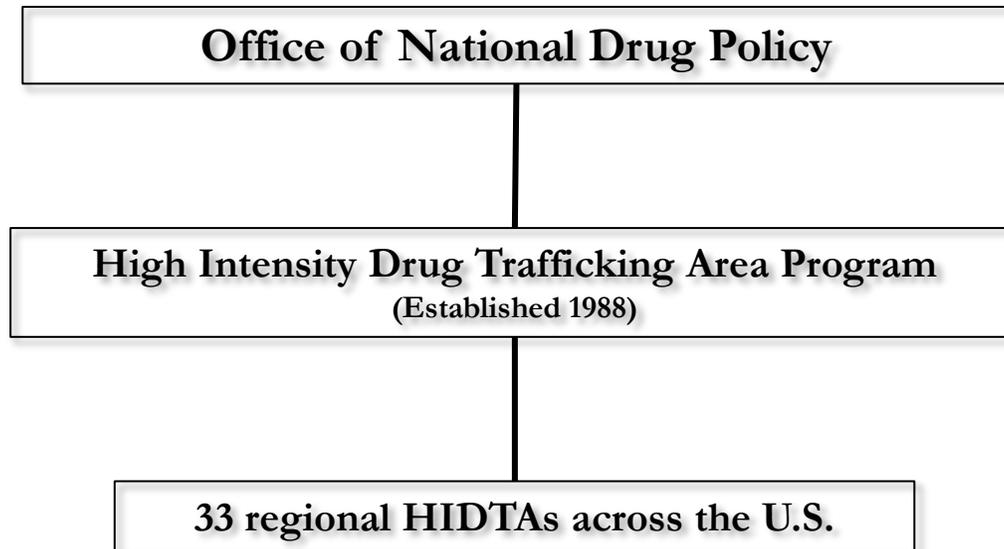


Rocky Mountain High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area

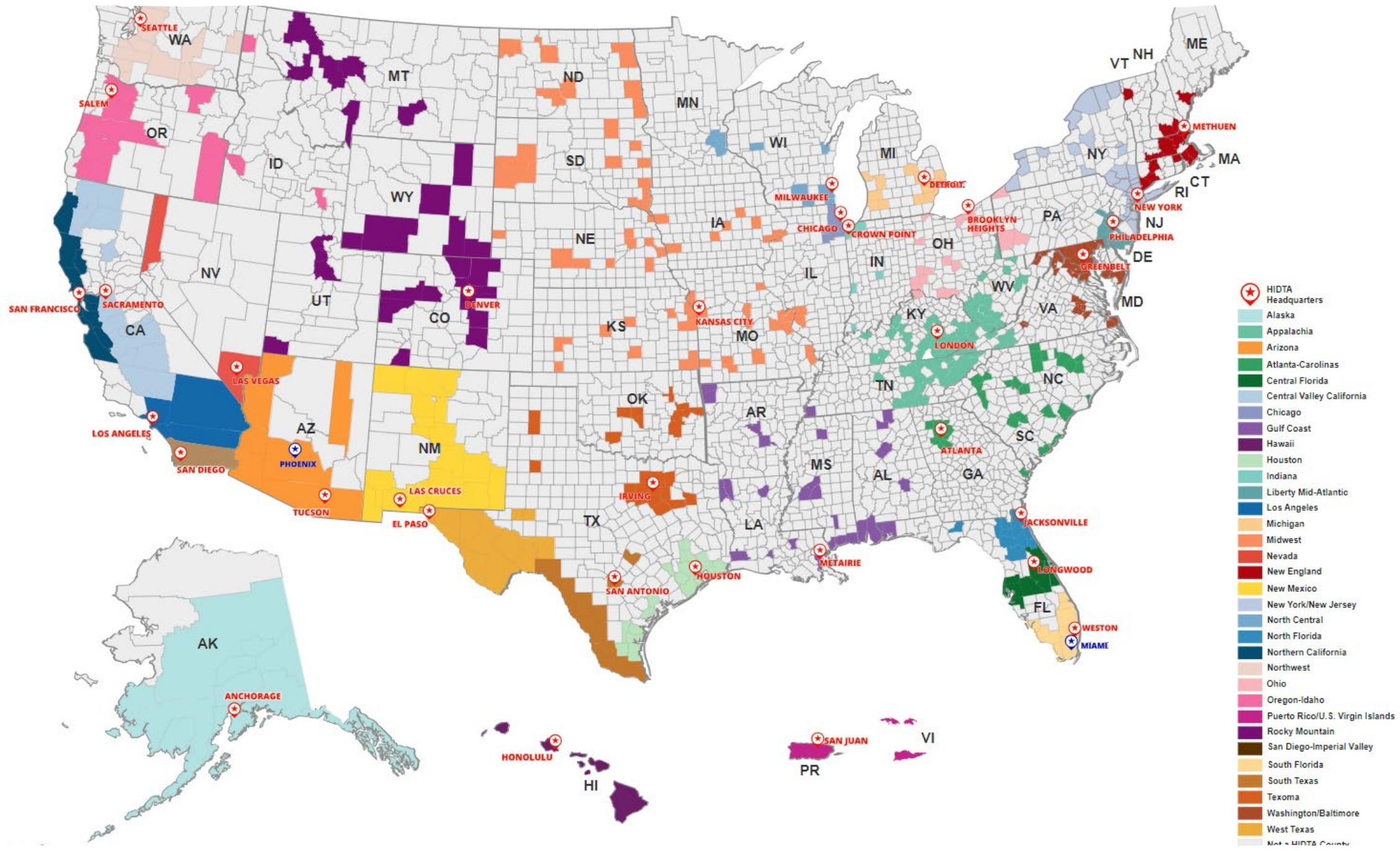
- Reduce drug trafficking and drug production through the **disruption** and **dismantling** of drug trafficking organizations and money laundering organizations and prevent drug overdoses
- Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of HIDTA initiatives

