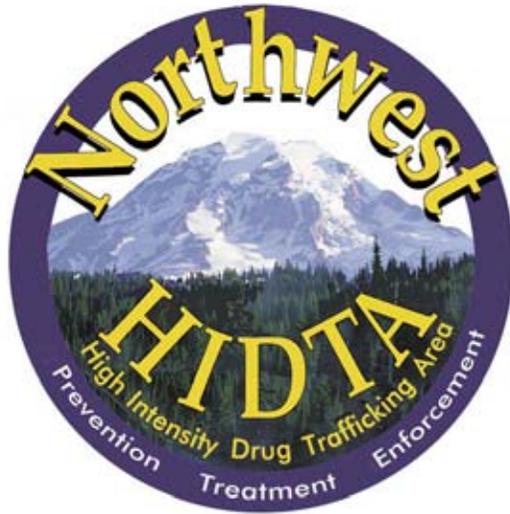


Northwest HIDTA Annual Report CY2006



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I. Executive Summary

Illegal drugs influence nearly every aspect of society. The High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) program is designed to significantly disrupt the market for these illicit activities. When illegal drugs and associated assets are seized, the regional marketplace for illegal drugs suffers. These seizures cripple drug trafficking organizations (DTOs), affecting their profitability, and frequently their ultimate survival. By disturbing the drug supply chain, particularly at the multi-state or international level, law enforcement can impact the flow of drugs into and within our country before it ever reaches the individual user. These law enforcement activities have a cost. A key question emerges, therefore, as to how efficiently and effectively public dollars are being spent on these objectives. This Annual Report addresses those issues.

During Calendar Year (CY) 2006, Northwest HIDTA initiatives disrupted the market for illegal drugs by meeting or exceeding most of their performance targets for the year, and did so in an efficient and cost effective manner. The following highlights illustrate this success:

- To maximize results, the Northwest HIDTA promotes cooperation and joint efforts between various law enforcement, public health, and regulatory organizations. There were over 96 federal, state, and local agencies participating in Northwest HIDTA law enforcement, intelligence, or prevention/treatment initiatives. Support from the Northwest HIDTA Investigative Support Center (ISC) aides regional law enforcement initiatives in making significant progress identifying, investigating, and dismantling or disrupting the area's most dangerous and prolific DTOs, drug dealers, money launderers, weapons traffickers, and violent criminals.
- Illicit drugs are extremely profitable for the illegal organizations that traffic them. During CY2006, over \$370 million in illicit drug profits were permanently eliminated from the balance sheets of DTOs within the Northwest HIDTA. This loss would constitute a serious financial blow to a large legitimate corporation and its impact on an illegal DTO is greater yet, representing a sizeable reduction in illicit drug availability.
- Fighting the war against illicit drug trafficking costs money; Northwest HIDTA initiatives achieved a remarkable combined return on investment (ROI) of \$94 for every \$1 of Northwest HIDTA funds invested. For every Northwest HIDTA budget dollar spent on law enforcement, prosecution, and investigative support activities, \$85 in illicit drugs and \$8 in drug-related assets were seized.
- HIDTAs exist to identify, disrupt, and dismantle DTOs and money laundering organizations (MLOs). During CY2006, Northwest HIDTA initiatives investigated 115 DTOs. By the end of the year, 22 (19 percent) of these DTOs and MLOs were disrupted and another 24 (21 percent) were dismantled.
- In CY2006, of all the DTOs investigated, 24 DTOs were completely dismantled, forever removing their illegal activities from the marketplace.
- Northwest HIDTA strives to investigate larger, more complex DTOs where the greatest positive impact can be achieved. Disrupting or dismantling a large, complex DTO generally takes longer than stopping a street level operation, but doing so can substantially reduce the illicit drug marketplace. During CY2006, Northwest HIDTA initiatives investigated more complex cases involving larger DTOs, but more specifically, 76 (66 percent) of the DTOs investigated by Northwest HIDTA initiatives were international or multi-state in scope. Of the 46 DTOs disrupted or dismantled in CY2006, 35 (76 percent) were international or multi-state in scope.
- Northwest HIDTA initiatives investigated 11 money laundering organizations in CY2006. Of these, 2 were dismantled and 1 was disrupted. All of the money laundering DTOs investigated in CY2006 were international or multi-state in scope.

- Northwest HIDTA continues to play a leading role in assisting the law enforcement, prosecution, and investigative support initiatives with their information sharing and training needs. Information sharing and training support link these initiatives together, promoting and facilitating greater efficiency and effectiveness. During CY2006, Northwest HIDTA provided 19,049 hours of training to 883 students.

II. Introduction

Northwest HIDTA represents one of 28 individual regions in the nation designated by the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) as an area with a critical drug trafficking problem, which adversely impacts the United States. Northwest HIDTA was first designated by ONDCP to combat this problem in January 1997. Since this time, Northwest HIDTA has been attacking the critical drug problem by forming partnerships and dedicating HIDTA resources to law enforcement, intelligence, prevention, treatment, and education efforts within the Northwest HIDTA area of responsibility (AOR). These partnerships form the Northwest HIDTA initiatives, which are responsible for executing the Northwest HIDTA strategy.

The national HIDTA program has a clear mission that each individual HIDTA is responsible for executing within their area:

National HIDTA Mission Statement

The mission of the 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.

In addition to the national HIDTA mission, each individual HIDTA has its own specific mission, which must remain consistent with the national HIDTA mission. This individual mission provides each initiative with clear objectives to follow:

Northwest HIDTA Mission Statement

In support of the National Drug Control Strategy, the Northwest HIDTA mission is to reduce measurably drug trafficking, money laundering, and drug related violent crimes through intelligence driven targeting of drug trafficking organizations and to reduce demand by supporting treatment and effective demand reduction programs. The Northwest HIDTA program focuses on high-value trafficking targets and financial infrastructure.

While the Northwest HIDTA mission statement provides initiatives with direction and objectives, the Northwest HIDTA Vision Statement provides a vision of the future that clearly reflects the outcomes Northwest HIDTA initiatives work to achieve:

Northwest HIDTA Vision Statement

The Northwest HIDTA vision is to become the premier organization to unify federal, state, and local counter-drug efforts within Washington State. The Northwest HIDTA will lead with an eye towards the reduction and eventual elimination of drug trafficking and abuse in our communities. Using state-of-the-art technical and operational resources, all available strategic and tactical intelligence will be integrated and shared, to effectively and efficiently dismantle or disrupt drug trafficking efforts. This approach will be enhanced by integrating public safety and public health strategies,

III. National HIDTA Goals

HIDTAs nationally have adopted two specific goals to guide all HIDTA initiatives and activities throughout the United States.

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 goals represent clear targets for Northwest HIDTA initiatives. They also provide the foundation upon which performance planning and outcome measurements are based. As the Northwest HIDTA develops budget submissions, each Northwest HIDTA initiative must present programmatic and fiscal justifications based on the Threat Assessment, articulate how the initiative's funding request directly addresses the threat, set realistic performance measures, and provide specific information on how the funding has assisted in meeting its desired outcomes. Northwest HIDTA initiatives are developed within clear national guidelines governing all HIDTA activities and expenditures.

Northwest HIDTA initiatives support Goal 1 by routinely identifying, targeting, and dismantling or disrupting DTOs. Additionally, Northwest HIDTA initiatives disrupt the drug market and reduce demand for illegal drugs by identifying and dismantling clandestine methamphetamine laboratories, providing prosecution for drug cases, supporting drug court participants, producing public education materials, and promoting community coalitions and support programs.

