



2005 ANNUAL REPORT

Hawai`i `Olelo No`eau:

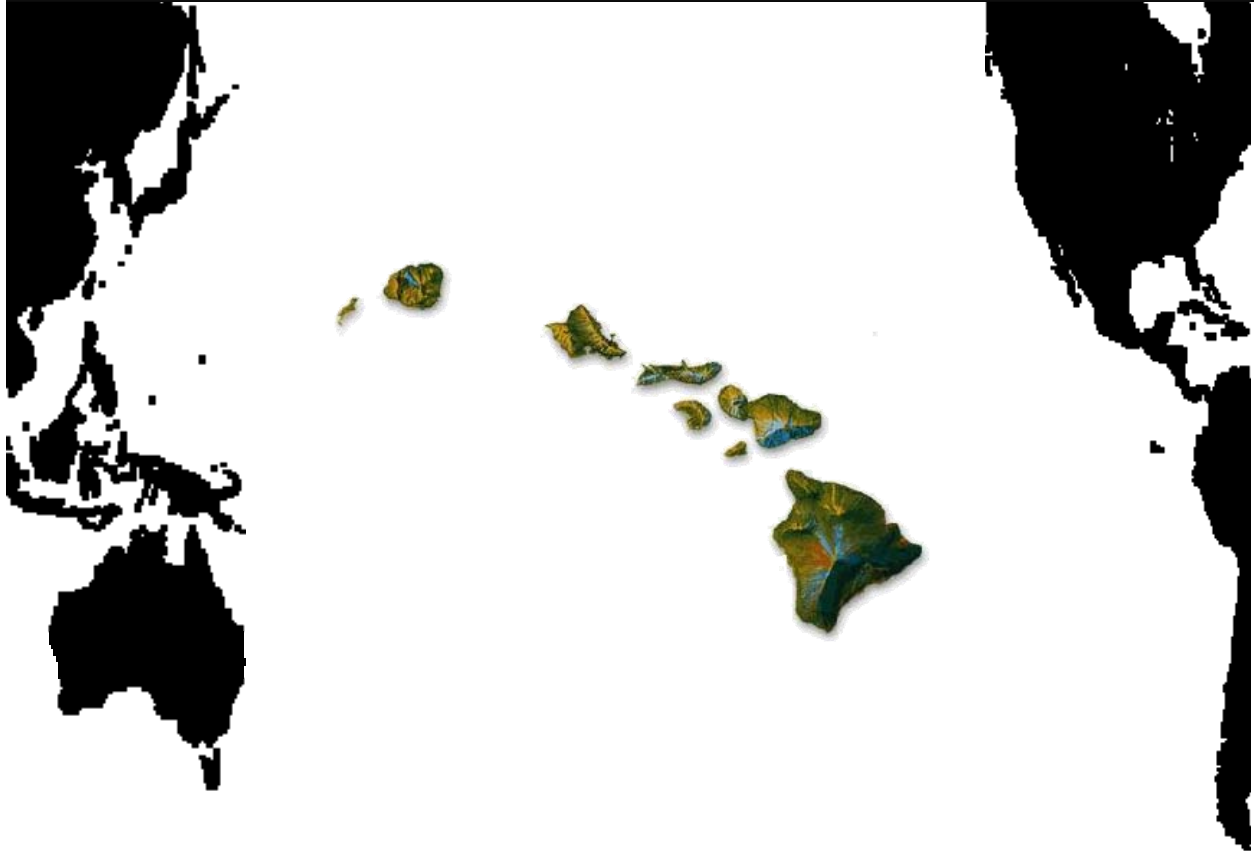
**Mai ho`okanalua i ke
ka`aka`a o ka `ili`ili, he
kuleana ku i ka wa no `ia**

**"Never doubt that a small group
of thoughtful, committed
citizens can change the world;
indeed, it is the only thing that
ever has."**

**– *Margaret Mead,*
*American anthropologist***

**LITERAL TRANSLATION OF HAWAIIAN PROVERB:
Don't doubt the mighty roll of the little pebbles; it is indeed the ancient
process for progress.**

