



## **Calendar Year 2006 Annual Report**

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# MIDWEST HIDTA 2006 ANNUAL REPORT

## I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In December 1996, the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) designated counties in Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and South Dakota as the Midwest High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA). In February 1999 designated counties in North Dakota joined the Midwest HIDTA. The goal of the Midwest HIDTA is to enhance and facilitate the coordination of regional drug-control efforts among local, state and Federal law enforcement agencies in order to reduce drug trafficking and its harmful consequences in critical markets in the region. During CY 2006 ONDCP added the counties of Boone, Cole, Franklin and Jefferson in Missouri as designated HIDTA counties and approved the support and funding of additional task forces in these new counties. During CY 2006, Midwest HIDTA supported task forces and initiatives effectively used HIDTA program resources to investigate a growing number of drug related cases that posed significant threats to strategic drug markets and other communities within the Midwest HIDTA region.

Midwest HIDTA Drug Task Force investigators conduct complex, in-depth, multi-jurisdictional investigations with an emphasis on dismantling organizations and reducing drug-related violence. Investigations target the highest-level of drug trafficking and money laundering organizations utilizing all investigative avenues to impact command and control communications. These investigations are intelligence driven and are conducted in a spirit of cooperation between federal, state, and local counterparts in a task force environment.

Although Drug Trafficking Organizations operating in this region are polydrug operations, a significant drug threat in the Midwest HIDTA region remains methamphetamine. Law enforcement continues to confront multi-pound quantities of methamphetamine being transported into the region by Mexican trafficking organizations, and also the production of lesser amounts of high-quality methamphetamine in local clandestine laboratories. Mexican drug trafficking organizations continue to dominate wholesale transportation and distribution of imported methamphetamine and other illicit drugs into the region. These organizations use traditional transportation routes and concealment techniques coupled with ever changing and creative methods to deliver products.

The following performance highlights illustrate the success of the Midwest HIDTA participating task forces and law enforcement agencies.

- 11,131 individuals were arrested for drug and money laundering violations by Midwest HIDTA task forces during CY 2006. Task forces seized 1,404 firearms during the course of these investigations. HIDTA Task forces seized 306 kilograms of methamphetamine including over 130 kilograms of methamphetamine ICE during CY 2006. Initiatives and task forces also seized 2,546 kilograms of cocaine with an additional 35 kilograms of crack cocaine seized. Midwest HIDTA task forces seized almost 52 kilograms of heroin and due to several large seizures in CY 2006 over 54,000 kilograms of commercial grade marijuana. Additionally another 511 kilograms of high grade marijuana was seized from hydroponics growing operations.
- Federal defendants charged with drug violations for the six state region totaled 1,984 by the 8 federal Districts within Midwest HIDTA. Of these, 960 individuals were charged with methamphetamine offenses. Of the 1,984 individuals charged during CY 2006, 470 were result

of OCDETF investigations. Federal drug convictions totaled 2,326 and 9,177 state drug prosecutions were obtained as a result of HIDTA task force investigations, a significant increase over the 6,279 state drug prosecutions recorded by HIDTA task forces during 2005.

- Task Forces identified 652 new Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTOs), 352 were local DTOs, 214 DTOs designated as multi-state, and 86 identified as International DTOs. During CY 2006, 175 previously identified DTOs were disrupted and 66 were dismantled. In CY 2006 19 DTO investigations initiated were designated as OCDETF cases. A total of 7 money laundering organizations were identified during CY 2006 with one being disrupted.
- 1,847 clandestine lab seizure incidents were reported to EPIC through the National Clan Lab Seizure System during CY 2006 for the six states comprising Midwest HIDTA, revealing a continuous decrease from the 3,826 incidents reported in 2005 and the 5,085 clandestine lab seizure incidents reported to EPIC during CY 2004.
- During CY 2006 the ISC Watch Center SafeTnet Event Deconfliction Program received 3,008 entries. Subject and Target deconfliction through HIDTA SafeTnet and MOSPIN program totaled 16,265 target entries with all entries being submitted to the National Virtual Pointer System (NVPS) for national target deconfliction.
- 4,105 cases from task forces had Intelligence analyst assigned during 2006. The Investigative Support Center managed over 86,000 telephone numbers on TF investigations with 409 subpoenas issued. The Center conducted 271 criminal case analysis and 12 financial analysis on behalf of HIDTA task forces. In 2006, 536 active remote users across 150 different locations are connected to HIDTA information resources via the secure network HIDTA.Net. In addition Midwest HIDTA supports 370 remote users for the Rocky Mountain HIDTA.
- The Midwest HIDTA distributed over 179,975 pieces of Drug Demand Reduction and Education material to law enforcement and governmental agencies through its partnership with the Fulfillment House during CY 2006.

## II. INTRODUCTION

This Annual Report summarizes activities of Midwest HIDTA Initiatives for the calendar year 2006. The Midwest HIDTA is tasked with implementing the Presidents National Drug Control Strategy through implementation of regional impact strategies. The HIDTA Program is a National Program regionally implemented. The Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) designates regions with critical drug trafficking problems adversely impacting the United States as High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTAs). The Midwest HIDTA, designated in 1996, consists of 74 designated counties in Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, South Dakota and North Dakota. The Midwest HIDTA counties consist of urban core cities, statistical metropolitan areas (SMA) and suburban and rural areas with a population of approximately 8.1 million people, making the Midwest HIDTA one of the most populous of the 28 HIDTAs.

Geographically, the Midwest HIDTA is located at the crossroads of significant importation, manufacturing, and staging areas for drug trafficking organizations (DTOs). Most illicit drugs used in and transported through the Midwest HIDTA region enter the United States from the Southwest Border. Mexican DTOs transport substantial quantities of ice methamphetamine, cocaine, marijuana, and heroin across the Southwest Border to distribution hubs in Arizona, California, and Texas. The drug shipments are usually commingled with legitimate goods in tractor trailers and transported along interstate highways to and through the Midwest HIDTA region. Mexican

traffickers also use private and rental vehicles and virtually all U.S. highways, state highways, and local roads to transport drugs from the Southwest Border into and through the HIDTA region.

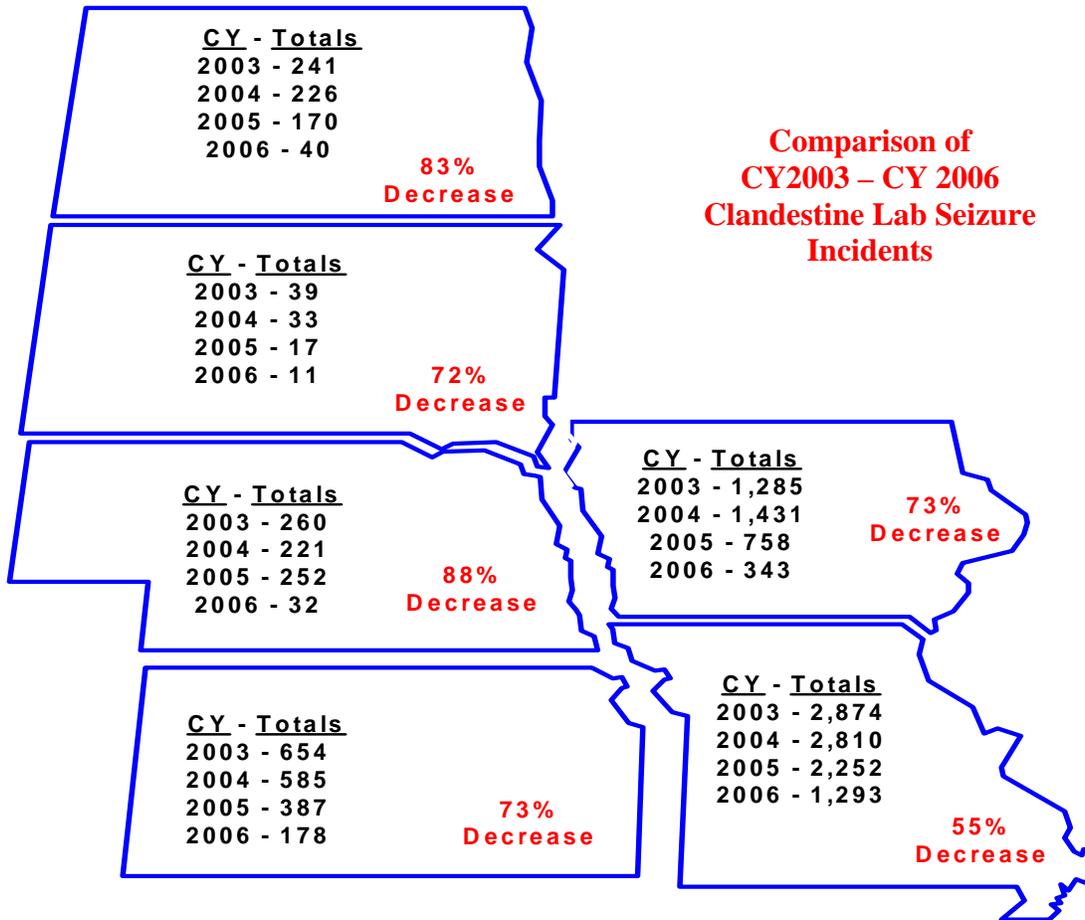
The Midwest HIDTA region's border with Canada also is an entry point for drugs available in the area. North Dakota and Canada share a 300-mile long border with 18 official land ports of entry (POEs). These POEs along with a number of unofficial crossing points in the rural and isolated areas between POEs provide drug smugglers with the opportunity to transport Canadian marijuana, MDMA, and methamphetamine precursors such as pseudoephedrine into and through the HIDTA region.

Mexican DTOs and criminal groups control the transportation and wholesale distribution of methamphetamine, cocaine and marijuana in the area. Members of Mexican DTOs and criminal groups have hidden themselves within growing Mexican communities in suburban and urban areas in an attempt to avoid law enforcement detection and to expand their drug distribution networks. African American and, to a lesser extent, Hispanic street gangs control retail drug distribution in the HIDTA's metropolitan areas and contribute to violent crime in those areas. Local independent dealers are the principal retail distributors in the HIDTA's rural areas.

Methamphetamine abuse and distribution are escalating in the Midwest HIDTA region, straining limited local law enforcement, public health, and social service resources in many areas, particularly in rural counties, according to state and local officials. State methamphetamine precursor control legislation, as well as law enforcement and public awareness programs, have reduced the number of clandestine methamphetamine laboratories in the region. Mexican DTOs and criminal groups; however, have flooded the market with high quality Mexican ice methamphetamine to meet the demand created by decreased local methamphetamine production. These trafficking organizations distribute multi-kilogram quantities of ice methamphetamine from distribution centers in Kansas City, St. Louis, and Springfield, Missouri; Kansas City and Wichita, Kansas; Omaha and Grand Island, Nebraska; and Sioux City, Iowa, to the area's consumer markets.

During 2006, the previous enactment of State and Federal laws regulating purchases of Pseudoephedrine (PSE) the key ingredient to making methamphetamine, has produced dramatic results. Pseudoephedrine (PSE) control legislation was initiated in Iowa in 2004, and implemented by all six states in the Midwest HIDTA by 2005. In addition Federal regulations were also in place as a result of the Federal Combat Meth Act signed into law during CY 2006. An example of the pronounced change in lab numbers as a result of legislation is the State of Missouri. In 2003 Missouri had a total of 2,860 lab seizure incidents and lead the nation in this category. In 2004 the number was 2,788. In 2005 the number of labs decreased to 2,252, as PSE schedule V regulation was in place for 6 months in 2005. In 2006 with a full year of regulation the number of labs dropped to 1,284. This is a 55% decrease from the height of Missouri clandestine lab activity in 2003. Another example is Kansas. The KBI reported that 168 meth labs were discovered in 2006 across the state. According to Director Larry Welch these seizures represent a reduction of 80 percent from the peak year of meth lab seizures in Kansas in 2001 (846 labs) and a 73 percent reduction of meth lab seizures in the state from 2004 (630 labs). In 2005 The Kansas Legislature passed the

Sheriff Matt Samuels Chemical Control Act of 2005. Sheriff Matt Samuels was shot and killed on January 19, 2005 as he entered a rural Greenwood, Kansas's county home that, unbeknownst to the sheriff, housed an operational meth lab. Results of PSE legislation in the other states making up the Midwest HIDTA have been just as dramatic.



