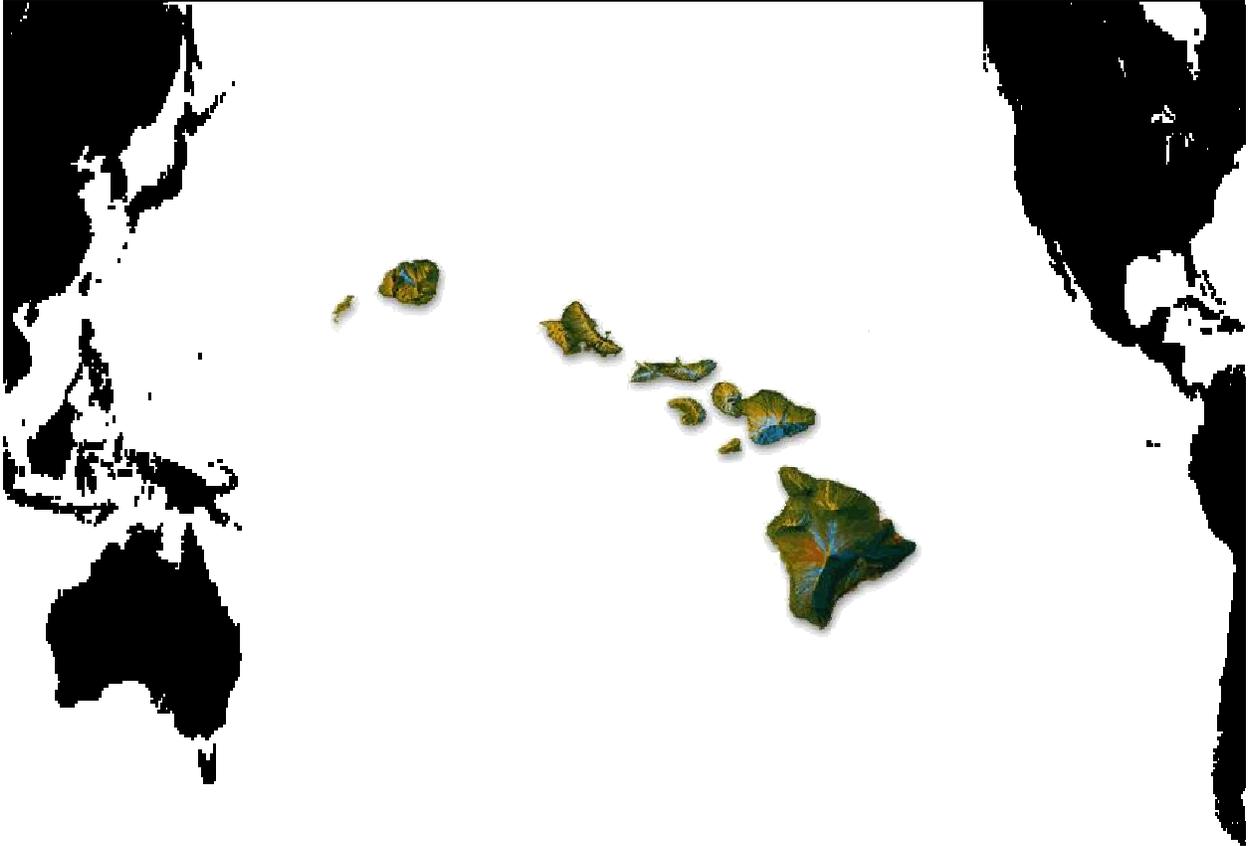




2006 ANNUAL REPORT

CROSSROAD OF THE PACIFIC



A LOOK AT THE MISSION,
PROGRAMS, & ACHIEVEMENTS
OF THE HAWAII HIDTA FOR
CALENDAR YEAR 2006

*This document and the information contained
herein are unclassified.*



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary

Introduction

National HIDTA Goals

Summary of Threat Assessment & Strategy

HIDTA Performance Measures

Performance Measures for Goal 1

Core Table 1 - 10

Performance Measures for Goal 2

Core Table 11 – 14

Threat Specific Measures

Threat Specific Tables 1-3

Conclusion

Appendices

A- Table of Organization

B- Executive Board Listing

C & D- Participating Agencies & Counties

E- PMP Matrix

Endnotes

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

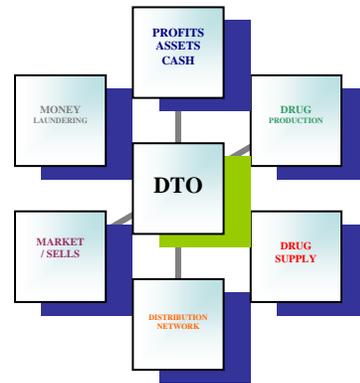
This report highlights the Hawaii HIDTA's accomplishment in disrupting and dismantling drug trafficking and money laundering organizations (DTOs and MLOs) within the Hawaii region.

This report also highlights ongoing efforts to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of HIDTA initiatives.

WHY WE DO...WHAT WE DO

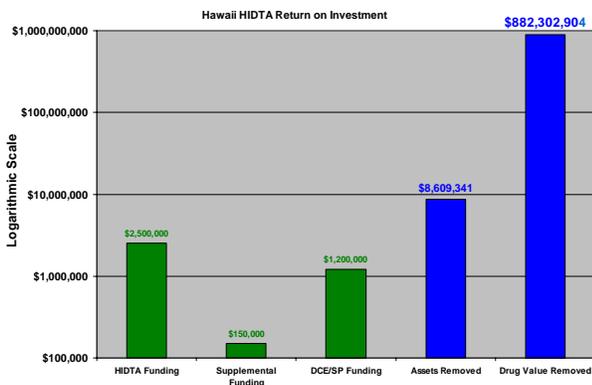
The Hawaii HIDTA exists to disrupt and dismantle the illicit drug markets operated by DTOs. DTOs, like legitimate businesses, want stable market forces. They seek reliable sources of supply, secure distribution systems, and an expanding customer base. DTOs want low costs with high profit margins, prompt payments, and a good cash flow.

Every time illegal drugs and associated drug assets are seized, couriers arrested, and illegal production eradicated, the regional marketplace for illegal drugs suffers a setback. These seizures hit DTOs hard affecting their profitability and frequently their ultimate survival. By disrupting the drug supply chain, particularly at the multi-state or international level, law enforcement impacts the drug flow before it ever reaches the individual user.



RETURN ON INVESTMENT (ROI)

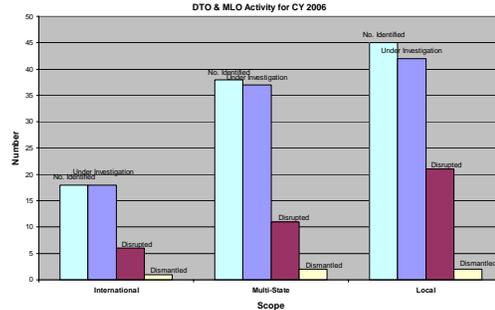
The Hawaii HIDTA received \$2.5 million in FY 2006 funding, plus an additional \$150,000 in supplemental support, and partners with the DCE/SP program's \$1.2 million marijuana eradication grant. For every dollar spent on law enforcement, prosecution, and investigative support activities by the Hawaii HIDTA, an ROI of \$428 in drug seizures and an ROI of \$4 in asset seizures was achieved.



More than \$882 million worth of illegal drugs and over \$8.6 million in illegally gained drug assets were permanently removed from the local drug market. This would be a serious financial blow even if the DTOs were a legitimate corporation.

DISRUPTING OR DISMANTLING DTOs

During CY 2006, Hawaii HIDTA initiatives worked on 97 DTOs; either disrupting or dismantling 43 DTOs and MLOs to the point where their ability to conduct business was diminished.

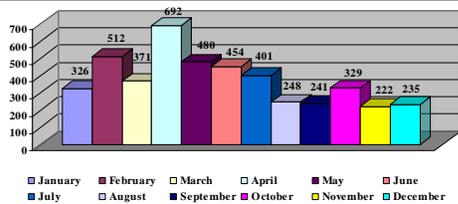


INTERNATIONAL AND MULTI-STATE DTOs

Emphasis is placed on investigating larger, more complex DTOs where the greatest positive impact can be achieved. During the year 54% of DTOs and all three MLOs investigated were international or multi-state in scope. Disrupting or dismantling a large, complex DTO/MLO generally takes longer than stopping a street level operation, but doing so can substantially impact the local drug market for longer periods of time.

INTELLIGENCE AND INFORMATION SHARING

The Intelligence Subsystem processed 4,511 critical event deconflictions and more than 10,000 inquiries through the Western States Information Network (WSIN).



The Hawaii HIDTA Investigative Support Center (ISC) provided law enforcement task forces with support resources that led to the successful investigation of 64 multi-defendant, multi-jurisdictional cases during CY 2006. The Criminal Intelligence Unit (CIU) initiative added to the 83 investigative referrals that were made to the other mainland HIDTAs and other law enforcement agencies.

TRAINING

The Hawaii HIDTA plays a leading role in assisting law enforcement, prosecution, and intelligence support personnel with primary and advanced training. During CY 2006, 9,259 training hours were provided to 789 federal, state, and local participants. Training was provided at an average cost of \$10.96 per classroom hour per student.



COOPERATION

The Hawaii HIDTA’s chief underlying principle is the collaboration and cooperation encouraged between different law enforcement agencies, departments, and stake holders. Currently there are 131 full-time and 130 part-time federal, state, and local law enforcement officers participating in the Hawaii HIDTA initiatives and task forces.

NATIONAL AWARD

The DCESP/HIDTA Marijuana Initiative was honored with a ONDCP Director’s Award for Distinguished Service. The national award recognized initiative members whose outstanding accomplishments greatly enhanced the results of the National Marijuana Eradication Initiative for the calendar year 2006.