CROSSROAD OF THE PACIFIC



**A LOOK AT THE MISSION,
PROGRAMS, & ACHIEVEMENTS
OF THE HAWAII HIDTA FOR
CALENDAR YEAR 2005**

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

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**“The task forces making up the
Hawaii HIDTA have proven to be
an effective law enforcement tool”**

**Charles Goodwin
Special Agent in Charge
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Honolulu Field Office
(2006 Hawaii HIDTA Executive Board Chairman)**



**“The Hawaii HIDTA is the most
effective means, in at least a
decade, for the coordination of
federal-state-local law enforcement
efforts in the curtailment of drug
trafficking in the State of Hawaii ”**

**Thomas Phillips
Chief of Police
Maui County Police Department
(2006 Hawaii HIDTA Executive Board Vice-Chairman)**

Executive Summary

Section I.

THE EFFORTS OF NEIGHBORHOOD GROUPS AND PREVENTION ADVOCATES, DRUG TREATMENT PROFESSIONALS, AND LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS ARE CONTINUALLY UNDERMINED BY DRUG TRAFFICKING ORGANIZATIONS THAT PUSH ILLICIT DRUGS UPON OUR COMMUNITIES, CITIZENS, AND CHILDREN.

WHY WE DO...WHAT WE DO

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

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

WHERE IT COUNTS

As stated, the disrupting and dismantling DTOs is the main function of a HIDTA. During CY 2005, Hawaii HIDTA initiatives identified 172 DTOs and targeted 119 of those identified. By the end of year, 81 percent of these targeted DTOs and money laundering organizations were disrupted. In addition, 13 DTOs were totally dismantled.

Illicit drugs are extremely profitable for the illegal organizations that traffic them. Purging illicit drug profits hits home where it counts. During CY 2005, nearly \$1.8 billion in illicit drug profits were permanently eliminated from the balance sheets of regional DTOs. This would be a serious financial blow to even the most legitimate corporation. Its impact on illegal DTOs is greater yet and represents a sizeable reduction in illicit drug availability.

ACCOUNTABILITY IS THE KEY

Law enforcement actions carry a cost. A key question emerges, therefore, as to how efficiently and effectively public dollars are being spent on these objectives. This report answers those questions. During this past reporting period, Hawaii HIDTA task forces and initiatives disrupted the market for illegal drugs by meeting or exceeding most of their performance targets for the year, and they did so in a cost efficient manner.

RETURN ON INVESTMENT

Hawaii HIDTA personnel are mindful that battling against illicit drug trafficking is funded through federal tax dollars. Therefore, it is encouraging to know that for every Hawaii HIDTA \$1 spent on law enforcement, prosecution, and investigative support activities, \$604 in illicit drugs were removed from the market and \$2 in drug-related assets were seized. As a result, Hawaii HIDTA initiatives achieved a noteworthy combined Return-on-Investment (ROI): **\$606 for every \$1 of Hawaii HIDTA funds invested.**

INTELLIGENCE LED POLICING

The Hawaii HIDTA Investigative Support Center (ISC) provided the 15 HIDTA initiatives and operational task forces with intelligence resources that led to the successful investigation of 44 multi-defendant/jurisdictional cases during CY 2005. In addition 2,677 event deconfliction and 8,537 case/subject deconfliction were submitted through the Western States Information Network (WSIN). The ISC and WSIN offer intelligence resources to help in identifying, investigating and dismantling/disrupting the area's most dangerous drug dealers, money launderers, arms traffickers, and violent criminals.

INTERNATIONAL AND MULTI-STATE DTOs

The Hawaii HIDTA strives to investigate larger, more complex DTOs where the greatest positive impact can be achieved. The point can be made that HIDTA initiatives were able to direct their efforts toward higher level drug trafficking organizations which in turn supply the local drug market. 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 market. The statistical measures contained throughout this Annual Report show that during CY 2005 (as in CY 2004) over forty-six percent of the DTOs targeted were at the international and multi-state level.

TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES

The Hawaii HIDTA continues to play a leading role in assisting law enforcement, prosecution, and intelligence support personnel with essential and advanced training opportunities. During CY 2005 the Hawaii HIDTA administered 14,918 man-hours of training for 891 participating individuals.