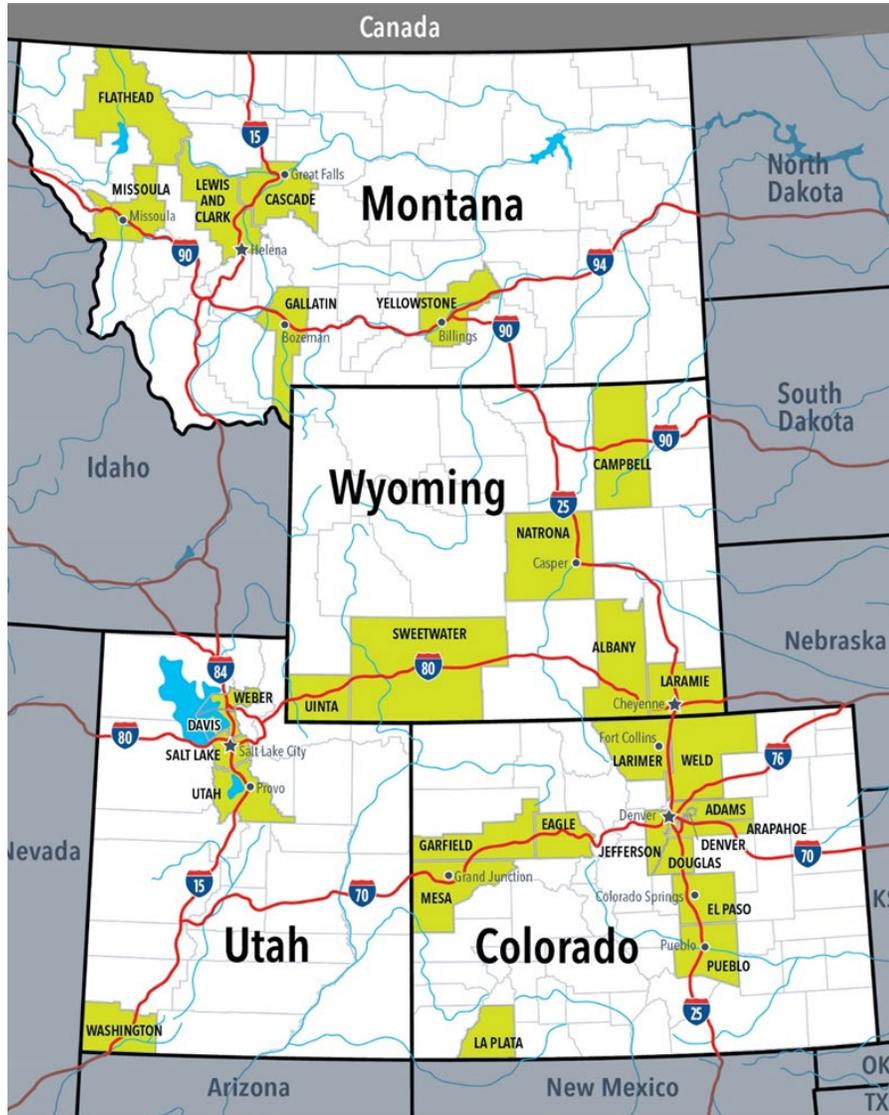


National HIDTA Program



- Partnership of **federal, state, local, and tribal** law enforcement agencies
- Strategies developed and implemented at the local level.
- Upstream and downstream efforts.
- Support prevention efforts through Overdose Response Strategy (ORS).
- Support law enforcement efforts through the HIDTA Program to **disrupt** and **dismantle** domestic drug trafficking networks and support initiatives to advance coordinated responses in designated areas





