-related overdoses in 2022 (OBN Overdose, 2023).

### COCAINE

*Type:* Stimulant

*Appearance:* Powder or rocks

*Method of Use:* Injected, snorted, and smoked

*Common Street Names:* Big C, Blow, Coke, Flake, Freebase, Nose Candy, Rock, Snow, Snowbirds, White Crack

*Primary Sources:* Columbia and 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:* paranoid behavior, ulceration of the nose



Cocaine supply is booming and we will work diligently to prevent it from taking hold in our state.

## Diverted Pharmaceuticals

The misuse and diversion of prescription opioids has remained a threat in Oklahoma. Over 65% of law enforcement respondents rated the seriousness of the prescription opioid threat in their jurisdiction as moderate to high. Approximately 70% rated the availability of prescription opioids as moderate to high and nearly all respondents stated that the availability in their jurisdiction remained the same.

While there are many different controlled substances prescribed for a variety of medical conditions, the most sought after prescription drug is opioids. Doctors prescribe opioids to patients who are experiencing pain. While effective at treating pain, prescription opioids also make people feel “high.”

The misuse and diversion of prescription opioids often lead 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.

The longer an individual takes prescription opioids the more likely they are to become dependent and build a tolerance. This requires the person to obtain stronger opioids as time goes on.

In the past, there were many misconceptions and potential risks regarding prescription opioids prescribed by a medical professional. In recent years, public health and safety officials have worked to educate the public about the harmful effects of prescription opioids.

Prescription drug misuse and abuse has still taken hundreds of lives every year. In 2022, there were nearly 200 overdoses where a controlled prescription drug was involved. Several of those overdoses did not include any illicit drugs. Even with the successes having been seen, Oklahomans have continued to die from these drugs.

Fortunately, there were more paths to recovery than ever before. In 2022, there were over 4,000 treatment admissions related to controlled prescription drug addiction (ODMHSAS, 2023). There has also been an increase in the number of prescriptions for methadone, suboxone, and other medications for opioid use disorder.

Additionally, the number of prescription overdoses has been steadily decreasing. In the past, prescription drug overdoses accounted for nearly 60% of all drug overdoses, which has since been reduced to approximately 48%. The most dramatic decrease involved oxycodone and hydrocodone. Over the last five years, the number of hydrocodone-involved deaths has been cut in half, with oxycodone-involved deaths cut by nearly half.

The number of overdose deaths involving other prescription drugs has remained relatively stable. The majority of prescription overdose deaths included two or more drugs and oftentimes included an illicit drug. Very rarely did accidental overdoses involve a single prescription drug, unlike in the past where that was more common place. Additionally, the vast majority of fatal overdoses were accidental (96%) and only 4% of all fatal overdoses were suicide or of unknown cause. Men were far more likely than women to die of a fatal overdose and those between the ages of 26 and 55 were more likely than other ages.

### Drug-Related Death

Drug	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Methadone	18	22	18	30	17
Diazepam	5	11	9	9	7
Hydrocodone	51	39	30	26	25
Oxycodone	56	49	44	43	34
Morphine	35	24	16	22	19
Alprazolam	39	44	36	56	36
Tramadol	12	12	8	12	5
Codeine	19	9	7	9	5

Source: OBN Overdoses Data

While Oklahoma has been successful at reducing the number of prescription opioid overdoses, we must stay vigilant to prevent the next prescription drug epidemic from ravaging our state, as prescriptions opioids once had. Overdoses involving prescription sedatives and stimulants are increasing and we cannot sit by and let it happen.

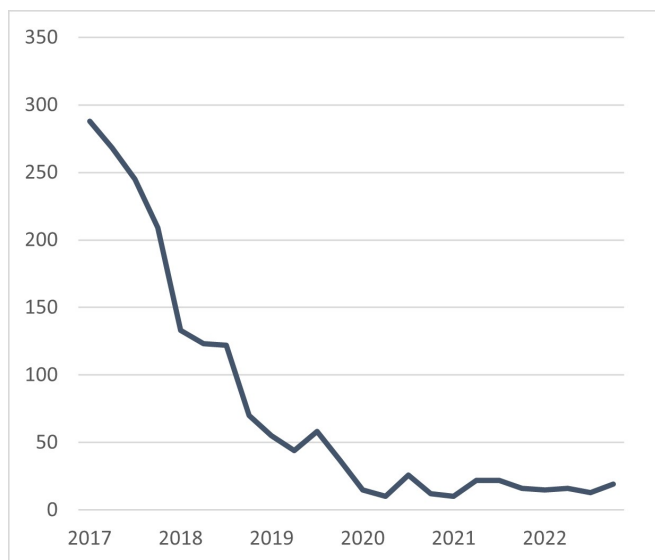
Nonfatal overdoses also consistently decreased for all controlled substance prescriptions until 2020 and 2021. From 2021 to 2022, the number of nonfatal overdoses increased by approximately 54%. The number of nonfatal overdoses involving a prescription drug increased by 24% from 2021 to 2022. Nevertheless, over the last five years there has been a 57% decrease in the number of nonfatal prescription-related overdoses (OBN Overdoses, 2023).

One reason for that significant decrease is legislative changes. In 2018, Oklahoma enacted a law that limited opioid prescriptions to 7 days for acute pain. In the same year it became mandatory for prescribers to take additional continuing education courses on pain management and opioid prescribing. Over the last few years Oklahoma has also increased naloxone distribution, public awareness, and resources for treatment. The federal government has also removed barriers to treatment by allowing more providers to offer medication for opioid use disorder.



Many of the laws passed over the last 5 years have had a significant impact on the amount of drugs being diverted. The number of individuals who are considered “doctor shoppers” (individuals who get prescriptions from five or more doctors and fill at five or more pharmacies in a 90-day period) has decreased. This was very commonplace, as most prescribers and law enforcement were unaware it was occurring until it was too late. Changes in the law have essentially eliminated this practice.

### Doctor Shoppers Over Time



Source: OBN PMP Data

However, prescription drugs were still highly sought after, and due to this, there has been an increase in fraudulent prescriptions and pharmacy burglaries throughout the state in an attempt to obtain these drugs. Individuals, oftentimes out of state, send in fraudulent prescriptions, typically seeking opioids. The most common drug being obtained by fraud has recently been promethazine with codeine. The suspects were sophisticated in their approach and have been able to take advantage of exemptions in the law.

To avoid suspicion, the suspects included a combination of drugs that are typically used for respiratory infections. The pharmacy calls the “patient” when the prescriptions are ready for pick up and the pharmacist is informed that some else will pick it up for them. This scheme makes it difficult to identify the suspects.

Burglaries have also been on the rise and resulted in a variety of substances being taken. Some individuals take anything within reach and hope they were able to steal quality drugs. More experienced individuals know what to look for and focus their efforts on obtaining opioids. These drugs are then sold on the streets for upwards of \$80 per pill.

Prescription pills are considered “safer” and higher quality than illicit pills. It has become common knowledge that counterfeit pills are typically just fentanyl, and individuals with money seeking a particular type of drug will pay significantly for these. OBN agents have seized a variety of pills from those selling diverted prescription drugs, but the most common drugs were opioids and benzodiazepines.

### OBN Prescription Drug Seizures (lbs)

Drug	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Adderall	190	0	147	3906	222
Alprazolam	1418	28	2129	3659	134
Hydrocodone	0	287	1023	0	0
Oxycodone	1435	1653	2562	0	1202
Tramadol	274	76	11	822	0

Source: OBN ACISS Data





We have seen great successes in the fight against prescription drug abuse but the fight is not over and we will not become complacent.

## New and Emerging Threats

There are several new and emerging threats facing the state of Oklahoma, some of which have been ravaging other states for some time. One drug in particular that is devastating communities throughout the United States, and more specifically the East Coast and Puerto Rico, is xylazine. Xylazine is used to sedate animals and is being used in the illicit drug supply.