Northwest HIDTA initiatives support Goal 2 by providing intelligence support through a centralized intelligence center, referring cases to other HIDTAs and law enforcement agencies, providing statewide deconfliction services, maintaining electronic connectivity with all HIDTA initiatives, conducting training programs, and providing technical support to all HIDTA initiatives.

IV. Summary of Threat Assessment for Budget Year 2006

Methamphetamine continues to be the primary illicit drug threat to the state of Washington. The occurrence of use and addiction is widespread and, combined with the overwhelming availability of high purity, low cost methamphetamine, there is cause for serious concern. The production, distribution, and abuse of methamphetamine are associated with other crimes such as identity theft, child abuse, and neglect. Methamphetamine production poses a continuing threat as the number of clandestine laboratories seized by law enforcement officials remains one of the highest in the nation, although the number of reported incidents has continued to decline. The reduction in reported methamphetamine laboratory seizures may be an indication that the amount of methamphetamine produced in the state has decreased due, in part, to increased law enforcement, legislative and public awareness efforts. However, there are indications that the levels of availability, abuse, and demand have not decreased. There is evidence that there is an increase in the importation of methamphetamine from other states and a shift of local methamphetamine production to areas in the state with limited resources to combat this threat. Stolen and diverted precursors also continue to be a problem in the state. While the movement of pseudoephedrine from Canada to the United States has appeared to decrease, ephedrine smuggling from Canada has increased. There have also been indications that increased quantities of pseudoephedrine are now being smuggled across the U.S.-Mexico border. The increase of methamphetamine production in Canada also creates the potential for a new source of supply of methamphetamine. Recent intelligence indicates that the transportation of methamphetamine from Canada is likely to become an increasing threat.

Marijuana is the most readily available and widely abused illicit drug in the state. Canada-produced marijuana, commonly known as 'BC Bud,' is more readily available than Mexico-produced marijuana. Cannabis cultivation also occurs throughout Washington. Currently, Caucasian criminal groups and local independent growers are primarily responsible for the majority of local indoor marijuana growing operations, while Hispanic DTOs are responsible for the majority of outdoor 'corporate' marijuana grows. While marijuana is the most widely abused illicit substance in the state, the public misperception that marijuana poses little or no threat has influenced public policy to diminish the priority of marijuana-related criminal cases.

Cocaine also poses a significant threat, with powdered cocaine readily available throughout the state. Abuse of the drug is common, with powdered cocaine being abused more frequently than crack cocaine. Crack cocaine is generally available only inside the major metropolitan areas of Seattle, Spokane, and Tacoma. Washington remains a transshipment point for cocaine to Canada and other states, as well as a significant destination point for the drug coming from Mexico and southwest border states.

Heroin, particularly in the larger cities such as Seattle, Tacoma and Yakima, is another significant threat. The drug is readily available, and heroin abuse is a substantial problem. The violence associated with heroin distribution and addiction is a concern to law enforcement officials. Mexican black tar heroin is the main type available in the state.

With the exception of MDMA and prescription pharmaceuticals, other dangerous drugs (ODDs) present a low, but escalating threat to the state of Washington. ODDs include the hallucinogens LSD and psilocybin, and the depressant GHB and its analogs. MDMA and prescription pharmaceuticals – such as oxycodone (OxyContin), hydrocodone (Vicodin), hydromorphone (Dilaudid), methadone (Dolophine), and steroids pose a significantly increasing threat that needs to be monitored closely because of the level of availability and abuse.

V. Northwest HIDTA Strategy Summary

The Northwest HIDTA Executive Board has implemented and administered programs that meet the National Drug Control Strategy by forming partnerships and dedicating HIDTA resources to law enforcement, intelligence, prosecution, prevention, treatment, and education efforts. The Northwest HIDTA Executive Board's strategy is to develop programs and initiatives that meet the ONDCP program requirements and that reduce the drug threat in this region.

Northwest HIDTA initiatives stress the enhancement, partnership, and co-location of multi-jurisdictional task forces in critical locations within the Northwest HIDTA region. Concurrently, the initiatives are designed to have an impact on the drug trafficking organizations in their county/region with consequent impacts on drug availability and market price. The application of these task forces creates drug market disruption, which generally leads to a sporadic drug supply, fluctuating drug prices, an increase in people seeking treatment, and a heightened opportunity for arrest and prosecution of drug law violators.

In furthering these efforts, the agencies that comprise the HIDTA initiatives agree to concentrate enforcement activities against major poly-drug trafficking organizations that sometimes interconnect throughout the HIDTA region. These DTOs are the key providers of methamphetamine, marijuana, heroin, and cocaine. Task force initiatives are funded with the premise and understanding that each program adopts HIDTA-identified priorities as its own. These task forces focus their efforts against Consolidated Priority Organization Targets (CPOT), Regional Priority Organization Targets (RPOT), international organizations, multi-state organizations, and MLOs in a coordinated effort that includes the resources available through the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) program.

VI. HIDTA Performance Measures

The National HIDTA Performance Management Process (PMP) was implemented in 2004 to create a standardized method for individual HIDTAs to report their outputs and outcomes to ONDCP. The PMP requires all HIDTAs to report outputs and outcomes in 14 standardized tables known as core tables. There are 10 core tables directly related to Goal 1 and 4 core tables related to Goal 2. Four additional Northwest HIDTA threat-specific tables are also included to measure performance targets unique to this HIDTA.

A. Performance Measures for Goal 1

Core Table 1—DTOs and MLOs Disrupted or Dismantled for Year

Table 1: Percentage of DTOs and MLOs Disrupted or Dismantled for Year 2006 at Northwest HIDTA							
Year	DTOs & MLOs Identified	DTOs & MLOs to be Disrupted or Dismantled	#DTOs & MLOs Disrupted	% Disrupted	#DTOs & MLOs Dismantled	% Dismantled	Total % Disrupted or Dismantled
Total 2006	105	115	22	19%	24	21%	40%

Table 1 illustrates the number of DTOs identified, disrupted, and dismantled during CY2006. The desired outcome is to disrupt or dismantle DTOs.

This table illustrates the effectiveness of HIDTA initiatives in identifying DTOs then subsequently disrupting or dismantling them. One hundred five active DTOs were identified for CY2006. These 105 DTOs include DTOs that were identified in CY2006 and DTOs that were identified prior to CY2006 but were investigated during CY2006. Of the 105 DTOs identified for CY2006, 22 were disrupted and 24 were dismantled.

Beginning with this Annual Report, the term *targeted* has been replaced with *to be disrupted or dismantled*. The term *targeted*, which was used at the time the 2006 initiative budget descriptions were prepared, meant that the DTO was under investigation or was anticipated to be under investigation during the reporting period with the ultimate goal of disruption or dismantlement. The term *to be disrupted or dismantled*, however, means that the number of DTOs actually expected to be disrupted or dismantled during the reporting period. Since it is not reasonable to expect that all targeted DTOs would be disrupted or dismantled, the number of DTOs to be disrupted or dismantled for CY2006 is artificially high.

The total number of DTOs identified, disrupted, and dismantled were obtained from the mandatory DTO report that is completed annually by each HIDTA initiative. This report collects vital intelligence as it applies to each DTO operating within the Northwest HIDTA. The number of DTOs to be disrupted or dismantled were obtained from the initiative budget reported prepared in CY2005.

Core Table 2—Percentage of DTOs and MLOs Disrupted or Dismantled by Scope for Year

Table 2: Percentage of DTOs and MLOs Disrupted or Dismantled by Scope for Year 2006, at Northwest HIDTA [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	57	42	12	29%	10	24%	22	52%
Multi-state	26	34	5	15%	8	24%	13	38%
Local	22	39	5	13%	6	15%	11	28%
Total	105	115	22	19%	24	21%	46	40%

Table 2 presents the DTOs identified, disrupted, and dismantled according to their operational scope (i.e., international, multi-state, or local) and calculates the percent disrupted and/or dismantled. The desired outcome is to disrupt or dismantle DTOs.