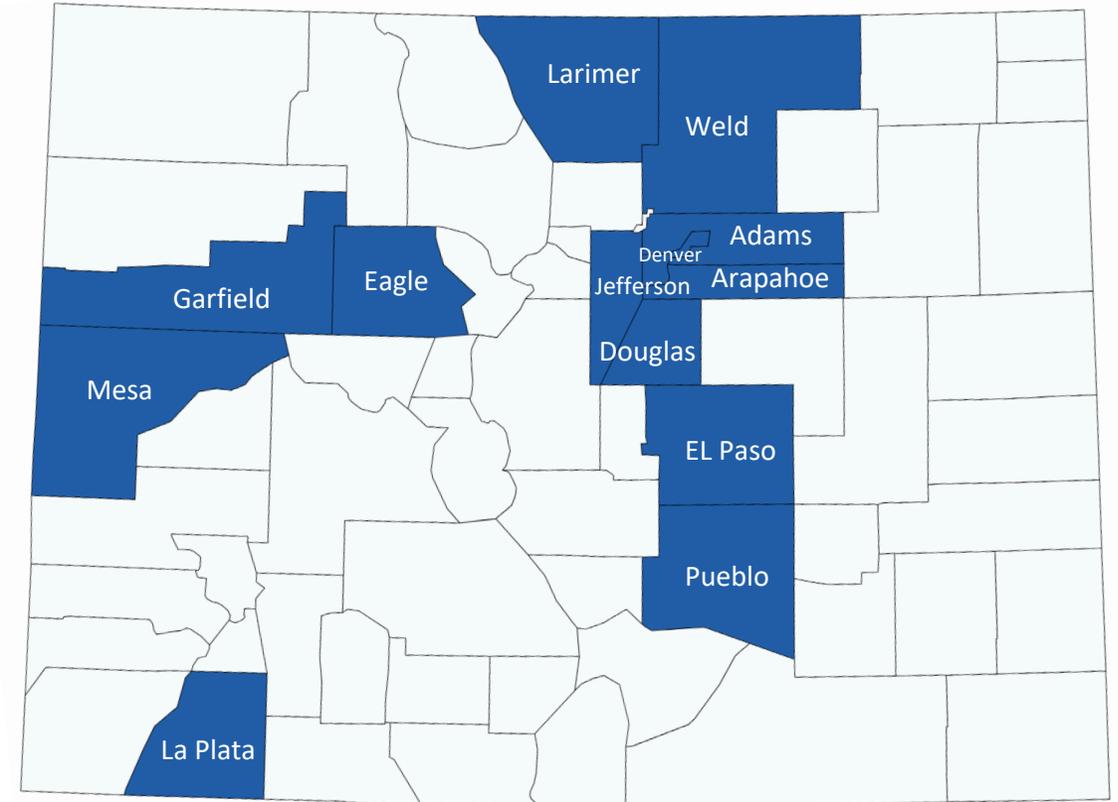
ROCKY MOUNTAIN HIDTA

- Four states in RMHIDTA: Colorado, Montana, Utah, and Wyoming 30 counties designated, 31 initiatives: 24 Investigative Task Forces, four DHE teams and three support groups (Management, ISC, Training)
- 13 Initiatives in Colorado, 6 in Montana, 7 in Utah, and 2 in Wyoming.
- 2024 Top Drug Threat: Fentanyl