Xylazine is a non-opioid veterinary tranquilizer, not approved for human use. It is often used to sedate horses, cattle, and other large animals. It has been linked to an increasing number of overdose deaths nationwide. People exposed to xylazine, knowingly or unknowingly, used it in combination with other drugs, particularly illicit fentanyl. Individuals reported using xylazine-containing fentanyl to lengthen the euphoric effects.

It was first noted as an adulterant in Puerto Rico in the early 2000s. Around a decade later it was documented as a drug of abuse on its own, which has continued in to the present. Philadelphia first found xylazine in 2006 and it is now found in approximately 90% of all illicit opioids in the area.

Individuals using drugs adulterated with xylazine have a high risk of overdose. Overdoses associated with xylazine may be more difficult to identify and treat. There is no reversal drug for xylazine and it does not respond to naloxone.

Any individuals presenting with an overdose should still have naloxone administered; however, the sedating effect of xylazine may prevent the individual from becoming responsive.

While the drug is not as prevalent in Oklahoma as it may be in other states, it has been present in six overdose deaths and has been seen in drug submittals to OSBI (OBN Overdoses, 2023; OSBI, 2023).

### Xylazine

*Type:* Sedative

*Appearance:* Powder or liquid

*Method of Use:* Injected, inhaled, snorted, swallowed, and smoked

*Common Street Names:* Tranq

*Primary Sources:* China

*Short-term Effects:* Drowsiness, amnesia, blurred vision, slow movements, slowed breathing, lowered heart rate, and decrease blood pressure

*Long-term Effects:* Soft tissue injuries with necrosis, cardiac issues, respiratory issues, coma, and death

## Transnational Organized Crime

While organized crime is not new to Oklahoma, it is important to understand the connections to drugs, money laundering, and human trafficking in the state. Two Mexican cartels have been responsible for the majority of the drugs trafficked into Oklahoma. More recently, Chinese criminal organizations have infiltrated the state and have been linked to money laundering and human and drug trafficking.

Fentanyl and methamphetamine were the two drugs most commonly trafficked into the state, in 2022. The primary organizations were the Sinaloa Cartel based in Sinaloa, Mexico, and the Cartel Jalisco Nueva Generación based in Jalisco, Mexico. These two transnational criminal organizations have had a significant presence throughout Mexico, have maintained distribution hubs in various cities across the United States, and have controlled smuggling corridors into the United States.

The manufacturing of fentanyl and methamphetamine begins with raw chemicals, known as precursors. Fentanyl and methamphetamine precursors were manufactured and distributed by China-based chemical companies. The China-based manufacturers shipped the precursors around the world. The drug cartels and traffickers then processed the chemicals and distributed the finished fentanyl and methamphetamine throughout the United States to individual users.

According to the Department of Justice (2023), these China-based chemical companies often attempted to evade law enforcement by using false return labels, false invoices, fraudulent postage, and packaging that concealed the true contents of the parcels and the identity of the distributors. China has been involved in the manufacturing of these illicit drugs for many years.

In recent years, China and Chinese criminal organizations, often referred to as triads, have become involved in the marijuana industry throughout the United States. States have also seen an increase in human trafficking, including both sex and labor trafficking, money laundering, and drug trafficking linked to these triads.

Oklahoma has been seeing this same trend over the last few years. Individuals moved to the state due to inexpensive land and very few barriers of entry into the marijuana industry. They oftentimes had financial backing from China or individuals linked to the triads.

In Oklahoma, many of the medical marijuana grows were owned by individuals with connections to triads. Many of these grows obtained their license by fraud, similar to how the China-based chemical companies smuggle precursors. These individuals have used fraudulent lease agreements, forged signatures, stolen identities of Oklahoma residents, shell businesses, straw owners, and any other means to obtain the required license and registration illegally. Often, the actual owner, the one financing the operation, was out of state and not listed on any documents. The marijuana rarely stayed in the state and the money was sent to other states and overseas.

The criminal activity linked to triads did not stop at marijuana trafficking. Several individuals have been arrested for sex trafficking undocumented Asian women. Homes throughout the Oklahoma City metro have been turned into brothels. Numerous people have been working together in a conspiracy of human trafficking of Asian women, from out of the country, to Oklahoma City and surrounding towns, to profit from the females' prostitution.

As part of a joint effort by law enforcement in the Oklahoma City metro area, four search warrants were served at four residential locations. During the operation, two women were removed from homes, approximately 5 pounds of ketamine, and nearly 30,000 dollars in cash were seized. These women were used as prostitutes to cater to individuals working on marijuana grows. Many other women have been temporarily brought into the state for the sole purpose of sexual exploitation at the hands of marijuana workers.

Additionally, Oklahoma has seen an increase in the number of underground casinos. Oklahoma City Police Department's Vice Unit shut down an illegal casino in the Asian District, arrested eight people, and found multiple pounds of marijuana and a significant amount of cash. Most of the suspects had out of state IDs or were from China. Several of the individuals arrested had ties to marijuana grows.

Another raid in Oklahoma City, at a pool hall, resulted in two arrests. During the raid officers found cocaine, marijuana, illegal gambling machines, firearms, and ammunition. In Norman, six were arrested in connection with an illegal gambling operation at a karaoke bar. The investigation led to four residences where officers found cash, marijuana, cocaine, and ketamine.

Using casinos is a common technique to launder money. Billions of dollars of drug proceeds are laundered through casinos every year.



Labor trafficking has also become an all too common occurrence in the state. Individuals have been recruited through online advertisements, promised good-paying jobs, and a place to stay. Once they arrived, they were required to work on marijuana grows and stay in horrible living conditions. This has been seen in California, New Mexico, and other states for several years, but increased in frequency during and after the pandemic.

While executing search warrants, OBN agents have seen hundreds of suspected labor trafficking victims. Very few workers had been paid for their labor and lived in cramped, uncomfortable trailers, sheds, pre-fabricated buildings, and other structures near the grow operation. Many of them were sleeping on makeshift cots or on the bare floor. There were others that were able to live in the houses on the properties but even those conditions were appalling.

Unfortunately, labor trafficking is very difficult to prove and prosecute. Helping these victims has been complicated because many would not admit to being trafficked and were unwilling to work with law enforcement agencies to take down smugglers and dealers. It was common for them to not give up any information on their trafficker, and to tell law enforcement they felt safe, because, ultimately, they feared for their own safety and the safety of their family.

The workers might have made a choice to move to the grow facility, but they were unaware of what the situation would look like, and by the time they arrived it was too late. Once they were onsite they had little to no choice but to stay because they were thousands of miles from home, miles away from the nearest town with no easy way to leave, and they did not speak the language.





## Outlook

It is OBN's 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 2023 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.

~Fake prescription pills laced with fentanyl are quickly becoming the greatest drug threat in Oklahoma. These pills have been linked to multiple fatal overdoses in the state and it is likely we will see more in the future. Furthermore, carfentanil is the deadliest emerging threat in the United States and while we have yet to see it in Oklahoma, both coasts and even Texas has seen it in their communities.

~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 health and safety indicators suggest the illegal market for prescription opioids is strong. Additionally, 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.

~Cocaine is a steady threat in the state of Oklahoma. With the consistency of the production in Columbia, law enforcement will continue to encounter this drug in Oklahoma markets. The world market is seeing a boom in production and Oklahoma may be impacted.

## OBN Programs

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.

The following will provide a brief overview of those programs, some of their successes, and their importance. OBN does much more than what is illustrated beyond, as was detailed in the previous section, but the following are some of the often forgotten public services provided by the Bureau. You can find more information about these programs on the Bureau's website ([obn.ok.gov](http://obn.ok.gov)).

## 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 uses 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.

Since the inception of the PMP, OBN has seen a significant decrease in the amount of controlled substances dispensed in the state. According to data from the PMP, pharmacies dispensed over 7 million controlled substance prescriptions and over 3 million opioid prescriptions in 2022. In 2022, the number of prescriptions decreased by a little over 1% and the number of opioid prescriptions dispensed by pharmacies decreased by 2.9% (OBN PMP, 2023).