Northwest HIDTA's efforts to concentrate investigative resources on the larger-scale international and multi-state DTOs are clearly demonstrated in this table. International and multi-state DTOs are often large organizations that require significantly more investigative resources to disrupt or dismantle than local DTOs. Of the 46 DTOs disrupted or dismantled in CY2006, 35 (76 percent) were international or multi-state in scope.

Core Table 3—Percentage of Money Laundering Organizations Disrupted or Dismantled by Scope for Year

Table 3: Percentage of Money Laundering Organizations Disrupted or Dismantled by Scope for Year 2006, at Northwest HIDTA								
Scope	# MLOs Identified	# MLOs to be Disrupted or Dismantled	# MLOs Disrupted	% Disrupted	# MLOs Dismantled	% Dismantled	Total Disrupted or Dismantled	Total % Disrupted or Dismantled
International	9	16	1	6%	2	12%	3	19%
Multi-state	2	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Local	0	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	11	16	1	6%	2	12%	3	19%

Table 3 addresses money laundering organizations identified, disrupted, and dismantled by operational scope. The desired outcome is to disrupt or dismantle money laundering organizations.

Table 3 clearly demonstrates the Northwest HIDTA's focus on large-scale international and multi-state money laundering organizations. All of the money laundering organizations disrupted or dismantled in CY2006 were international in scope.

As with table 1, the term *targeted* has been replaced with *to be disrupted or dismantled*. This change in terminology has created an abnormally high number of MLOs to be disrupted or dismantled in CY2006.

Core Table 4a—Operational Scope of All DTO Cases Initiated for Year

Table 4: CPOT, RPOT, and OCDETF Cases (by Operational Scope) Initiated in 2006, at Northwest HIDTA			
Scope	# CPOT Cases	# RPOT Cases	# OCDETF Cases
International	0	1	9
Multi-state	0	0	1
Local	0	0	1
Total	0	1	11

Core Table 4b—Operational Scope of All Active DTO Cases for Year

All Active CPOT, RPOT, and OCDETF Cases (by Operational Scope) in 2006, at Northwest HIDTA			
Scope	# CPOT Cases	# RPOT Cases	# OCDETF Cases
International	0	3	12
Multi-state	0	0	3
Local	0	0	2
Total	0	3	17

Table 4a presents the characteristics of CPOT, RPOT, and OCDETF cases initiated in CY2006. While this table indicates number of CPOT, RPOT, and OCDETF cases initiated during CY2006, it does not convey the number of CPOT, RPOT, or OCDETF cases that were investigated by Northwest HIDTA initiatives. Table 4b presents the total number of CPOT, RPOT, and OCDETF DTOs investigated by Northwest HIDTA initiatives.

Core Table 5—Drugs Removed from the Marketplace for Year

Table 5: Drugs Removed from the Marketplace for Year 2006, at Northwest HIDTA		
Drugs Seized (kg or D.U.)	Amount Seized (kg or D.U.)	Wholesale Value
Heroin kg	26.515	\$549,961
Cocaine HCL kg	932.828	\$17,485,105
Crack cocaine kg	4.203	\$97,376
Marijuana kg	7,768.451	\$56,062,069
Marijuana plants and grows	45,653.068	\$248,876,316
Methamphetamine kg	12.008	\$131,000
Methamphetamine ice kg	81.809	\$2,014,470
Ecstasy(MDMA)(D.U.s)	2,113,851.000	\$12,386,521
Meth Precursor: Ephedrine hydrochloride	116.080	\$319,332
Meth Precursor: Pseudoephedrine	22.461	\$54,355
Other	91.300	\$456
OxyContin	6,701.000	\$33,505
Prescription Drugs	11,962.000	\$59,810
Total Wholesale Value		\$338,070,280

Table 5 quantifies the wholesale value of the drugs seized during CY2006. The desired outcome is to remove drugs and drug assets from the marketplace, thereby increasing the ROI for HIDTA budget dollars expended.

Drug prices are derived using the midpoint of wholesale drug price ranges for the region in which the drugs were seized. The primary source of drug price information is the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) Seattle Field Division Drug Price Report for 2007, Quarter 1. Additional drug price data for ephedrine hydrochloride and pseudoephedrine were obtained from the Western States Information Network (WSIN) Illegal Drug Price and Purity Guide for 2006.

In previous Annual Reports, the wholesale value of marijuana plants seized has been calculated using local price information for actual marijuana plants. This year, Northwest HIDTA has calculated the wholesale value of marijuana plants in accordance with established PMP standards. Using these standards to calculate the value of marijuana plants seized will ensure that Northwest HIDTA drug seizure values are in line with the reporting standards of other HIDTAs.

These standards require that the number of marijuana plants seized be converted to weight using the formula of 1 plant equals 1 pound of processed marijuana. Then, the value of the

marijuana is determined using available domestic bulk marijuana prices for the area in which the plants were seized.

This change in methodology used to calculate the value of seized marijuana plants has resulted in a significant increase in the value of marijuana plants seized despite an 18 percent decrease in the number of marijuana plants seized from CY2005 to CY2006.

The following table illustrates changes in amounts of drugs seized from CY2005 to CY2006.

Changes in Drugs Seized from CY2005 to CY2006				
Drug Seized	Seized in CY2005	CY2005 Value	Seized in CY2006	CY2006 Value
heroin kg	14.222	\$297,701	26.515	\$549,961
cocaine HCl kg	643.841	\$12,131,861	932.828	\$17,485,105
crack cocaine kg	2.217	\$43,298	4.203	\$97,376
marijuana kg	11,397.420	\$88,814,117	7,768.451	\$56,062,069
marijuana plants	55,683	\$55,683,000	45,653.068	\$248,876,316
methamphetamine kg	59.277	\$764,933	12.008	\$131,000
methamphetamine ice kg	23.417	\$537,908	81.809	\$2,014,470
ecstasy (MDMA) DU	1,257,199	\$3,391,083	2,113,851	\$12,386,521

The decrease in the amount of methamphetamine seized is primarily attributed to a decrease in the availability of locally manufactured methamphetamine, which is due to a sharp decrease in the number of clandestine methamphetamine laboratories (see core table 10 for an explanation of current methamphetamine trends). Seizures of high-purity ice methamphetamine, however, have increased significantly. These seizures are primarily attributed to Mexican DTOs smuggling ice methamphetamine in from other states and Mexico.

The increase in the amounts of cocaine and MDMA seized is primarily attributed to seizures made at or near the U.S.-Canada border.

Core Table 6—Return on Investment for Drugs Removed from the Marketplace by Law Enforcement Initiatives for Year

Northwest HIDTA 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	\$4,010,299	\$149,675,223	\$37.00	\$168,094,999	\$41.91
2005	\$3,765,299	\$149,675,223	\$42.00	\$163,723,116	\$43.48
2006	\$3,962,494	\$149,675,223	\$43.48	\$338,070,280	\$85.31

Core Table 7—Return on Investment for Assets Removed from the Marketplace by Law Enforcement Initiatives for Year

Northwest HIDTA 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	\$4,010,299	\$7,496,114	\$2.00	\$0	\$25,016,081	\$25,016,081	\$6.23
2005	\$3,765,299	\$7,496,114	\$6.00	\$4,989,497	\$15,460,061	\$20,449,558	\$5.43
2006	\$3,962,494	\$7,496,114	\$5.43	\$7,835,247	\$24,952,826	\$32,788,074	\$8.27

Core Table 8—Total Return on Investment for Drugs and Assets Removed from the Marketplace by Law Enforcement Initiatives for Year

Northwest HIDTA 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	\$4,010,299	\$157,171,337	\$39.00	\$193,111,080	\$48.15
2005	\$3,765,299	\$157,171,337	\$48.00	\$184,172,674	\$48.91
2006	\$3,962,494	\$157,171,337	\$48.91	\$370,858,354	\$93.59

Table 6 explores ROI for drugs removed from the marketplace and does so directly as a performance target. The desired outcome is to remove drugs and drug assets from the marketplace, thereby increasing the ROI for HIDTA budget dollars expended.