Although the reduction of local Clandestine Laboratories continues, the methamphetamine threat in the Midwest has not been reduced. Fortunately the decrease of clandestine laboratories has greatly reduced the environmental impact to local communities because of the toxic chemicals used in methamphetamine manufacturing. Children continue to be negatively affected by the presence of methamphetamine labs and related chemical exposure during CY 2006. The CLSS reported no children injured by clandestine labs in the Midwest HIDTA region. However, there were 165 children affected in the six states of the Midwest HIDTA region by clandestine labs during CY 2006 as reported by the CLSS. This included 125 children affected in Missouri alone during CY 2006. All Midwest HIDTA states are actively participating in Drug Endangered Children (DEC) programs. Fewer children are being exposed to toxic chemicals at meth lab sites because of PSE regulation however there are still significant dangers to children of families that use or distribute methamphetamine and other drugs.

A significant result of diminished clandestine lab activity is diminished financial and human resource drain on agencies dealing with clandestine lab enforcement. Resources can now be devoted to attacking the Drug Trafficking Organizations that continue to distribute methamphetamine and other drugs. The reduction of clandestine lab numbers has not reduced the demand for methamphetamine. With the decline of local production a significant amount of Mexican produced

methamphetamine has quickly filled the void. In addition, more potent crystal methamphetamine and ICE are being seized by law enforcement agencies within the six states region.

The Midwest HIDTA Program provides infrastructure support and resources to increase the capabilities of or establish federal, state, and local intelligence driven enforcement task forces, which impact regional and national drug markets. To achieve meaningful impact results, Midwest HIDTA initiatives need clear goals (the HIDTA Program Goals); recognition of the challenges faced (a Threat Assessment); a plan to get there (a Strategy with quantifiable performance targets); and a way to document achievements. The controlling HIDTA mandate is embodied by the ONDCP National Program Mission Statement:

### **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. The HIDTA Program is a National Strategy Program, regionally implemented.

A basic tenant of the National Drug Control Strategy is that any market disruption leads to a potential reduction in the availability of drugs to consumers. One key to HIDTA effectiveness is federal, state and local collocated joint Intelligence Centers for information sharing. The initiatives of the Midwest HIDTA support the market identification and control strategy, which disrupts the illegal distribution market, and reduces the harmful consequences of drug trafficking.

### **MIDWEST HIDTA Vision Statement**

The vision of the Midwest HIDTA is through cooperative efforts; improve the quality of life for our citizens by significantly reducing the harmful consequences of drug abuse in the Midwest region. In concert with the demand reduction community, supply reduction initiatives supported by HIDTA will disrupt drug markets by attacking trafficking organizations and significant targets. This disruption will measurably reduce drug production and drug trafficking.

The HIDTA Program recognizes the importance of state and local law enforcement input into the regional enforcement strategy. The National Drug epidemic is in reality a network of related and unrelated regional and local drug abuse problems and the markets that supply them. A targeted strategy, implemented locally, produces greater immediate impact; while at the same time provides avenues for further investigation into national and international trafficking groups.

Each designated region or HIDTA is different, with different problems, needs and resources. Funding to assist state and local law enforcement personnel to participate in these federal initiatives is critical to the success of advancing the Market Control Strategy. State and local agencies are facing critical revenue shortages from general funds. The loss or significant reduction of federal funding, through reduction of JAG (Byrne), COPS, or OJP funds, further strains the ability of HIDTA to sustain infrastructure to support federal, state, and local intelligence driven task forces. With limited federal resources in many areas of the Midwest, the need of federal agencies for state and local manpower is even greater to achieve national enforcement goals. HIDTA Program funds are used to build infrastructure for full time enforcement task forces.

The HIDTA program has enjoyed wide acceptance by the heads of state and local law enforcement agencies for two important reasons. Under HIDTA, state and local leaders join with their federal counterparts as an equal partner to determine the direction of their individual HDTAs, which provides a balanced approach to strategy development. There is no other cooperative endeavor of this magnitude in law enforcement today. Secondly, the HIDTA program has been able to project a degree of neutrality by its placement within ONDCP, which as an agency does not compete for valuable HIDTA resources.

The many Interstate highway and public transportation routes crossing the Midwest allows a significant amount of smuggling activity of illegal drugs into and through the area as well as cash being returned to importers in reverse. In CY 2005 Midwest HIDTA established interdiction initiatives in Nebraska, Kansas, North Dakota and South Dakota adding to the existing initiatives in Iowa and Missouri.

During CY 2006 the HIDTA Program solidified a coordinated nationwide highway enforcement strategy to disrupt drug markets. This approach was created to build on the strengths of both the HIDTA Program and state and local law enforcement agencies, which have historically provided resources to ensure the nation's highways, are safe for citizens and not used for illegal activities. Based on the success of the interdiction coordination created by the Arizona partnership called "Cobija" the Domestic Highway Enforcement Initiative (DHE) was created. The national HIDTA Directors agreed that the best way to implement a coordinated DHE program was to create a regional approach to a nationwide strategy. Subsequently, nine regions were identified in the United States to enhance the coordination and sharing of information as well as coordinated efforts in enforcing the DHE. Midwest HIDTA was selected as a regional center for coordination of this effort. The states belonging to this region were the states already participating in the Midwest HIDTA. Organizational meetings occurred and a Regional Coordinating Committee (RCC) was established. Procedures, protocols, and agreements were established for participating agencies to coordinate operations and share information on suspects and trends and patterns of criminal activity. Beginning in July 2006, the Midwest HIDTA Investigative Support Center expanded the Midwest HIDTA Highway enforcement program documenting and sharing intelligence on significant seizures reported to the ISC. The majority of these seizures were along pre-identified major interstate transportation corridors. In the 4th quarter of Calendar year 2006, the ISC Watch Center entered 92 seizures into the National Seizure System at the El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC).

These active interdiction efforts have resulted in significant drug removals and seizures, as well as establishing and identifying links to major Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTOs) and CPOT investigations. Reality indicates that international trafficking occurs some distance away from the actual border. Significant resources are being placed at U.S. Borders to combat the entry of terrorists, illegal aliens, and weapons of mass destruction. This effort is of utmost importance and needed. However, the emphasis on international sources of supply and the border is leaving a void

in the detection of illegal narcotics moving through the interior of the country. Much of these drugs are being delivered to and through the Midwest HIDTA region.

### **Midwest HIDTA Mission Statement**

The mission of the Midwest HIDTA is to reduce drug availability in critical and identified markets by creating and supporting intelligence driven enforcement task forces aimed at eliminating or reducing domestic drug trafficking. This mission is accomplished through enhancing and helping to coordinate drug trafficking control efforts among federal, state, and local enforcement agencies. Central to this mission is the expansion of cooperative, multi-jurisdictional law enforcement task forces, improvement in interagency collaboration, and the sharing of accurate and timely information and intelligence among participating agencies.

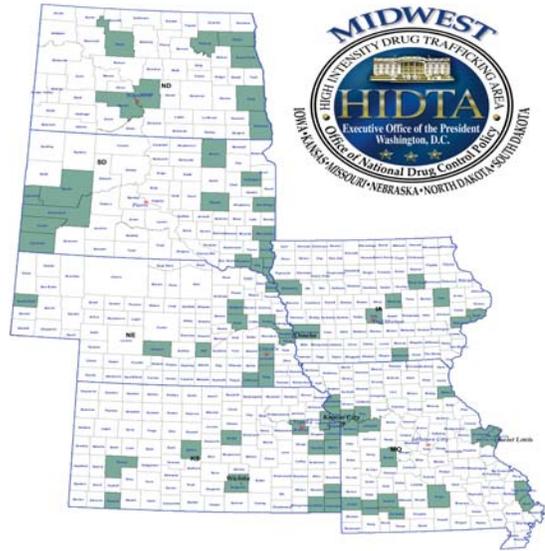
Reporting Period: This Annual Report covers the reporting period January 1, 2006 to December 31, 2006

Budget Allocation: During this reporting period, ONDCP allocated \$12,516,550 for Midwest HIDTA operations. In addition, during FY 2006, the Midwest HIDTA received supplemental funds for specific projects at various locations in Midwest HIDTA. This supplemental funding included \$150,000 for Accelerated Domestic Market Disruption (ADMD) in St. Louis, Missouri; \$75,000 for the Jasper County Drug Task Force; \$125,000 for the Franklin County Narcotics Enforcement Unit; \$125,000 for the Jefferson County MEG, and 450,000 for the MHISC as a result of new county designation in Missouri. The Missouri Highway patrol received \$55,000 in supplemental 2006 funds for targeting major traffickers utilizing interstate highways, traveling to and through HIDTA designated counties and worked by HIDTA Initiatives. In addition, Iowa Highway Patrol received \$55,000 to target primary trafficking routes through Iowa; Kansas received \$55,000; Nebraska received \$45,000; South Dakota received \$36,000 and the MHISC received \$8,000 all to target primary drug trafficking routes as designated by the National Drug Intelligence Center (NDIC) in conjunction with HIDTA task forces.

Geographic Area of Responsibility:

- Iowa- Muscatine, Polk, Pottawattamie, Scott, Marshall, Black Hawk, Appaloosa, Woodbury and Linn counties.
- Kansas- Cherokee, Crawford, Johnson, Labette, Leavenworth, Saline, Seward, Barton, Sedgwick, Finney, Shawnee, Miami, Franklin, and Wyandotte counties.
- Missouri- Boone, Cape Girardeau, Christian, Clay, Cole, Franklin, Jackson, Jefferson, Scott, St. Charles, Greene, Buchanan, Jasper, Texas, Platte, Marion, and St. Louis counties.

- Nebraska- Dakota, Dawson, Douglas, Hall, Lancaster, Sarpy, Madison, Dodge, Gage, Jefferson, Platte, and Scott’s Bluff counties.
- South Dakota- Clay, Codington, Custer, Fall River, Lawrence, Lincoln, Meade, Minnehaha, Pennington, Union, Brown, Brookings, Beadle, and Yankton counties.
- North Dakota- Burleigh, Cass, Grand Forks, Morton, Ramsey, Richland, Walsh, and Ward counties.



### III. National HIDTA GOALS

HIDTAs nationally have two specific goals to achieve which guide all HIDTA initiatives and activities. The Midwest HIDTA has developed an individual strategy to meet Midwest regional drug threats and in conjunction with national objectives:

**NATIONAL HIDTA GOALS**

**Goal 1:** Disrupt the market for illegal drugs by dismantling or disrupting drug trafficking and/or money laundering organizations; and

**Goal 2:** Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of HIDTA initiatives.

The National HIDTA Program Goals are target objectives which Midwest HIDTA Initiatives strive to achieve, and form the basis for performance and outcome measurements. Each initiative funding request must present programmatic and fiscal justification that is based on its impact on the regionally implemented Threat Assessments. Each initiative must articulate how they address the threat and demonstrate through the performance measurement program how initiative funding has assisted Midwest HIDTA to meet its desired outcome.

The Midwest HIDTA Executive Board is involved in strategy and policy development and systematically and routinely reviews the operational efforts through a coordination and management subsystem to meet the Midwest HIDTA Goals.

### IV. SUMMARY OF THREAT ASSESSMENT FOR BUDGET YEAR 2006

During CY 2006, the Midwest HIDTA supported thirty-seven drug enforcement task forces, six statewide domestic highway enforcement initiatives and seven support initiatives in seventy-four HIDTA designated counties. Additionally, four-county threat assessments were prepared for Franklin, Cole, Boone and Jefferson counties in Missouri and were added as HIDTA designated counties by ONDCP. During CY 2006 Midwest HIDTA supported task forces and initiatives effectively used HIDTA program resources to investigate a growing number of organizations that posed significant threats to communities throughout our region. The Midwest HIDTA region

continues to provide a fertile environment for the importation, manufacture and distribution of narcotics.