COOPERATION

The Hawaii HIDTA's strongest underlying principle is the collaboration and cooperation encouraged between different law enforcement agencies, departments, and stake holders. There were 136 full-time and 114 part-time federal, state, and local law enforcement officers participating in the Hawaii HIDTA initiatives and task forces during CY 2005.

COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP AWARD

As an illustration of Hawaii HIDTA's success, its Director, Larry Burnett, accepted the Regional Community Leadership Award from the National Director of the FBI on behalf of the HIDTA's effort in bringing 26 of Hawaii's law enforcement agencies and departments together in close cooperation to combat illicit drug trafficking.



Operation Vegas-HI Express

Members of the Hawaii HIDTA HI-IMPACT task force seized 35 pounds of crystal methamphetamine and dismantled an organization transporting the drug from Las Vegas to Oahu. It was one of the largest single seizures of crystal methamphetamine in the state. The organization was reportedly responsible for smuggling approximately 80 pounds of crystal methamphetamine to Hawaii since mid-2004.

“Since its designation in 1999, the Hawaii HIDTA program continues to serve as an efficient and effective means to address drug concerns in Hawaii. The Hawaii HIDTA facilitates cooperation among drug enforcement agencies through resource and information sharing, the collocation of personnel, and the implementation of joint initiatives. It is a program that works.”

Boisse Correa
Chief of Police
Honolulu Police Department



“I consider Hawaii-HIDTA a model for all existing HIDTA programs throughout the United States. It has been extremely successful in fostering cooperation between federal, state, and local agencies; while instituting task force initiatives that are effective in disrupting and dismantling criminal organizations”

Anthony D. Williams
Assistant Special Agent in Charge
Drug Enforcement Administration
Honolulu District Office

Introduction

Section II.

IT IS HELPFUL TO UNDERSTAND WHY THE HIDTA PROGRAM EXISTS AND HOW IT IS STRUCTURED TO FULLY APPRECIATE THE HAWAII HIDTA'S ACTIVITIES THAT ARE DOCUMENTED IN THIS ANNUAL REPORT.

THE HIDTA PROGRAM

The Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) Director designates regions of the United States that have critical drug trafficking problems as High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTAs). This national program is currently composed of 28 individual HIDTAs spread throughout the country. HIDTAs play a significant role in addressing real world drug and drug-related problems and offer real world solutions. The Hawaii HIDTA is no exception. The Hawaii HIDTA has fostered cooperative and effective working relationships with all of Hawaii's federal, state and local law enforcement agencies in its quest to disrupt or dismantle DTOs. These working relationships are embodied in the Hawaii HIDTA initiatives and task forces. A detailed description of each initiative can be found in the *Hawaii HIDTA 2005 Strategy*, which is summarized in Section V for the reader's convenience.

Hawaii HIDTA law enforcement initiatives have established priorities that focus on immobilizing DTOs, especially those involved with drug-related violent crime, as well as targeting those DTOs that have the greatest adverse impact on the quality of life in Hawaii. Through its initiatives the Hawaii HIDTA and its participating agencies are disrupting and dismantling the DTOs responsible for trafficking in crystal methamphetamine, marijuana, and other dangerous drugs. Concentration on fugitives and firearms used to perpetrate crime is another substantial commitment by two of our initiatives. There is a determined effort to counter drug movement and to arrest those who conceal the proceeds from illegal drug sales. This is exemplified by the continuing enhancements to our foreign and domestic interdiction and eradication initiatives. These priorities are supported by a strong commitment from federal, state, and county prosecutors to provide timely and sound legal advice.

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.

During the 2005 calendar year, the Hawaii HIDTA Director and Executive Board worked closely with law enforcement officers and local HIDTA staff to develop a vision of the future which clearly reflects what outcomes HIDTA initiatives seek to achieve.

**Hawaii HIDTA
Vision Statement**

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

Hawaii HIDTA success is measured in part by its ability to facilitate greater efficiency, effectiveness, and cooperation among and between external participating agencies at the local, state, and federal level, thus yielding tangible, measurable results. Collocation of different law enforcement agencies to facilitate and enhance resource sharing is a key strategy. The extent of information sharing and inter-agency cooperation fostered by the Hawaii HIDTA approach proves that separate law initiatives *are working together effectively and efficiently*.