The top five controlled prescriptions dispensed in Oklahoma included three opioids: hydrocodone, tramadol, and oxycodone. The number of prescriptions for hydrocodone decreased by 3.3% from 2021 to 2022. The number of prescriptions for tramadol also decreased by 5.9% in 2022. Zolpidem used to be in the top five controlled prescriptions dispensed in the state but now Dextroamphetamine has moved to the 3rd most prescribed controlled substance in the state (OBN PMP, 2023).

### Top Prescribed Controlled Substances (# of prescriptions)

Drug	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Hydrocodone	1,900,655	1,661,340	1,438,645	1,315,659	1,302,007	1,258,576
Oxycodone	878,749	786,445	684,504	654,706	667,864	667,685
Dextroamphetamine	342,725	354,039	368,491	389,969	431,775	478,398
Tramadol	778,037	709,473	593,306	524,252	501,404	472,014
Alprazolam	724,650	627,116	540,214	510,152	481,955	456,355
Zolpiem	544,031	496,260	448,154	422,664	400,770	378,787

Source: OBN PMP Data

## **Prescription Take Back Program**

In 2011, OBN started the Prescription Take Back Program. The program's purpose is to provide citizens with a safe way to dispose of unwanted medications. OBN maintains 197 disposal boxes that are securely housed in police departments and sheriff's offices around Oklahoma. OBN has disposed of more than 141.6 tons of unwanted medication since 2011.

OBN partnered with Sooner Roll-Off, a private storage container company that provides a free metal storage container to collect and transport medications. Regularly, OBN escorts an Oklahoma Roll-Off vehicle filled with unwanted medications from Oklahoma City to Covanta Energy in Tulsa, Oklahoma. For ten years, Covanta Energy has and continues to convert the medication into clean energy.

## **Interdiction Unit**

The Interdiction Unit works to reduce drug trafficking in Oklahoma by enforcing drug laws on the highways. DTOs transport illegal drugs through Oklahoma to other drug markets because of the extensive highway system. 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 2022, OBN Interdiction Agents seized 158 pounds of cocaine, 250 pounds of methamphetamine, 3,093 pounds of marijuana (plant, edibles, concentrate, and wax combined), 94 pounds of fentanyl, and 11.5 pounds of heroin (OBN Seizures, 2023).

## **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 of toxic waste created by methamphetamine labs. OBN installed five methamphetamine waste containers in secure locations around the state. Prior to this program, local law enforcement agencies were burdened with high clean-up costs and a substantial toll on available resources. Today, law enforcement can dispose of methamphetamine lab waste in one of the 12 waste containers at no cost. Since 2003, the waste containers have been used by law enforcement to dispose of more than 2,600 meth labs.

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

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

## District Profiles

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, treatment admissions, prescription data, and fatal overdoses.

The data provided in the following district profiles is from a variety of sources. The Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation provided arrest data and drug lab submittal 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. The Oklahoma Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, in cooperation with OBN analysts, provided fatal overdose data, and prescription data was obtained from the PMP.

The following profiles are provided to help key stakeholders understand what the areas of concern may be for their respective jurisdiction. It is also provided to help policymakers make informed decisions on where and what to prioritize when it comes to drug policies, access to treatment, public safety concerns, and similar public health initiatives.

More county level data can be found in the Appendix, through the Data Query on OBN's website, and through data requests.

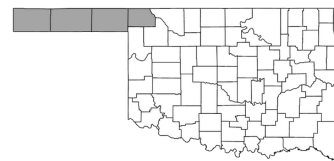
We celebrate the successes we are seeing in the state, and we applaud our counterparts in law enforcement and public health for their leadership and initiatives regarding the drug abuse, addiction, and overdose which have been ravaging our state for some time now.

The drug overdose epidemic is plaguing our communities, and increased partnership and collaboration with our state and local partners is most welcomed to stop these tragedies from occurring. Lives are saved when we work together, with the same vision.



## District 1 Profile

Counties: Beaver, Cimarron, Harper, and Texas



District 1 is in the panhandle of Oklahoma. With an estimated population of 29,373, District 1 includes Cimarron, Texas, Beaver, and Harper counties. The largest city in District 1 is Guymon.

### Select Drug-Related Data

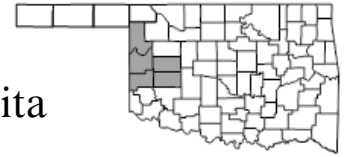
	Arrests Related to Drugs	Treatment Admissions	CDS Prescriptions	Rx Involved Overdose	Illicit Involved Overdose
Beaver	0	14	2,333	0	0
Cimarron	4	15	1,692	0	0
Harper	1	0	2,915	0	1
Texas	33	115	16,301	1	2
<b>District Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>23,241</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>

### OSBI Lab Submittals

	Cocaine	Heroin	Fentanyl	Marijuana	Meth
Beaver	0	0	0	1	9
Cimarron	0	0	0	0	0
Harper	0	0	0	4	2
Texas	3	0	8	7	7
<b>District Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>18</b>

## District 2 Profile

Counties: Beckham, Custer, Ellis, Roger Mills, and Washita



District 2, located in western Oklahoma, includes Beckham, Custer, Ellis, Roger Mills, and Washita counties. With an estimated population of 68,872, the largest city in District 2 is Sayre.

### Select Drug-Related Data

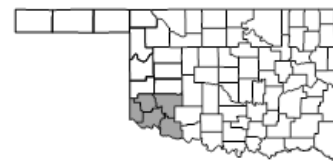
	Arrests Related to Drugs	Treatment Admissions	CDS Prescriptions	Rx Involved Overdose	Illicit Involved Overdose
Beckham	99	123	48,063	0	2
Custer	115	96	55,653	2	5
Ellis	2	23	2,812	0	0
Roger Mills	5	14	2,585	0	0
Washita	14	27	6,149	0	0
<b>District Total</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>115,262</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>

### OSBI Lab Submittals

	Cocaine	Heroin	Fentanyl	Marijuana	Meth
Beckham	3	3	6	33	53
Custer	3	3	6	53	97
Ellis	0	0	0	0	0
Roger Miller	0	0	0	1	4
Washita	1	0	1	7	13
<b>District Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>167</b>

## District 3 Profile

Counties: Greer, Harmon, Jackson, Kiowa, and Tillman



District 3 is in southwest Oklahoma. With an estimated population of 47,407, District 3 includes Greer, Harmon, Jackson, Kiowa, and Tillman counties.

### Select Drug-Related Data

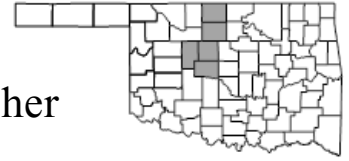
	Arrests Related to Drugs	Treatment Admissions	CDS Prescriptions	Rx Involved Overdose	Illicit Involved Overdose
Greer	14	22	8,236	0	0
Harmon	5	0	5,195	0	3
Jackson	194	88	40,873	3	1
Kiowa	16	40	9,910	0	0
Tillman	45	32	9,275	0	5
<b>District Total</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>73,489</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>

### OSBI Lab Submittals

	Cocaine	Heroin	Fentanyl	Marijuana	Meth
Greer	0	0	0	7	8
Harmon	0	0	0	0	2
Jackson	5	4	3	28	86
Kiowa	0	0	0	3	8
Tillman	2	0	1	8	14
<b>District Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>118</b>

## District 4 Profile

Counties: Blaine, Canadian, Garfield, Grant, and Kingfisher



District 4 is in the west-central region of Oklahoma. With an estimated population of 250,226, District 4 includes Blaine, Canadian, Garfield, Grant, and Kingfisher counties.