The threat outlook for the Midwest HIDTA can best be discussed by focusing on two distinct areas, urban and rural. The most significant problem in the urban areas of the Midwest HIDTA continues to be crack cocaine and the violence related to its distribution and use. The larger urban areas of St. Louis, Kansas City and Omaha continue as national highway transportation hubs for the trafficking and distribution of narcotics. Mexican drug trafficking organizations continue to dominate the wholesale transportation and distribution of imported methamphetamine and other illicit drugs. New laws affecting the availability of pseudoephedrine are expected to compound the problem as locally produced methamphetamine declines. The Mexican drug trafficking organizations use traditional transportation routes and concealment techniques along with other new and creative methods to deliver their product. Strategic Drug Threat Developments:

- Mexican drug trafficking organizations (DTOs) are now expanding their transportation and distribution networks in eastern Missouri, particularly the St. Louis metropolitan area, an area within the HIDTA where they had maintained minimal presence.
- An increasing Mexican population within the area has facilitated the control Mexican DTOs maintain over drug trafficking and has enabled them to use small communities in the Midwest HIDTA region with large Hispanic populations such as Garden City, Great Bend, and Liberal, Kansas; Southwestern Missouri; and Fremont, Grand Island, Lexington, and Norfolk, Nebraska, as transit hubs for larger markets.
- State pseudoephedrine control laws together with law enforcement and public awareness programs have contributed to reduced domestic methamphetamine production since mid-2005. Some local methamphetamine production continues, however, placing citizens and law enforcement at risk.
- Local methamphetamine producers are exploiting the region's lack of centralized reporting on pseudoephedrine purchases by buying pseudoephedrine at or below state thresholds from multiple pharmacies until they obtain enough to produce methamphetamine.
- Powder cocaine is becoming increasingly available in several Midwest HIDTA markets. Traditional crack cocaine distributors in some areas are now selling powder cocaine to users with instructions on how the user can convert the powder into crack. The distributor can therefore avoid stiffer penalties associated with crack distribution. Also, several local law enforcement agencies report teenagers and young adults are increasingly abusing powder cocaine.
- The distribution of white heroin in St. Louis is increasing; the level of white heroin distribution in the city is now equivalent to that of Mexican black tar heroin. Most white heroin samples tested as South American heroin; some tested as Southwest Asian.
- Kansas City and St. Louis have emerged as significant transshipment centers for cocaine, Mexican ice methamphetamine, and marijuana smuggled by Mexican DTOs for primary drug markets in the Northeast region, including New York.

Violence and gang activity are also significant crime problems affecting the area of Midwest HIDTA with illegal drug sales being at the heart of these crime problems. A FBI report released in 2006 showed that St. Louis, Missouri's murder rate jumped 16 percent from 2004 to 2005 and the overall violent crime rate increased nearly 20 percent. An example of the threat to the Midwest

HIDTA area and the cooperation between local, state, and federal agencies in response to this violence is provided below.

During 2006, St. Louis DEA Violent Traffickers Task Force (Group 31), along with members of the St. Louis City Police Department, Narcotics Bureau, developed information concerning the amount of violence within the St. Louis metropolitan area, and the correlation of the prolific sale of illegal narcotic substances. In response, Group 31 and the St. Louis Police Department, Narcotics Bureau established a specific prevention and enforcement initiative targeting continuing criminal and violent offenders who have and will continue to use crimes of violence for the purpose of promoting the illegal sales of narcotic substances within the St. Louis metropolitan area.

To further this investigation, law enforcement officials used established confidential sources of information and all available law enforcement indices to identify criminal activity and criminal suspects to identify co-conspirators known and not yet known to investigators, and ultimately, effectively reduce the amount of violent drug related offenders within the St. Louis metropolitan area. To date, this initiative has resulted in the arrest of 19 violent criminal suspects, in the seizure of 2,100 grams of MDMA, 750 grams of crack cocaine, and 1,200 grams of heroin including fentanyl. Furthermore, the initiative has removed 10 assault weapons from the streets of St. Louis.

Drugs such as MDMA, Heroin, PCP, GHB, Psilocybin mushrooms, and “other” drugs were available within the region and are expected to continue to pose a threat. As the popularity of these drugs continue to pose a threat throughout the Midwest, law enforcement will face a growing challenge to effectively deal with this problem. Sharing of criminal information and intelligence in a timely fashion will be critical to the successful disruption and/or displacement of Drug Trafficking Organizations.

The Midwest HIDTA continues to focus and further refine threat areas to maximize enforcement activities and expected impacts. For CY 2006 these areas of primary and secondary threat were defined.

**Primary Markets Identified:** St. Louis City, St. Louis County, and greater SMA. Kansas City, Missouri and Kansas, and the greater SMA. Omaha, Nebraska and the greater SMA; Des Moines, Iowa, and the greater SMA, (including Cedar Rapids, Iowa). Clandestine methamphetamine manufacturing hotspots occurring within designated areas.

**Secondary Markets Identified:** Springfield, Missouri and I-44 importation corridor; Wichita, Kansas and Garden City, Kansas and I-35, I-70 importation corridor; Lincoln, and Grand Island, Nebraska and the I-80 importation corridor; Sioux City, Iowa, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, and the I-29 importation corridor; Rapid City, South Dakota and the I-90 importation corridor; Fargo, North Dakota, SMA and I-29 to Canadian Border importation area.

## V. HIDTA STRATEGY SUMMARY

A summary of the Midwest HIDTA 2006 Strategy is provided below for informational purposes, full details of this strategy can be found in **The Midwest HIDTA 2006 Strategy**.

A balanced partnership approach produces a regional threat assessment that has documented a need to commit personnel and resources to mutual drug control efforts. Midwest HIDTA region’s position in the “Heart of America” places it in a unique environment for production, cultivation, and distribution of illegal narcotics that is either produced locally or imported by organizations

primarily located in the Southwest Border region. In addition to the enforcement initiatives HIDTA also had support initiatives to include forensic lab initiative, prosecution initiative, as well as management and coordination initiative in the Office of Director. Midwest HIDTA also has a Technology initiative for connectivity as well as an Intelligence initiative centered by the Investigative Support Center (ISC).

The Midwest HIDTA Executive Board, through formed advisory committees and in conjunction with participating agencies, has identified primary and secondary threats, determined mission, and developed enforcement strategies and initiatives to implement the mission of the HIDTA Program. The Executive Board and the Midwest HIDTA Director, in cooperation with other subcommittees, coordinate the integration and synchronization of all participating agencies' initiatives to ensure a unified effort in achieving the mission of the Midwest HIDTA. The Midwest HIDTA also maintains a working relationship with other governmental and non-governmental programs addressing drug abuse issues. The Office of the Director, as the primary management and coordination initiative of the Midwest HIDTA is collocated with the Investigative Support Center in Kansas City, Missouri. Director's field program staff assists and provides coordination support to regional task forces and HIDTA initiatives. Their offices are located within donated office space in five of the six states involved in the Midwest HIDTA Program.

The Midwest HIDTA Executive Board is composed of representatives from twelve federal and twelve state and local enforcement agencies. The Board, selected by their peers according to guidance from ONDCP, is currently chaired by the Special Agent in Charge of the Drug Enforcement Administration St. Louis Field Division, with the Sheriff of Minnehaha County South Dakota serving as the vice-chair. The Executive Board provides oversight, policy guidance, review and approval of all initiatives and budgets submitted to ONDCP. The HIDTA Directors staff provides day-to-day program and administrative management and serves as a conduit to the participating agencies for directives, policy, and related administrative information required by ONDCP and the Midwest HIDTA Executive Board.

The Midwest HIDTA staff provides day-to-day oversight to the HIDTA program through its review process. In addition to reviewing every state and local reimbursement request, on site contacts with the task forces and fiduciaries are on going. This includes review of expenditures and the tracking of inventory. In addition, the ONDCP outside auditor KPMG Accounting firm visited three separate agencies during 2006 to include the Kansas Bureau of Investigation, Grand Island, Nebraska, Police Department and the Omaha, Nebraska Police Department.

The Midwest HIDTA has developed a cohesive and comprehensive regional program. Initiatives focus on reducing and disrupting the importation, distribution, and manufacturing of illegal narcotics. Additionally, the Midwest HIDTA strives to enhance the public awareness of the social, economic and environmental dangers of drug abuse, improve the systematic sharing of intelligence and increase officer safety as it relates to the investigation of clandestine laboratories. Midwest HIDTA initiatives were organized into and support five counter-drug subsystems, with each subsystem integral to the success of the Midwest HIDTA. These subsystems are identified as follows along with examples of the results achieved by Midwest HIDTA Initiatives during 2006.

## 1. Intelligence Subsystem

The Midwest HIDTA continues to implement the Intelligence System Strategic Plan and facilitate the development and implementation of a model intelligence sharing system. The model system compliments and enhances existing systems, while promoting the concept of intelligence-led

policing. The system provides seamless sharing of information between criminal justice agencies, including real-time access to relevant law enforcement databases. The HIDTA Intelligence System complements the implementation of the Department of Justice, National Criminal Intelligence Sharing Plan.

The Midwest HIDTA Investigative Support Center (MHISC) is a key mechanism to implement system improvements. The MHISC, managed by the Drug Enforcement Administration, and the Kansas City, Missouri Police Department, is a multi-agency intelligence task force consisting of federal, state, and local agencies. Located in Kansas City, Missouri, the MHISC is electronically linked via HIDTA.net to all Midwest HIDTA enforcement task forces and participating agencies, and to Midwest HIDTA Program intelligence initiatives. The MHISC collects and analyzes information from all Midwest HIDTA task forces and other participating task forces and agencies. The MHISC provides event and subject deconfliction, multi-source name checks, post seizure analysis, investigative case support, toll analysis, charting, and trend analysis. The MHISC also provides continual data collection and evaluation of the drug threat to the region. By improving the exchange of intelligence and information through more efficient coordination and communications, the MHISC enhances the ability of federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies to identify, arrest, and prosecute key members of narcotic trafficking and manufacturing organizations. Trend and predictive analysis developed by the MHISC assists the Midwest HIDTA in utilizing its limited resources more efficiently.

The MHISC coordinates and utilizes three separate initiatives to enhance and implement the intelligence subsystem. The first is the FBI/CIU Terrorism Squad 3 in Kansas City. The CIU consists of representatives from various local, state and federal agencies within the Kansas City area. The squad collects and analyzes information regarding Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTOs) and disseminates this information to the MHISC for sharing with other law enforcement agencies. The FBI/CIU is collocated within the MHISC facility and has expanded its mission to provide interface into terrorism and homeland security investigations. The FBI/CIU Squad 3 is a part of the National FBI Field Intelligence Group (FIG) program. To date this group has scanned approximately fifteen million documents into the Intel plus system linking various criminal investigations to include violent crime, drug investigations, weapons violations and other information from numerous cooperating agencies in Missouri and Kansas.

The second initiative supporting the MHISC is the DEA St. Louis Intelligence Group. This initiative assists in gathering, analyzing and evaluating information to the St. Louis DEA regional enforcement area. While physically located in St. Louis, the initiative is electronically connected via firebird and HIDTA.net to facilitate exchange of information and intelligence products. The initiative primarily focuses on both domestic and international intelligence support to DEA led Midwest HIDTA task forces. The initiative also addresses DTO-CPOT intelligence issues in the St. Louis DEA geographic regional and provides the interface with the St. Louis DEA Regional Wire Intercept Program. This HIDTA initiative new in CY 2006 provides a regionally based telecommunications strategy for implementation by federal, state and local law enforcement agencies participating in the Midwest HIDTA program. Intelligence gained and distributed through the use of this investigative tool greatly enhances law enforcement ability to expand the impact of investigations, with the goal of identifying and producing evidence against the leaders and organizers of DTOs and their financial infrastructure. During the last three months of CY 2006, when this program was fully implemented, the Regional Wire Intercept Program made eighty-two contacts, conducted twenty-seven court approved Wire Intercepts and forty-five pen registers. 124, 793 telephone numbers were submitted to the database from federal, state and local agencies.