INTRODUCTION

THE HIDTA PROGRAM

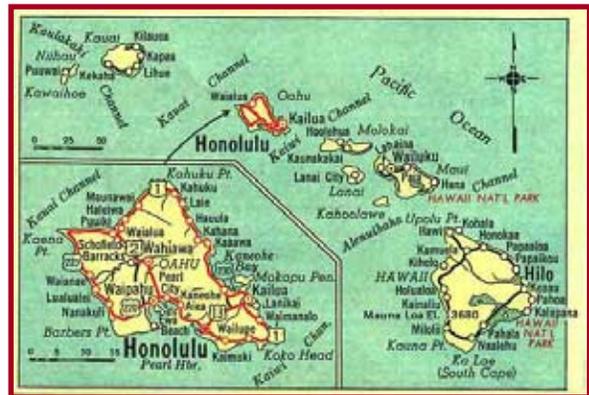
The Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) designates regions of the United States that have critical drug trafficking problems as High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTAs). This national program is currently comprised of 28 individual HIDTAs spread throughout the country.

National HIDTA

Program Mission Statement

The mission of the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA) Program is to disrupt the market for illegal drugs in the United States by assisting federal, state, and local law enforcement entities participating in the HIDTA program to dismantle and disrupt drug trafficking organizations, with particular emphasis on drug trafficking regions that have harmful effects on other parts of the United States.

Designated in 1999, the Hawaii HIDTA includes all eight islands that make up the populated cities/counties of Hawaii: Honolulu (Oahu); Maui (Maui, Moloka`i, Lana`i, Kaho`olawe); Hawaii (Big Island of Hawai`i); Kauai (Kauai, Ni`ihau). The Hawaii HIDTA currently maintains 17 initiatives throughout the state. The initiatives fall into three broad areas of responsibility: enforcement operations; intelligence and information sharing; and administration and support.



The State of Hawaii encompasses a 1,500-mile chain of islets, covering 6,423 square miles in the North Central Pacific Ocean. Hawaii's location, situated in the expanse of the Pacific Ocean, makes it an ideal transshipment point for illicit drugs to and from Asia and North America or to Pacific Basin locations, where illicit drug profits are two to four times higher than the continental U.S.

Hawaii HIDTA

Vision Statement

The Hawaii HIDTA envisions a combined cultural and regional counterdrug effort that not only improves coordination and effectiveness among local, state and federal law enforcement agencies, but also embraces citizen stakeholders in education, prevention, health care, and public leadership, in order to provide an inclusive community action plan and response to the harmful consequences of drug trafficking in our neighborhoods.

HIDTAs play a significant role in addressing real world drug and drug-related problems and offer real world solutions. The Hawaii HIDTA Director and Executive Board worked closely with law enforcement officers and local HIDTA staff to develop a vision of the future which clearly reflects what outcomes HIDTA initiatives seek to achieve.

The Hawaii HIDTA has a clear-cut mission for the law enforcement, intelligence and prosecution components to work in concert toward mutual objectives and success.

**Hawaii HIDTA
Mission Statement**

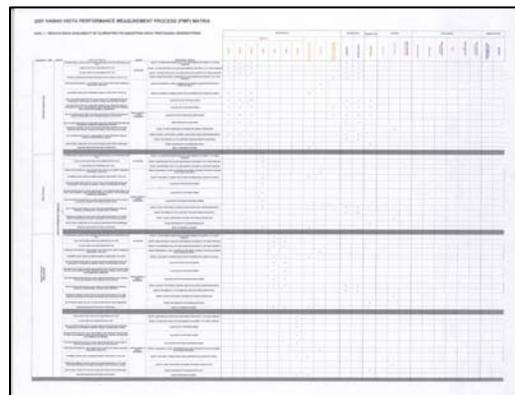
At the crossroad of the Pacific and gateway into the continental United States, the Hawaii HIDTA's participating agencies work together through enhanced coordination and integrated initiatives to disrupt and dismantle illicit drug distribution, production, money laundering, transportation, and trafficking within the region.

This mission is consistent with (a) the goals of the National Drug Control Strategy and its comprehensive approach to counter the threat of illicit drugs, and (b) the overall mission of the program—the enhancement and coordination of America's drug control efforts among federal, state, and local agencies in order to eliminate or reduce drug trafficking and its harmful consequences in critical areas of the United States.

The HIDTA fosters cooperative and effective working relationships with all of Hawaii's federal, state and local law enforcement agencies in its quest to disrupt or dismantle DTOs. These working relationships are embodied in the Hawaii HIDTA initiatives and task forces. A listing of initiatives can be found in the *Hawaii HIDTA Threat Assessment and Strategy*, which is summarized later in this report for the reader's convenience.

THE PMP PROCESS

Over the course of the year, initiative personnel and task force commanders enter case and performance data into the Performance Management Process (PMP) database. This process is illustrated in the Hawaii HIDTA Matrix. The Matrix includes: 1) all identified threats dealt with during the year; 2) performance targets; and 3) the initiatives responsible for achieving them. The Hawaii HIDTA staff verifies and validates this information to provide reliable, meaningful oversight throughout the year that can be used to improve law enforcement actions, demonstrate accountability of the initiatives, highlight initiative achievements, and reveal strategic and operational issues that may be hindering progress.

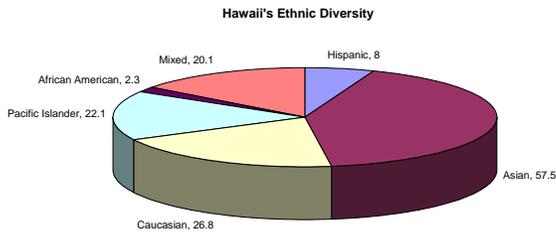


The purpose of this annual report is to highlight the outputs and outcomes of this process. They are recorded in the 16 core PMP tables with descriptions and trend analyses. This report also includes four threat specific tables unique to the Hawaii HIDTA that are not captured in the national core tables. We also measure success by our ability to facilitate greater efficiency, effectiveness, and cooperation between participating agencies at the local, state, and federal level. Collocation of different law enforcement agencies to facilitate and enhance resource sharing is a basic measurement; as is measuring information sharing and inter-agency cooperation during investigative activities.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Home to more than 1.29 million residents, Hawaii has the most racially diverse population of any state in the nation. A significant change in Hawaii's population has been the increasing Mexican/Hispanic population, which now accounts for eight percent.

Asians constitute 57.5 percent of the population, Caucasians 26.8 percent, Native Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders 22.1 percent, African Americans 2.3 percent, and the remaining mixed-racial groups 20.1 percent¹.



In addition to the diverse resident population, Hawaii has conceivably the largest transient population per capita in the United States. Tourism accounts for nearly 7.5 million visitors arriving in the islands each

year by air or cruise ships². Military service members and their families contribute to Hawaii's diversity by adding over 97,000 individuals, escalating Hawaii's population by 7.5 percent³.

Hawaii serves as a regional passenger and cargo hub. Although other airports in Hawaii now receive flights from the continental U.S., Canada, and Japan, the Honolulu International Airport remains the primary hub of Hawaii's travel industry. Air freight transported through Hawaii's airports is also voluminous, with hundreds of thousands of tons transiting the state every year.

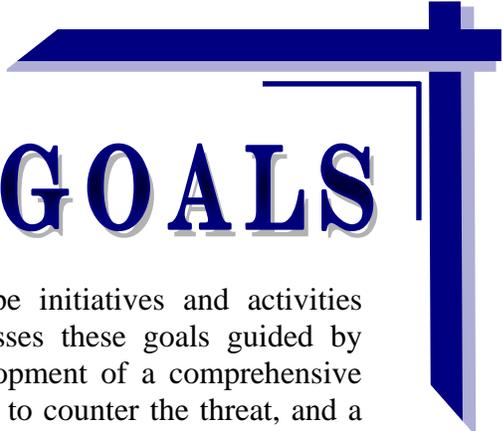
The U.S. Postal Service handled over 31.6 million inbound and outbound packages for Hawaii in 2006. Package delivery statistics for FedEx, UPS, DHL, etc. is unattainable due to privacy regulations. It is difficult to determine the actual volume of illegal drugs transported into Hawaii by these services. Investigations have detected incoming drugs in shipments of auto parts, paper materials, flowers, cooking supplies, and other products. Most recently, other means of shipments include the use of sealed cans by using a canning machine, heat/vacuum sealing bags and inserting them into "Tupperware" containers, and using self curing foam insulation material. These techniques produce a very good barrier against odors leaking out and are difficult to open.

The statewide system of commercial harbors consists of ten harbors on six islands. This system plays a vital role in the State's economy as Hawaii imports



about 80 percent of its consumed goods, with 99 percent of large durable goods entering the state via the commercial harbor system⁴. In FY 2006, the commercial harbor facilities handled a total of 13.8 million short tons of incoming cargo⁵. Hawaii also services a sizable international and domestic fishing fleet with over 3,400 commercial

fishermen⁶. International fishing fleets from Mexico and Asia are an irregular, but noteworthy, drug threat to the State.



HIDTA GOALS

The HIDTA Program is defined by two goals that shape initiatives and activities throughout the United States. The Hawaii HIDTA addresses these goals guided by specific operational requirements; identified through development of a comprehensive assessment of the illicit drug threat, a well-planned strategy to counter the threat, and a rigorous evaluation process to determine effectiveness.

GOAL ONE

**DISRUPT THE MARKET FOR ILLEGAL
DRUGS BY DISMANTLING OR
DISRUPTING DRUG TRAFFICKING
AND/OR MONEY LAUNDERING
ORGANIZATIONS**

Goal one of disrupting the drug market is primarily attained by forging multi-jurisdictional task forces from federal, state, and local law enforcement resources. Hawaii HIDTA task forces conduct long-term, complex investigations targeting high level traffickers and money launderers. Foreign and domestic interdiction task forces have been established to target the flow of drugs at Hawaii's air and sea ports. Eradication of marijuana cultivation is also pursued in furtherance of this goal. To make a lasting impact, the Hawaii HIDTA Prosecution Initiative works to ensure convictions and stringent sentences for those involved in drug trafficking and drug-related violent crimes.