### Select Drug-Related Data

	Arrests Related to Drugs	Treatment Admissions	CDS Prescriptions	Rx Involved Overdose	Illicit Involved Overdose
Blaine	90	40	11,487	0	1
Canadian	663	465	249,095	9	16
Garfield	328	461	98,681	4	12
Grant	3	15	2,197	0	0
Kingfisher	50	26	29,082	0	2
<b>District Total</b>	<b>1,134</b>	<b>1,007</b>	<b>390,542</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>31</b>

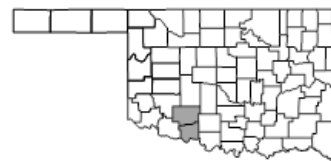
### OSBI Lab Submittals

	Cocaine	Heroin	Fentanyl	Marijuana	Meth
Blaine	1	0	0	3	42
Canadian	6	7	11	72	101
Garfield	1	3	14	37	150
Grant	0	0	0	1	0
Kingfisher	0	0	0	6	19
<b>District Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>312</b>



## District 5 Profile

Counties: Comanche and Cotton



District 5 is in south central Oklahoma. With an estimated population of 126,616, District 5 includes Comanche and Cotton counties. Lawton is the largest city in District 5.

### Select Drug-Related Data

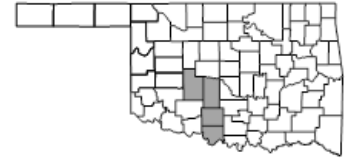
	Arrests Related to Drugs	Treatment Admissions	CDS Prescriptions	Rx Involved Overdose	Illicit Involved Overdose
Comanche	515	834	184,633	10	34
Cotton	89	30	5,558	0	2
<b>District Total</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>190,191</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>36</b>

### OSBI Lab Submittals

	Cocaine	Heroin	Fentanyl	Marijuana	Meth
Comanche	32	6	78	120	179
Cotton	1	0	2	4	20
<b>District Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>199</b>

## District 6 Profile

Counties: Caddo, Grady, Jefferson, and Stephens



District 6 is in west central Oklahoma. With an estimated population of 133,681, District 6 includes Caddo, Grady, Jefferson, and Stephens counties.

### Select Drug-Related Data

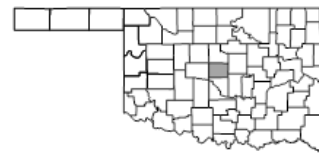
	Arrests Related to Drugs	Treatment Admissions	CDS Prescriptions	Rx Involved Overdose	Illicit Involved Overdose
Caddo	231	198	34,783	1	8
Grady	148	297	56,011	4	6
Jefferson	35	26	9,619	0	2
Stephens	124	155	97,321	3	9
<b>District Total</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>197,734</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>25</b>

### OSBI Lab Submittals

	Cocaine	Heroin	Fentanyl	Marijuana	Meth
Caddo	6	0	30	61	85
Grady	10	2	30	27	53
Jefferson	0	0	1	2	11
Stephens	5	10	13	26	98
<b>District Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>247</b>

## District 7 Profile

Counties: Oklahoma



District 7 is in central Oklahoma and includes Oklahoma County. Many of the state's largest cities are in Oklahoma County, including Oklahoma City, Edmond, and Midwest City.

### Select Drug-Related Data

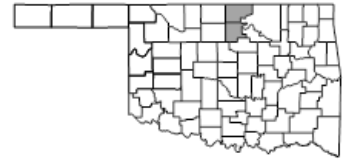
	Arrests Related to Drugs	Treatment Admissions	CDS Prescriptions	Rx Involved Overdose	Illicit Involved Overdose
Oklahoma	4,081	6,316	1,531,464	47	412
<b>District Total</b>	<b>4,081</b>	<b>6,316</b>	<b>1,531,464</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>412</b>

### OSBI Lab Submittals

	Cocaine	Heroin	Fentanyl	Marijuana	Meth
Oklahoma	84	116	110	491	626
<b>District Total</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>626</b>

## District 8 Profile

Counties: Kay and Noble



District 8 is in northern Oklahoma. With an estimated population of 53,007, District 8 includes Kay and Noble counties. Kay County shares its northern border with Kansas.

### Select Drug-Related Data

	Arrests Related to Drugs	Treatment Admissions	CDS Prescriptions	Rx Involved Overdose	Illicit Involved Overdose
Kay	282	533	84,182	0	3
Noble	101	49	13,969	0	4
<b>District Total</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>98,151</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>

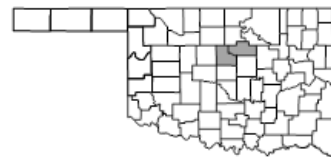
### OSBI Lab Submittals

	Cocaine	Heroin	Fentanyl	Marijuana	Meth
Kay	2	1	5	62	95
Noble	5	4	2	10	64
<b>District Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>159</b>



## District 9 Profile

Counties: Logan and Payne



District 9, which includes Logan and Payne counties, is in north-central Oklahoma. With an estimated population of 130,920, the largest cities in the district are Guthrie and Stillwater.

### Select Drug-Related Data

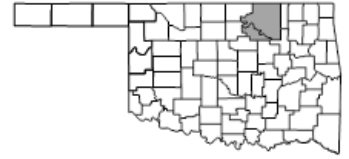
	Arrests Related to Drugs	Treatment Admissions	CDS Prescriptions	Rx Involved Overdose	Illicit Involved Overdose
Logan	92	138	38,026	2	5
Payne	457	330	137,523	5	16
<b>District Total</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>175,549</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>21</b>

### OSBI Lab Submittals

	Cocaine	Heroin	Fentanyl	Marijuana	Meth
Logan	1	1	0	4	14
Payne	10	12	15	54	178
<b>District Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>192</b>

## District 10 Profile

Counties: Osage and Pawnee



District 10, which includes Osage and Pawnee counties, is in northeast Oklahoma. The largest cities in District 10 are Pawnee and Pawhuska, and the estimated population is 62,925.

### Select Drug-Related Data

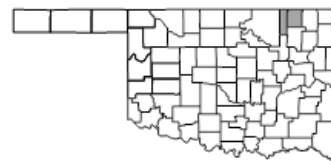
	Arrests Related to Drugs	Treatment Admissions	CDS Prescriptions	Rx Involved Overdose	Illicit Involved Overdose
Osage	202	193	51,707	1	20
Pawnee	154	75	25,999	2	5
<b>District Total</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>77,706</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>25</b>

### OSBI Lab Submittals

	Cocaine	Heroin	Fentanyl	Marijuana	Meth
Osage	4	5	3	20	83
Pawnee	0	0	1	11	15
<b>District Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>98</b>

## District 11 Profile

Counties: Nowata and Washington



District 11, located in northeast Oklahoma, includes Nowata and Washington counties. The largest communities in District 11 are Bartlesville and Nowata, and the estimated population is 60,205.

### Select Drug-Related Data

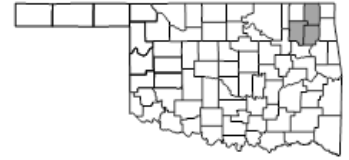
	Arrests Related to Drugs	Treatment Admissions	CDS Prescriptions	Rx Involved Overdose	Illicit Involved Overdose
Nowata	35	48	12,777	0	0
Washington	161	402	92,499	3	22
<b>District Total</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>105,276</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>22</b>

### OSBI Lab Submittals

	Cocaine	Heroin	Fentanyl	Marijuana	Meth
Nowata	0	0	0	2	5
Washington	6	0	11	10	32
<b>District Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>37</b>

## District 12 Profile

Counties: Craig, Mayes, and Rogers



Located in northeast Oklahoma, District 12 includes Craig, Mayes, and Rogers counties. The largest cities in District 12 are Claremore, Catoosa, and Vinita, and estimated population of the district is 148,871.