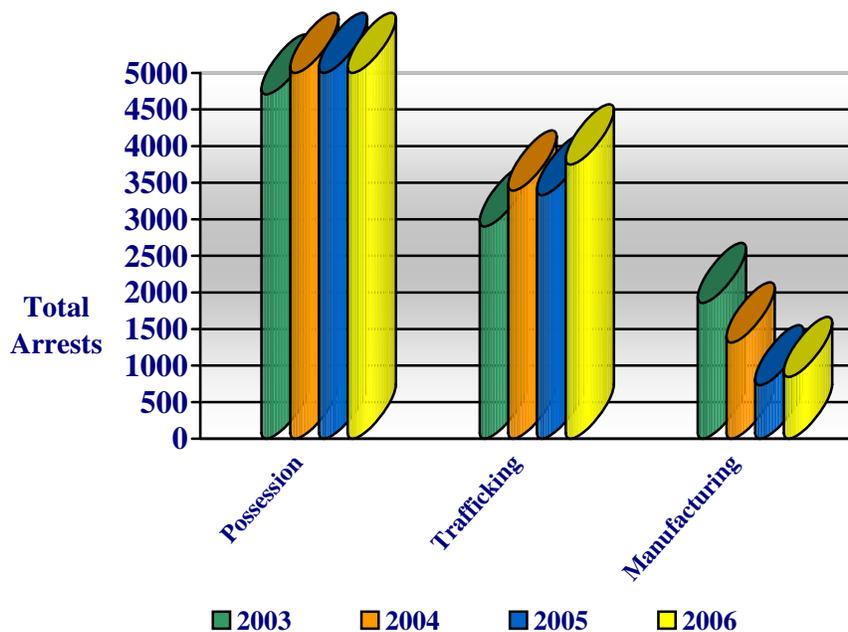
The third integrated initiative is the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (BATF) Regional Intelligence Group, which is collocated with the MHISC facility. This group provides intelligence support and assistance with the Kansas City Division area of Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, and Iowa. This collocation enhances the coordination of intelligence relating to firearms, gun tracing, domestic terrorism, and violent drug trafficking offenders.

As the premier firearms enforcement agency, BATF has provided continued and specific intelligence to the tracking and trafficking of firearms purchased and used in illegal drug trafficking. As proven historically, the DTOs and gangs are purchasers and users of firearms. Often, by utilizing the unique firearms tracing system maintained by BATF, connections can be established not only regarding firearms, but also associates related to a possessor of a firearm. The BATF utilizes the National Integrated Ballistic Information System (NIBIN). With the random shootings and those associated with DTOs, gang and organized crime groups, it is imperative to have a national system that can match and correlate bullets and casings with a particular firearm. With this tool it is possible to link a firearm found in possession of a drug trafficker to previous shootings and drug related incidents. Combining the NIBIN system with the BATF National Tracing System is a significant tool in matching firearm purchases with possible drug traffickers and others within their organization. Overall this group provided 3,088 gun traces for HIDTA task forces and participating agencies during CY 2006.

In December 2006, Federal Agents were directed to a general area after a cooperating defendant provided information regarding a firearm utilized in a murder. The ISC provided real time information for an exact address regarding this information. As a result, the murder weapon, assault weapons, methamphetamine and stolen vehicles were recovered from this location.

The Midwest HIDTA was instrumental in the development of the National Virtual Pointer System with other cooperative agencies and HIDTAs. The National Virtual Pointer System continues to expand and improve. The system went active on June 29, 2004. The Midwest HIDTA, during CY 2006, received over 63,000 requests and 7,963 responses sent resulting in 854 positive matches. Success stories regarding agency notifications of separate investigations with the same targets continue. Through the NVPS system valuable contacts between separate agencies or task forces took place enabling detectives and agents to share valuable intelligence regarding ongoing investigations. What began as a small beta test has evolved into a National Project supported by DOJ and ONDCP. Participating agencies, task forces and HIDTAs continue to join this Virtual Pointer system making law enforcement more efficient and effective.

**Total Arrests**  
**By Midwest HIDTA Task Forces**  
**CY 2003 - CY 2004 - CY 2005 - CY 2006**



## 2. Investigative Subsystem

11,131 individuals were arrested for drug violations by Midwest HIDTA initiative task forces during CY 2006. In addition to the above drug arrests there were also 43 arrests for money laundering violations by Midwest HIDTA task forces.

The inherent violent nature of drug trafficking is evident in the 1,404 firearms seized by Midwest HIDTA task forces during CY 2006. HIDTA Task forces seized 176 kilograms of methamphetamine and 130 kilograms of methamphetamine ICE during CY 2006. HIDTA Initiatives seized 2,546 kilograms of cocaine during CY 2006, a decrease from the 3,071 kilograms seized during CY 2005.

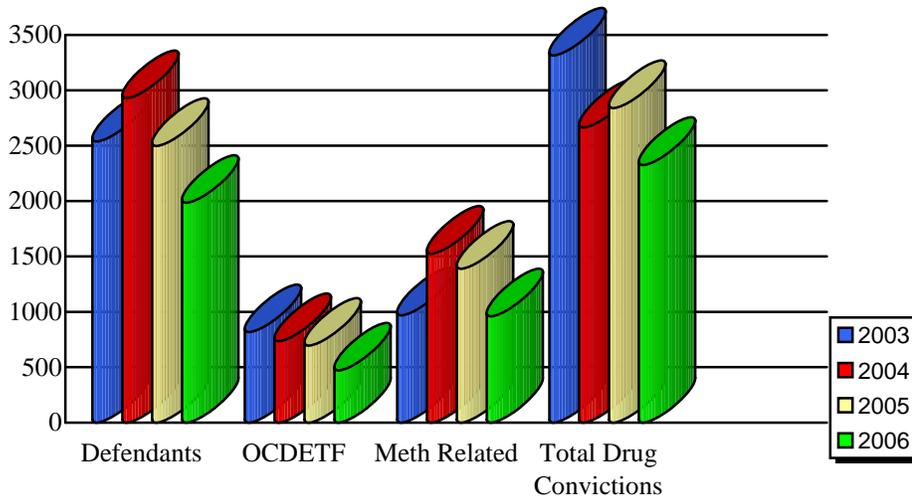
Task Forces identified 652 new Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTOs) during CY 2006, 352 were local DTOs, 214 DTOs designated as multi-state, 5 designated CPOT investigations during CY 2006, and 86 International DTOs identified. During CY 2006, 175 DTOs were disrupted and 66 DTOs were dismantled. 19 DTO investigations during CY 2006 were designated as OCDETF cases. A total of 7 money-laundering organizations identified during CY 2006 with one being disrupted.

## 3. Forensic Lab Enhancement Subsystem

During CY 2006, forty one thousand, seven hundred and sixty one drug exhibits and cases were submitted to federal, state, and local forensic laboratories receiving HIDTA assistance. Over one-hundred and three thousand drug samples were tested by the laboratories, with significant aid rendered to task forces and prosecutors based on reduced turn around time for exhibit analysis.

## 4. Prosecution Subsystem

### Prosecution Subsystem Federal District Wide (8 Districts for CY 2006)



Federal defendants charged with drug violations for the six state region totaled 1,984 by the 8 federal judicial districts within Midwest HIDTA. 960 individuals of the defendants were charged with methamphetamine offenses. Of the 1,984 individuals charged during CY 2006, 470 were result of OCDETF investigations. Federal drug convictions totaled 2,326 in the 8 districts during 2006. There were 9,177 state drug prosecutions as a result of HIDTA task force investigations.

The Midwest HIDTA Special Assistant United States Attorney (SAUSA) Initiative is designed to enhance the resources of these U.S. Attorneys' Offices to ensure that additional trafficking cases are aggressively prosecuted at the federal level. Many of the Midwest HIDTA funded SAUSAs are cross-designated to assist state prosecutors in their area. Additionally, the SAUSAs specializing in methamphetamine cases will be able to follow trends in distribution, manufacturing, precursor chemicals, organizations and legislation impacting illegal drug use resulting in more efficient investigations and prosecutions. There were 1,159 individuals indicted federally for drug violations as a direct result of the Special Assistant United States Attorney (SAUSA) initiative during 2006, and an additional 438 individuals charged in State court utilizing HIDTA funded State Prosecutors supporting HIDTA initiatives.

## 5. Demand Reduction Subsystem

The Midwest HIDTA Demand Reduction program manages printed materials and distributes them throughout HIDTA and also to other government agencies throughout the US. In Calendar year 2006, the HIDTA Fulfillment house distributed over 179,900 pieces of drug education material to law enforcement, prevention and treatment agencies, and educational institutions. While the numbers are much lower than 2005, this was planned for as the HIDTA shifted away from printed materials to making materials available via Internet downloads, accounting for a 68,400 piece reduction. In addition, as the more restrictive methamphetamine precursor laws take effect at the federal level and within the states, the demand for meth lab specific materials would naturally decline, accounting for the remaining offset. This has resulted in savings of over \$58,000.00 of

DDR funds in CY 2006 alone, as well as previous dollar savings in calendar year 2005, and allows for more material orders for what is not available online or duplicated by someone else.

The Midwest HIDTA Demand Reduction Training program offers Science Based Drug Education in a “Train the Trainer” format. This training experienced continued demand, although the audience has shifted from Student Resource Officers and law enforcement to more prevention and treatment specialists. We anticipate increased demand from the education sector as well. In calendar year 2006, six training sessions were held and attended by 184 persons. In addition, a short version of SBDE was presented at two conferences attended by over 450-law enforcement, education, and prevention and treatment specialists. The cost of this training was \$6.05 per training hour.

The Midwest HIDTA Demand Reduction program continues to partner with the Drug Endangered Children (DEC) programs of states with functioning programs, which include Kansas, Iowa, South Dakota, North Dakota, and Nebraska. The HIDTA Demand reduction Program assists in building cooperation among law enforcement, prosecutors, treatment and health sectors to help children of meth makers and traffickers. The program also assists in collecting data for use in DEC legislation and planning for conferences.

The Midwest HIDTA has developed a cohesive, comprehensive program to accomplish the core measures of the HIDTA Program: *reducing drug availability in identified markets, reducing the harmful consequences of drug trafficking, and improving the efficiency and effectiveness of law enforcement organizations within HIDTA.*

## **VI. HIDTA Performance Measures**

The Office of National Drug Control Policy has highlighted the need to establish performance milestones and measurable goals, output and outcome measures appropriate for program evaluation progress and a process for collecting and reporting data. The Midwest HIDTA is committed to demonstrate effective performance by developing and achieving meaningful, outcome oriented, performance targets. The importance of developing a performance monitoring system is hampered by the realization that limited data sources are available to measure the relationship between drugs and crime, or to measure law enforcement’s impact on drug trafficking. Outcomes are the results of program outputs or products that signify progress toward program goals. Outcomes are usually expressed as an *intended change, such as a better-trained officer, or more efficient and effective investigation capability, or disruption of a drug trafficking organization.* Impacts are long-term outcomes, and are the broader, indirect effects of policies and programs. Impacts also may be reflected in measures external to the program, and require a rigorous evaluation before establishing a cause and effect relationship between a program and its impact. The National Drug Control Strategy documents and identifies the HIDTA Programs goal to impact the availability of drugs in identified illicit markets and disrupt the activity of priority trafficking organizations, as the expected impact of the HIDTA Program.