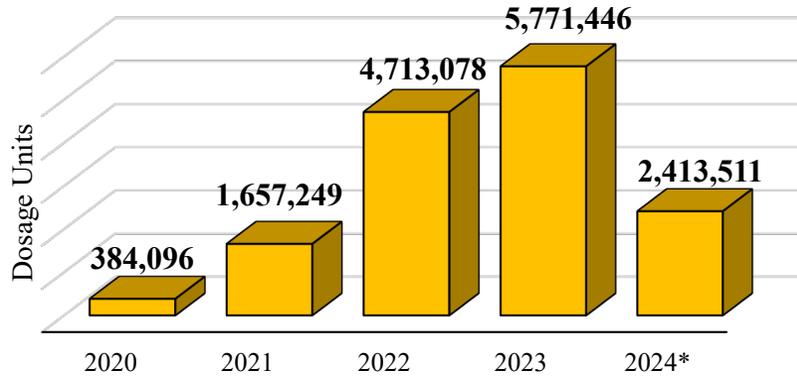
RMHIDTA Task Forces

Colorado

- 13 HIDTA funded task forces (12 investigative, 1 interdiction).
- Focus on **dismantling** and **disrupting** DTOs and MLOs.
- Investigative task forces are made up on local, state, federal, and tribal law enforcement agencies.
- Supported by an Investigative Support Center (ISC) and Training department

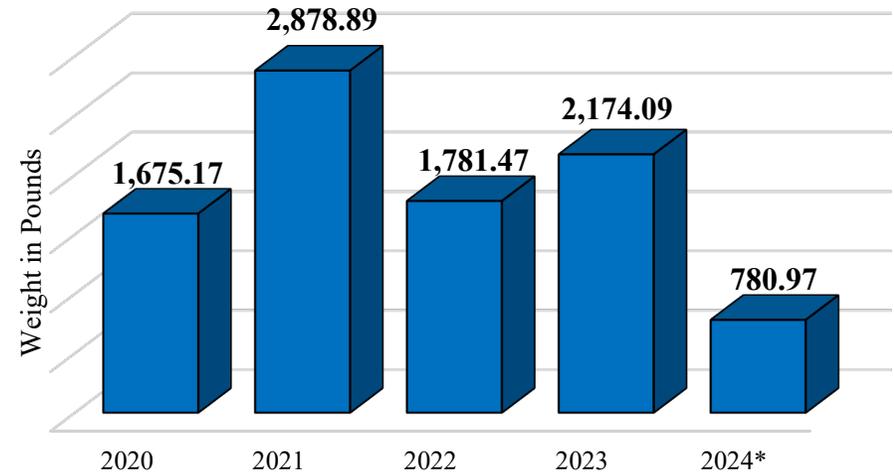


Colorado Fentanyl (DU) Seized ~COMBINED~

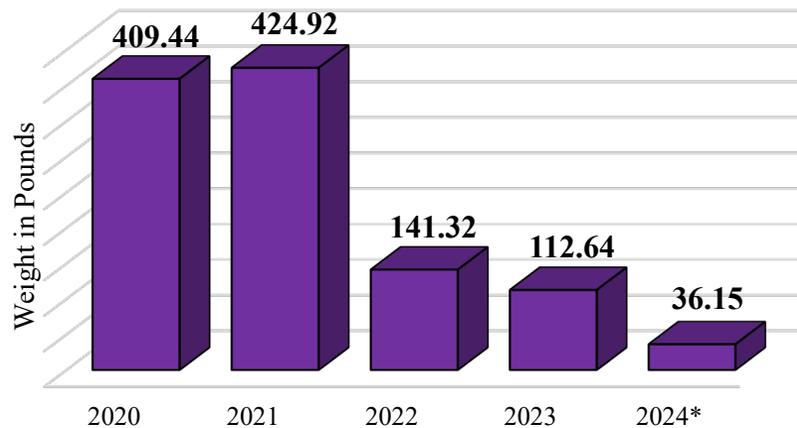


~Includes Fentanyl (DU) Combined with Fentanyl (Pounds) Converted to Dosage Units Seized by RMHIDTA Colorado Task Forces~

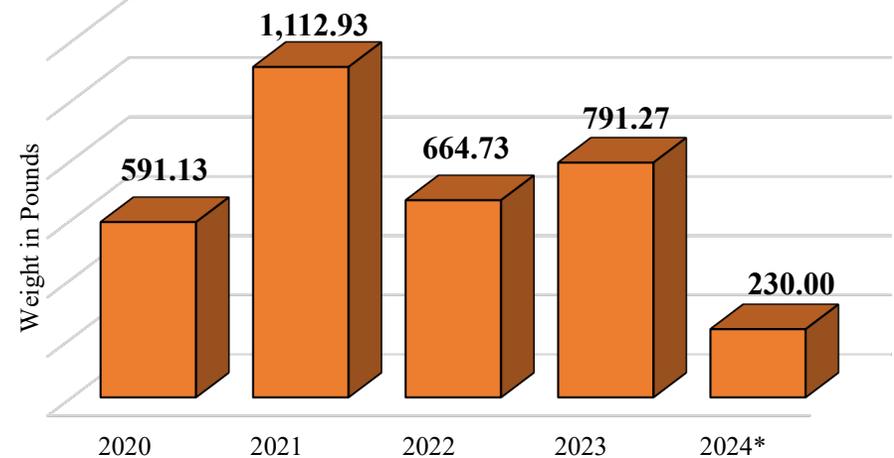
Colorado Methamphetamine Powder and Ice Seized (Pounds)