GOAL TWO

**IMPROVE THE EFFICIENCY AND
EFFECTIVENESS OF HIDTA
INITIATIVES**

Goal Two is mainly served by the Intelligence Subsystem and the Administrative & Support Subsystem. The Administration & Support Subsystem facilitates the efficient operation of all investigative and case support activities by providing oversight, administrative, and budgetary support, in accordance with ONDCP and Hawaii HIDTA Executive Board policy and directives. Finally, the Hawaii HIDTA Training Initiative enhances the knowledge and skills of participating personnel through classes and conferences sponsored and funded each year.

SUMMARY OF THREAT ASSESSMENT AND STRATEGY

Throughout this summary (NDIC –) denotes abridged sections of the latest available NDIC Threat Assessment and/or Drug Market Analysis.

Program and Intelligence Analysts from HIDTA and National Drug Intelligence Center (NDIC) gather information and statistics throughout the year relating to illicit drug trafficking and drug abuse within the Hawaii HIDTA regional area of responsibility. This well-researched and methodical examination of information becomes the basis of the *Hawaii HIDTA Threat Assessment and Strategy*.

THE THREATS

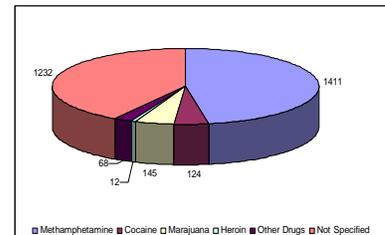
NDIC - *The production, transportation, distribution, and abuse of methamphetamine are the primary drug threat to the Pacific Region. Methamphetamine is readily available in every state in the Pacific Region, and ice methamphetamine is increasingly available in most areas. In fact, ice methamphetamine has become the predominant form in several areas of the Pacific Region such as California, CNMI (Saipan), Guam, Hawaii, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.*

The threats faced by Hawaii's law enforcement come from a multitude of illicit drug abuse problems. The production, trafficking, and abuse of crystal methamphetamine and marijuana pose the greatest drug threat to the state. Hawaii is ranked among the highest in the nation for methamphetamine abuse per capita and consistently comes in fourth place for annual marijuana eradication. Cocaine, heroin, MDMA, steroids, and diverted pharmaceuticals also pose a threat to the region. Often time these drugs are present alongside crystal methamphetamine and marijuana during police raids and autopsies of drug-related deaths. While crystal methamphetamine and marijuana are more prevalent than other illicit drugs, all are harmful to the health and safety of Hawaii's communities and a concern to law enforcement.

■ Law enforcement information from critical event submissions through WSIN is but one of the factors analyzed to determine the illicit drug threat facing the Hawaii region.¹ Although progress has been made, the drugs causing Hawaii's most serious problems continue to be crystal methamphetamine, marijuana, and cocaine. The crystal methamphetamine problem in Hawaii is far more socially disruptive and overshadows other illicit drugs.

Critical Event Submission By Drug Type

2006



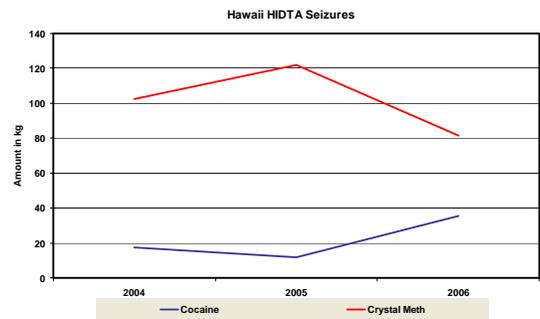
¹ Law enforcement in Hawaii has adopted an "all crimes" deconfliction policy. In the above diagram, an increase in the drug type "not specified" for CY 2006 is a reflection of *non-drug* related critical event submissions by law enforcement personnel.

NDIC - *The Pacific Region is a national-level distribution center for illicit drugs. Cocaine, heroin, marijuana, methamphetamine, and MDMA (3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine, also known as ecstasy) are transported from the Pacific Region to other regions throughout the United States.*

NDIC – *Mexican DTOs pose the greatest criminal threat to the Pacific Region. These DTOs and their South American sources of supply are responsible for the majority of drug transportation and distribution within the Region. These organizations use familial ties and long-established relationships to maintain control over transportation and distribution groups in the region.*

- Like a majority of the continental U.S., most of the illicit drug trafficking within the Hawaii HIDTA region originates with poly-drug groups in Mexico who transit the southwest border through California, Arizona and Texas. Final staging areas before transport to Hawaii are mainly the greater Los Angeles area and Las Vegas.
- Significant secondary supply routes transit Canada via Washington and Oregon for Asian methamphetamine and Canadian marijuana. To a lesser extent, direct drug connections to Pacific Rim countries and Southeast Asia also exist.

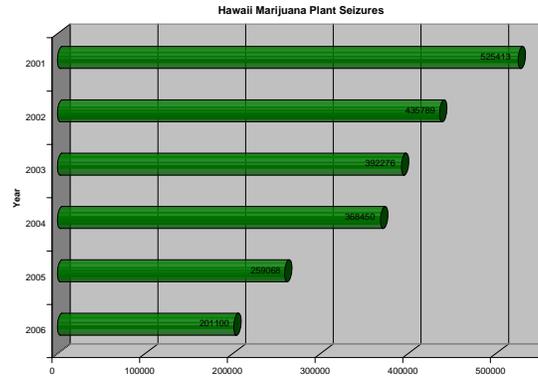
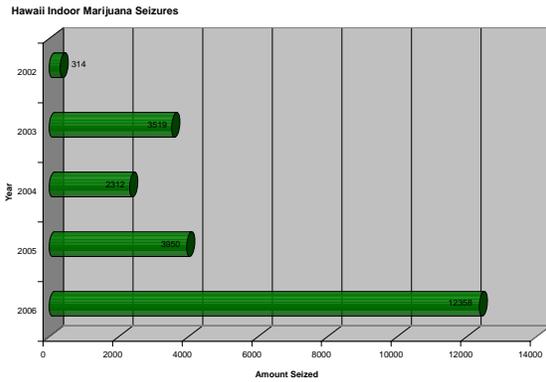
- A spike in cocaine-related arrests and seizures triggered by law enforcement pressures on crystal methamphetamine trafficking groups has diminished as traffickers establish new mainland methamphetamine connections. At the same time, heroin distribution and abuse appear to be diminishing in light of indicators suggesting declines in arrests, seizures, reported use, and treatment.



NDIC – *Asian DTOs and criminal groups transport and distribute wholesale quantities of ice and powder methamphetamine, marijuana, MDMA, Southeast Asian heroin, yaba, ephedrine, and pseudo-ephedrine in the Pacific Region.*

- Hawaii is a transshipment point for methamphetamine destined for locations in Oceania, Guam, Saipan, and U.S. Territories in the Pacific, hidden among the high volume of international and domestic passengers, cargo, and mail transiting the area.
- The island nations of Oceania, well-known for lax enforcement penalties, are struggling with corrupt external interests seeking safe havens for illicit drug production and money laundering.
- Hawaii, and consequently the west coast, is at an increased risk of receiving methamphetamine produced in Oceania and the Pacific Rim as evidenced by increased seizures of precursor chemicals and large scale production labs.

- The amount of outdoor marijuana eradication has steadily declined over the last five years. Even so, Hawaii remains in the top four eradication programs in the United States ahead of the northwestern states of Oregon and Washington.



- Conversely, as the outdoor grows have declined the number of indoor marijuana grows has almost quadrupled for the current calendar year.

Hawaii Marijuana Eradication Totals, 2004–2006				
Year	Outdoor Plants	Outdoor Plots	Indoor Plants	Indoor Grows
2006	188,742	3,974	12,358	49
2005	251,163	5,096	3,950	13
2004	377,332	7,945	2,312	n/a

- Archaic state law is a threat to effective enforcement. Consensual encounters commonly referred to as “walk and talks,” are not permitted under the Hawaii State Constitution. In 1996 the Hawaii Supreme Court ruled that simply approaching someone in the airport violated the state constitution. Even if an investigator informs the person being approached that a drug investigation is being conducted, that he or she is talking to a police officer, and that he or she is free to leave at any time, that person cannot be prosecuted in Hawaii courts for any drugs discovered.

THE STRATEGY

The strategy is a rational, formal, plan designed by the Executive Board as a response to the illicit drug threats Hawaii faces.

- The Hawaii HIDTA has established a governing Executive Board comprised of the heads of 16 voting and 3 advisory law enforcement agencies. The Executive Board stresses equal partnership among participating federal, state, and local law enforcement stakeholders to counter the devastating effects of drug trafficking, drug production, drug-related violence, firearms trafficking, and money laundering.

- Law enforcement personnel, intelligence analysts, and resources are commingled and, where possible, colocated into operational task forces and other initiatives. Partnerships, developed over time, have become an institutionalized part of the Hawaii HIDTA Program which has led to resource leveraging among participating agencies. This leveraging includes program efficiencies in training, intelligence sharing, and operational cooperation.
- The Hawaii HIDTA strategy has aligned personnel and resources into three groupings designed to target and counter the threats identified during the Threat Assessment (as listed in the PMP Matrix⁷). Personnel are put together in 1) enforcement task forces, 2) intelligence elements, and 3) support components.