### Select Drug-Related Data

	Arrests Related to Drugs	Treatment Admissions	CDS Prescriptions	Rx Involved Overdose	Illicit Involved Overdose
Craig	88	86	22,246	0	3
Mayes	172	294	70,751	1	9
Rogers	442	593	166,474	1	20
<b>District Total</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>973</b>	<b>259,471</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>32</b>

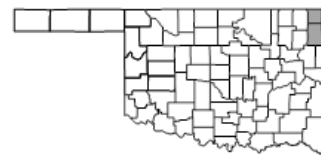
### OSBI Lab Submittals

	Cocaine	Heroin	Fentanyl	Marijuana	Meth
Craig	4	2	5	45	15
Mayes	0	1	3	25	38
Rogers	2	13	13	66	141
<b>District Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>194</b>



## District 13 Profile

Counties: Delaware and Ottawa



District 13, which includes Delaware and Ottawa counties, is in far northeast Oklahoma. With an estimated population of 74,145, District 13 shares its borders with Kansas, Missouri, and Arkansas. The largest cities include Miami and Grove.

### Select Drug-Related Data

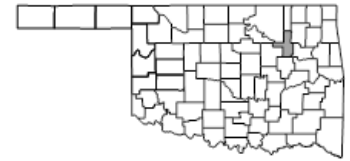
	Arrests Related to Drugs	Treatment Admissions	CDS Prescriptions	Rx Involved Overdose	Illicit Involved Overdose
Delaware	105	173	69,319	3	11
Ottawa	186	147	59,613	7	7
<b>District Total</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>128,932</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>18</b>

### OSBI Lab Submittals

	Cocaine	Heroin	Fentanyl	Marijuana	Meth
Delaware	4	4	5	20	56
Ottawa	4	0	0	30	58
<b>District Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>114</b>

## District 14 Profile

Counties: Tulsa



District 14 is in northeast Oklahoma and includes the city of Tulsa. With an estimated population of 663,159, District 14 also includes Glenpool, and Collinsville.

### Select Drug-Related Data

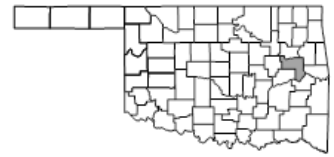
	Arrests Related to Drugs	Treatment Admissions	CDS Prescriptions	Rx Involved Overdose	Illicit Involved Overdose
Tulsa	1,844	5,486	1,266,980	81	471
<b>District Total</b>	<b>1,844</b>	<b>5,486</b>	<b>1,266,980</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>471</b>

### OSBI Lab Submittals

	Cocaine	Heroin	Fentanyl	Marijuana	Meth
Tulsa	45	47	106	48	387
<b>District Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>387</b>

## District 15 Profile

Counties: Muskogee



District 15 is in northeast Oklahoma. With an estimated population of 67,016, Muskogee County includes Muskogee and Ft. Gibson.

### Select Drug-Related Data

	Arrests Related to Drugs	Treatment Admissions	CDS Prescriptions	Rx Involved Overdose	Illicit Involved Overdose
Muskogee	336	791	190,560	5	24
<b>District Total</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>190,560</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>24</b>

### OSBI Lab Submittals

	Cocaine	Heroin	Fentanyl	Marijuana	Meth
Muskogee	17	10	17	47	323
<b>District Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>323</b>

## District 16 Profile

Counties: Latimer and Leflore



Located in southeast Oklahoma, District 16 includes Latimer and Leflore counties. With an estimated population of 58,900, the largest cities in District 16 include Heavener, Poteau, and Wilburton.

### Select Drug-Related Data

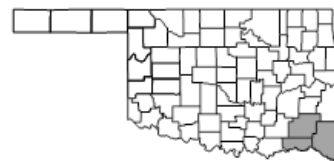
	Arrests Related to Drugs	Treatment Admissions	CDS Prescriptions	Rx Involved Overdose	Illicit Involved Overdose
Latimer	46	101	14,794	0	0
Leflore	94	0	90,603	3	15
<b>District Total</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>105,397</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>15</b>

### OSBI Lab Submittals

	Cocaine	Heroin	Fentanyl	Marijuana	Meth
Latimer	1	1	1	26	64
Leflore	2	5	14	54	103
<b>District Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>167</b>

## District 17 Profile

Counties: Choctaw, McCurtain, and Pushmataha



Located in far southeast Oklahoma, District 17 includes Choctaw, McCurtain, and Pushmataha counties. District 17 borders Arkansas and Texas. With an estimated population of 57,829, District 17 includes Hugo, Broken Bow, Idabel, and Antlers.

### Select Drug-Related Data

	Arrests Related to Drugs	Treatment Admissions	CDS Prescriptions	Rx Involved Overdose	Illicit Involved Overdose
Choctaw	92	52	28,512	0	3
McCurtain	86	130	64,022	0	4
Pushmataha	11	41	16,543	1	2
<b>District Total</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>109,077</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>

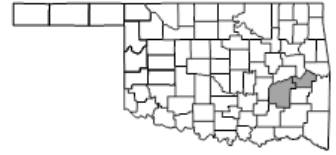
### OSBI Lab Submittals

	Cocaine	Heroin	Fentanyl	Marijuana	Meth
Choctaw	0	0	0	4	10
McCurtain	1	1	1	18	56
Pushmataha	0	0	0	7	15
<b>District Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>81</b>



## District 18 Profile

Counties: Haskell and Pittsburg



District 18, which includes Haskell and Pittsburg counties, is in southeast Oklahoma. With an estimated population of 55,606, District 18 includes McAlester, Krebs, and Stigler.

### Select Drug-Related Data

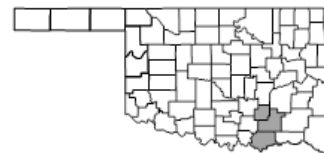
	Arrests Related to Drugs	Treatment Admissions	CDS Prescriptions	Rx Involved Overdose	Illicit Involved Overdose
Haskell	71	108	19,943	0	1
Pittsburg	367	415	73,564	7	20
<b>District Total</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>93,507</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>21</b>

### OSBI Lab Submittals

	Cocaine	Heroin	Fentanyl	Marijuana	Meth
Haskell	0	2	3	33	52
Pittsburg	4	7	2	137	227
<b>District Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>279</b>

## District 19 Profile

Counties: Atoka, Bryan, and Coal



District 19, which includes Atoka, Bryan, and Coal counties, is in southeast Oklahoma. With an estimated population of 69,474, the largest cities in the district include Durant, Atoka, and Coalgate.

### Select Drug-Related Data

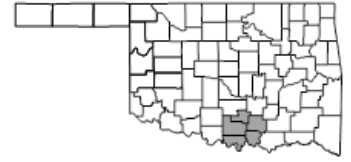
	Arrests Related to Drugs	Treatment Admissions	CDS Prescriptions	Rx Involved Overdose	Illicit Involved Overdose
Atoka	171	39	21,929	0	1
Bryan	237	260	92,567	0	12
Coal	40	13	5,340	0	2
<b>District Total</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>119,836</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15</b>

### OSBI Lab Submittals

	Cocaine	Heroin	Fentanyl	Marijuana	Meth
Atoka	3	1	0	19	25
Bryan	3	3	1	21	44
Coal	0	0	1	6	5
<b>District Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>74</b>

## District 20 Profile

Counties: Carter, Johnston, Love, Marshall, and Murray



District 20 is in south-central Oklahoma and includes Carter, Johnston, Love, Marshall, and Murray counties. With an estimated population of 101,560, District 20 includes Marietta, Ardmore, Lone Grove, Tishomingo, Madill, and Davis.

### Select Drug-Related Data

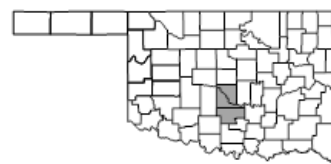
	Arrests Related to Drugs	Treatment Admissions	CDS Prescriptions	Rx Involved Overdose	Illicit Involved Overdose
Carter	296	297	120,874	4	7
Johnston	93	59	30,236	1	0
Love	78	14	8,942	0	0
Marshall	120	41	23,599	0	1
Murray	202	87	28,162	0	1
<b>District Total</b>	<b>789</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>211,813</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>

### OSBI Lab Submittals

	Cocaine	Heroin	Fentanyl	Marijuana	Meth
Carter	11	0	14	66	184
Johnston	0	0	0	4	19
Love	13	7	2	42	107
Marshall	0	1	0	10	26
Murray	5	0	3	39	62
<b>District Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>398</b>

## District 21 Profile

Counties: Cleveland, Garvin, and McClain



Located in the south-central region of the state, District 21 includes Cleveland, Garvin, and McClain counties. With an estimated population of 362,399, the largest cities in District 21 are Norman, Blanchard, Purcell, and Pauls Valley.