It is said that a mediocre plan, well executed, was better than a perfect plan, poorly executed. Unfortunately, many organizations too often neglect to establish any plan at all, good or bad. The Hawaii HIDTA is not one of them. The Hawaii HIDTA recognizes that without a clear mission, the law enforcement, intelligence and prosecution communities cannot work in concert toward any mutual objectives, and success cannot be quantified or measured. The Hawaii HIDTA fully embraces the following mission in conjunction with the national program objectives.

**Hawaii HIDTA
Mission Statement**

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

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

HIDTA Designation: June 1999

Reporting Period: This Annual Report covers calendar year 2005; the reporting period from January 1, 2005 to December 31, 2005.

Budget Allocation: FY 2005 (last full fiscal year) Budget: \$2.5 million.

The Hawaii HIDTA allocates 90 percent of its allocation directly to its initiatives and task forces for their operational support costs. Throughout this Annual Report, the Hawaii HIDTA reports significant success in achieving its mission. The Hawaii HIDTA's performance is trending positive for the future. HIDTA dollars are well spent in as much as they are yielding precisely the desired effects.

Geographic Area of Responsibility: State of Hawaii (Hawaii, Honolulu, Kauai and Maui counties)

The State of Hawaii encompasses eight main islands and a 1,500-mile chain of islets, covering 6,422.6 square miles in the North Central Pacific Ocean. Hawaii's location, situated in the expanse of the Pacific Ocean, makes it an ideal transshipment point for illicit drugs to and from Asia and North America or to Pacific Basin locations, where profits two to four times higher are realized.

Demographics:

Hawaii's 1.27 million residents¹ have the most racially diverse population of any state in the nation. Asians account for 41.6 percent of the population, which includes Asian Indian (0.1), Chinese (4.7), Filipino (14.1), Japanese (16.7), Korean (1.9), Vietnamese (0.6), and other Asians (3.5). Caucasians represent 24.3 percent of the population, the lowest percentage of any state. Native Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders account for 9.4 percent of the population, and African Americans account for 1.8 percent. Various mixed-racial groups account for most of the remaining 15.7 percent of the population². A recent and significant change in Hawaii's population has been the increasing Mexican/Hispanic population, which now accounts for 7.2 percent of Hawaii's overall population.

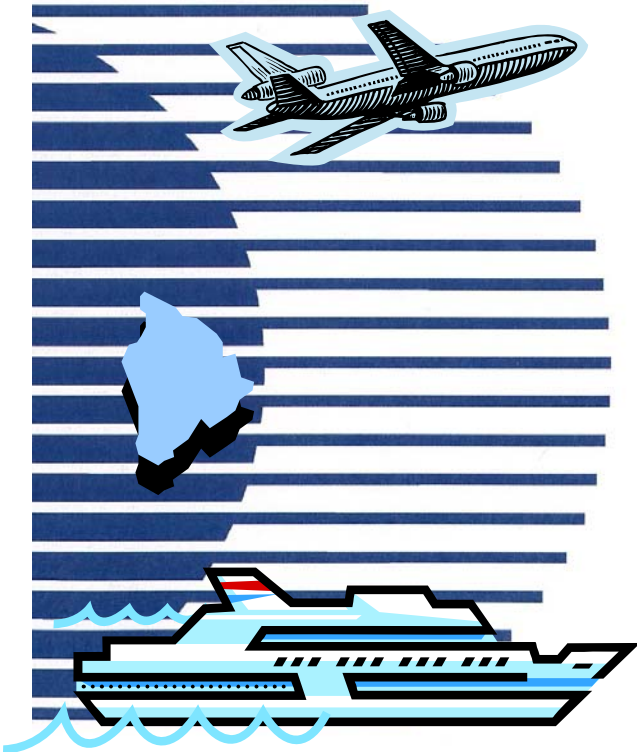
Hawaii also has a large, possibly the largest, transient population per capita in the United States. When military personnel and visitors are factored in, *the population of the state grows nearly 20 percent*. Military service members and their families contribute to Hawaii's diversity by adding nearly 99,000 individuals to its overall population³. Tourism adds another 7.4 million transients in the form of visitors arriving in the islands each year⁴.