<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Enforcement Operations</i></p> <p>INVESTIGATIONS 7 HI-IMPACT Task Forces Money Laundering Task Force Rapid Response Task Force</p> <p>PROSECUTION Special Prosecutor Unit PSN Firearms Focused Task Force Fugitive Apprehension Task Force</p> <p>INTERDICTION Domestic Interdiction Task Force Foreign Interdiction Task Force Marijuana Eradication Task Force</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Intelligence & Communications</i></p> <p>INVESTIGATIVE INTELLIGENCE Investigative Support Center Combined Intelligence Units Gang Intelligence Group</p> <p>COMMUNICATIONS SUPPORT 24/7 Watch Ctr, Deconfliction/Activation</p> <p>STRATEGIC INTELLIGENCE PAC CLEAR Information Clearinghouse FUSION CENTER (in development)</p>
<p><i>Administration & Support</i></p> <p>ADMINISTRATIVE Management & Coordination (Staff) Training Facilities, Coordination & Funding</p> <p>SUPPORT Clandestine Lab Support and Certification</p>	

- The strategy promotes officer and citizen safety within the State of Hawaii through WSIN case activation and operational deconfliction. WSIN is a component of the DOJ supported Regional Information Sharing System (RISS) project, which provides a secure communication infrastructure to participating task forces and initiatives. Through RISS, participants have access to a comprehensive nationwide intelligence database that links overlapping investigations of differing jurisdictions.
- Continuing professional development and training is also a significant component of the strategy. The Training Initiative increases the knowledge, skills, and abilities of law enforcement personnel directly involved in the drug suppression effort.

HIDTA PERFORMANCE MEASURES

THE CORNERSTONE OF THE HIDTA ANNUAL REPORT IS THE PERFORMANCE MEASURES. THE HIDTA PROGRAM'S PERFORMANCE MEASURES ARE DEVELOPED THROUGH AND ILLUSTRATED BY THE PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT PROCESS (PMP). THE PMP IS A MEANS TO QUANTIFY AND TRACK HIDTA ACTIVITY AND MONITOR HIDTA RESULTS. BY USING THE PMP, THE HAWAII HIDTA ANNUAL REPORT FUNCTIONS AS A REPORT CARD; AN INDICATOR OF HIDTA EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS; A SOURCE FOR COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR EFFORTS; AND A GUIDE FOR FUTURE PLANNING.

The following series of tables and charts present specific outcomes of the Hawaii HIDTA Program organized by HIDTA Goals 1 and 2. These results reflect a continuing trend of increasing efficiency and effectiveness at lower programmatic costs.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES FOR GOAL 1

In order to standardize the information used for the HIDTA performance measures, the national HIDTA PMP database was created to report and track drug trafficking and money laundering organizations throughout the nation's 28 HIDTAs. HIDTA initiatives enter pertinent information on drug trafficking and money laundering organizations identified and targeted during their investigations and record those they disrupt and dismantle. The database is the tool used to generate statistics provided for performance measure core tables 1-4.



DTOs/MLOs

Core TABLE 1:

Percentage of Expected DTOs and MLOs Disrupted or Dismantled for Year 2006

Table 1: Percentage of Expected DTOs and MLOs Disrupted or Dismantled by Scope for Year 2006, at Hawaii [ALL DTOs; MLOs included]								
Scope	#DTOs & MLOs Identified	# DTOs & MLOs to be Disrupted or Dismantled	# DTOs & MLOs Disrupted	% Disrupted	# DTOs & MLOs Dismantled	% Dismantled	Total Disrupted or Dismantled	Total % Disrupted or Dismantled
International	18	16	6	38%	1	6%	7	44%
Multi-state	38	63	11	17%	2	3%	13	21%
Local	45	35	21	60%	2	6%	23	66%
Total	101	114	38	33%	5	4%	43	38%

Source: HIDTA PMP Database⁸

Tables 1 & 2 measure the effect of Hawaii HIDTA task forces on disrupting and dismantling drug trafficking organizations (DTOs) and money laundering organizations (MLOs). The tables separate the organizations by scope- whether it operated on an international, multi-state, or local level. By the end of CY 2006, Hawaii HIDTA task forces had identified a total of 101 DTOs and MLOs. Sixty-nine DTOs and MLOs were identified during CY 2006 while the remaining 32 had been identified during previous years.

**Core TABLE 2:
Percentage of Under Investigation DTOs and MLOs Disrupted or Dismantled by Scope for
Year 2006**

Table 2: Percentage of Under Investigation DTOs and MLOs Disrupted or Dismantled by Scope for Year 2006, at Hawaii [ALL DTOs; MLOs included]								
Scope	#DTOs & MLOs Identified	# DTOs & MLOs Under Investigation	# DTOs & MLOs Disrupted	% Disrupted	# DTOs & MLOs Dismantled	% Dismantled	Total Disrupted or Dismantled	Total % Disrupted or Dismantled
International	18	18	6	33%	1	6%	7	39%
Multi-state	38	37	11	30%	2	5%	13	35%
Local	45	42	21	50%	2	5%	23	55%
Total	101	97	38	39%	5	5%	43	44%

Source: HIDTA PMP Database⁸

Tables 1 & 2 both reflect the percentage of organizations disrupted or dismantled for CY 2006, however each uses slightly different criteria to measure that percentage. Each year Hawaii HIDTA task forces submit initiative and budget proposals for the upcoming fiscal year. Included in the proposals are expected outputs such as how many DTOs and MLOs they expect to investigate during the year. Table 1 shows the percentage of DTOs and MLOs disrupted or dismantled based on what the task forces expected to investigate during CY 2006. Table 2, alternately, shows the percentage of DTOs and MLOs disrupted or dismantled based on how many were actually under investigation during the year. Essentially, Hawaii HIDTA task forces expected to target 17 more organizations than they actually did. This minor difference suggests that the task forces are experiencing manpower limitations and longer investigations.

International and multi-state organizations typically have a large organizational structure that is time consuming to investigate; local organizations are easier to identify but pose a more immediate risk to the safety and security of our communities. Hawaii HIDTA task forces disrupted or dismantled 44% of the organizations under investigation in CY 2006. This level of impact is noteworthy and elicits a sense of accomplishment for Hawaii HIDTA law enforcement partners.

Hawaii HIDTA task forces are shaping an increasing number of investigations each year for federal prosecution where the chance of conviction and prison time is greater than at the state level. To this end, they are targeting traffickers who distribute larger drug quantities and are especially dangerous to society. These investigations are complex and

can occupy a great deal of time and resources, but the payoff is long term. Hawaii's citizens can feel safer knowing these drug dealers will not be back in their neighborhoods any time soon.

**Core TABLE 3:
Percentage of Expected Money Laundering Organizations Disrupted or Dismantled by Scope for Year 2006**

Table 3: Percentage of Expected Money Laundering Organizations Disrupted or Dismantled by Scope for Year 2006, at Hawaii								
Scope	# MLOs Identified	# MLOs to be Disrupted or Dismantled	# MLOs Disrupted	% Disrupted	# MLOs Dismantled	% Dismantled	Total Disrupted or Dismantled	Total % Disrupted or Dismantled
International	2	2	1	50%	0	0%	1	50%
Multi-state	5	1	2	200%	0	0%	2	200%
Local	0	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	7	3	3	100%	0	0%	3	100%

Source: HIDTA PMP Database⁸

A business cannot succeed without earning a profit. Illicit businesses such as drug trafficking are no different. Drug traffickers employ various means to make their proceeds appear legitimate and continue their operations. The Hawaii HIDTA Money Laundering Asset Forfeiture task force works closely with other HIDTA task forces to seize illicit proceeds effectively impeding an organization's success. Tables 3 & 3a specifically highlight money laundering organizations; Table 3 illustrates MLOs task forces expected to target, and Table 3a illustrates how many were actually under investigation during the year. By nature, money laundering investigations are long-term and complicated, and as a result there are fewer investigations each year than for drug trafficking. During CY 2006, Hawaii HIDTA task forces identified and began investigating seven MLOs, four more than they anticipated. They were able to disrupt three of the seven (Table 3a). Although they reached 100% of their expected goal (Table 3) the task forces will continue investigating these organizations in an effort to take down the remaining four operations.

**Core Table 3a:
Percentage of Under Investigation Money Laundering Organizations Disrupted or Dismantled for Year 2006**

Table 3a: Percentage of Under Investigation Money Laundering Organizations Disrupted or Dismantled by Scope for Year 2006, at Hawaii								
Scope	# MLOs Identified	# MLOs Under Investigation	# MLOs Disrupted	% Disrupted	# MLOs Dismantled	% Dismantled	Total Disrupted or Dismantled	Total % Disrupted or Dismantled
International	2	2	1	50%	0	0%	1	50%
Multi-state	5	5	2	40%	0	0%	2	40%
Local	0	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	7	7	3	43%	0	0%	3	43%

Source: HIDTA PMP Database⁸


CPOT/RPOT/OCDETF

Core TABLE 4: CPOT, RPOT, & OCDETF Cases Initiated in 2006

Table 4: CPOT, RPOT, and OCDETF Cases (by Operational Scope) Initiated in 2006, at Hawaii			
Scope	# CPOT Cases	# RPOT Cases	# OCDETF Cases
International	0	0	1
Multi-state	0	0	0
Local	0	0	0
Total	0	0	1

Source: HIDTA PMP Database⁸

Hawaii HIDTA task forces identified 69 new DTOs/MLOs during CY 2006. Table 4 shows that one of these organizations was initiated as an Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) case. This brought the total number of active OCDETF cases in Hawaii to 12 as illustrated in Table 4a. The OCDETF program is administered by the Department of Justice through the U.S. Attorney’s office. This program provides additional resources for prosecution of high level drug cases once they are developed through the task force process.