Colorado Heroin Seized (Pounds)



Colorado Cocaine Powder and Crack Seized (Pounds)



*2024 data is provisional and subject to final verifications

2024 Drug Trends

- In the first quarter (**provisional data**) of 2024, RMHIDTA task forces in Colorado:
 - Seized 42% of 2023 fentanyl seizures; more than 2.4 million DU (combined)
 - 36% of 2023 methamphetamine seizures
 - 29% of 2023 cocaine seizures
 - 32% of 2023 heroin seizures
- Increase in secondary crimes
 - Fentanyl
 - Xylazine
 - Nitazenes

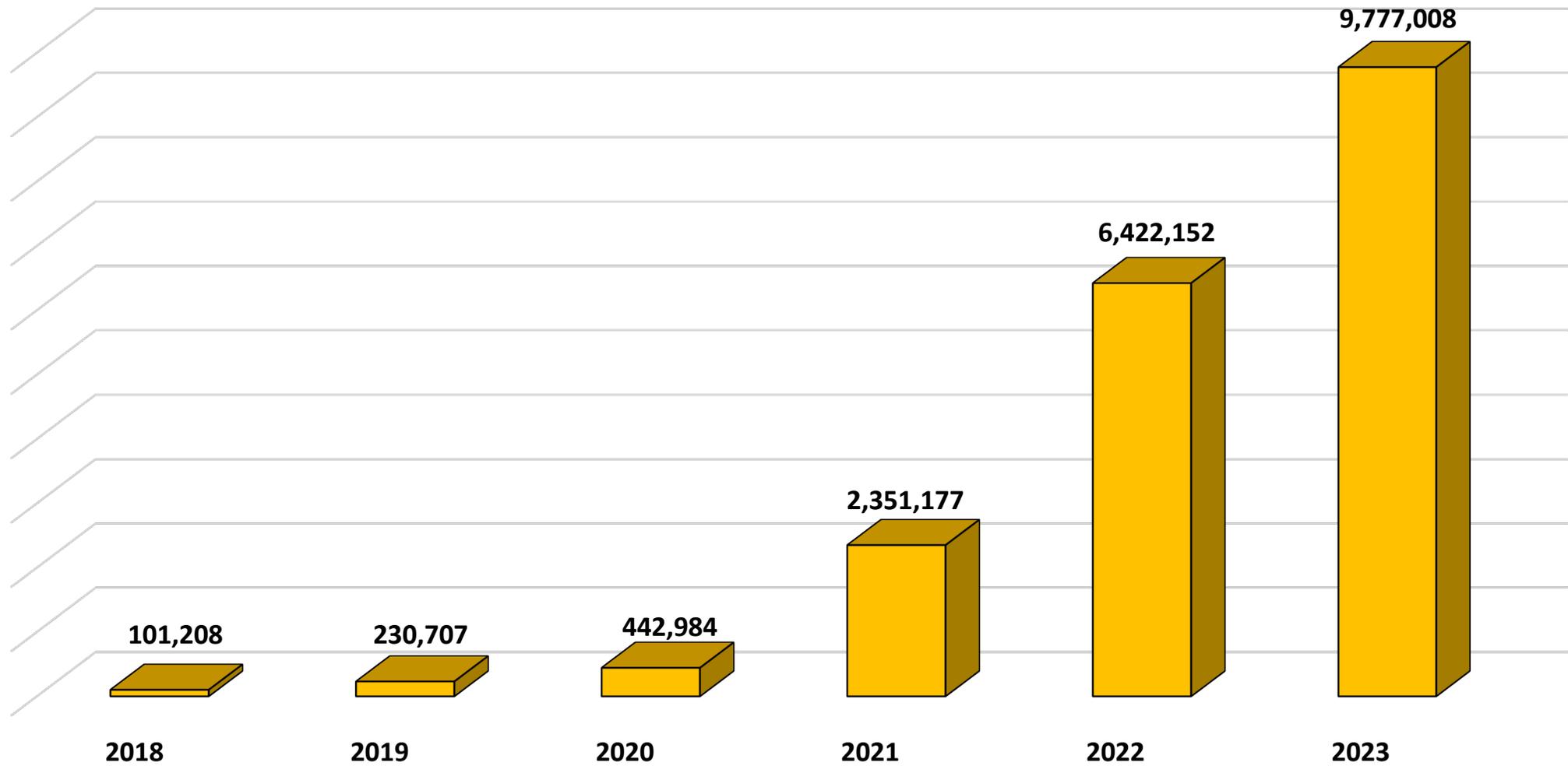
Illicit Fentanyl

- 50-100x more potent than morphine (up to 10,000x for some fentanyl analogs).
- Short acting – not an extended high
- Multiple methods of use: IV, oral, inhale, transdermal patch, lozenge.
- According to DEA, a lethal dose is 2mg.