### Select Drug-Related Data

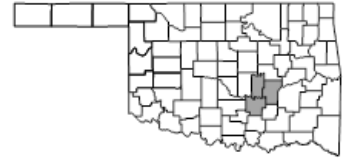
	Arrests Related to Drugs	Treatment Admissions	CDS Prescriptions	Rx Involved Overdose	Illicit Involved Overdose
Cleveland	898	1,184	480,231	9	48
Garvin	194	107	42,288	0	6
McClain	82	119	83,999	5	7
<b>District Total</b>	<b>1,174</b>	<b>1,410</b>	<b>606,518</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>61</b>

### OSBI Lab Submittals

	Cocaine	Heroin	Fentanyl	Marijuana	Meth
Cleveland	24	88	64	83	368
Garvin	2	1	0	32	33
McClain	9	16	13	25	78
<b>District Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>479</b>

## District 22 Profile

Counties: Hughes, Pontotoc, and Seminole



District 22, which is in south-central Oklahoma, includes the counties of Hughes, Pontotoc, and Seminole. With an estimated population of 74,993, the largest cities in District 22 include Ada, Holdenville, and Wewoka.

### Select Drug-Related Data

	Arrests Related to Drugs	Treatment Admissions	CDS Prescriptions	Rx Involved Overdose	Illicit Involved Overdose
Hughes	28	136	15,166	0	6
Pontotoc	214	232	93,261	3	11
Seminole	106	369	35,013	1	5
<b>District Total</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>143,440</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>22</b>

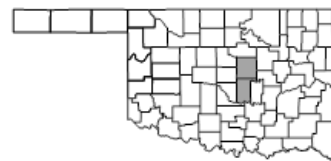
### OSBI Lab Submittals

	Cocaine	Heroin	Fentanyl	Marijuana	Meth
Hughes	1	0	0	7	31
Pontotoc	4	2	8	101	153
Seminole	2	2	0	7	41
<b>District Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>225</b>



## District 23 Profile

Counties: Lincoln and Pottawatomie



Located in south-central Oklahoma, District 23 includes Lincoln and Pottawatomie counties. The largest cities in the district include Shawnee, Tecumseh, and Chandler.

### Select Drug-Related Data

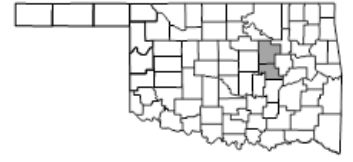
	Arrests Related to Drugs	Treatment Admissions	CDS Prescriptions	Rx Involved Overdose	Illicit Involved Overdose
Lincoln	108	277	32,537	3	13
Pottawatomie	358	757	136,126	6	24
<b>District Total</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>1,034</b>	<b>168,663</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>37</b>

### OSBI Lab Submittals

	Cocaine	Heroin	Fentanyl	Marijuana	Meth
Lincoln	1	4	2	18	43
Pottawatomie	5	16	17	63	148
<b>District Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>191</b>

## District 24 Profile

Counties: Creek and Okfuskee



District 24 is in north-central Oklahoma, and includes Creek and Okfuskee counties. With an estimated population of 82,627, the largest cities in District 24 include Sapulpa, Bristow, and the town of Okemah.

### Select Drug-Related Data

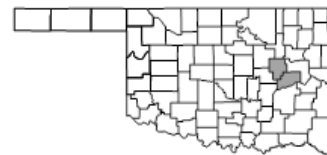
	Arrests Related to Drugs	Treatment Admissions	CDS Prescriptions	Rx Involved Overdose	Illicit Involved Overdose
Creek	444	644	95,917	6	27
Okfuskee	4	118	15,949	0	0
<b>District Total</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>111,866</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>27</b>

### OSBI Lab Submittals

	Cocaine	Heroin	Fentanyl	Marijuana	Meth
Creek	7	7	27	57	88
Okfuskee	1	0	2	19	18
<b>District Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>106</b>

## District 25 Profile

Counties: McIntosh and Okmulgee



District 25 is in east central Oklahoma, and it includes McIntosh and Okmulgee counties. With an estimated population of 58,046, the largest cities in District 25 include Okmulgee, Eufaula, and Checotah.

### Select Drug-Related Data

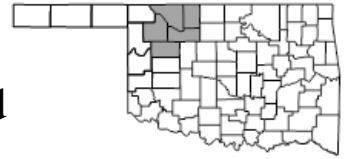
	Arrests Related to Drugs	Treatment Admissions	CDS Prescriptions	Rx Involved Overdose	Illicit Involved Overdose
McIntosh	182	142	55,180	2	4
Okmulgee	83	334	55,695	0	18
<b>District Total</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>110,875</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>22</b>

### OSBI Lab Submittals

	Cocaine	Heroin	Fentanyl	Marijuana	Meth
McIntosh	0	0	0	4	20
Okmulgee	5	5	3	20	82
<b>District Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>102</b>

## District 26 Profile

Counties: Alfalfa, Dewey, Major, Woods, and Woodward



District 26 is in northwest Oklahoma and includes the counties of Alfalfa, Dewey, Major, Woods, and Woodward. The largest cities in the district include Alva, Cherokee, and Woodward.

### Select Drug-Related Data

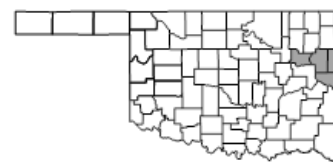
	Arrests Related to Drugs	Treatment Admissions	CDS Prescriptions	Rx Involved Overdose	Illicit Involved Overdose
Alfalfa	6	24	3,895	0	0
Dewey	13	24	6,571	0	1
Major	4	50	8,876	0	0
Woods	25	118	13,070	0	0
Woodward	48	189	36,393	0	4
<b>District Total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>68,805</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>

### OSBI Lab Submittals

	Cocaine	Heroin	Fentanyl	Marijuana	Meth
Alfalfa	0	0	2	1	10
Dewey	0	0	0	0	1
Major	0	0	0	4	3
Woods	0	0	3	1	7
Woodward	0	0	0	8	33
<b>District Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>54</b>

## District 27 Profile

Counties: Adair, Cherokee, Sequoyah, and Wagoner



Located in northeast Oklahoma, District 27 includes Adair, Cherokee, Sequoyah, and Wagoner counties. With an estimated population of 197,219, the largest counties include Sallisaw, Tahlequah, and Wagoner.