The value of drugs removed from the marketplace has increased significantly from CY2005. This increase is directly attributed to a new methodology used to calculate the wholesale value of seized marijuana plants. For a full explanation of this change in methodology, see table 5.

This new methodology has also greatly impacted the Return on Investment for drugs removed from the marketplace increasing this value from \$43.48 in CY2005 to \$85.31 in CY2006.

Table 7 presents ROI performance targets and measures for drug assets seized (including cash). The desired outcome is to remove drugs and drug assets from the marketplace, thereby increasing the ROI for HIDTA budget dollars expended.

From CY2005 to CY2006, asset seizures (excluding cash) have increased significantly from \$15.5 million in CY2005 to \$25 million in CY2006. Cash seizures have also increased significantly from \$5 million in CY2005 to \$7.8 million in CY2006.

Table 8 combines the drug and drug asset seizures from tables 6 and 7 to present ROI Performance Targets and Measures for the combination of drugs and drug assets seized. The desired outcome is to permanently remove drugs and drug assets from the marketplace, thereby increasing the ROI for HIDTA budget dollars expended.

The total value of drugs and assets removed from the marketplace has increased significantly. Again, this increase is primarily attributed to new methodology used to calculate the value of marijuana plants seized. It should be noted, however, that while the value of drugs removed from the marketplace is skewed, the value of seized drug-related assets has increased 60 percent from CY2005.

The budget figures indicated in tables 6 through 8 include only HIDTA funds designated for law enforcement and intelligence initiatives. Additional funding for these task forces is provided by various federal, state, and local agencies and it is not the intent of Northwest HIDTA to represent these budget figures as the sole source of funding for HIDTA initiatives.

Core Table 9—Value of Clandestine Methamphetamine Labs Dismantled by Size for Year

Table 9: Value of Clandestine Methamphetamine Laboratories Dismantled by Size for Year 2006, at Northwest HIDTA			
Meth Cost Per Ounce		\$575.00	
Lab Size	ID/Targeted	Dismantled	Value of Labs Dismantled
A. Less than 2 Oz	466	20	\$23,000.00
B. 2 - 8 Oz	0	88	\$253,000.00
C. 9 - 31 Oz	0	1	\$11,500.00
D. 32 - 159 Oz	0	0	\$0.00
E. 10 - 20 Lbs	0	0	\$0.00
F. Over 20 Lbs	0	0	\$0.00
Total	466	109	\$287,500.00

Table 9 calculates the estimated value for dismantled clandestine methamphetamine laboratories based on the lab's production capacity for one cooking cycle and the wholesale value of one ounce of methamphetamine within the Northwest HIDTA region. It should be noted that labs often operate for more than one cooking cycle, thereby increasing the overall value of that lab. By disrupting methamphetamine laboratories, Northwest HIDTA initiatives eliminate the future capacity of that laboratory to produce methamphetamine, and effectively remove drugs that would have made it to the marketplace. The drug price data was obtained from the DEA Seattle Field Division Drug Price Report for Fiscal Year 2007, Quarter 1.

Washington State has experienced a sharp decrease in the number of clandestine methamphetamine laboratories encountered by law enforcement. In CY2004, there were 441 clandestine laboratories dismantled in HIDTA counties compared with 173 in CY2005 and 109 in CY2006. This decline is primarily attributed to aggressive law enforcement efforts against methamphetamine and legislation designed to combat the methamphetamine production problem by limiting the availability of precursor chemicals and by increasing penalties for methamphetamine-related offenses. Northwest HIDTA played a key role in getting this methamphetamine related legislation passed.

Core Table 10—HIDTA Clandestine Laboratory Activities for Year

Table 10: HIDTA Clandestine Laboratory Activities for Year Northwest HIDTA, in 2006				
	Baseline	# Projected	# Identified	% Identified
Laboratory Dump Sites Seized	223	263	194	73%
Chemical/Glassware Equipment Seizures	270	325	171	52%
Children Affected	5	0	43	0%

Table 10 is a core table that reports the number of laboratory dump sites, chemical/glassware seizures, and children affected by clandestine laboratories. The baseline values for chemical/glassware seizures and children affected is CY2005.

As with clandestine laboratories, there has been a sharp decrease in the number of chemical and glassware seizures. Laboratory dump sites, however, still continue to be a problem in this area, particularly in Pierce County where there were 167 dumpsites in CY2006.

B. Performance Measures for Goal 2

Core Table 11—HIDTA Training Efficiency and Type of Training for Year

Table 11: HIDTA Training Efficiency by Type of Training for Year 2006, at All HIDTAs											
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	12	60	12	140	480	1,731	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	\$0.00	0%
Investigative/Interdiction	281	420	281	596	5,488	15,392	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	\$0.00	0%
Managment/Administrative	5	0	1	31	24	70	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	\$0.00	0%
Meeting / Conference	0	0	0	116	0	1,856	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	\$0.00	0%
Total	298	480	294	883	5,992	19,049	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	\$0.00	0%

Table 11 reports the number and type of training courses, hours, as well as the number of students attending HIDTA training courses. The desired outcome is to provide quality training that improves the efficiency and effectiveness of law enforcement and intelligence in the HIDTA initiatives.

There are no funds identified in the Northwest HIDTA Training Initiative budget. All training funds are contained and embedded in the other initiatives. For CY2006, \$54,447 in training-related funds was identified in other initiatives.

The majority of the training coordinated by the Northwest HIDTA is offered free of charge by various training providers such as the National Drug Intelligence Center (NDIC), Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC), FinCEN, and the National Guard Bureau Counterdrug Training Centers such as the Midwest Counterdrug Training Center (MCTC). These organizations provide Northwest HIDTA with trainers and course materials for a variety of classes at no charge to the Northwest HIDTA. This agreement allows the HIDTA to sponsor a variety of training at no cost to the HIDTA or other law enforcement agencies.

Core Table 12—Percentage of Event and Case Deconflictions Submitted for Year

Table 12: Percentage of Event and Case Deconflictions Submitted for Year at Northwest HIDTA						
Year	Baseline # Deconflictions Submitted	# Deconfliction Submissions Expected	# Event Deconflictions Submitted	# Case/Subject Deconflictions Submitted	Total Deconflictions Submitted	% Deconflictions Submitted
2004	6261	0	2,845	6,397	9,242	0%
2005	6261	4,500	3,217	14,943	18,160	404%
2006	6261	9,050	3,626	16,872	20,498	226%
2007	6261	18,500	0	0	0	0%

Table 12 reports the number of submissions to the Northwest HIDTA Watch Center for event and case/subject deconfliction.

The significant increase in the number of event and case/subject deconflictions from CY2005 is due, in part, to increased participation in deconfliction services by non-HIDTA agencies and task forces participating in statewide deconfliction. All Northwest HIDTA initiatives are required to utilize event and case/subject deconfliction services. In CY2004, the Northwest HIDTA Watch Center began processing case/subject deconfliction for all DEA and ICE drug targets within the Northwest HIDTA region. Since that time, the number of case/subject deconflictions from DEA and ICE has continued to increase significantly.