Photo source: DEA

RMHIDTA Fentanyl Seizures ~COMBINED~



~Includes Fentanyl (DU) Combined with Fentanyl (Pounds) Converted to Dosage Units Seized by RMHIDTA Colorado Task Forces~

- Fentanyl seizures are at record levels throughout the region.
- In the first quarter of 2024 RMHIDTA task forces region-wide have seized roughly 33% of 2023's fentanyl seizures.
- Blue M30s (counterfeit oxycodone) remain the most common form of fentanyl seized by RMHIDTA task forces. Though we do see skittle and tie-dye fentanyl, as well as other colors of pills.
- A more potent form of fentanyl is entering local communities. DEA's 2024 National Drug Threat assessment reports that 7 in 10 fentanyl pills contain a fatal dose of fentanyl (at least 2mg or higher), up from 4 in 10 in 2021.
- RMHIDTA is seeing an increase in fentanyl powder with 87% of powder seizures occurring in Colorado.
- The widespread distribution of a higher potency form of fentanyl (both pill and powder), along with low prices, and a readily available supply is driving the increase in fentanyl-related overdose deaths.
- Fentanyl prices remain a low. For example, retail prices in the Denver Metro are as little as \$1 - \$2 per pill, down from \$15 - \$30 in 2018.
- Xylazine has been reported in tested drug samples in the region.
- According to 2023 CDPHE data there has been a 394% increase in fentanyl-related overdose deaths from 2019 to 2023 and 19% increase from 2022 to 2023.