### Select Drug-Related Data

	Arrests Related to Drugs	Treatment Admissions	CDS Prescriptions	Rx Involved Overdose	Illicit Involved Overdose
Adair	180	268	23,433	3	11
Cherokee	283	273	87,201	2	14
Sequoyah	413	226	69,347	11	16
Wagoner	277	332	78,184	9	21
<b>District Total</b>	<b>1,153</b>	<b>1,099</b>	<b>258,165</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>61</b>

### OSBI Lab Submittals

	Cocaine	Heroin	Fentanyl	Marijuana	Meth
Adair	0	1	0	13	38
Cherokee	1	35	17	161	225
Sequoyah	6	13	13	66	141
Wagoner	15	22	20	145	198
<b>District Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>602</b>



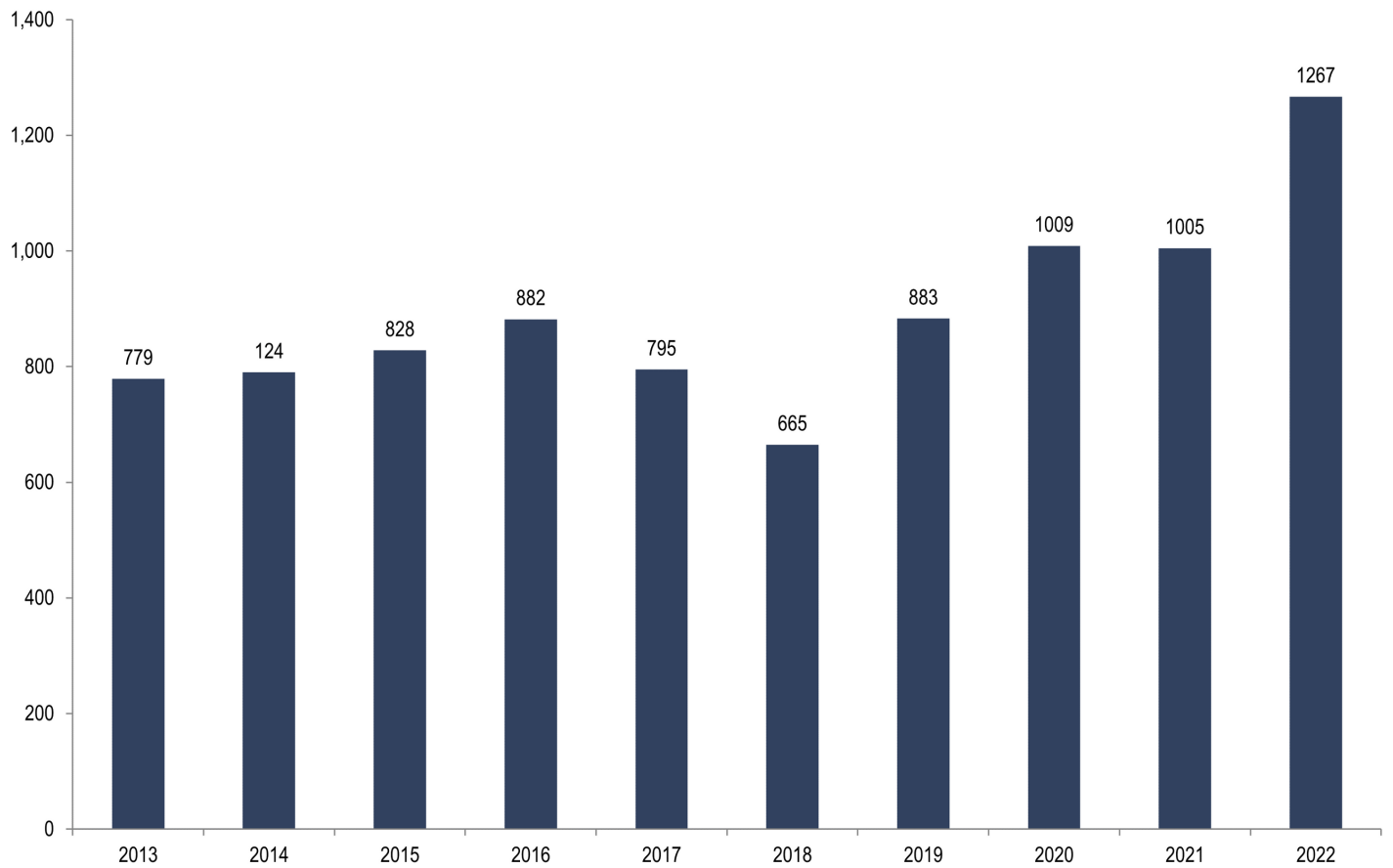
# Appendix

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## Acronyms and Abbreviations

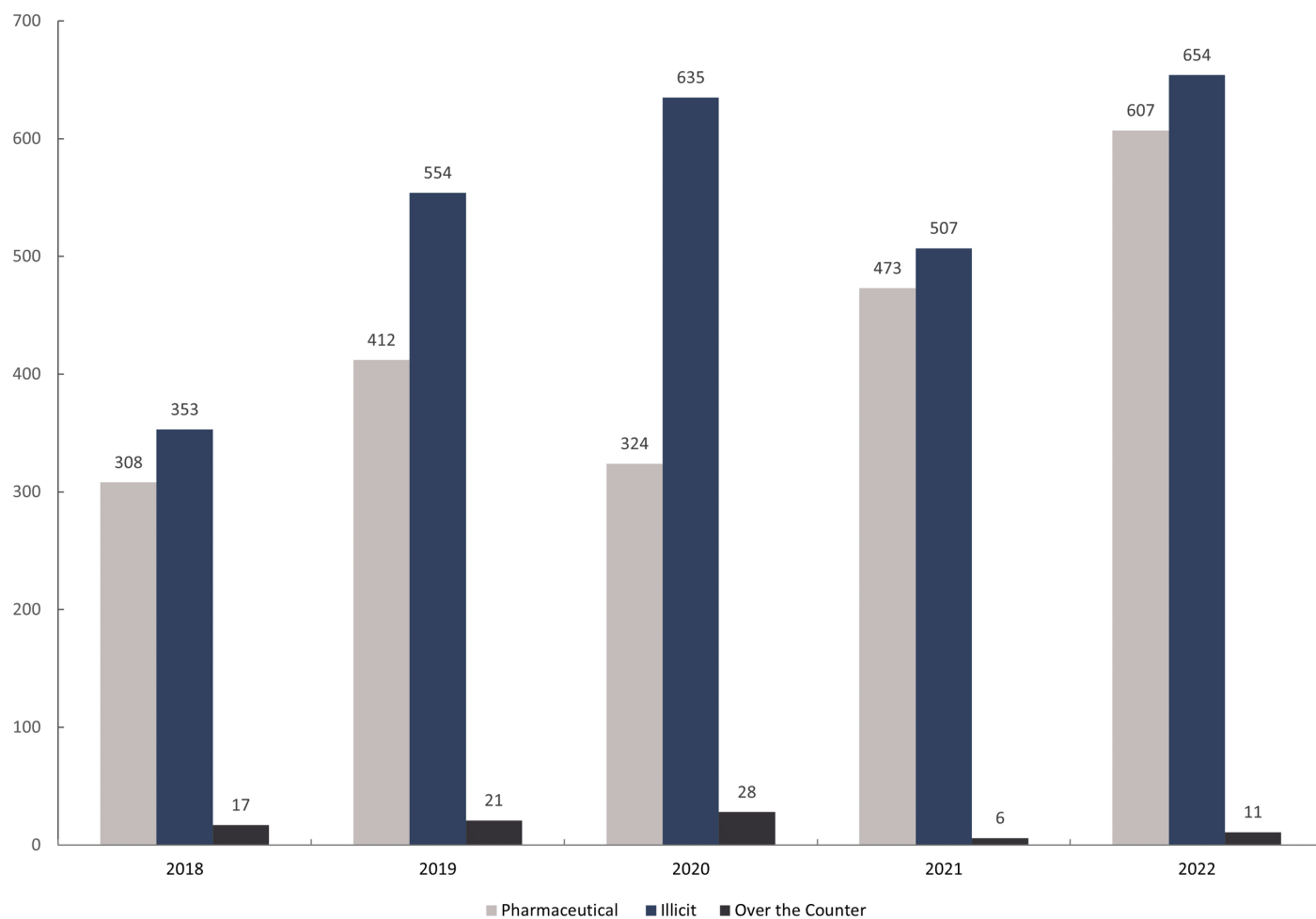
COPS	Community Oriented Policing Services
DEA	Drug Enforcement Administration
DOC	Department of Corrections
DTAP	Drug Threat Assessment Project
DTO	Drug Trafficking Organization
EPIC	El Paso Intelligence Center
FDA	Food and Drug Administration
HIDTA	High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area
NDTA	National 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
OMMA	Oklahoma Medical Marijuana Authority
OSBI	Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation
PMP	Oklahoma Prescription Monitoring Program
SAMHSA	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
THC	Tetrahydrocannabinol