Additionally, the Northwest HIDTA Pacific Northwest Highway Enforcement Program has also contributed to the number of case/subject deconflictions. Drug seizures processed by the Watch Center for this program resulted in an additional 3,825-case/subject deconflictions for CY2006.

Core Table 13—Percentage of Investigations Provided Analytical Support for Year

Table 13: Percentage of Cases Provided Analytical Support for Year at Northwest HIDTA				
Year	Baseline # Cases Receiving Analytical Support	# Cases Expected for Analytical Support	# Cases Provided Analytical Support	% Expected Cases Supported
2004	50	50	65	130%
2005	50	65	186	286%
2006	50	65	331	509%
2007	50	65	0	0%
2008	50	159	0	0%

Table 13 quantifies the amount of analytical support being provided by Northwest HIDTA. The desired outcome is to implement a system for real-time exchange of information, augment the analytical capabilities of the HIDTA initiatives, and assist with the identification, assessment, and targeting of DTOs.

The increase in the number of HIDTA investigations that were provided analytical support is primarily attributed to the Northwest HIDTA Pacific Northwest Highway Enforcement Program. As part of this program, HIDTA analysts assigned to the ISC provide analytical support and post seizure analysis for drug interdictions in Washington or in other locations when a link can be established to Washington. This program handled 229 cases during CY2006. The Northwest HIDTA ISC handled 45 cases (not including the 229 highway enforcement cases mentioned above) and the Integrated Border Intelligence Team, located at the U.S.-Canada border, handled 57 cases.

Core Table 14—HIDTA Initiative Cases Referred to Other HIDTAs and Other Agencies for Year

Table 14: Percentage of HIDTA Initiative Cases Referred to Other HIDTAs and Other Agencies for Year at Northwest HIDTA						
Year	Total HIDTA Initiative Cases	# Initiative Cases Expected for Referral	# HIDTA Initiative Cases Referred to Other HIDTAs	# HIDTA Initiative Cases Referred to Other Agencies	Total Initiative Cases Referred	% Expected Initiative Cases Referred
2004	1380	81	14	91	105	129%
2005	1570	119	23	339	362	304%
2006	1339	105	29	145	174	165%
2007	0	354	0	0	0	0%

Table 14 examines the extent to which information is shared within the law enforcement community. The table provides a means to account for investigations referred both to other HIDTAs as well as to outside agencies. The desired outcome is to implement a system for real-time exchange of information.

C. Threat Specific Performance Measurements

Threat Specific Table 15—Return on Investment for HIDTA Funded Drug Courts by Year

ROI for HIDTA Funded Drug Courts by Year							
Year	HIDTA Costs	Clients	HIDTA Cost/Client	Associated Costs	Costs Avoided	ROI/Client	HIDTA ROI/Client
1998	\$433,000	590	\$733.90	\$2,295,690	\$3,999,610	\$1.74	\$9.24
1999	\$433,000	594	\$728.96	\$2,311,254	\$4,026,726	\$1.74	\$9.30
2000	\$433,000	856	\$505.84	\$3,330,696	\$5,802,824	\$1.74	\$13.40
2001	\$433,000	1,759	\$246.16	\$6,844,269	\$11,924,261	\$1.74	\$27.54
2002	\$433,000	1,814	\$238.70	\$7,058,274	\$12,297,106	\$1.74	\$28.40
2003	\$433,000	2,110	\$205.21	\$8,210,010	\$14,303,690	\$1.74	\$33.03
2004	\$433,000	2,582	\$167.70	\$10,046,562	\$17,503,378	\$1.74	\$40.42
2005	\$433,000	2,924	\$148.08	\$11,377,284	\$19,821,796	\$1.74	\$45.78
2006	\$433,000	3,047	\$142.11	\$11,855,877	\$20,655,613	\$1.74	\$47.70

Associated costs are calculated at \$3,891 per participant based on a study initiated by Northwest HIDTA of Washington Drug courts conducted by the Washington State Institute for Public Policy.

Crime-related costs avoided calculated at \$6,779 per participant based on a study initiated by Northwest HIDTA of Washington Drug courts conducted by the Washington State Institute for Public Policy.

Threat Specific Table 16—Public Education Outputs by Year

Public Education Outputs by Year				
Year	Print Material Distributed	M-Files Website Hits	M-Files Website Unique Visitors	Meth Hotline Calls
2001	44,692	223,061	37,197	111
2002	37,632	519,750	66,211	137
2003	87,120	1,967,525	81,683	136
2004	72,700	2,927,260	203,524	172
2005	77,598	2,334,719	167,125	254
2006	96,012	2,107,052	73,815	229

Threat Specific Table 17—Community Coalition Outputs by Year

Community Coalition Outputs by Year							
Year	Meth Trainers Trained	Meth Training Programs Given	Training Program Attendees	Community Events	Community Event Attendees	Service Programs	Persons Served
2001	1	78	2,332	178	9,639	17	3,252
2002	2	82	1,488	225	17,290	14	2,272
2003	5	58	1,371	175	7,200	7	417
2004	135	127	4,668	276	11,625	8	550
2005	237	207	11,852	232	8,986	8	925
2006	68	244	9,301	250	11,210	7	1,150

Threat Specific Table 18 – Technical Investigative Support by Year

Technical Investigative Support by Year			
Year	Technical Support Assists Baseline	Technical Support Assists	% Handled
2003	102	102	100%
2004	102	125	123%
2005	102	78	76%
2006	102	30	29%

Threat Specific Table 18 reports the number of cases that were provided technical investigative support or loans of electronic surveillance equipment. Northwest HIDTA employs one full-time electronics technician to provide electronic surveillance support and to manage the electronic equipment loan-out program.

While the actual number of assists has decreased from CY2005 to CY2006, the HIDTA electronics technician has purchased and deployed 7 First Witness video systems for use in monitoring marijuana grows in remote locations. The technician is also beginning a process to convert existing pole cameras in the inventory to internet based cameras.

VII. Conclusions

CY2006 marks the third year that the Northwest HIDTA has reported initiative operational targets and subsequent outcomes using the new HIDTA PMP performance measurement tables seen throughout this Annual Report. The data in this report illustrates how Northwest HIDTA is on target for achieving the National HIDTA goals, which are to disrupt the drug market by disrupting or dismantling DTOs and to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of HIDTA initiatives. Clear evidence of successful initiative productivity is presented throughout the report and one must conclude that drug availability is being reduced, DTOs are being disrupted or dismantled, and these accomplishments are being done efficiently and effectively.

With support from the Northwest HIDTA Investigative Support Center, law enforcement initiatives operating in the Northwest HIDTA counties continue to make significant progress in identifying, investigating, and disrupting or dismantling the most dangerous and prolific drug dealers and money launderers operating in the region. As the tables presented throughout this report clearly attest, Northwest HIDTA initiatives have achieved their primary Goal 1 objectives.

Illicit drug availability in the Northwest HIDTA region has been reduced. Some highlights include seizing more than 7,768 kilograms of marijuana, 933 kilograms of cocaine HCl, 27 kilograms of heroin, 12 kilograms of methamphetamine, 82 kilograms of ice methamphetamine, and over 2.1 million dosage units of MDMA. These seizures equated to over \$338 million in wholesale value. These seizures, coupled with drug asset seizures of nearly \$33 million, have significantly impacted DTO activities. Forty-six DTOs were either severely disrupted or totally put out of business. Overall, the cost of doing business for the Northwest HIDTA regional DTOs has been increased by \$371 million.