**A. Performance Measures for Goal 1**

**Table 1 - Percentage of DTOs and MLOs Disrupted or Dismantled, 2006**

Table 1: Percentage of Expected DTOs and MLOs Disrupted or Dismantled by Scope for Year 2006, at Midwest [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	86	37	20	54%	7	19%	27	73%
Multi-state	214	101	46	46%	14	14%	60	59%
Local	352	124	109	88%	45	36%	154	124%
Total	652	262	175	67%	66	25%	241	92%

**Table 1 - Percentage of DTOs Disrupted or Dismantled by Scope, 2006**

Table 2: Percentage of Under Investigation DTOs and MLOs Disrupted or Dismantled by Scope for Year 2006, at Midwest [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	86	83	20	24%	7	8%	27	33%
Multi-state	214	206	46	22%	14	7%	60	29%
Local	352	331	109	33%	45	14%	154	47%
Total	652	620	175	28%	66	11%	241	39%

**Table 3 – Percentage of Money Laundering Organizations Disrupted or Dismantled by Scope, 2006**

Table 3: Percentage of Expected Money Laundering Organizations Disrupted or Dismantled by Scope for Year 2006, at Midwest								
Scope	# MLOs Identified	# MLOs to be Disrupted or Dismantled	# MLOs Disrupted	% Disrupted	# MLOs Dismantled	% Dismantled	Total Disrupted or Dismantled	Total % Disrupted or Dismantled
International	1	9	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Multi-state	3	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Local	3	0	1	0%	0	0%	1	0%
Total	7	9	1	11%	0	0%	1	11%

**Table 4 – Operational Scope of All DTO and MLO cases initiated 2006**

<b>Table 4: CPOT, RPOT, and OCDEF Cases (by Operational Scope) Initiated in 2006, at Midwest</b>			
<b>Scope</b>	<b># CPOT Cases</b>	<b># RPOT Cases</b>	<b># OCDEF Cases</b>
<b>International</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Multi-state</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Local</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>19</b>

Table 4 reflects the activities of the OCDEF Program in 2006 pertaining to HIDTA designated task force investigations. Through the efforts of the Midwest HIDTA task forces, significant arrests and seizures occurred during CY 2006 by vigorously investigating identified organizations.

**Investigative Case Examples**

The St. Louis County Multijurisdictional Drug Task Force has long believed in achieving its mission through the HIDTA philosophy of interagency cooperation. Through partnerships with federal, state and local agencies, the Task Force has produced remarkable results year after year. Each investigative team, or unit, is an integral part of the St. Louis County Drug Task Force. Discussed below are some of the investigative results through the first three quarters of 2006, describing some of the individual units and interagency partners.

The Clandestine Lab /Precursor Diversion Unit recently received a Meritorious Award from United States Attorney, Catherine Hannaway for their continued good work in fighting methamphetamine. The unit has seized 82 clandestine labs this year in addition to seizing more than 1,800 pseudoephedrine pills, which would have been used to make meth. Investigators assigned to the unit are from St. Louis County, MSHP, Manchester and Jefferson County. The unit works closely with MEG-Southern Illinois to accomplish its mission.

The Interdiction Unit conducts narcotic enforcement focusing on area motels. Although part of the St. Louis County Task Force, they are deputized by DEA and have a DEA agent and an investigator from the MSHP assigned full time to the unit. This year the unit has assisted with the formation of an Illinois counterpart, and trained several of their officers. A recent investigation begun in Missouri moved across the river to Illinois, where, with their assistance the unit seized 47 pounds of nearly pure white heroin.

The Street Enforcement Unit, or Street Team, focuses on open-air street drug dealers, usually making buy-bust type arrests in hostile environments. They target heavy drug trafficking areas and certain core neighborhoods, in which residents complain of drugs, violence and gang activities. This year the Street Team was deputized by the FBI and has two FBI Special Agents assigned to them on a daily basis. The team continues to be a unit of the St. Louis County Drug Task Force located at

the St. Louis County offsite. The Street Team was recently featured internationally on CNN's Anderson Cooper 360 show regarding their work with street level heroin dealers.

The Investigative Unit is comprised of a dozen municipal officers as well as detectives and sergeants from St. Louis County PD. The unit works closely with DEA on Title III investigations and handles nuisance houses for local communities. Working together, the various units of St. Louis County Drug Task Force have compiled an impressive record of arrests and seizures. In the first three quarters of 2006, the following was reported: Investigations- 2,526, search warrants-56, DTO's disrupted or dismantled-60, currency seized-\$722,560.00, drug buys-335, arrests-765, warrants issued-377, drug seizures- more than \$7,000,000.00 street value.

In 2001, the Tri-State DEA Drug Task Force (TSDTF) began in earnest the RPOT, PTO, and OCDETF investigation, titled "Operation CD Player," targeting a significant poly drug DTO. This DTO purchased methamphetamine, marijuana, and steroids, from foreign-based Sources of Supply with direct connections to the Juarez Cartel, and laundered the drug proceeds through their established businesses in Sioux City, Iowa. The heads of the Sioux City, Iowa DTO were well known in the Sioux City community as local businessmen who had an abundant supply of wealth. But there were others who knew them as suppliers of large quantities of drugs. The two heads of the local organization recruited area locals to get involved in drug trafficking with the lure of "easy" money that they flaunted to friends and girlfriends. These locals were sent to Texas to transport controlled substances from the U.S./Mexican border to Iowa. On a few occasions, the locals were directed to go into Mexico and transport the drugs into the United States. Once in Iowa, the drugs were distributed throughout parts of Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota, Minnesota, and New Hampshire. Targeting this DTO was spearheaded by the TSDTF with the assistance of the Concord DEA Resident Office, Minneapolis DEA District Office, Las Vegas DEA District Office, Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (BICE), and New Hampshire State Police. The investigation began as a historical conspiracy and progressed with a multi-hundred pound seizure of marijuana and steroids. Over 50 proffers and interviews were documented all describing an organization operating without fear of law enforcement and which spent drug proceeds on businesses, residences, vehicles, lavish vacations, jewelry, gambling, and supporting extramarital affairs.

In February of 2004, the TSDTF conducted a Title III wire intercept on this significant DTO. In February 2006, the TSDTF was ready to begin enforcement actions. With the cooperation of nearly 100 officers from local, county, state, and federal agencies, the TSDTF initiated the arrests of DTO members and the execution of search and seizure warrants. The TSDTF has continued arresting members of the organization and seizing additional assets. In August 2006, TSDTF agents traveled to El Paso, Texas to affect the controlled delivery of 600 pounds of marijuana and to arrest the foreign-based Source of Supply (SOS) for the DTO.

To date, as a result of coordinated efforts of the TSDTF, Operation CD Player has resulted in the arrest of 24 suspects, and the seizure of currency and assets totaling more than \$1.7 million. This investigation resulted in the dismantlement of one of the largest drug trafficking organizations in the Siouland area, responsible for distributing thousands of dollars worth of dangerous drugs and the laundering of the proceeds through local area businesses.

The investigation of a poly drug trafficking organization began in 2005, as a Metro Area Safe Trails Task Force (MASTTF) cooperative investigation, worked in conjunction with the Bismarck Police Department, which targeted a low-level cocaine trafficker operating in Bismarck, North Dakota.

From this modest beginning, the MASTTF coordinated an extensive investigative effort that eventually led to the dismantlement of one of the largest and most successful poly drug trafficking organizations ever encountered operating in and around, Bismarck, North Dakota. Critical to the success of this investigation was the fact that MASTTF provided the forum, through its weekly intelligence sharing meetings involving state and federal law enforcement entities, that led to the eventual linking together of what at first glance appeared to be separate law enforcement investigations. Those investigations, which included the arrests of several mid-level poly drug traffickers, and their associates, involved the execution of numerous search warrants and the seizure of significant quantities of drugs and drug assets in the Bismarck and Mandan communities.

Over the course of what became a nearly two year investigative effort, MASTTF served as the central collection and dissemination point for information compiled by local, state and federal law enforcement entities in the Bismarck/Mandan area that detailed the extent of this organization's drug trafficking activities and its effects on the community. Once the scope of this organization's activities began to be fully realized, MASTTF sought the prosecution of a number of its members through the Burleigh County States Attorney's Office and with the assistance of the Drug Enforcement Administration and the United States Attorney's Office in Bismarck, sought the indictment and prosecution of the most significant members of this organization in Federal Court.

Efforts spearheaded by MASTTF to dismantle this organization and prosecute its members has to date led to the arrest and adjudication through the federal judicial system of ten individuals including the heads of the organization as well as the DTO's subgroup leaders. The arrest and prosecution of an additional ten members of this organization was accomplished through the State of North Dakota judicial system.

The above described poly drug organization was responsible for the importation and distribution of; over twenty pounds of crystal methamphetamine, over one hundred pounds of marijuana, approximately one pound of cocaine, and lesser quantities of psilocybin mushrooms, LSD, hash oil, hydrocodone and oxycontin, in the Bismarck and Mandan communities.

This drug trafficking organization generated over two million dollars in drug proceeds from street level sales of those drugs during the span of its activities in North Dakota. The combined state and federal investigation(s) of this organization have netted seizures of over two pounds of methamphetamine, twenty pounds of marijuana, and smaller quantities of cocaine, marijuana, hash oil, hydrocodone and oxycontin.

**Table 5 - Drugs Removed from the Marketplace, 2006**

<b>Table 5: Drugs Removed from the Marketplace for Year 2006, at Midwest</b>		
<b>Drugs Seized (kg or D.U.)</b>	<b>Amount Seized (kg or D.U.)</b>	<b>Wholesale Value</b>
Heroin kg	51.307	\$4,886,991
Cocaine HCL kg	2,545.802	\$50,406,879
Crack cocaine kg	35.292	\$1,203,457
Marijuana kg	54,072.616	\$108,145,232
Marijuana plants and grows	5,062.365	\$10,124,730
Methamphetamine kg	175.769	\$3,497,803
Methamphetamine ice kg	130.931	\$4,212,704
Ecstasy(MDMA)(D.U.s)	25,843.000	\$387,645
Ephedrine	1.556	\$30,964
Khat	194.705	\$77,882
LSD	1,727.000	\$6,908
Magic mushrooms Constituent of	1.531	\$7,410
Marijuana (Hydroponic)	512.457	\$5,175,815
OxyContin	1201.000	\$12,010
Psilocybin	5.984	\$28,962
<b>Total Wholesale Value</b>		<b>\$188,205,396</b>

Midwest HIDTA task forces had a significant amount of drug removals and seizures during CY 2006. A great deal of these significant removals and drug seizures are the result of the increased effort of law enforcement interdiction on identified drug trafficking routes crossing the Midwest HIDTA region.

\* Drug wholesale prices based on National Drug Intelligence Center (NDIC) National Illicit Drug Prices June 2006 Product No. 2006-L0424-009.

**Table 6 - Return on Investment (ROI) for Drugs Removed from the Marketplace  
By Law Enforcement Initiatives, 2006**

Midwest 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	\$11,875,286	\$98,356,218	\$8.00	\$98,356,218	\$8.28
2005	\$10,835,779	\$98,356,218	\$8.00	\$149,836,125	\$13.82
2006	\$11,169,486	\$98,356,218	\$14.00	\$188,205,396	\$16.84

**Table 7 – Return on Investment (ROI) for Assets Removed from the Marketplace  
By Law Enforcement Initiatives, 2006**

Midwest 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	\$11,875,286	\$0	\$0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0.00
2005	\$10,835,779	\$30,280,651	\$2.00	\$29,835,469	\$6,102,021	\$35,937,490	\$3.31
2006	\$11,169,486	\$30,280,651	\$3.52	\$33,783,330	\$6,909,095	\$40,692,425	\$3.64

An example of Midwest HIDTA task forces ability to remove drugs and assets from the market place is as follows:

The Hernandez Drug Trafficking Organization was responsible for importing more than 40 tons of marijuana and more than 500 kilograms of cocaine into the U.S. The investigation titled “Operation Soda Pop” was worked by participating agencies working with the DEA Overland Park, Kansas office. Through the outstanding team effort in the investigation and prosecution of this case, that drug trafficking organization has been dismantled in the States of Kansas, Missouri and Minnesota, and has led to a significant on-going investigation in Texas. The Operation Soda Pop Task Force employed traditional investigative techniques as well as Title III wire intercepts and several innovative investigative techniques. Throughout the investigation, effective leadership was employed to maximize the overall investigative efforts by strategically utilizing the expertise of each law enforcement agent.

For example, IRS agents utilized their expertise to identify and track illegal drug proceeds. Their efforts enabled the government to seek the forfeiture of millions of dollars of assets in the indictment and to file money-laundering charges against some of the defendants. IRS agents in conjunction with DEA agents identified assets belonging to defendants. Working with DEA Asset Forfeiture agents various asset forfeiture investigative tools were used to confirm the defendants' ownership of said assets. Agents went to several recorders of deeds offices in the Kansas City metro area to confirm ownership of real estate and ultimately were able to provide the prosecution with itemized lists of real and personal property owned by each individual defendant. The agents responsible for the financial investigation were essential to the prosecutors' determination of which assets merited forfeiture and the information they provided was used to draft the forfeiture of substitute assets and money judgment allegation in the indictment.