Illicit Fentanyl





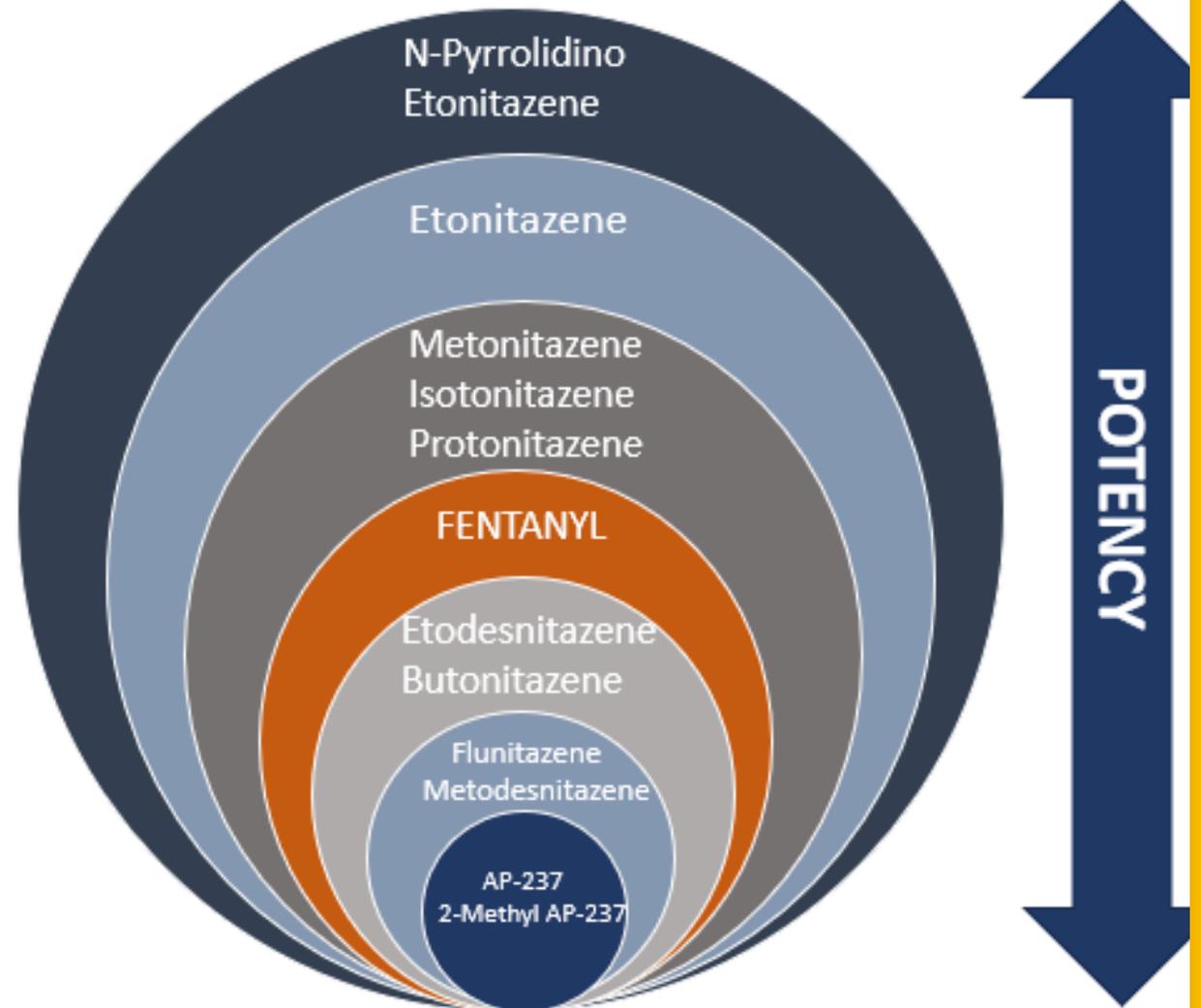
Xylazine

- Veterinary tranquilizer, not approved for use on humans.
- Zombie drug, tranq, tranq dope.
- Typically seen in polydrug compounds, often with fentanyl; xylazine extends the abrupt fentanyl high.
- Rapid onset of severe sedation.
- Necrotic wounds
- Predominance in the Northeast United States, seeing an increase in the Western United States.
- “Emerging threat” but not federally scheduled.



Designer Drugs

- **Novel Synthetic Opioids:** includes fentanyl analogs as well emerging non-fentanyl compounds. “Pyrro” is 10,000x stronger than morphine and 10x stronger than fentanyl.
- **Nitazenes** are federally classified as a schedule 1 controlled substance, with no accepted medical use and the highest potential for abuse and addiction.



DIGITAL TRAFFICKING



M30, fetty, fentanyl,
blues, perk



Ice, meth, waters,
crystal, aguas



Coke, cocaine, fish,
fishscale,



Bars, Xanax, hulks,
school buses



Blue demon pill,
higher dose, darker



Rainbow fentanyl



Fetty pow,
powdered fentanyl



Black, heroin



Boat, 1000 count of
any pill



Mushrooms, acid,
tabs, molly/mdma



Wax, carts, cartridges,
marijuana-based products



Bath salts

OVERDOSE RESPONSE STRATEGY

The Overdose Response Strategy is an unprecedented and unique collaboration between public health and public safety, created to help local communities reduce drug overdoses and save lives by sharing timely data, pertinent intelligence and innovative strategies.

The ORS is implemented by joint teams made up of **Drug Intelligence Officers** and **Public Health Analysts**, who work together on drug overdose issues within and across sectors, states and territories. By sharing information across sectors, the ORS is growing the body of evidence related to early warning signs and prevention strategies. With the information shared, and programs inspired by the ORS, we are helping communities and individuals make healthier, safer choices.

The mission of the Overdose Response Strategy is to **help communities reduce fatal and non-fatal drug overdoses by connecting public health and public safety agencies, sharing information, and supporting evidence-based interventions.**



To learn more visit hidtaprogram.org/ORS.php
Funded by the Office of National Drug Control Policy and
the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention



Collaborate across public health and public safety sectors



Share data, insights, and trends related to drug overdose in our communities



Inform & help local communities develop local solutions to reduce overdoses and save lives

Helping Communities Respond Effectively to Overdoses: The Overdose Detection Mapping Application Program



What Is ODMAP?

ODMAP is a free, Web-based, mobile-friendly software platform to support reporting and surveillance of suspected fatal and nonfatal overdoses.