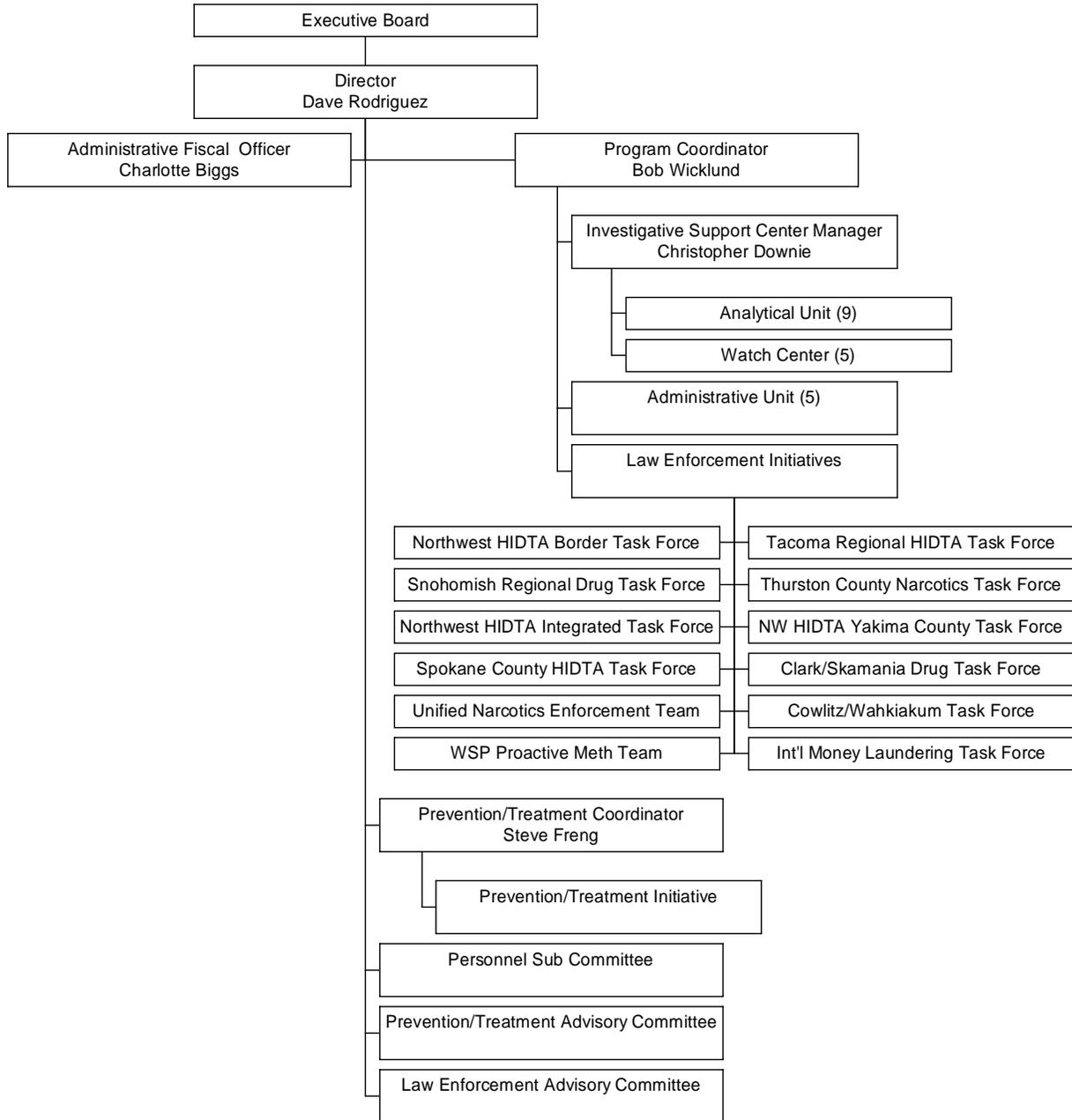
The Northwest HIDTA provides its initiatives with valuable resources including case support, electronic surveillance equipment loans, technical support, deconfliction services, and training. Additionally, use of the HIDTA.net secure network environment has improved collaboration and intelligence and information sharing between the HIDTA initiatives. Northwest HIDTA's commitment to improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the HIDTA initiatives ensures that the Goal 2 objectives are met year after year.

Northwest HIDTA is extremely pleased that its initiatives comply fully with the precepts of Goals 1 and 2. Namely, they have been extremely efficient and effective in achieving their results to date, and they continue to improve going forward.

Although the Northwest HIDTA has made considerable progress over the past year, there is still a great deal of work left to do. By bringing together criminal justice professionals and developing innovative, effective solutions to the region's drug threats, the Northwest HIDTA will continue to lead the effort to protect regional residents from the scourge of illegal drugs.

Appendix A

Table of Organization for the Northwest HIDTA



Appendix B

Composition of Executive Board

Executive Board Voting Membership: Total – 16; Federal – 8; State – 1; Local – 7

- Chair: Tim M. Kimsey, Chief, Port of Seattle Police Department
- Vice Chair: Rodney G. Benson, Special Agent in Charge, Drug Enforcement Administration
- Members: Dave Karnitz, Assistant Chief, Washington State Patrol
Jeff Sullivan, Interim U. S. Attorney, U.S. Attorney's Office, Western District of Washington
Kelvin Crenshaw, Special Agent in Charge, Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives
Gary Edwards, Sheriff, Thurston County Sheriff's Office
Richard Houck, Rear Admiral, U.S. Coast Guard, District 13
Ken Irwin, Sheriff, Yakima County Sheriff's Office
Gil Kerlikowske, Chief, Seattle Police Department
Laura Laughlin, Federal Bureau of Investigation
David S. McEachran, Prosecutor, Whatcom County Prosecutor's Office
Sherree Preston, Special Agent in Charge, Internal Revenue Service-Criminal Investigation
Sue Rahr, Sheriff, King County Sheriff's Office
Eric Robertson, U.S. Marshal, U.S. Marshal's Service
Jim Scharf, Chief, Everett Police Department
Leigh H. Winchell, Special Agent in Charge, U.S. Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Appendix C

Participating Agencies

Alcohol/Drug 24-Hour Helpline – WA Alcohol/Drug Clearinghouse
Battle Ground Police Department
Bellingham Police Department
Blaine Police Department
Bonney Lake Police Department
Bothell Police Department
Buckley Police Department
Camas Police Department
Canada Customs and Revenue Agency
Centralia Police Department
Chehalis Police Department
Clakamas County (OR) Sheriff's Office
Clark County Department of Community Services
Clark County Prosecutor's Office
Clark County Sheriff's Office
Clark/Skamania Deputy Prosecutor's Office
Cowlitz County Corrections Department
Cowlitz County Drug Court
Cowlitz County Prosecutor's Office
Cowlitz County Sheriff's Office
Cowlitz Substance Abuse Coalition
Des Moines Police Department
Everett Police Department
Grandview Police Department
Granger Police Department
Greater Spokane Substance Abuse Coalition
Kelso Police Department
King County Department of Judicial Administration
King County Sheriff's Office
Kitsap County Department of Personnel and Human Services
Lacey Police Department
Lewis County Sheriff's Office
Longview Police Department
Marysville Police Department
Morton Police Department
Mossyrock Police Department
Multnomah County (OR) Sheriff's Office
Napavine Police Department
Northeast Washington Treatment Alternatives
Office of the Washington State Lieutenant Governor
Olympia Police Department
Orting Police Department
Pe Ell Police Department
Pierce County Alliance
Pierce County Department of Human Services
Pierce County Health Department
Pierce County Planning and Land Services
Pierce County Prosecutor's Office
Pierce County Sheriff's Office
Port of Seattle Police Department
Portland (OR) Police Bureau
Puyallup Police Department
Redmond Police Department
Regional Organized Crime and Narcotics
Royal Canadian Mounted Police
Seattle Neighborhood Group