To date the government has forfeited personal and real property worth \$1,849,378, including \$1,518,393 in U.S. Currency. Other assets were administratively forfeited. Forfeited assets included cars, motorcycles, boats and real estate. One cooperating defendant relinquished approximately \$998,000 in cash representing drug proceeds and waived any right to contest the forfeiture. Additional forfeitures are anticipated as defendants are sentenced and substitute assets are seized to satisfy the respective money judgments.

Information shared by the Task Force in this investigation led to two OCDETF investigations in other districts that in turn, resulted in dozens of indictments.

**Table 8 - Total Return on Investment (ROI) for Drugs and Assets Removed from the Marketplace by Law Enforcement Initiatives, 2006**

Midwest 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	\$11,875,286	\$98,356,218	\$8.00	\$98,356,218	\$8.28
2005	\$10,835,779	\$128,636,869	\$10.00	\$185,773,615	\$17.14
2006	\$11,169,486	\$128,636,869	\$17.52	\$228,897,821	\$20.49

Midwest HIDTA task forces were extremely effective in removing drugs and assets from the marketplace.

**Table 9 - Value of Clandestine Methamphetamine Labs Dismantled in 2006, by Size**

Table 9: Value of Clandestine Methamphetamine Laboratories Dismantled by Size for Year 2006, at Midwest			
Meth Cost Per Ounce		\$1,000.00	
Lab Size	ID/Targeted	Dismantled	Value of Labs Dismantled
A. Less than 2 Oz	44	336	\$672,000.00
B. 2 - 8 Oz	0	38	\$190,000.00
C. 9 - 31 Oz	0	2	\$40,000.00
D. 32 - 159 Oz	0	1	\$96,000.00
E. 10 - 20 Lbs	0	0	\$0.00
F. Over 20 Lbs	0	0	\$0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>\$998,000.00</b>

Midwest HIDTA agencies continue to deal with the effects of methamphetamine abuse as well as the physical and environmental aspects of clandestine laboratories operating in the region. Although there are occasional super labs operating in the area of Midwest HIDTA, the predominant labs encountered are small addict related labs. These small labs do not produce significant amounts of methamphetamine at each cook, but create enormous problems for law enforcement, child welfare agencies and the environment. All six states in the Midwest HIDTA region have active Retail Watch programs to identify and prosecute those individuals purchasing ingredients to include pseudoephedrine for the purpose of methamphetamine production. All of the States now have legislation to make medicines containing pseudoephedrine or ephedrine more restrictive.

**Table 10 – Clandestine Labs 2006**

Table 10: HIDTA Clandestine Laboratory Activities for Year Midwest, in 2006				
	Baseline	# Projected	# Identified	% Identified
Laboratory Dump Sites Seized	604	19	271	1426%
Chemical/Glassware Equipment Seizures	402	49	290	591%
Children Affected	0	0	82	0%

Table 10 illustrates the significant number of dumpsites and chemical glassware incidents in the Midwest HIDTA region. These sites pose significant health hazards as well as environmental damage to the Midwest HIDTA region. The creation of the Clandestine Laboratory Seizure System (CLSS) has significantly improved not only the reporting of these sites but the intelligence gathered concerning serial offenders.

## Performance Measures for Goal 2

**Table 11 – Midwest HIDTA Training Efficiency by Type 2006**

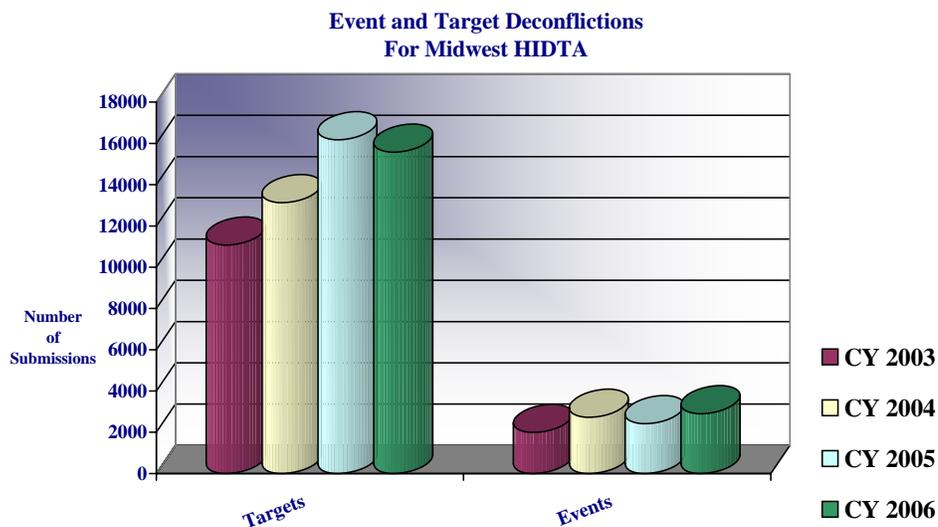
Table 11: HIDTA Training Efficiency by Type of Training for Year 2006, at Midwest											
Type of Training	# Students Expected for Training		# Students Actually Trained		# Training Hours Actually Provided		Total Training Cost		Training Cost Per Hour		
	2004	2006	2004	2006	2004	2006	2004	2006	2004	2006	% Change 2004-2006
Analytical/Computer	19	0	19	129	304	649	\$2,099	\$3,580	\$6.90	\$5.52	-20%
Investigative/Interdiction	752	0	752	292	12,744	8,072	\$56,065	\$53,280	\$4.40	\$6.60	50%
Management/Administrative	140	0	140	289	860	2,004	\$7,714	\$2,963	\$8.97	\$1.48	-84%
Demand Reduction	0	0	0	605	0	820	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	\$0.00	0%
Science Based Drug Education	0	180	0	179	0	5,012	\$0	\$33,847	\$0.00	\$6.75	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>1,494</b>	<b>13,908</b>	<b>16,557</b>	<b>\$65,878</b>	<b>\$93,670</b>	<b>\$4.73</b>	<b>\$5.65</b>	<b>19%</b>

Midwest HIDTA recognizes the importance and necessity of training to improve effectiveness, efficiency and the safety of participating law enforcement officers. Although not a training provider, Midwest HIDTA is active in partnering, co-sponsoring and facilitating training with national and regional training providers and centers. As indicated in the previous chart, a great deal of training was provided with a relatively small amount of funding due to leveraging of existing partnerships.

**Table 12-Percentage of Event and Case Deconfliction Submitted, 2006**

Table 12: Percentage of Event and Case Deconflictions Submitted for Year at Midwest						
Year	Baseline # Deconflictions Submitted	# Deconfliction Submissions Expected	# Event Deconflictions Submitted	# Case/Subject Deconflictions Submitted	Total Deconflictions Submitted	% Deconflictions Submitted
2004	16060	15,852	2,801	13,259	16,060	101%
2005	16060	18,824	2,461	16,279	18,740	100%
2006	16060	10,235	3,008	16,265	19,273	188%
2007	16060	10,208	0	0	0	0%
2008	16060	16,367	0	0	0	0%

The chart below illustrates the sustained growth of deconfliction efforts in the Midwest HIDTA region.



In 2006, 536 active remote users across 150 different locations are connected to HIDTA resources via HIDTA.Net. In addition Midwest HIDTA supports 370 remote users for the Rocky Mountain HIDTA.

The Midwest HIDTA Investigative Support Center (MHISC) is a key mechanism to implement these system improvements. The MHISC, managed by the Drug Enforcement Administration, and the Kansas City, Missouri Police Department, is a multi-agency intelligence task force consisting of federal, state, and local agencies. Located in Kansas City, Missouri, the MHISC is electronically linked via HIDTA.net to all Midwest HIDTA enforcement task forces and participating agencies, and to HIDTA Program intelligence initiatives. The MHISC collects and analyzes information from all Midwest HIDTA task forces and other participating task forces and agencies. The MHISC provides event and subject deconfliction, multi-source name checks, post seizure analysis, investigative case support, toll analysis, charting, and trend analysis.

The MHISC also provides continual data collection and evaluation of the drug threat to the region. By improving the exchange of intelligence and information through more efficient coordination and communications, the MHISC enhances the ability of federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies to identify, arrest, and prosecute key members of narcotic trafficking and manufacturing organizations. Trend and predictive analysis developed by the MHISC assists the Midwest HIDTA in utilizing its limited resources more efficiently.

Midwest HIDTA, since its inception has recognized the need of deconfliction efforts to not only provide needed officer safety safeguards, but to provide the basic sharing of intelligence through a viable pointer system. 100 % of the Midwest HIDTA task forces participated in Midwest HIDTA deconfliction system. The primary method is through SafeTnet for both target and event deconflictions with some participating in target deconfliction through other systems connecting to the National Virtual Pointer System (NVPS).

**Table 13 - Percentage of Investigations Provided Analytical Support, 2006**

Table 13: Percentage of Cases Provided Analytical Support for Year at Midwest				
Year	Baseline # Cases Receiving Analytical Support	# Cases Expected for Analytical Support	# Cases Provided Analytical Support	% Expected Cases Supported
2004	1319	1339	1394	104%
2005	1319	512	2815	549%
2006	1319	512	4359	851%
2007	1319	82	0	0%
2008	1319	1349	0	0%

There were 4,105 cases with Intelligence analyst assigned during 2006. The MHISC managed over 86,000 telephone numbers during CY 2006, with 24 investigations entered for i2 analysis and 409 subpoenas sent. The MHISC conducted 271-background analysis and 12 financial queries on behalf of HIDTA task forces.

Midwest HIDTA task forces initiated over 11,000 investigations during CY 2006. A significant amount of these cases were referred to the Midwest HIDTA ISC for analytical support.

## VII. CONCLUSIONS

The Midwest HIDTA has developed a cohesive and comprehensive program to accomplish the core measures of the HIDTA Program combining regional and state specific initiatives to reduce drug availability in the designated threat area. By taking a regional coordinated approach to implementation of the National Drug Control Strategy, the enforcement problems of target displacement and cross-jurisdictional investigations is diminished. The HIDTA Program allows law enforcement to increase enforcement activities, provide focus to regional problems, and facilitate cooperation between criminal justice agencies. In implementing the National Drug Control Strategy, the Whitehouse Drug Policy Office, (ONDCP), has established the National Priorities of:

1. Stopping Use before it Starts: Education and Community Action.
2. Healing America's Drug Users: Getting treatment resources where they are needed.
3. Disrupting the Market: Attacking the economic basis of the drug trade.

Within the National goals and priorities the Office of State and Local Affairs has established and identified HIDTAs primary program goals as:

1. Reducing the availability of drugs in identified markets by eliminating or disrupting drug trafficking organizations.
2. Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of law enforcement organizations and their efforts within the HIDTA.

To this end, the Midwest HIDTA has identified primary and secondary threats, desired initiative outputs and activities, and expected or desired program outcomes. The Midwest HIDTA is adjusting resource allocations because of the impact of the State and National Precursor Chemical laws and regulations have made on the region and law enforcement. The Midwest HIDTA is a locally managed, regional impact program tied to accomplishing a national mission.

Identified and ever changing Threats will challenge the Midwest HIDTA program during CY 2007 and into CY 2008, as we implement the enforcement strategy within tight fiscal environment and ever increasing costs.