## Overdose Deaths Over Time



Source: OBN Overdoses

## Overdose Deaths, by Drug Category



Source: OBN Overdoses

## Overdose Deaths, by Drug Type

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Alprazolam	39	44	36	56	53
Cocaine	47	59	85	63	100
Codeine	19	9	7	9	9
Diazepam	5	11	9	9	9
Diphenhydramine	11	22	14	8	23
Fentanyl	39	54	137	299	619
Heroin	58	71	86	43	38
Hydrocodone	51	39	30	26	35
Methadone	18	22	18	30	21
Methamphetamine	341	523	629	604	739
Morphine	35	24	16	22	21
Oxycodone	56	49	44	43	46
Tramadol	12	12	8	12	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>731</b>	<b>939</b>	<b>1,119</b>	<b>1,224</b>	<b>1,721</b>

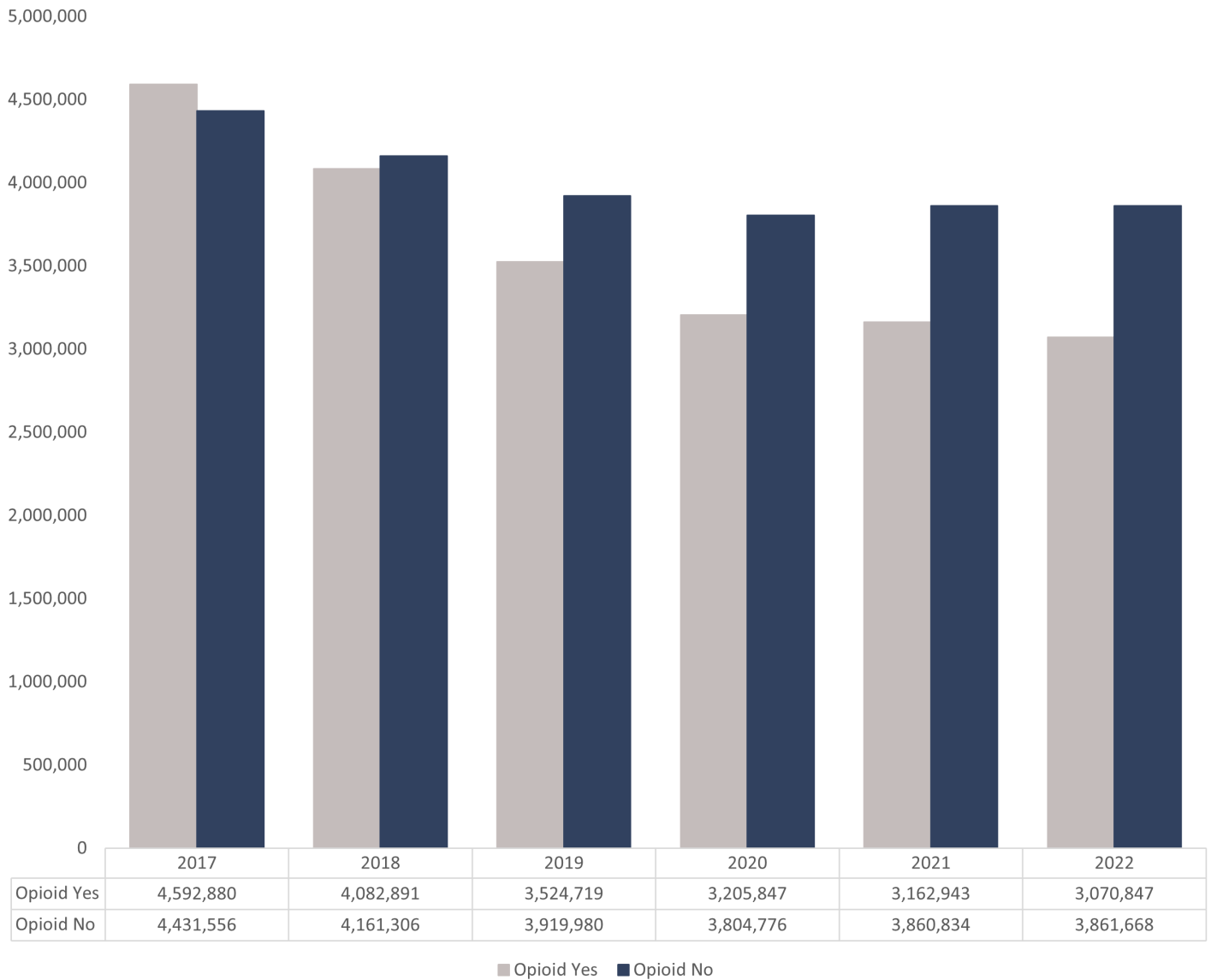
Source: OBN Overdoses

## Overdose Deaths, by County

County	Total	County	Total	County	Total	County	Total
Adair	11	Delaware	13	Lincoln	16	Pittsburg	19
Alfalfa	0	Dewey	2	Logan	9	Pontotoc	13
Atoka	2	Ellis	1	Love	0	Pottawatomie	25
Beaver	3	Garfield	13	Major	0	Pushmataha	3
Beckham	1	Garvin	7	Marshall	2	Roger Mills	0
Blaine	13	Grady	10	Mayes	9	Rogers	18
Bryan	9	Grant	0	McClain	9	Seminole	7
Caddo	29	Greer	1	McCurtain	4	Sequoyah	15
Canadian	12	Harmon	2	McIntosh	8	Stephens	13
Carter	16	Harper	1	Murray	2	Texas	2
Cherokee	4	Haskell	1	Muskogee	20	Tillman	4
Choctaw	4	Hughes	5	Noble	3	Tulsa	327
Cimarron	0	Jackson	3	Nowata	0	Wagoner	25
Cleveland	48	Jefferson	3	Okfuskee	1	Washington	23
Coal	2	Johnston	1	Oklahoma	319	Washita	1
Comanche	36	Kay	3	Okmulgee	19	Woods	0
Cotton	2	Kingfisher	2	Osage	16	Woodward	2
Craig	3	Kiowa	0	Ottawa	6		
Creek	26	Latimer	0	Pawnee	5	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,267</b>
Custer	5	LeFlore	16	Payne	15		



## Prescribing Rates



Source: OBN PMP Data

## Drug Prices (dollar amounts)

	Cocaine	Fentanyl	Heroin	Marijuana	Meth
Heroin Task Force	/	4.765/pill	26.765/g	/	/
Meth Task Force	/	/	/	/	11.08/g
Ardmore DO	/	20.15/pill	/	/	11.425/g
Lawton DO	69.7/g	28.221/pill	/	/	10.70/g
McAlester DO	/	22.73/pill	/	0.59/g	10.353/g
Tulsa Marijuana Enforcement	/	/	/	1.713/g	/
Muskogee Task Force	33.51/g	/	/	/	11.785/g
Oklahoma City Diversion	/	2.5/pill	27.46/g	/	/
Oklahoma City Enforcement	/	/	/	/	3.213/g
Poteau Task Force	/	41.99/pill	/	/	10.317/g
Tulsa DO	/	44.46/pill	/	/	9.403/g
Woodward DO	/	7.00/pill	/	/	15.168/g
<b>Average</b>	<b>51.60/g</b>	<b>21.48/pill</b>	<b>27.113/g</b>	<b>1.152/g</b>	<b>10.383/g</b>

Source: OBN ACISS Data

## Drug Seizures (lbs.)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Meth	615.06	301.29	365.69	830.85	768.67	3,492.21
Marijuana Flower	3,439.26	1588	735.44	3,330.68	19,655.8	55,744
Marijuana Plants*	351	598	36	22,297	148297	349,064
Fentanyl	8.8	0	0.54	2.01	18.27	127.67
Heroin	40.66	19.8	20.36	19.18	14.77	28.25
Cocaine	164.73	86.29	71.68	35.95	85.14	226.86
Crack Cocaine	0.05	0	0	0.21	1.16	0.04

Source: OBN ACISS Data

\*Marijuana Plants are counted as number of plants.

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