Core Table 4a: All Active CPOT, RPOT, & OCDETF Cases in 2006

Table 4a: All Active CPOT, RPOT, and OCDETF Cases (by Operational Scope) in 2006, at Hawaii			
Scope	# CPOT Cases	# RPOT Cases	# OCDETF Cases
International	0	0	5
Multi-state	0	0	6
Local	0	0	1
Total	0	0	12

Source: HIDTA PMP Database⁸

Consolidated Priority Organization Targets (CPOT) and Regional Priority Organization Targets (RPOT) are designations given to large international and national drug trafficking and money laundering targets believed to be *primarily* responsible for the nation’s illicit drug supply. OCDETF revises and maintains the CPOT list on an annual basis whereas

individual agents and task force officers submit RPOT candidates based on such factors as the organization's structure, scope, and level of activity. OCDETF investigations are typically long-term, multi-defendant, and multi-jurisdictional. Hawaii HIDTA law enforcement personnel link investigations to CPOTs or RPOTs through OCDETF cases that involve other HIDTAs regions or other jurisdictions on the continental U.S. CPOT/RPOT linkage typically occurs as the investigations mature. Links to CPOT and RPOT organizations have, at the end of CY 2006, not been identified. Complex investigations normally span more than one calendar year, with expectations of submission for OCDETF designation and links to CPOT and RPOT in CY 2007-2008.

 **Seizures**

Core TABLE 5: Drugs Removed from the Marketplace for Year 2006

Table 5: Drugs Removed from the Marketplace for Year 2006, at Hawaii		
Drugs Seized (kg or D.U.)	Amount Seized (kg or D.U.)	Wholesale Value
Heroin kg	0.769	\$53,830
Cocaine HCL kg	35.691	\$1,079,652
Crack cocaine kg	0.442	\$21,216
Marijuana kg	122.393	\$1,162,733
Marijuana plants and grows	92,008.617	\$874,081,861
Methamphetamine kg	0.994	\$17,892
Methamphetamine ice kg	81.368	\$4,783,543
Ecstasy(MDMA)(D.U.s)	6,467.150	\$210,182
Marijuana (outdoor)	93.894	\$891,993
Other	0	\$0
Total Wholesale Value		\$882,302,904

Sources: HIDTA PMP Database⁹

Table 5 displays the quantity of drugs seized by Hawaii HIDTA task forces and their wholesale value in the drug market. The seizure of drugs disrupts a DTO's operation and puts a dent in their overall profit. It becomes another indication of the effectiveness of law enforcement efforts.



Market Disruption

Crystal methamphetamine and marijuana continue to pose the biggest threats to the state; however, several incidents occurred during CY 2005 and into CY 2006 that led to a reduction in the availability of crystal methamphetamine during CY 2006. Hawaii HIDTA task forces disrupted four significant DTOs in CY 2005 including some of the largest distributors of crystal methamphetamine to the islands of Hawaii, Maui, and Kauai. In addition, language was added to the federal Patriot Act and state laws were enacted throughout the country limiting the sale of over-the-counter products containing pseudoephedrine. Finally, large-scale Mexican DTOs that supplied considerable amounts of crystal methamphetamine to the United States were disrupted.

For the Hawaii HIDTA, these events led to a 33% decrease in the amount of crystal methamphetamine seized in CY 2006. However, the drug market, like legitimate business markets, is subject to the laws of supply and demand. So as the supply decreased, prices rose, resulting in only a 20% decrease in the wholesale value of crystal methamphetamine removed from the market.



Return on Investment

The Marijuana Task Force, led by DEA and the State Department of Land and Natural Resource through the Domestic Cannabis Eradication & Suppression Program (DCE/SP), continued aggressive eradication strategies last year by eliminating hundreds of thousands of marijuana plants before they entered the marketplace. Law enforcement personnel believe their efforts have caused marijuana growers to change their production tactics by moving their crop indoors. This trend is supported in part by the decrease in outdoor marijuana eradication for the third consecutive year paired with an increase in indoor grows. In CY 2006, combined indoor and outdoor eradication efforts gleaned over 200,000 marijuana plants worth \$874 million.

**Core TABLE 6:
Return on Investment (ROI) for Drugs Removed from the Marketplace by Law Enforcement Initiatives for Year 2006**

Hawaii Table 6: Return on Investment (ROI) for Drugs Removed from the Marketplace by Law Enforcement Initiatives by Year					
Year	Budget	Baseline Drug Wholesale Value	Expected Drug ROI	Drug Wholesale Value Removed From Market	Actual Drug ROI
2004	\$1,678,740	\$2,786,421,250	\$1,660.00	\$2,938,176,574	\$1,750.22
2005	\$2,977,609	\$2,786,421,250	\$936.00	\$1,797,814,354	\$603.77
2006	\$2,059,769	\$2,786,421,250	\$604.00	\$882,302,904	\$428.35

SOURCE: HIDTA PMP Database¹⁰

**Core TABLE 7:
Return on Investment (ROI) for Assets Removed from the Marketplace by Law Enforcement
Initiatives for Year 2006**

Hawaii Table 7: Return on Investment (ROI) for Assets Removed from the Marketplace by Law Enforcement Initiatives by Year							
Year	Budget	Baseline Value of Drug Assets	Expected Asset ROI	Value of Drug Assets Removed from Market			Actual Asset ROI
				Cash	Other Assets	Total	
2004	\$1,678,740	\$1,500,000	\$1.00	\$0	\$5,354,314	\$5,354,314	\$3.18
2005	\$2,977,609	\$1,500,000	\$1.00	\$5,724,102	\$1,478,842	\$7,202,944	\$2.41
2006	\$2,059,769	\$1,500,000	\$2.00	\$6,844,533	\$1,764,808	\$8,609,341	\$4.17

SOURCE: ONDCP, Strategy, HIDTA PMP Database¹⁰

Simply put, anytime law enforcement seizes illicit drugs and drug proceeds and removes the contraband from our communities it is a success. However, to genuinely establish the success of a specific program, more comprehensive measures are needed. HIDTA uses Return on Investment (ROI) as one measure of the Program’s effectiveness. Return on Investment is a business term used to indicate how much money a business earns in relation to how much they spend. As applied to the HIDTA Program, each HIDTA compares what is spent on enforcement efforts with the value of drugs and assets seized to ascertain their ROI.²

Table 6 depicts the Hawaii HIDTA ROI for the value of **drugs** removed from the market; **table 7** illustrates the value of **assets** removed from the market; and **table 8** is the combined value of **drugs and assets** removed.

Fluctuations in ROI as applied to HIDTA’s performance measures are not solely indicative of the amount of drugs seized but account for changes in the price of the drugs as well. Not only did the amount of outdoor marijuana seized decrease in CY 2006, its average price decreased as well. This is because more neighbor island drug price data was available to calculate drug values in 2006. A decrease in the quantity and price of marijuana led to a steeper decrease in the total value removed than if the price remained the same as the previous year.

Nevertheless, since the Hawaii HIDTA is funded through federal tax dollars, it is encouraging to know that for every Hawaii HIDTA \$1 spent on law enforcement, prosecution, and intelligence activities, \$428 in illicit drugs and \$4 in drug-related assets were removed from the market.

² It should be noted that marijuana enforcement in Hawaii is mainly funded through DCE/SP. Even so, the Hawaii HIDTA provides supplemental funding as well as other sources of direct and indirect support to this effort. As a result, eradication statistics are not divided between the two programs but are counted as a whole for this report. However, at the request of the National HIDTA Program Office, the 2006 budget figure used in Tables 6-8 at the national level reports HIDTA funding only and does not account for the \$1.2 million Hawaii DCE/SP budget.

**Core TABLE 8:
Total Return on Investment (ROI) for Drugs and Assets Removed from the Marketplace by
Law Enforcement Initiatives for Year 2006**

Hawaii Table 8: Total Return on Investment (ROI) for Drugs and Assets Removed from the Marketplace by Law Enforcement Initiatives by Year					
Year	Budget	Drugs and Assets Baseline	Expected Total ROI	Drugs and Assets Removed from Market	Actual Total ROI
2004	\$1,678,740	\$2,787,921,250	\$1,661.00	\$2,943,530,888	\$1,753.41
2005	\$2,977,609	\$2,787,921,250	\$937.00	\$1,805,017,298	\$606.19
2006	\$2,059,769	\$2,787,921,250	\$606.00	\$890,912,245	\$432.53

SOURCE: ONDCP, Strategy, HIDTA PMP Database¹⁰

Although the total ROI for the past three years has declined, the Hawaii HIDTA continued to demonstrate a remarkable ROI in CY 2006 of \$433 for every \$1 of funds invested. The decline is mainly due to the steady decrease in outdoor marijuana eradicated for the same period. As stated above, pressure from the DCE/SP program has resulted in less outdoor eradication. Law enforcement efforts have in fact caused less availability of marijuana, which is what the program has set out to do. Therefore, in this instance, a decrease in ROI arguably likens itself to a more successful program.

	<h3>Clandestine Labs</h3>
---	---------------------------

Core TABLE 9: Value of Clandestine Meth Labs Dismantled for Year 2006

Table 9: Value of Clandestine Methamphetamine Laboratories Dismantled by Size for Year 2006, at Hawaii			
Meth Cost Per Ounce		\$2,900.00	
Lab Size	ID/Targeted	Dismantled	Value of Labs Dismantled
A. Less than 2 Oz	14	5	\$29,000.00
B. 2 - 8 Oz	0	0	\$0.00
C. 9 - 31 Oz	0	0	\$0.00
D. 32 - 159 Oz	0	0	\$0.00
E. 10 - 20 Lbs	0	0	\$0.00
F. Over 20 Lbs	0	0	\$0.00
Total	14	5	\$29,000.00

Source: National Clandestine Laboratory Seizure System, HIDTA PMP Database¹¹

As explained under Table 5, several incidents led to a decrease in the availability of crystal methamphetamine during this reporting period. Moreover, local methamphetamine lab production decreased by 71% last year, and the production capacity for those labs remained 2 ounces or less. One reason for the decrease in local production was likely due to the passage of the federal Combat Methamphetamine Epidemic Act of 2005 as well additions to Chapter 329-75 Hawaii Revised Statutes. Both laws restrict the sale of over-the-counter pseudoephedrine products. Hawaii is not the only state that benefited from the new laws. Nationwide domestic methamphetamine production decreased in CY 2006.