## VII. Appendices

- A. Table of Organization for the HIDTA.
- B. Table listing composition of Executive Board showing local, state and federal affiliation.
- C. List of participating agencies.
- D. HIDTA Initiatives

## VIII. List of Tables and Charts

Table 1 - Percentage of DTOs and MLOs Disrupted or Dismantled, 2006.....	18
Table 2 - Percentage of DTOs Disrupted or Dismantled by Scope, 2006.....	18
Table 3 - Percentage of Money Laundering Organizations Disrupted or Dismantled by Scope, 2006 .....	18
Table 4 - Operational Scope of All DTO and MLO cases initiated 2006.....	19
Table 5 - Drugs Removed from the Marketplace, 2006.....	22
Table 6 - Return on Investment (ROI) for Drugs Removed from the Marketplace by Law Enforcement Initiatives, 2006.....	23
Table 7 - Return on Investment (ROI) for Assets Removed from the Marketplace by Law Enforcement Initiatives, 2006.....	23
Table 8 - Total Return on Investment (ROI) for Drugs and Assests Removed from the Marketplace by Law Enforcement Initiatives, 2006.....	24
Table 9 - Value of Clandestine Methamphetamine Labs Dismantled in 2006, by Size.....	25
Table 10 – Clandestine Labs 2006.....	25
Table 11 - Midwest HIDTA Training Efficiency by Type 2006.....	26
Table 12 - Percentage of Event and Case Deconfliction Submitted, 2006.....	26
Table 13 - Percentage of Investigations Provided Analytical Support, 2006.....	28

ONDCP

MIDWEST HIDTA  
EXECUTIVE BOARD

MIDWEST HIDTA DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

Iowa  
Advisory  
Committee

Kansas  
Advisory  
Committee

Missouri  
Advisory  
Committee

Nebraska  
Advisory  
Committee

South Dakota  
Advisory  
Committee

North Dakota  
Advisory  
Committee

Intelligence System  
Investigative Support  
Center

Forensic Lab

Task Forces

Task Forces

Task Forces

Task Forces

Task Forces

Task Forces

DEA Group # 49

KBI  
MO State HP  
KC Regional Lab  
DEA North  
Central  
Iowa DCI  
Nebraska State  
Patrol  
ND Health Dept.  
SD State  
Health Dept.

DEA / Des Moines  
DEA/Cedar Rapids  
Sioux City DEA  
Tri-State TF  
Muscatine TF  
ISP Interdiction

Garden City  
Southeast Kansas  
KBI Great Bend  
KC - OP / DEA  
Wichita DEA  
KSHP Interdiction

St. Charles  
South Central  
SEMO TF  
Springfield DEA  
St. Louis FBI  
MOSH  
Interdiction  
St. Louis County  
St. Louis Violent  
Traffickers  
St. Louis DEA #32  
St. Louis Intel  
Group  
St. Louis DEA FIT  
St. Louis MI Group  
Kansas City  
Metro TF  
Kansas City DEA  
Interdiction  
St. Louis  
Interdiction  
Franklin County NEU  
Jefferson County MEG  
MUSTANG  
Jasper County  
Drug TF

Tri City  
Lincoln/Lancaster  
III Corp  
Omaha Metro  
WING  
NSP Interdiction

Sioux Falls  
Pennington  
County  
SDHP Interdiction

Grand Forks  
DEA Fargo  
HIDTA Bismarck  
NDHP Interdiction

DEA  
Kansas City MO PD  
Independence PD  
Kansas City KS PD  
Jackson CO Drug TF  
Missouri National Guard  
Kansas National Guard

Prosecution Subsystem

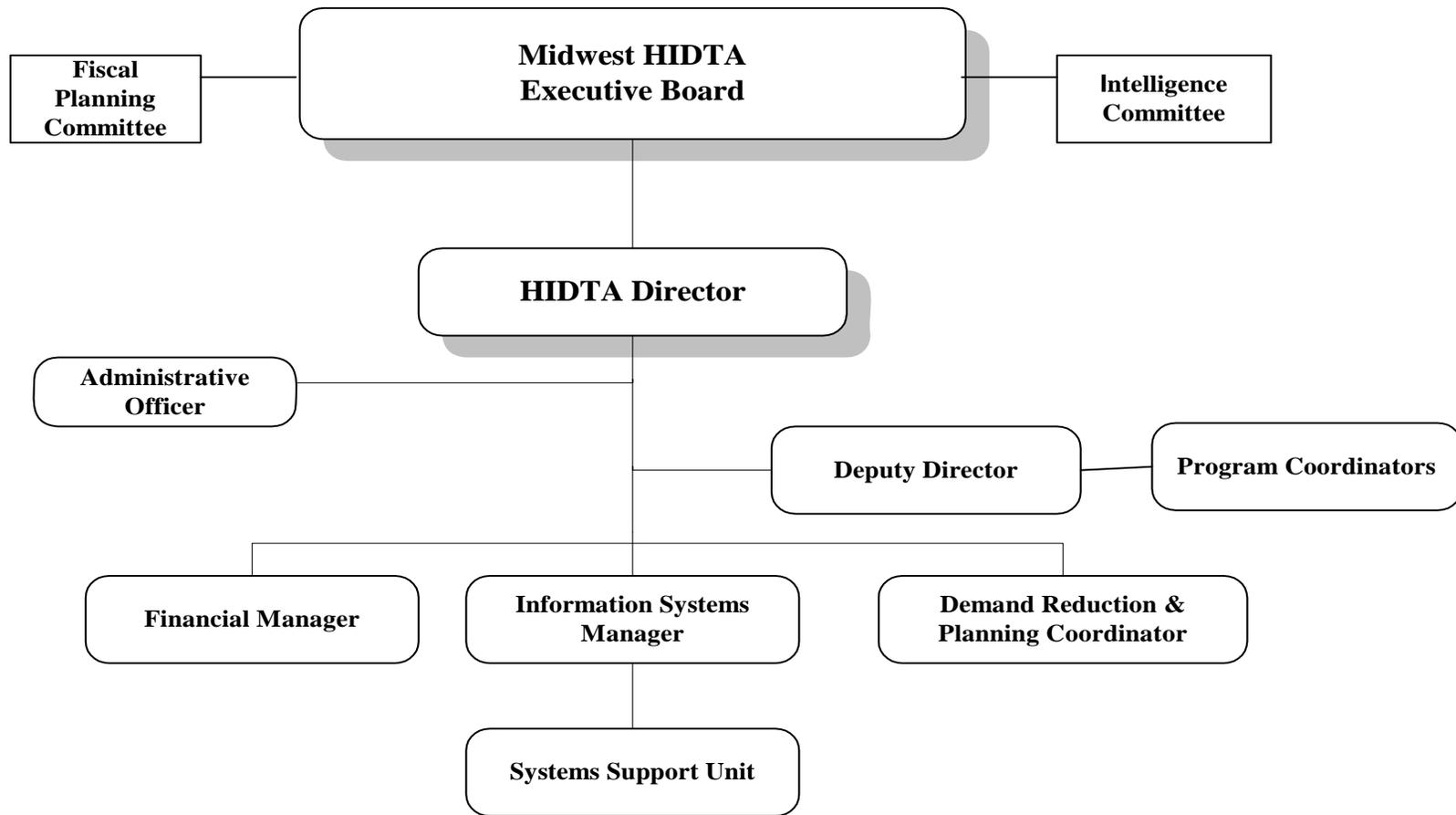
US Attorney Iowa - Southern/Northern  
US Attorney District of Kansas  
US Attorney Missouri - Eastern/Western  
US Attorney District of Nebraska  
US Attorney District of North Dakota

Demand Reduction

ATF Intel Group

FBI CIU Group 3

Regional Wire  
Intercept



**Midwest HIDTA  
Executive Board****Chair:****Preston Grubbs**

Special Agent in Charge  
Drug Enforcement Administration

**Vice Chair:****Mike Milstead**

Sheriff Minehaha County  
Sioux Falls, South Dakota

---

**James F. Wood**

United States Attorney  
Western District of Missouri

**Catherine Hanaway**

United States Attorney  
Eastern District of Missouri

**Matt M. Dummermuth**

United States Attorney  
Northern District of Iowa

**Matthew Whitaker**

United States Attorney  
Southern District of Iowa

**Eric Melgren**

United States Attorney  
District of Kansas

**Marty J. Jackley**

United States Attorney  
District of South Dakota

**Joe Stecher**

United States Attorney  
District of Nebraska

**Drew Wrigley**

United States Attorney  
District of North Dakota

**Thomas Warren**

Chief of Police  
Omaha NE Police Department

**David Sankey**

Major  
Nebraska State Patrol

**Ken Carter**

Director  
Iowa Division of Narcotics Enforcement

**Joe Frisbie**

Chief of Police  
Sioux City IA Police Department

**Ken Conlee**

Chief of Police  
Lee's Summit MO Police Department

**James Keathley**

Colonel/Superintendent  
Missouri State Highway Patrol

**Larry Welch**

Director  
Kansas Bureau of Investigation

**Samuel F. Breshears**

Chief of Police  
Kansas City KS Police Department

**Mike Milstead**

Sheriff  
Minnehaha CO Sheriff Office

**Mike Boxler**

Special Agent in Charge  
Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

**Monte Strait**

Special Agent in Charge  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

**C. Mauri Sheer**

U.S. Marshal, Western District of Missouri  
U.S. Marshal's Service

**Jim Vlahakis**

Director  
South Dakota Division of Criminal Investigation

**Lauren Wild**

Sheriff  
Walsh County ND Sheriff's Office

**The following agencies and organizations participate in Midwest HIDTA initiatives**

- Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco Firearms and Explosives, Drug Enforcement Administration, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Internal Revenue Service, United States Attorney's Office (Northern and Southern District of Iowa, District of Kansas, Western and Eastern Districts of Missouri, District of Nebraska, District of North Dakota, and District of South Dakota), United States Marshals Service, United State Border Patrol, United States Forest Service.
- Iowa Division of Narcotics Enforcement, Iowa State Fire Marshal's Office, Iowa State Patrol, Iowa National Guard, Iowa Attorney General's Office, Iowa Department of Public Safety, Iowa Division of Criminal Investigation, Kansas Bureau of Investigation, Kansas Highway Patrol, Kansas National Guard, Kansas Attorney General's Office, Missouri National Guard, Missouri State Highway Patrol, Nebraska State Patrol, Nebraska National Guard, South Dakota Division of Criminal Investigation, South Dakota Highway Patrol, South Dakota National Guard, North Dakota Bureau of Criminal Investigation, North Dakota National Guard, Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension.
- Adams County Sheriff's Office (NE), Benton County Sheriff's Office (IA), Bellevue Police Department (NE), Belton Police Department (MO), Blue Springs Police Department (MO), Bonner Springs Police Department (KS), Boone County Sheriff's Office (MO), Butler County Sheriff's Department (MO), Cape Girardeau Police Department (MO), Cass County Sheriff (ND), Christian County Sheriff's Office (MO), Cedar Rapids Police Department (IA), Clay County Sheriff's Department (MO), Clay County Sheriff's Department (MN), Columbia Police Department (MO), Crawford County Sheriff's Office (KS), Des Moines Police Department (IA), Dodge County Sheriff's Office (NE), Douglas County Sheriff's Office (NE), Dunklin Police Department (MO), Fargo Police Department (ND), Festus Police Department (MO), Finney County Sheriff's Office (KS), Franklin County Sheriff's Office (MO), Garden City Police Department (KS), Gering Police Department (NE), Grand Island Police Department (NE), Grand Forks Police Department (ND), Grand Forks County Sheriff (ND), Green County Sheriff's Department (MO), Grundy County Sheriff's Department (IA), Hardin County Sheriff's Department (IA), Hooper Police Department (NE), Independence Police Department (MO), Jackson Co. Drug Task Force (MO), Jefferson City Police Department (MO), Jefferson County Sheriff's Department (MO), Johnson County Sheriff's Office (KS), Kansas City Police Department (KS), Kansas City Police Department (MO), Kansas City Airport Authority (MO), Lake St. Louis Police Department (MO), LaVista Police Department (NE), Leavenworth Police Department (KS), Lee Summit Police Department (MO), Lincoln Police Department (NE), Linn County Sheriff's Office (IA), Marion Police Department (IA), Minot Police Department (ND), Minnehaha County Sheriff's Department (SD), Moorhead Police Department (MN), Muscatine Police Department (IA), Muscatine County Sheriff's Office (IA), New Madrid County Sheriff's Department (MO), O'Fallon Police Department (MO), Olathe Police Department (KS), Overland Park Police Department (KS), Papillion Police Department (NE), Pembina County Sheriff's Department (ND), Poplar Bluff Police Department (MO), Pennington County Sheriff's Office (SD), Pennington County Attorney's Office (SD), Pittsburg Police Department (KS), Platte County Sheriff's Department (MO), Polk County Sheriff's Office (IA), Sarpy County Sheriff's Office (NE), Scottsbluff County Sheriff's Office (NE), Scottsbluff Police Department (NE), Sikeston Department of Public Safety (MO), Sioux City Police Department (IA), Sioux Falls Police Department (SD), South Sioux City Police

Department (NE), Springfield Police Department (MO), St. Charles Police Department (MO), St. Charles County Sheriff's Department (MO), St. Louis County Police Department (MO), St. Louis Police Department (MO), St. Peters Police Department (MO), Tama Police Department (IA), Tama County Sheriff's Department (IA), Topeka Police Department (KS), Walsh County Sheriff (ND), Wentzville Police Department (MO), Woodbury County Sheriff's Office (IA), West Des Moines Police Department (IA), Ward County Sheriff (ND).