Seattle Police Department
Skagit County Department of Human Services
Skagit Recovery Center
Skamania County Sheriff's Office
Snohomish County Department of Human Services
Snohomish County Health District
Snohomish County Prosecutor's Office
Snohomish County Sheriff's Office
Spokane County Prosecutor's Office
Spokane County Sheriff's Office
Spokane Police Department
Straight Talk About Responsibility
Sumner Police Department
Sunnyside (Clark County) Police Department
Sunnyside (Yakima County) Police Department
Tacoma Police Department
Thurston County Prosecutor's Office
Thurston County Sheriff's Office
Thurston County Superior Court
TOGETHER!
Toledo Police Department
Toppenish Police Department
Tumwater Police Department
Union Gap Police Department
U.S. Border Patrol
U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, and Explosives
U.S. Coast Guard, Thirteenth District
U.S. Department of Defense; Joint Task Force North
U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Federal Protective Service
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
U.S. Internal Revenue Service – Criminal Investigation
U.S. Marshal's Service
U.S. Postal Inspection Service
Vader Police Department
Valley Narcotics Enforcement Team
Vancouver (WA) Police Department
Vancouver (BC) Police Department
Washington County (OR) Sheriff's Office
Washington National Guard Counterdrug Task Force
Washington State Association of Drug Court Professionals
Washington State Department of Corrections
Washington State Department of Ecology
Washington State Department of Social and Health Services
Washington State Patrol
Washougal Police Department
Whatcom County Prosecutor's Office
Whatcom County Sheriff's Office
Whatcom County Superior Court
Winlock Police Department
Yakama Tribal Police
Yakima County Court Services
Yakima County Prosecutor's Office
Yakima County Sheriff's Office
Yakima County Superior Court
Yakima Police Department

Appendix D

Counties Participating in the Northwest HIDTA

All counties are in Washington State:

Benton County
Clark County
Cowlitz County
Franklin County
King County
Kitsap County
Lewis County
Pierce County
Skagit County
Snohomish County
Spokane County
Thurston County
Whatcom County
Yakima County

Appendix E

Significant Achievements for Northwest HIDTA Initiatives

- On December 16, 2005, the King County Sheriff's Office announced that 12,000 marijuana plants worth approximately \$1,000,000 had been seized in a series of arrests since August 2005. There were 19 locations searched from South Seattle to Federal Way, resulting in 23 arrests and the seizure of \$500,000 in cash. A county spokesman said it is believed the drug trafficking organization moved its marijuana growing operation to Washington to avoid border scrutiny following the September 11, 2001, terrorist attack.
- A two-week operation named "Ben Franklin" targeting street and mid-level drug traffickers operating in the HIDTA counties of Franklin and Benton was completed on January 27, 2006. The operation resulted in the identification of 45 suspects and closure of 25 drug distribution houses. Over half of the suspects had prior criminal records for drug trafficking and the drug trafficking activity of the suspects also involved the commission of other offenses such as burglary and assault. In addition to the seizure of methamphetamine, cocaine, crack cocaine, marijuana and oxycodone, 12 firearms, 8 vehicles and \$12,573 in cash was seized. Agents and officers from the DEA-led Yakima Valley Drug Task Force, the Tri-City Metro Drug Task Force, ATF, U.S. Marshals, Washington State Patrol, Washington National Guard, Benton County Sheriff's Office, Franklin County Sheriff's Office, and the Yakima, Richland, Pasco, Kennewick, Union Gap and Prosser Police Departments all participated in the execution of the warrants.
- On January 31, 2006, 51,209 dosage units of Ecstasy were seized in a spare tire of a vehicle coming from Canada into the United States at the Sumas Port of Entry (POE).
- On March 16, 2006, a tractor-trailer with Ontario, Canada license plates entering the United States at the Blaine POE was searched and four 55 gallon drums of cargo were found to contain 209.62 kilograms of Ecstasy (approximately 671,000 dosage units) and sixteen 55 gallon drums were found to contain 375 kilograms of marijuana. On November 9, 2005, the Oregon State Police seized 40 pounds of Ecstasy in a vehicle driven by a man with a residence of Milpitas, California.
- The Cowlitz-Wahkiakum Narcotics Task Force, assisted by numerous law enforcement agents from Cowlitz, Wahkiakum, and Clark counties, served three search warrants on February 1, 2006, at residences in Kelso, Washington that resulted in the seizure of 1 pound of Methamphetamine, 1 pound of marijuana, ¼ ounce of heroin, a small number of hydrocodone tablets, and the recovery of \$7,500 worth of audio equipment stolen in a Longview burglary. Four arrests were made including the main target who had two prior convictions for drug trafficking.
- On February 7, 2006, the DEA Tacoma Drug Task Force arrested four Mexican nationals in Tukwila, Washington, after they delivered three pounds of methamphetamine to a source. The main defendant cooperated and led agents to his source of supply in Mt. Vernon, Washington. With assistance from DEA Blaine and the Skagit County Interlocal Drug Task Force, an additional two pounds of methamphetamine were seized on a consent search from a suspect in a trailer park in Mount Vernon. This seizure led to the identification of another supplier who resided in Sedro Woolley, Washington. The detectives and agents went to this residence in an attempt to contact the suspect and were allowed into the residence by the spouse. As the agents attempted to contact the suspect in a back bedroom, he brandished a firearm. The suspect was shot and killed. No law enforcement personnel were injured. Following the shooting, Skagit County detectives obtained a search warrant for the residence and seized 2 kilograms of methamphetamine, 3.5 kilograms of cocaine, two additional firearms, and over \$105,000 in cash.