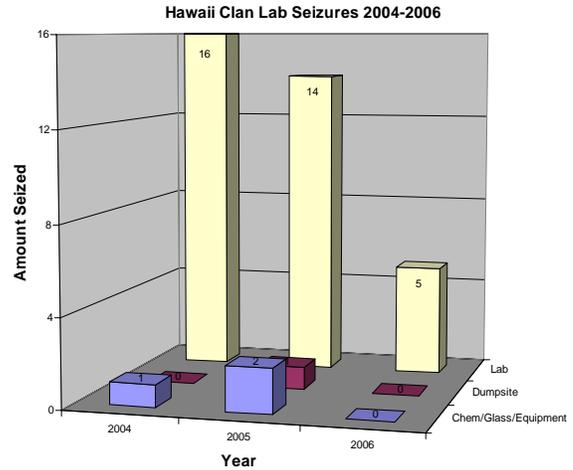
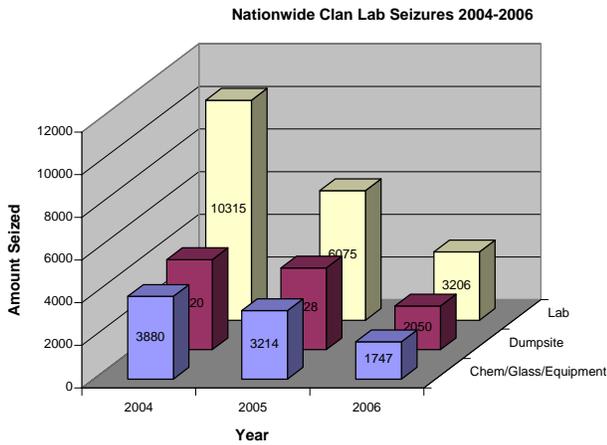


Table 10: HIDTA Clan Lab Activities for Year 2006

Table 10: HIDTA Clandestine Laboratory Activities for Year Hawaii, in 2006				
	Baseline	# Projected	# Identified	% Identified
Laboratory Dump Sites Seized	1	0	0	0%
Chemical/Glassware Equipment Seizures	1	0	0	0%
Children Affected	8	0	0	0%

SOURCE: National Clandestine Laboratory Seizure System, HIDTA PMP Database¹¹

Hawaii HIDTA task forces did not report any instances of lab dumpsites, chemical/glassware/equipment seizures, or children affected at the site of a clandestine lab in CY 2006. The overwhelming consensus is that there is little methamphetamine production in the state so finding the associated elements of a lab is rare.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES FOR GOAL 2

To improve the efficiency and effectiveness of initiatives, the Hawaii HIDTA promotes and encourages information sharing. The Hawaii HIDTA also provides a strong training program to enhance the knowledge and skills of participating personnel and staff.



Training

Core TABLE 11: HIDTA Training Efficiency by Type of Training for Year 2006

Table 11: HIDTA Training Efficiency by Type of Training for Year 2006, at Hawaii											
Type of Training	# Students Expected for Training		# Students Actually Trained		# Training Hours Actually Provided		Total Training Cost		Training Cost Per Hour		
	2004	2006	2004	2006	2004	2006	2004	2006	2004	2006	% Change 2004-2006
Analytical/Computer	0	169	21	92	760	755	\$14,827	\$10,323	\$19.51	\$13.67	-30%
Investigative/Interdiction	0	643	859	512	33,928	7,967	\$39,654	\$74,924	\$1.17	\$9.40	703%
Managment/Administrative	0	65	24	82	536	315	\$17,104	\$7,890	\$31.91	\$25.05	-21%
Meeting/Conference	0	15	0	23	0	142	\$0	\$3,142	\$0.00	\$22.13	0%
Prosecution	0	0	0	80	0	80	\$0	\$5,230	\$0.00	\$65.38	0%
Total	0	892	904	789	35,224	9,259	\$71,585	\$101,509	\$2.03	\$10.96	440%

Source: HIDTA PMP Database¹²

The Hawaii HIDTA Training Program sponsors on-site training and facilitates out-of-state training opportunities for participating personnel. In addition, the Hawaii HIDTA opens its training facility to numerous outside agencies and organizations that do not have facilities to accommodate their functions. The goal is to improve the professional skills of participating personnel and accommodate the needs of Hawaii's stakeholders in the criminal justice, drug treatment, prevention, and education communities.

Calendar year 2004 served as the baseline for training data. CY 2004 happened to be an abnormal year for investigative training because the Hawaii HIDTA co-sponsored a one time only, high attendance, international training conference. The high attendance at the conference resulted in an artificially low training cost per hour of \$1.17 in the investigative/interdiction category. Unfortunately, it does not provide for an accurate comparison of subsequent years. Although the percent of change from 2004 to 2006 was significant, training for investigative/interdiction courses only cost the HIDTA Program \$9.40 per hour. To our credit, the Hawaii HIDTA lowered the training cost per hour in the other two categories that have been tracked since 2004. The last two categories, meeting/conference and prosecution, were not captured in 2004 and as such have no basis for comparison this year.

Because Hawaii is an attractive location, it has been easy to lure high quality instructors from all over the continental U.S. This allows the Hawaii HIDTA to leverage training resources by holding localized training for many students instead flying a select few to the mainland. This results in a lower cost per pupil ratio. The training initiative also tracks and reports training received by participating personnel to ensure equitable allocation in addition to lowering associated costs. The HIDTA training facility hosts up to 80 students in a classroom setting or 100 in a lecture only venue. Unfortunately, management and administrative training conferences, which are mandated by ONDCP/NHPO, are usually held on the continental U.S. These classes incur higher travel costs and negatively impact the cost per pupil ratio.

 **Cooperation/Information Sharing**

Core TABLE 12: Percentage of Event and Case Deconflictions Submitted for Year 2006

Table 12: Percentage of Event and Case Deconflictions Submitted for Year at Hawaii						
Year	Baseline # Deconflictions Submitted	# Deconfliction Submissions Expected	# Event Deconflictions Submitted	# Case/Subject Deconflictions Submitted	Total Deconflictions Submitted	% Deconflictions Submitted
2004	9393	10,400	2,234	9,797	12,031	116%
2005	9393	12,100	2,677	8,537	11,214	93%
2006	9393	12,150	4,511	5,574	10,085	83%
2007	9393	12,146	0	0	0	0%

Source: HIDTA PMP Database¹³

Deconfliction services are essential for the safety of law enforcement personnel. Operations can result in dangerous situations if personnel cross paths and are unaware of each other. An MOU among the participating agencies mandates that all HIDTA enforcement task forces will participate in WSIN deconfliction and submit operational activity (e.g. undercover buys, search warrants, etc.) to the WSIN Watch Center.

At the beginning of CY 2006, the Honolulu Police Department implemented a policy within their criminal investigations division for “all crimes” reporting to WSIN. Previously, the policy only applied to narcotics/vice personnel. This caused a spike in reports of non-drug related crimes which increased 342.4%, from 283 reports in 2005 to 969 reports in 2006. The increase in non-drug “all crimes” related submissions accounted for at least 37% of the total increase in event deconfliction submissions³.

³ A portion (550 or 12%) of the critical events reported were listed as “unknown” whether they were drug-related. If determined, the increase in non-drug related submissions could be much higher.

Core Table 13: Percentage of Cases Provided Analytical Support for Year 2006

Table 13: Percentage of Cases Provided Analytical Support for Year at Hawaii				
Year	Baseline # Cases Receiving Analytical Support	# Cases Expected for Analytical Support	# Cases Provided Analytical Support	% Expected Cases Supported
2004	22	30	68	226%
2005	22	68	44	64%
2006	22	70	64	91%
2007	22	75	0	0%

Source: HIDTA PMP Database¹⁴

The Hawaii HIDTA Investigative Support Center (ISC) is part of the Intelligence Subsystem that focuses on providing case support for Hawaii HIDTA task forces. The unit is comprised of personnel from DEA, ICE, Hawaii National Guard, and contract analysts. The ISC's multi-agency makeup provides access to a variety of criminal intelligence and open source databases which enhances information sharing and intelligence analysis. Analysts use these and other resources to provide case support through telephone toll and pen register analysis, link analysis, event analysis, post seizure analysis, and financial investigative analysis.

The ISC continues to have a shortage of analytical staff as funding for National Guard Counterdrug Program positions decrease. Two National Guard personnel returned to the ISC from their deployment in April bringing the ISC staff to six full-time and one part-time collocated analyst. However, shortly thereafter two National Guard positions were cut scaling the ISC back to its 2005 staff level. Nevertheless, the unit provided analytical support to 64 investigations, up 20 from CY 2005 and reaching 91% of their goal.

Core TABLE 14:

Percentage of HIDTA Initiative Cases Referred to Other HIDTAs and Other Agencies for Year 2006

Table 14: Percentage of HIDTA Initiative Cases Referred to Other HIDTAs and Other Agencies for Year at Hawaii						
Year	Total HIDTA Initiative Cases	# Initiative Cases Expected for Referral	# HIDTA Initiative Cases Referred to Other HIDTAs	# HIDTA Initiative Cases Referred to Other Agencies	Total Initiative Cases Referred	% Expected Initiative Cases Referred
2004	567	10	0	15	15	150%
2005	272	14	0	25	25	178%
2006	0	25	0	83	83	332%
2007	0	88	0	0	0	0%

Source: PMP Database¹⁵

Data for Table 14 was taken from monthly initiative reports which only asked for case referrals but did not differentiate between referrals to other HIDTAs and other agencies. Often times law enforcement personnel refer cases to other agencies not knowing that they are part of another HIDTA initiative. Because it is difficult to differentiate which cases are referred to other HIDTAs versus other agencies, all case referrals are indicated under the "...Referred to Other Agencies" column.