### Midwest HIDTA Initiatives CY 2006

The operations, identified below are multi-agency collocated task forces. Each targets the most significant identified targets in their area. Several specialize in clandestine laboratory investigations.

- **Office of the Director** - implements the policies of the Midwest HIDTA Executive Board in accordance with ONDCP Program Guidance. Provides coordination through state coordinators and various committees and acts as the primary liaison.
- **Midwest HIDTA Investigative Support Center** - assists HIDTA task forces and other federal, state, and local enforcement agencies within the region in exchanging information and intelligence linking each of the six states electronically, continually evaluating the threat in the region, and providing case support, post-seizure analysis, investigative support and trend analysis. Maintains a Watch Center for one stop shopping of target information, and subject and event deconfliction. Intelligence “Nodes” and sub-initiatives are located in state police headquarters to facilitate communication. (Kansas City, Missouri)
- **St. Louis DEA Intelligence Group** - provides investigative intelligence and support on National Priority investigations and DTOs to HIDTA task forces and the Investigative Support Center by working in conjunction with DEA sponsored task forces. (St. Louis, Missouri)
- **ATF Intelligence Group** - Collocated with the Midwest HIDTA Investigative Support Center. Intelligence group responsible for investigative intelligence on firearms and explosive investigations in the Kansas City Field Division, MO-KS-NE-IA. (Kansas City, Missouri)
- **FBI, CIU/S3** - Collocated with the Midwest HIDTA Investigative Support Center. Collocated multi-agency intelligence task force that identifies major Drug Trafficking Organizations through the use of long-term intelligence based investigations. Added mission to support the Joint Terrorism Task Force added in 2003. Collocated with the Midwest HIDTA Investigative Support Center. (Kansas City, Missouri)
- **Iowa Interdiction Support** - Operational support for Highway interdiction activities on pre-identified trafficking routes.
- **Des Moines DEA Task Force** - a co-located, multi-agency task force who targets major manufacturing, importation, and distribution organizations in the Des Moines area. (Des Moines, Iowa)
- **Muscatine Task Force** - a co-located, multi-agency task force that targets distribution organizations in eastern Iowa. (Muscatine, Iowa)

- ***Tri-State, Sioux City DEA Task Force*** - a co-located, multi-agency task force with members from Iowa, South Dakota, and Nebraska law enforcement agencies who collaborate to target importation, manufacturing, and distribution organizations in the region. (Sioux City, Iowa)
- ***Cedar Rapids DEA Task Force*** - a co-located, multi-agency task force which targets major manufacturing, importation, and distribution organizations in the Cedar Rapids DEA RO area of responsibility. (Cedar Rapids, Iowa)
- ***Kansas Bureau of Investigation Enforcement Initiative*** - operational support for the narcotics units of the Kansas Bureau of Investigation to investigate methamphetamine producers, drug distribution, and trafficking organizations in the state of Kansas. This initiative provides response to clandestine labs. (Great Bend, Kansas)
- ***Kansas Highway Interdiction*** - operational support for Highway interdiction activities on pre identified trafficking routes.
- ***Garden City DEA Task Force*** - co-located, multi-agency task force, which targets major manufacturing, importation, and distribution organizations in southwest Kansas. (Garden City, Kansas)
- ***Southeast Kansas Drug Enforcement Task Force*** - co-located multi-agency task force targeting trafficking and manufacturing organizations in the southeastern counties of Kansas. (Pittsburg, Kansas)
- ***Wichita DEA Task Force*** - co-located multi-agency task force targeting trafficking and manufacturing organizations in the Wichita Kansas area, as well as the designated counties served by the Wichita Resident Office of the DEA. (Wichita, Kansas)
- ***Kansas City Overland Park DEA Task Force*** - a co-located, multi-agency task force which investigate and dismantle methamphetamine laboratories, importation and trafficking organizations, and CPOT and RPOT investigations in Kansas and northwest Missouri. (Overland Park, Kansas)
- ***Kansas City DEA Interdiction Task Force*** - a collocated multi-agency task force which has as a core of its mission the interdiction of drugs by trafficking organizations through investigations involving smuggling and transshipment of illicit narcotics. (Kansas City, Missouri)
- ***Kansas City Metropolitan Enforcement Task Force*** - a co-located, multi-agency task force, which targets and investigates clandestine labs, career repeat offenders, precursor chemical sources and suppliers, along with importation, and distribution organizations. (Kansas City, Missouri)
- ***Springfield DEA Task Force*** - a collocated multi-agency task force targeting manufacturing, importation, and distribution organizations in southwest Missouri. (Springfield, Missouri)

- ***Missouri Interdiction and Information Exchange*** - provides assistance and operational coordination and support to Highway drug interdiction program and investigations conducted as a result by the Drug and Crime Division and HIDTA Task Forces. This initiative also provides MoSPIN network support to Midwest HIDTA initiatives and the ISC. (Jefferson City, Missouri)
- ***St. Charles County Drug Task Force*** - a co-located, multi-agency task force which targets manufacturing, importation, and distribution organizations. (St. Charles, Missouri)
- ***South Central Missouri Drug Task Force*** - a collocated multi-agency task force which target manufacturing, importation, and distribution organizations as well as marijuana cultivation in south-central Missouri to include the Mark Twain National Forest. (Willow Springs, Missouri)
- ***Southeast Missouri Drug Task Force*** - a co-located, multi-agency task force which target manufacturing, importation, and distribution organizations in southeast Missouri. (Sikeston, Missouri)
- ***St. Louis DEA Violent Traffickers Task Force*** - a co-located, multi-agency task force targeting the most notorious violent drug trafficking organizations operating in the St. Louis metropolitan area. (St. Louis, Missouri)
- ***St. Louis FBI Combined Enforcement Task Force*** - a collocated, multi- agency task force targeting importation and distribution organizations and conducting long-term National Priority Targeting investigations. (St. Louis, Missouri)
- ***St. Louis County Multijurisdictional Drug Enforcement Task Force*** - a collocated, multi-agency task force targeting methamphetamine and other community drug related problems in the St. Louis County and St. Louis Metropolitan area. (St. Louis, Missouri)
- ***St. Louis Interdiction*** - a collocated multi-agency task force targeting traffickers and importers through hotel-motel and highway interdiction activities. (St. Louis, Missouri)
- ***St. Louis DEA Major Investigations and Conspiracy Group (Group 37)*** - a co-located, multi-agency task force that supports cooperative efforts that focus on priority target organizations and regional priority organizational targets within the St. Louis Metropolitan area. (St. Louis, Missouri)
- ***St. Louis DEA Regional Intercept Center*** – establishes under one roof the ability to conduct, interpret and analyze the interception of traffickers’ communications and disseminate information to Midwest HIDTA initiatives in a timely fashion. (St. Louis, Missouri)
- ***Franklin County Narcotics Enforcement Unit*** - a collocated multi-agency task force which targets manufacturing, importation, and distribution organizations. (Union, Missouri)

- ***Jefferson County Municipal Enforcement Group*** - a collocated multi-agency task force which targets manufacturing, importation, and distribution organizations. (Hillsboro, Missouri)
- ***Mid-Missouri Unified Strike Team and Narcotics Group (MUSTANG)*** - a collocated multi-agency task force which targets manufacturing, importation, and distribution organizations. (Columbia/Jefferson City, Missouri)
- ***Jasper County Drug Task Force*** - a co-located, multi-agency task force which targets manufacturing, importation and distribution organizations. (Joplin, Missouri)
- ***Omaha Metro Drug Task Force*** - a multi-agency collocated task force targeting distribution, importation, and manufacturing organizations in Omaha. (Omaha, Nebraska)
- ***Tri-City Drug Task Force*** - a multi-agency collocated task force targeting distribution, importation, and manufacturing organizations in central Nebraska. (Grand Island, Nebraska)
- ***Lincoln-Lancaster Drug Task Force*** - a multi-agency collocated task force targeting distribution, importation, and manufacturing organizations in central Nebraska. (Lincoln, Nebraska)
- ***WING Drug Task Force*** - a multi-agency collocated task force targeting distribution, importation, and manufacturing organizations in western Nebraska Panhandle area. (Scottsbluff, Nebraska)
- ***III Corp Drug Task Force*** - a multi-agency collocated task force targeting distribution, importation, and manufacturing organizations in the Dodge county Nebraska area. (Fremont, Nebraska)
- ***Nebraska State Patrol Highway Interdiction*** - operational support for Highway interdiction activities on pre-identified trafficking routes.
- ***Sioux Falls Task Force*** - a co-located state and local task force, with non-collocated participation from several other local, state, and federal agencies, targeting manufacturing, importation, and distribution organizations operating in Sioux Falls and other parts of South Dakota. (Sioux Falls, South Dakota)
- ***Pennington County Drug Task Force*** - a co-located multi-agency task force, with non-collocated participation from several other local, state, and federal agencies, targeting manufacturing, importation, and distribution organizations operating in Pennington County and other parts of South Dakota. (Rapid City, South Dakota)
- ***South Dakota Highway Interdiction*** - operational support for Highway interdiction activities on pre identified trafficking routes.

- ***HIDTA Task Force Bismarck*** - a co-located multi-agency task force, targeting manufacturing, importation, and distribution organizations operating in Bismarck and other parts of North Dakota. (Bismarck, North Dakota)
- ***Grand Forks County Task Force*** - a Multijurisdictional federal, state and local task force operating in the Grand Forks area, targeting drug trafficking and violent crime. (Grand Forks, North Dakota)
- ***Fargo DEA Task Force*** - a collocated federal, state, and local task force serving as a focal point of enforcement efforts in southeast North Dakota. The task force consists of federal, local and state officers from North Dakota and Minnesota. (Fargo, North Dakota)
- ***North Dakota Highway Interdiction*** - operational support for Highway interdiction activities on pre identified trafficking routes.
- ***Forensic Laboratory Enhancement*** - law enforcement agency chemist, are assigned to forensic labs in Midwest HIDTA designated areas to reduce delay in processing and analysis of drug exhibits thus increasing law enforcement analytical abilities, and also expediting on-site chemist response to clan lab incidents.
- ***Special Assistant United States Attorney*** - enhances the resources of United States Attorney's Offices in seven of the eight Midwest districts to aggressively prosecute narcotics trafficking cases at the federal level, and to cross-designate state prosecutors when appropriate.
- ***Regional HIDTA Training*** - This initiative tracks and coordinates regional training to enhance the effectiveness and safety of HIDTA taskforces and law-enforcement officers throughout the Midwest HIDTA region.
- ***Regional Technology Enhancement*** - The Technology initiative provides connectivity from the ISC to taskforces in each of the states. The Technology Initiative supports all information infrastructures established to connect all taskforces and participating agencies together through a Virtual Private Network (HIDTA.net), utilizing partnership with riss.nest/LEO.
- ***Regional Demand Reduction Initiative*** - law enforcement agencies in collaboration with anti-drug agencies collaborate to expand public awareness regarding the consequences of illicit drug use, methamphetamine in particular, and provides education and training targeting youths and their families in the six state areas.