- Provide near real-time data to public safety and public health agencies, enabling them to mobilize responses to overdoses as quickly as practically possible.
- ODMAP displays overdose data within and across jurisdictions to help:
 - Identify and alert spikes in suspected overdoses
 - Deploy overdose responses
 - Target community resources
 - Secure community resources

More than 3,000 agencies in 49 states participate in ODMAP, including the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico

ODMAP: Helping Communities Respond Effectively to Overdoses

Visit: <http://odmap.org> Email: odmap@wb.hidta.org

Data Drives Response

ODMAP links first-responder data



Agencies use information to deploy resources and support



To mapping tool to view overdose in near real-time



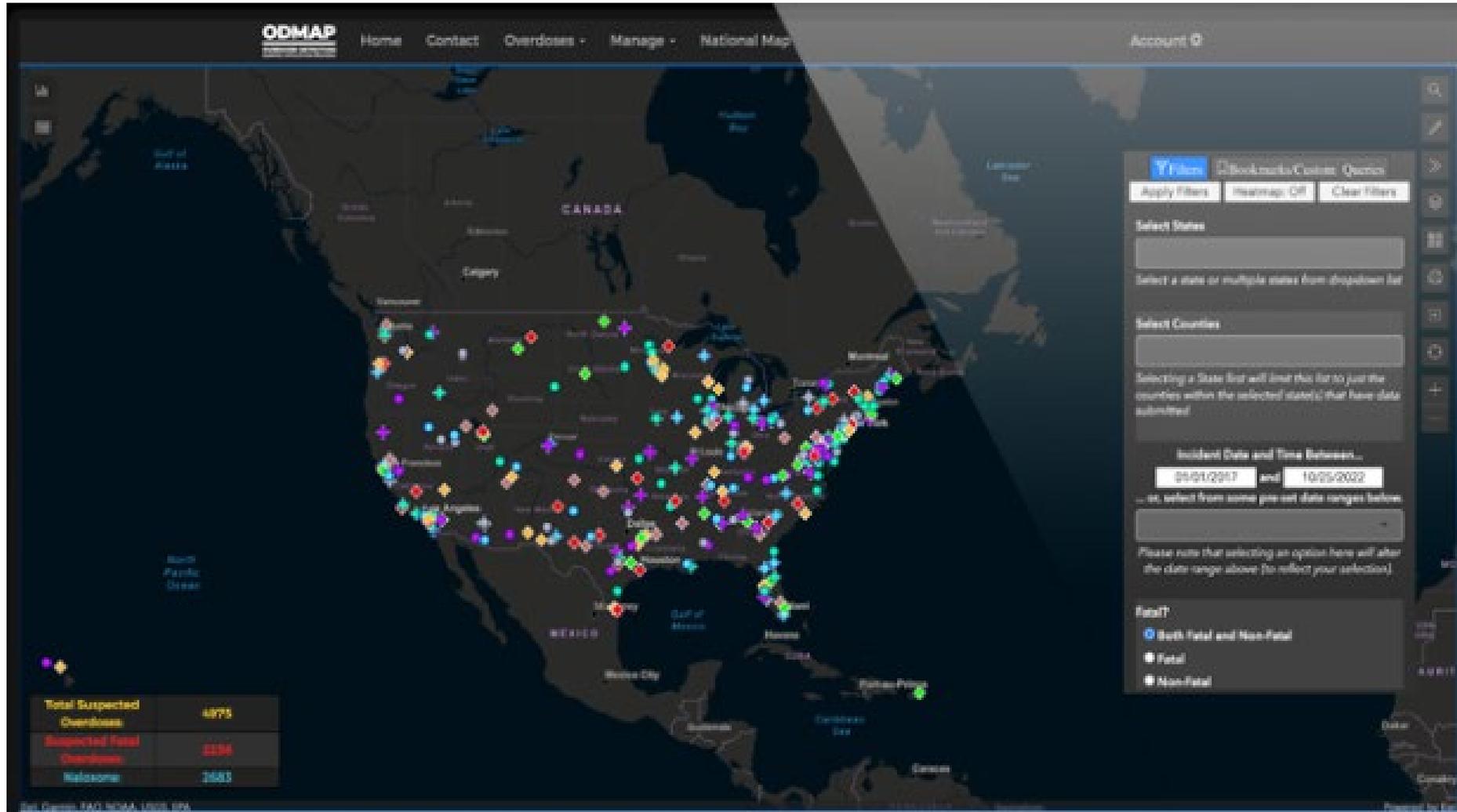
Registered ODMAP users can directly enter data via phone, tablet, or computer, so long as there is internet connectivity.



Information on suspected overdoses can be shared via existing information systems using an application program interface (API). An API is a software intermediary that allows programs to interact with each other to share data, reducing manual and duplicate data entry.

ODMAP

Helping Communities Respond Effectively to Overdoses



Questions?

- Are your organizations/agencies seeing similar trends?