After a lengthy development process, the Hawaii HIDTA CIU initiative came on board in CY 2006. This initiative unites existing Criminal Intelligence Units within Hawaii's four county police departments to other participating federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies. The CIU initiative provides a comprehensive intelligence picture of illicit drug trafficking and organized crime activities in Hawaii and facilitates intelligence led policing. The intelligence gathered is used to initiate or enhance priority HIDTA investigations. It is because of the leads generated by the CIU initiative and forwarded to other Hawaii HIDTA task forces and U.S. counterparts that case referrals far surpassed their goal by 332 percent.

Because Hawaii's law enforcement community is small, federal, state, and local agencies depend on each other for resources. Hawaii HIDTA task forces continue to work many joint investigations with one another. Still, the task forces do not always reflect their shared efforts in their monthly activity reports. However, Management & Coordination continues to examine these reports to identify joint efforts and account for it accordingly.

THREAT SPECIFIC MEASURES

Threat specific measures are determined by each HIDTA and show performance results based on areas of concern specific to an individual HIDTA. These measures further promote achieving HIDTA goals 1 & 2 but are not required reporting.



Threat Specific TABLE 1: Fugitives Targeted and Apprehended for Year 2006

Hawaii HIDTA Fugitives Targeted and Apprehended for Year 2006					
Year	# Identified	# Targeted	% Targeted of Identified	# Apprehended	Apprehended % of Targeted
2005		426		435	102%
2006		435		488	112%

Source: Hawaii Fugitive Task Force¹⁶

The potential danger posed by fugitives is a concern for law enforcement in the State of Hawaii. This concern led to the formation of the Hawaii Fugitive Task Force (HFTF). The HFTF actively pursues the apprehension of felony fugitives, particularly those wanted for drug trafficking, violent drug trafficking offenses, weapons offenses and money laundering at the local, national, and international level. The task force is led by the US Marshals Service and incorporates the efforts of the state Department of Public Safety and the four county police departments.

The Fugitive Task Force has been unable to get an accurate account of the number of outstanding state warrants in Hawaii but conservatively estimates it at around 3,000. The number of federal felony warrants is about 400. From the 488 fugitives arrested in 2006, 559 felony warrants were cleared. This task force continues to surpass their goals and make Hawaii's communities safer.



Marijuana

Threat Specific TABLE 2:
Value of Indoor Marijuana Plants Eradicated for Year 2006

Hawaii HIDTA Value of Indoor Marijuana Plants Eradicated for Year 2006			
	Mj Cost Per Plants	\$4,309	
Year	# Indoor Plants Identified/Targeted	Total # Indoor Plants Eradicated	Value of Indoor Marijuana Plants Eradicated
2005	2,312	3,950	\$27,650,000
2006	3,950	12,358	\$53,250,622

Source: 2005 & 2006 Hawaii HIDTA Initiative Statistics¹⁷

Another challenge for law enforcement is locally grown marijuana. Marijuana has been grown in this state for decades because the tropical climate provides ideal conditions for year round cultivation. Marijuana is grown on each of the four counties but mainly on Maui and the Big Island. Controlling cultivation is particularly challenging because there is a considerable amount of unincorporated land available for hiding marijuana plants among jungle and other vegetation. Law enforcement often employs fixed-wing and helicopter aerial surveillance to locate these grows. Once located, preparations are made to eradicate the marijuana.

**Threat Specific TABLE 3:
Value of Outdoor Marijuana Plants Eradicated for Year 2006**

Hawaii HIDTA Value of Outdoor Marijuana Plants Eradicated for Year 2006			
	Mj Cost Per Plants	\$4,309	
Year	# Outdoor Plants Identified/Targeted	Total # Outdoor Plants Eradicated	Value of Outdoor Marijuana Plants Eradicated
2005	386,450	251,168	\$1,758,176,000
2006	251,168	188,742	\$813,289,278

Source: 2005 & 2006 Hawaii HIDTA Initiative Statistics¹⁷

Outdoor marijuana eradication in the state of Hawaii continued to decrease last year (Table 3), while the number of indoor marijuana grows tripled from 13 to 49. This trend is largely attributed to continued pressure by Hawaii’s law enforcement under DCE/SP and the Hawaii HIDTA Marijuana Initiative.

In addition to the decrease in the number of outdoor plants seized, the average value of marijuana decreased from \$7,000 per plant in CY 2005 to \$4,309 per plant in CY 2006. Statewide more comprehensive information on marijuana pricing was available which lowered the amount used to calculate the value of the eradicated plants.

It is likely that the number of marijuana plants eradicated in CY 2007 will decrease again and number of indoor grows will rise. With growing and electrical equipment readily available and the risk of getting caught lower than growing outdoors, it reasonable to presume this trend will continue.

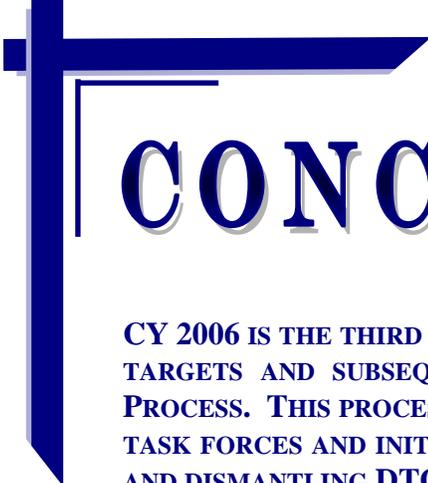


Prosecution

**Threat Specific TABLE 4:
Prosecution Outputs & Outcomes for Year 2006**

Hawaii Prosecution Outputs & Outcomes for Year 2006								
Year	Individuals Prosecuted				Individuals Convicted			
	Baseline	Projected	Actual	%	Baseline	Projected	Actual	%
2006	11	12	32	267%	4	4	23	575%

The Hawaii HIDTA Prosecution Initiative provides a cross-designated attorney with both state and federal powers to assist with task force prosecutions. This is the first year for tracking individuals prosecuted and convicted as opposed to cases handled.



CONCLUSION

CY 2006 IS THE THIRD YEAR THAT THE HAWAII HIDTA HAS REPORTED OPERATIONAL TARGETS AND SUBSEQUENT OUTCOMES USING THE PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT PROCESS. THIS PROCESS WAS DESIGNED TO MEASURE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF HIDTA TASK FORCES AND INITIATIVES IN ADDRESSING TWO PROGRAM GOALS: 1) DISRUPTING AND DISMANTLING DTOs AND: 2) IMPROVING THE EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF THE INITIATIVES.

The preceding tables and narratives illustrate how the two main HIDTA goals are moving the Hawaii HIDTA forward. The tables identify successful initiative and task force productivity that is present throughout this report. This report shows that drug availability is being reduced, DTOs are being disrupted or dismantled (Goal 1), and that it is being done efficiently and effectively through participation in the HIDTA program (Goal 2).

For the year, 55% of the 101 DTOs targeted by law enforcement initiatives were multi-state or international in scope. All of the MLOs disrupted during the year were multi-state or international in scope. These are the very type of organizations that supply our local drug markets with illicit drugs. Hawaii HIDTA initiatives also target the local DTOs that can have a more visible and dramatic impact on local communities. In 2006, for example, 45 of the DTOs identified by the initiatives were local DTOs. Overall, nearly fifty percent of the targeted DTOs were disrupted or dismantled last year.

Hawaii HIDTA initiatives are increasingly effective when it comes to disturbing their supply chain. During 2006, initiatives seized 82 kilograms of methamphetamine, over 92,000 kilograms of marijuana, 36 kilograms of cocaine, 1 kilogram of heroin and 6,467 dosage units of ecstasy. These seizures, coupled with drug-related asset seizures of \$8.6 million in property, currency, and assets equated to a wholesale value of over \$890 million.....from which the drug trafficking organizations plaguing Hawaii's communities never profited.

HIDTA leadership, both nationally and locally, through the Hawaii HIDTA Executive Board, and the agencies/departments they represent, envisioned that we could do more by becoming even more proactive and cost efficient. Therefore, measurable results for each federal dollar spent was adopted as a key component of the new PMP focus on meaningful outcomes.

An initiative that improves its performance without an increase in funding not only illustrates an increase in efficiency or effectiveness but also points to positive behavioral changes by Hawaii HIDTA program participants.

The Hawaii HIDTA is paying special attention to using a continuous process of identifying and assessing threats and implementing strategies to address them. If a threat is identified in the threat assessment, initiatives must set performance targets for addressing it as described in the PMP Matrix.

The Hawaii HIDTA Intelligence Subsystem is often the focal point of criminal and drug trafficking intelligence for the participating federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies. The ISC and WSIN provide these agencies with a multitude of services such as analytical support, deconfliction, threat assessments, and access to information sharing networks and databases. ISC analysts provided analytical support to 64 cases over the past year. Hawaii HIDTA task forces submitted 10,085 deconflictions during the same period.

Law enforcement officers participating in HIDTA initiatives are often aware of shifts in drug trends before anyone else. The HIDTA approach strengthens and increases the opportunities for identifying, monitoring, and addressing drug threats. PMP data show that the return on investment in the Hawaii HIDTA region is exceptional. Hawaii HIDTA initiatives seized \$428 in drugs and \$4 in drug assets for every ONDCP dollar invested in the program.

Within the Hawaii HIDTA, there has been a steady increase in the number of initiatives, the number of participants and participating agencies, and the availability and coordination of intelligence resources and enforcement efforts.