Transportation:

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

Package delivery services including the U.S. Postal Service, FedEx, and UPS delivered over 32 million packages to Hawaii in 2005. It is difficult to determine the actual volume of illegal drugs transported into Hawaii by these services. Investigations have detected incoming drugs in shipments of auto parts, paper materials, flowers, cooking supplies, and other products.



The statewide system of commercial harbors consists of ten harbors on six islands. This system plays a vital role in the State's economy as Hawaii imports about 80 percent of its consumed goods, with 99 percent of large durable goods entering the state via the commercial harbor system⁵. In FY 2005 the commercial harbor facilities handled a total of 13.4 million tons of incoming cargo⁶. Hawaii also services a sizable international and domestic fishing fleet with over 2,900 commercial fishermen⁷. International fishing fleets from Mexico and Asia are an irregular, but noteworthy drug threat to the State.

The current terrorism threat has been a significant boost for Hawaii's cruise industry. U.S. and non-U.S. flagged vessels have been forced to seek safe, yet exotic ports of call. Hawaii's tourism industry has stepped forward to promote cruising the state's

tropical waters between islands as a safe passage. During FY2004 1,322,370 cruise ship passengers sailed these waters and came ashore through the State's system of harbors and ports of entry⁸.

CLIMATE CONDITIONS:

Agricultural and weather conditions make Hawaii an optimal location to cultivate marijuana. Marijuana grown outdoors in Hawaii contains some of the highest THC levels in the nation because of growing conditions and the nutrient-mineral rich volcanic soil. The windward side of each of the islands provides an optimal location for marijuana growth due to ample morning rain showers and afternoon sunlight. Marijuana cultivators often use public lands such as state forests and parks. Annually, Hawaii is always counted in the top four eradication programs nationwide.

(Note- pressure by the Marijuana Eradication-DCE/SP task force is forcing growers to take their cultivation efforts indoors.)

Operation Aloha Amigo

This operation targeted a major drug trafficking organization smuggling large amounts of crystal methamphetamine to Oahu and Kauai from Mexico. The four-month investigation resulted in the arrest of nine individuals and ultimately led to the dismantling of the organization. The organization was the main supplier of crystal methamphetamine to the island of Kauai.

“The Hawaii HIDTA has developed into a vital asset for the coordination of federal-state-local law enforcement efforts in the curtailment of drug trafficking in the State of Hawaii.”

Edward Kubo, Jr.
United States Attorney
District of Hawaii



“The HIDTA program in Hawaii has been a beacon of collaboration, cooperation and coordination amongst federal state and local law enforcement agencies.”

Peter Carlisle
Prosecuting Attorney
City and County of Honolulu

National HIDTA Goals

Section III.

ONDCP HAS ESTABLISHED TWO SPECIFIC GOALS FOR THE HDTAs TO ATTAIN IN MEETING THE ILLICIT DRUG PROBLEM. THESE TWO NATIONAL GOALS GUIDE ALL HIDTA INITIATIVES AND ACTIVITIES THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.

GOAL ONE

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

GOAL ONE

The Hawaii HIDTA's primary goal is to dismantle, disrupt, arrest, and prosecute drug trafficking organizations, drug gangs and organized crime groups involved in drug distribution, drug manufacturing, money laundering, and other drug related crimes.

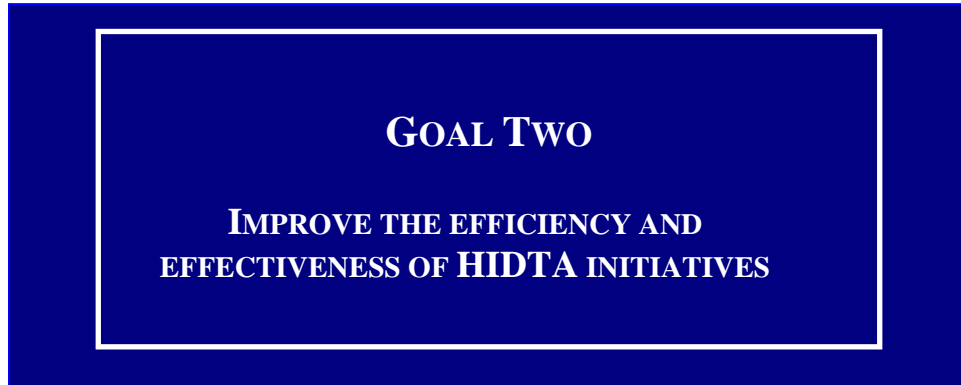
To accomplish this goal, HIDTA's participating agencies conduct long term, complex, multi-jurisdictional investigations. HIDTA brings federal, state, and local narcotics law enforcement resources within Hawaii together under task force "umbrellas" that are collocated on all county islands, where possible.