- On March 8, 2006, the DEA Tacoma Drug Task Force concluded a four week investigation on a local heroin supplier. The investigation resulted in the arrest of four Mexican nationals and the seizure of one kilogram of black tar heroin in Tacoma, Washington. All defendants were being prosecuted in federal court.
- Since July 2005, the DEA led Northwest HIDTA Intergraded Task Force, along with local law enforcement (King County Sheriff's Office and the Valley Narcotics Enforcement Team), has been uncovering a multitude of indoor marijuana grows in the greater Seattle area. There appears to be a growing trend of producing indoor marijuana in the region as producers seek to evade interception at the U.S.-Canada border. Marijuana grown in British Columbia, known as 'BC Bud,' is in high demand in the United States and the profit to be gained from production is significant. The minimum street value of indoor marijuana is \$3,000 per pound. A 500 plant operation can yield \$750,000, and with the capability of three harvests per year, one year's profits can equal \$2.1 million. This kind of profit and demand, coupled with increased border security and transportation costs, have led indoor marijuana growers in Canada to migrate over the border and set up their organizations in the United States, still using the same production techniques and marketing their product as 'BC Bud.'
- During May and June 2006, four OCDETF operations, named Snow Dog, Garage Sale, Dry Ice, and Tonight show, resulted in over 100 arrests of members from several drug trafficking organizations suspected of smuggling heroin, cocaine, and methamphetamine from Mexico into the state of Washington. Approximately two-thirds of the suspects were Mexican nationals illegally in the United States. During the raids at least 37 children ranging in age from 11 months to 16 years old were found living in the homes and many had to be placed by Child Protective Services. The Snow Dog and Garage Sale OCDETF operations were led by the DEA Tacoma Drug Task Force. The Transportation Group of the DEA-led HIDTA Drug Task Force and Seattle Police Department were primarily responsible for coordinating Dry Ice, and DEA teamed with the South Snohomish County Drug Task Force to coordinate the investigation pertaining to the Tonight Show OCDETF and another separate drug investigation that linked to Tonight Show. All the operations involved numerous local, county, state and federal law enforcement agencies in several HIDTA counties.
- On June 29, 2006, the results of Operation Frozen Timber were announced. This operation revealed the large-scale smuggling of 'BC Bud' into Washington State using aircraft. During the operation, 4 tons of marijuana, 800 pounds of cocaine, and \$1.5 million in cash were seized. There were at least 46 arrests. ICE Special Agent in Charge, Leigh Winchell, said, "First they tried to go through us, then they tried to go around us, then they tried to go under us, now they try going over us." ICE agents, working with Canadian law enforcement, video taped many of the drops in the forested public and private lands along the border between the state of Washington and Canada.
- On May 18, 2006, the DEA Mobile Enforcement Team (MET) and the Seattle Police Department (PD) announced the results of an eight-month collaborative effort in a crack down of open-air drug markets in the downtown Seattle and Capitol Hill neighborhoods. Seattle PD detectives of the Narcotics Unit and the Anti-Crime Teams and federal law enforcement agents assigned to the MET arrested 403 suspects and 14 juveniles. They confiscated 1,729 grams of cocaine with a street value of \$172,900 and 1,596 grams of heroin with a street value of \$239,000. A total of \$65,000 in cash was also recovered. They further seized 14 firearms and 21 vehicles during the operation. The deployment resulted in the largest number of drug arrests of any MET deployment in the program's history.
- On April 12th, 2006, the Pierce County Sheriff's Special Investigations Unit, Washington State Patrol and members of ICE concluded a joint investigation with the arrest of 8 individuals involved in the delivery of crystal methamphetamine. The arrests took place in the Fife and Roy areas and with the service of a search warrant. The individuals arrested were determined to be illegal aliens and had detainers placed on them by the ICE members that participated in the service of the

search warrant and other related arrests. Approximately 3 pounds of crystal meth and 4 pounds of marijuana were seized along with \$14,000 in cash and several weapons.

- In March 2006, the Snohomish Regional Drug Task Force and the Drug Enforcement Administration completed a 1½ year OCDETF investigation titled “Lame Duck” involving the smuggling and distribution of marijuana from both Canada and Mexico. A total of 11 arrests were made with 6 being prosecuted federally and the others prosecuted at the state level. Approximately 285 pounds of processed marijuana was seized as well as 161 marijuana plants. A total of 22 properties valued at approximately \$3,523,600, plus \$335,853 in cash and over \$100,000 in other assets, were seized. During the investigation, the suspects rented a house in January 2005 that was owned by the task force and paid the law enforcement agency \$1,200 a month for rent.
- In May 2006, the Snohomish Regional Drug Task Force organized a highway enforcement operation in the counties of Snohomish, Skagit, Whatcom, Island and San Juan to interdict smugglers along the I-5 corridor. They were joined in the operation by police departments and ICE in the operation that led to 187 arrests. Police stopped 1,138 vehicles and discovered 1½ pounds of marijuana, nearly 1/2 pound of cocaine, 1 ounce of methamphetamine, 60 Ecstasy tablets, 80 prescription pills, and \$12,500 in cash. This operation followed several seizures of larger quantities of drugs along the I-5 corridor including the discovery of a trailer filled with a ton of marijuana valued at \$5.5 million in April 2006 in Stanwood, Washington.
- On November 2, 2005, an highway stop was made in Snohomish County on a 2004 Chevrolet one-ton diesel pickup displaying British Columbia license plates. A drug-detecting canine gave positive indications for the presence of controlled substance odors. A search warrant was served on the vehicle and a hidden compartment was found underneath the bed of the truck. The rear rocker panel of the truck had been extended approximately 2½ inches lower than stock and the hidden compartment covered the entire length of the bed. A search of the hidden compartment revealed \$699,900 in cash in vacuum-sealed food storage bags.

Appendix F

UCR Part I Crimes Reported to WASPC for Northwest HIDTA Counties

HIDTA County	Year	Homicides	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary
BENTON Population 160,600	2004	4	45	47	306	1,056
	2005	5	46	60	278	1,226
	2006	3	47	53	368	1,026
CLARK Population 403,410	2004	4	50	225	531	2,781
	2005	12	189	212	571	2,696
	2006	5	215	196	508	2,366
COWLITZ Population 96,890	2004	4	45	61	276	1,548
	2005	5	51	61	248	1,336
	2006	7	79	68	137	1,224
FRANKLIN Population 64,200	2004	1	23	20	72	326
	2005	3	15	38	105	434
	2006	3	22	36	119	464
KING Population 1,854,825	2004	71	651	2,613	3,847	17,821
	2005	57	673	2,708	3,519	18,156
	2006	68	646	2,986	3,936	17,821
KITSAP Population 243,400	2004	6	175	104	708	1,735
	2005	1	231	125	701	1,710
	2006	3	231	125	655	1,742
LEWIS Population 71,065	2004	0	33	34	119	659
	2005	1	38	32	147	686
	2006	0	25	19	112	546
PIERCE Population 763,055	2004	27	344	1,165	2,643	7,610
	2005	26	385	1,185	2,435	8,130
	2006	35	353	1,174	2,642	8,414
SKAGIT Population 113,100	2004	1	74	47	105	1,367
	2005	2	67	62	150	1,288
	2006	2	71	60	126	1,150
SNOHOMISH Population 656,710	2004	12	288	372	846	4,114
	2005	18	272	417	885	4,989
	2006	10	214	485	756	4,663
SPOKANE Population 443,800	2004	16	141	459	1,026	4,677
	2005	16	147	380	1,119	5,323
	2006	17	130	468	1,185	3,547
THURSTON Population 231,100	2004	4	108	91	375	1,658
	2005	8	87	89	408	1,790
	2006	4	75	112	405	1,686
WHATCOM Population 184,300	2004	3	108	83	231	1,951
	2005	4	90	96	247	1,785
	2006	0	76	97	242	1,791
YAKIMA Population 231,800	2004	10	137	194	372	3,418
	2005	10	122	181	366	3,109
	2006	10	126	233	387	3,518
Northwest HIDTA TOTALS	2004	163	2,373	5,431	8,196	50,271
	2005	168	2,413	5,646	11,179	52,658
	2006	167	2,310	6,112	11,578	49,958

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Appendix I

Sources of Information

The primary source for information contained in this Annual Report is the Northwest HIDTA Threat Assessment Survey. This survey document collects vital drug trend information as well as PMP-related performance measures from Northwest HIDTA initiatives on an annual basis. This survey is completed by all initiatives in January of each year and is used to collect outputs and outcomes for the previous calendar year.

Also included with the annual Threat Assessment Survey is the annual DTO report. This report collects all PMP-required DTO information as well as other DTO-trend information. This DTO information is then entered into the local Northwest HIDTA DTO database for analysis. Once all DTO data is compiled in the Northwest HIDTA DTO database, this data is then incorporated into the ONDCP national DTO database. No information identifying specific DTOs (i.e., case or target name) or law enforcement sensitive information is ever transmitted to the ONDCP national DTO database.

Training information was obtained from the HITDA Online Training Tracker (HOTT) system.

Drug price information was obtained from the DEA Seattle Field Division Drug Price Report for FY2007, Quarter 1 and the Western States Information Network Illegal Drug Price and Purity Guide for 2006.

All other information in this report pertaining to performance measures for Northwest HIDTA initiatives was retrieved from official HIDTA initiative documents and reports, or directly from the Northwest HIDTA initiatives.