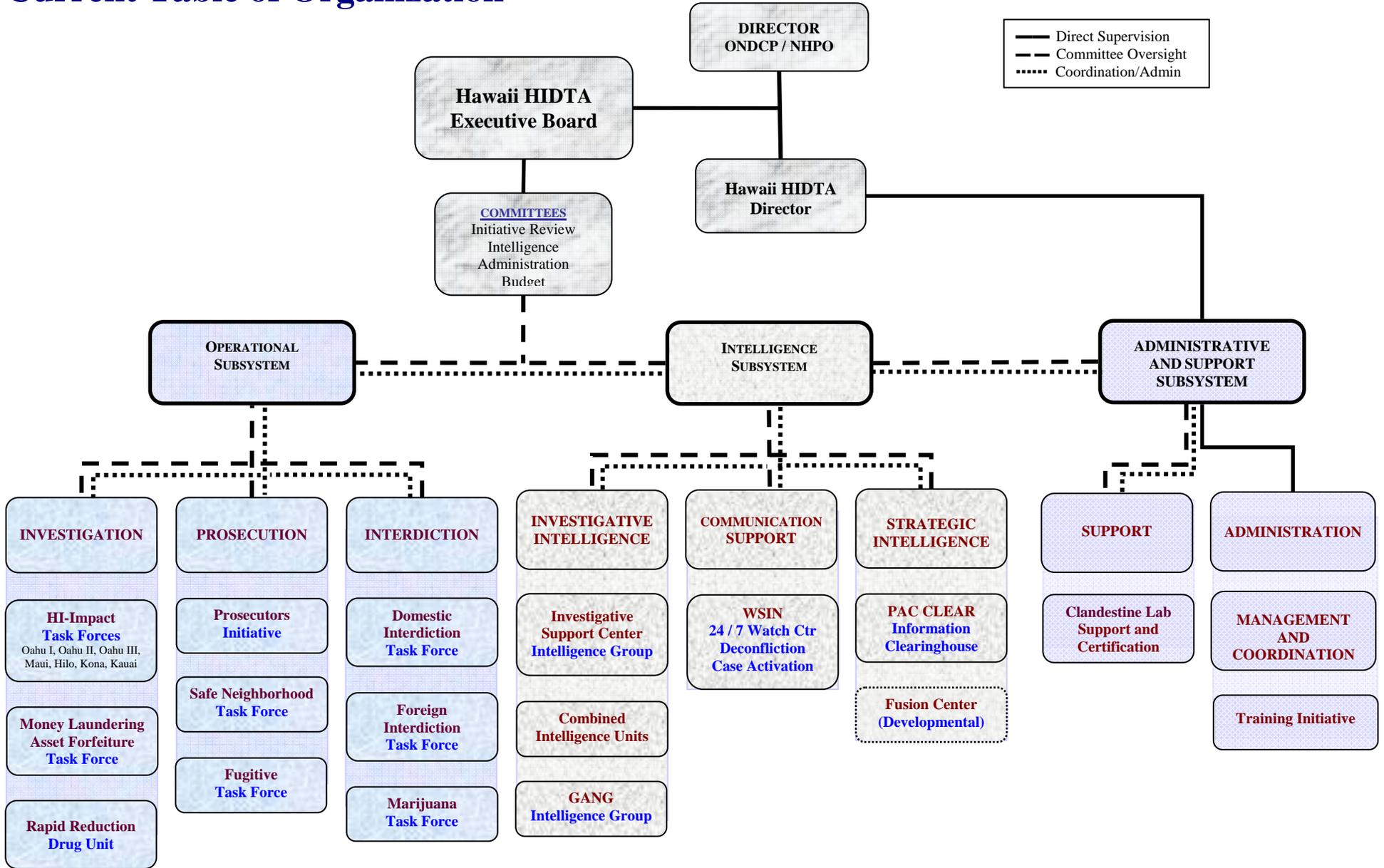
Hawaii HIDTA task forces and initiatives are working harder and smarter. We are developing outstanding investigations through intelligence led policing and continue to be more proactive rather than reactive so as to get in front of the drug trafficking curve and violent criminal element in the region.

Although the Hawaii HIDTA has made considerable progress during CY 2006, there is still a great deal of work left to do. The ongoing, unacceptably high levels of crystal methamphetamine abuse, the massive amount of marijuana grown on public lands, drug-related crime, domestic abuse, and violence are all threats that the Hawaii HIDTA must continue to address.

Appendix A

Hawaii HIDTA

Current Table of Organization



Appendix B Hawaii HIDTA Executive Board

(Current As Of Publication)

Name	Title	Federal/State/Local	Agency
Peter Carlisle	Prosecuting Attorney	Local	Honolulu City & County Prosecutor's Office
William T. Terry	Team Leader	Federal	U.S. Postal Inspection Service
Janet Kamerman	Special Agent in Charge	Federal	Federal Bureau of Investigation
Tracy Elder	Resident Agent in Charge	Federal	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
Clayton Airinaga	Acting Chief of Police	Local	Kauai Police Department
Anthony Williams	Assistant Special Agent in Charge	Federal	Drug Enforcement Administration
Clarissa Balmaseda	Group Supervisor	Federal	Internal Revenue Service
Mark Bennett	Attorney General	State	State Attorney General's Office
Boisse Correa	Chief of Police	Local	Honolulu Police Department
Ed Kubo	United States Attorney	Federal	U.S. Attorney's Office
Arthur "Joe" Logan	Lieutenant Colonel	State	Hawaii National Guard
Lawrence Mahuna	Chief of Police	Local	Hawaii County Police Department
Thomas Phillips	Chief of Police	Local	Maui Police Department
Mark "Dutch" Hanohano	U.S. Marshal	Federal	U.S. Marshals Service
Ken Tano	Regional Coordinator	State	Western Sates Information Network
Wayne Wills	Special Agent in Charge	Federal	Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Sally Brice-O'hara	Admiral	Advisory Federal	United States Coast Guard
Cheryl DiPrizio	Special Agent in Charge	Advisory Federal	Naval Criminal Investigative Service
Paul Zunkunft	Admiral	Advisory Federal	U.S. Coast Guard JIATF-West

Appendices C & D

Hawaii HIDTA

Participating Agencies & Counties

The following agencies/departments participate in the Hawaii HIDTA Program:

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
City & County Prosecuting Attorney's Offices- Hawaii
City & County Prosecuting Attorney's Offices-Kauai
City & County Prosecuting Attorney's Offices- Maui
City & County Prosecuting Attorney's Offices- Oahu
Department of Public Safety- Narcotics Enforcement Division
Department of Public Safety- Sheriff Division
Drug Enforcement Administration
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Federal Bureau of Prisons
Fisheries Service
Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Hawaii County Police Department
Hawaii HIDTA Contract Personnel
Hawaii National Guard
Honolulu Police Department
Internal Revenue Service
Joint Inter-agency Task Force- West
Kauai Police Department
Maui Police Department
Naval Criminal Investigative Service
U.S. Attorney's Office
U.S. Army CID
U.S. Coast Guard
U.S. Inspector General
U.S. Marshals Service
U.S. Postal Inspection Service
Western States Information Network

The following counties are part of the Hawaii HIDTA region:

City & County of Honolulu
Hawaii County
Kauai County
Maui County

Appendices E
Hawaii HIDTA 2006 PMP Matrix

Please see separate posting in Everest for this Appendix

Endnotes

- ¹ Source: United States Census Bureau; State and County Quick Facts 2005.
- ² Source: State of Hawaii, Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism, *2005 Annual Visitor Research Report*, Table 1.
- ³ Source: State of Hawaii, Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism, *2005 State of Hawaii Data Book*, Table 1.26.
- ⁴ Source: State of Hawaii, Department of Transportation, *Report to the Governor 2004*.
- ⁵ Source: State of Hawaii, Department of Transportation, email from Iris Thompson, Research Statistician.
- ⁶ Source: State of Hawaii, Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism, *2005 State of Hawaii Data Book*, Table 20.04.
- ⁷ The Performance Management Program (PMP) Matrix is a visual spread sheet of Hawaii HIDTA program operations listing threats, responsibilities, statistical outputs, and program outcomes.
- ⁸ The data for Tables 1-4 are submitted to the HIDTA PMP Database from Hawaii HIDTA monthly initiative DTO stats.
- ⁹ The seizure amounts for Table 5 are submitted to the HIDTA PMP Database from Hawaii HIDTA monthly initiative seizure stats. The drug prices are derived from the following sources: HIDTA PMP Database; National Drug Intelligence Center “National Illicit Drug Prices-December 2005”; Honolulu Police Department; Kauai Police Department; DEA Honolulu District Office “Quarterly Trends and Traffic,” First Quarter FY 2007; Hawaii Domestic Cannabis Eradication & Suppression Program.
- ¹⁰ The budget data for Tables 6-8 are submitted to the HIDTA PMP Database by ONDCP. It does not account for the Hawaii DCE/SP budget of \$1.2 million. The “drug wholesale volume removed from the marketplace” is based on the seizures and values from Table 5. The “value of assets removed from the marketplace” is submitted to the HIDTA PMP Database from Hawaii HIDTA monthly initiative seizure stats.
- ¹¹ The data for Tables 9-10 are submitted to EPIC’s National Clandestine Laboratory Seizure System through WSIN Clan Lab card submissions made by Hawaii law enforcement.
- ¹² The data for Table 11 is submitted to the HIDTA PMP Database based on information from the National HIDTA Online Training Tracker (HOTT) database. These data are based on Hawaii HIDTA Training Registration forms required to attend HIDTA-sponsored training.
- ¹³ The data for Table 12 is submitted to the HIDTA PMP Database from the *Critical Event/WSIN Database Activity Report: State of Hawaii, January-December 2006*.
- ¹⁴ The data for Table 13 is submitted to the HIDTA PMP Database from ISC and CIU monthly statistics.
- ¹⁵ The data for Table 14 is submitted to the HIDTA PMP Database from Hawaii HIDTA monthly initiative stats.
- ¹⁶ The data for Threat Specific Table 1 is submitted to HIDTA from the Hawaii Fugitive Task Force.
- ¹⁷ The data for Threat Specific Tables 2-3 are submitted to HIDTA from the Hawaii DCE/SP Coordinator.