As part of Goal One the Hawaii HIDTA has an effective airport, marine and parcel interdiction program targeting both domestic and international drug traffickers. It is designed to identify persons and organizations utilizing commercial airports, U.S. mail facilities, and private mail/cargo/container companies within the State of Hawaii to facilitate the movement of illegal drugs and drug proceeds throughout the State. HIDTA initiatives also targets individuals and rogue chemical suppliers that are providing chemical and lab equipment used in the illicit manufacturing of methamphetamine. Interdiction efforts are made to intercept shipments of precursor chemicals that often come from international sources in Asia.

Money laundering is another aspect of the drug trade that is a concern to law enforcement. HIDTA participating personnel collect and analyze intelligence that can be used to identify, criminally investigate, and prosecute organizations utilizing various means to facilitate drug trafficking activities and launder illicit drug proceeds.

GOAL TWO

The main goal of the support initiatives, including the Management and Coordination initiative, is to facilitate the efficient operation of all investigative and case support activities by providing oversight, administrative, and budgetary support, in accordance with ONDCP and Hawaii HIDTA Executive Board policy and directives. The support initiatives coordinate resources and promote and encourage information sharing. The Hawaii HIDTA also provides a strong training program to enhance the knowledge and skills of participating personnel and staff.



The Hawaii HIDTA Intelligence Initiative is providing subject and event deconfliction to guarantee officer and citizen safety during law enforcement activities; and providing a secure electronic link to neighbor islands via WSIN intranet. They also provide analytical support, intelligence, enhanced case support, and access to open-source and closed-source information for participating agencies.

Hawaii historically has served as a crossroad for international narcotics planning, staging and as a transit point. By focusing drug intelligence from the Pacific Rim/Basin into the ISC, participating agencies can obtain timely, useful information to coordinate and synchronize efforts to reduce drug trafficking. This cooperative information is available nowhere else.

Because of Hawaii's unique island makeup, HIDTA initiatives on the islands of Maui, Hawaii, and Kauai maintain separate office facilities that justify their operational needs. Through the ISC LAN/WAN and WSIN, these initiatives can communicate and exchange information among the various facilities. This infrastructure is important to satisfying the investigative, intelligence, and administrative needs of these initiatives.

The Hawaii HIDTA Fiscal Officer ensures compliance with ONDCP and the NHPO policy of expenditure tracking. Each initiative is required to provide a detailed quarterly report identifying their respective budget and documenting their expenses. The information is then imported into a spreadsheet used to track the overall Hawaii HIDTA budget. To achieve the highest standards, the Hawaii HIDTA has implemented an annual internal audit and self-review policy for both operational and fiscal oversight.

Operation Capsize

This operation dismantled four inter-connected organizations responsible for smuggling more than 200 pounds of crystal methamphetamine into the State and the Big Island of Hawaii from 2002 to 2005. The Mexico and California based organizations concealed drugs in vehicles and cattle feed aboard barges and ships. They also employed couriers and utilized cargo containers as methods of transport. This joint investigation by members of a number of Hawaii HIDTA task forces used a lengthy T-III intercept which resulted in: 50 search warrants; 50 arrests; seizure of 24 pounds of crystal methamphetamine and quantities of other drugs worth over \$1 million; seizure of \$524,680 in cash; \$620,000 in lieu of real property; 13 vehicles including heavy paving trucks and equipment; a custom motorcycle and 32 firearms.

“The Hawaii HIDTA has been the hub of coordinating enforcement efforts targeting drug trafficking organizations in the State of Hawaii. The collaborative effort of participating agencies of the Hawaii HIDTA are second to none.”

Wayne Wills
Special Agent in Charge
U.S. Immigration & Customs Enforcement
Honolulu, Hawaii



“Hawaii HIDTA and the HI IMPACT initiative played a pivotal role in providing the necessary funding, inter-agency cooperation and technical support needed to further this complex, inter-jurisdictional investigation that has made a major influence in the demise of the major DTOs dealing crystal methamphetamine at the expense of the destruction of people’s lives and way of life here on the Big Island.”

Lawrence K. Mahuna
Chief of Police
Hawaii Police Department
Regarding Operation Capsize

Summary of Threat Assessment for Budget Year 2005

Section IV.

To maximize operational effectiveness the Hawaii HIDTA produces a strategic plan that is based on a well-researched and methodical analysis of the region. Throughout the year Hawaii HIDTA intelligence analysts and analysts from the National Drug Intelligence Center (NDIC) gather information and statistics relating to illicit drug trafficking and drug abuse throughout our area of responsibility. This research becomes the basis of the *Hawaii HIDTA Threat Assessment*.

THE FOLLOWING CONDENSED SUMMARY FROM BOTH THE NDIC AND HAWAII HIDTA THREAT ASSESSMENTS IS PRESENTED AS A CONVENIENCE:

National Drug Intelligence Center Pacific Region Drug Threat Assessment (Unclassified) Key Findings

- The Pacific Region is a national-level distribution center for illicit drugs. Cocaine, heroin, marijuana, methamphetamine, and MDMA (3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine, also known as ecstasy) are transported from the Pacific Region to other regions throughout the United States. Mexican and Asian drug trafficking organizations (DTOs) and criminal groups are the primary transporters of these drugs to other markets.
- The production, transportation, distribution, and abuse of methamphetamine are the primary drug threat to the Pacific Region. Methamphetamine is readily available in every state in the Pacific Region, and ice methamphetamine is increasingly available in most areas. In fact, ice methamphetamine has become the predominant form in several areas of the Pacific Region such as California, CNMI, Guam, Hawaii, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.
- Mexican DTOs pose the greatest criminal threat to the Pacific Region. These DTOs and their South American sources of supply are responsible for the majority of drug transportation and distribution within the Region. These organizations use familial ties and long-established relationships to maintain control over transportation and distribution groups in the region. Mexican DTOs and criminal groups are the dominant transporters and wholesale distributors of illicit drugs into, through, and from the Pacific Region. These DTOs distribute whole-sale quantities of cocaine, heroin, marijuana, and powder and ice methamphetamine into and through the Pacific Region. Mexican DTOs and criminal groups also are involved in money laundering and other criminal activities in the region.
- Asian DTOs and criminal groups, including those of Cambodian, Chinese, East Indian, Filipino, Japanese, Korean, Laotian, Thai, and Vietnamese descent, transport and distribute illicit drugs as well as precursor chemicals in the Pacific Region. These groups transport and distribute wholesale quantities of ice and powder methamphetamine, marijuana, MDMA, Southeast Asian heroin, yaba, ephedrine, and pseudo-ephedrine.

- Retail-level quantities of drugs are distributed by a variety of criminal groups, independent dealers; prison gangs; African American, Asian, and Hispanic street gangs; and outlaw motorcycle gangs (OMGs). Illicit drugs are sold throughout the region at open-air drug markets and through prearranged deliveries.
- The Pacific Region serves as a significant national money laundering center for illicit drug proceeds generated within the region as well as illicit drug proceeds transported to the region. Traffickers primarily launder illicit proceeds by smuggling bulk cash and structuring drug funds through wire transfer services and domestic banks; however, other laundering methods such as informal value transfer systems (IVTS), front and shell companies, illicit use of casinos, and buying property with drug funds are also used by traffickers in an attempt to mask drug proceeds.

CLASSIFYING HAWAII'S ABUSED DRUGS

A multitude of illicit drugs are available to varying degrees in Hawaii, as in any populated area. *The Hawaii HIDTA categorizes illicit drugs into three tiers* based on the severity of the problems they pose to Hawaii's law enforcement and citizens:

Tier I includes the two drugs causing the most serious problems — crystal methamphetamine and marijuana. Arrest and seizure data for both these drugs indicate that availability is high. Demand data suggest that use of both drugs, along with the consequences of that use, is high and increasing. The magnitude of the crystal methamphetamine problem in Hawaii, a far more socially disruptive problem, overshadows marijuana. Although marijuana has seen a marked increase in associated violence it is not nearly to the same extent as crystal methamphetamine.

Tier II drugs include cocaine and heroin which, although they remain problems in Hawaii, appear to rank well behind crystal methamphetamine and marijuana in contributing to the state's drug troubles. Cocaine-related arrests and seizures are on an upswing, but demand data suggest declining prevalence and consequences of use. At the same time, heroin distribution and abuse appear to be diminishing in light of indicators suggesting declines in arrests, seizures, reported use, and treatment.

Tier III drugs such as MDMA, GHB, steroids, and diverted pharmaceuticals, are available and abused in Hawaii but to a much lesser extent than Tier I & II drugs. While it is imperative to continue combating these drugs and thus preventing them from becoming a larger problem in the future, it is the trafficking and abuse of primarily crystal methamphetamine as well as marijuana, cocaine, and heroin that currently pose the most viable drug threats to Hawaii.

PRODUCTION

Hawaii has long been in the top four marijuana production areas for high potency marijuana in the nation and the number one statistically per capita and land mass. Despite agricultural and weather conditions that make Hawaii an optimal location to cultivate cannabis outdoors, a rising number of indoor marijuana grow operations are coming into play because of the outdoor eradication efforts by law enforcement personnel. Cultivators, especially those involved with indoor operations, appear to be ready to maximize the productivity of growing environments and to experiment with

different strains of cannabis plants to increase potency and yield higher profits; which are already roughly twice the mainland wholesale average.

During CY 2005, statewide eradication efforts resulted in the removal of 259,068 marijuana plants. The marijuana eradicated was evenly divided between public land (52%) and private ownership (48%). Of the total plants eradicated, 3,950 were from indoor grows. In CY 2005, the indoor seizures increased by 42%, nearly double the previous year suggesting a regional trend. Marijuana cultivators may be using indoor marijuana grows as an alternative because the likelihood of discovery is less than for outdoor grows.

CRIME GROUPS & DRUG TRAFFICKING ORGANIZATIONS

International and local DTOs have ample opportunity to traffic drugs to, through, and from the area because of Hawaii's high volume of international and domestic air and sea traffic including passengers, cargo, and mail. Hawaii is the destination for crystal methamphetamine, cocaine, and heroin supplied from the West Coast and Mexico by Mexican Consolidated Priority Organization Targets (CPOTs) and DTOs; for crystal methamphetamine and heroin transported from Asia, Canada, and the West Coast by Asian DTOs; and for marijuana transported from Canada and the Pacific Northwest by local DTOs. Hawaii is a transshipment point for methamphetamine transported from the West Coast to locations in the Pacific Basin, such as Guam, by local DTOs supplied by Mexican DTOs.⁹ It also is a transshipment point for methamphetamine transported from the West Coast or Asia to locations in the Pacific Basin by Asian DTOs. Finally, Hawaii is the source of high potency marijuana transported to the U.S. mainland, Canada and, to a lesser extent, Mexico by local DTOs.

ILLCIT FINANCE

Money laundering is the act of hiding the source and/or destination of illegally obtained funds, usually so that the profits of criminal activity—whether from theft, drug sales, or some other crime—will appear to have originated from a legitimate transaction. The sale of illicit drugs in Hawaii generates considerable sums of money that, instead of being used to build schools, roads, or other infrastructure exit the local economy with no benefit to the state or citizenry. The international DTOs operating in Hawaii most often smuggle their illicit drug proceeds from the state to their country of origin. Most local DTOs also transport their proceeds from Hawaii to the U.S. mainland, largely in the form of payment to their sources of supply.

Reporting from Hawaii HIDTA initiatives suggests that many seizures of illegal drug proceeds transported out of Hawaii via package delivery services often involve amounts ranging from \$10,000 to \$50,000 and are usually destined for the western part of the continental United States including southern California, Las Vegas, and Seattle. Many incidents involve circumstances whereby the individual wishing to mail the parcel is often willing to pay a fee that would seem unjustifiable given the weight of the parcel or the value of the item that was claimed to be inside the parcel.

BARRIERS TO PROSECUTION & OTHER ISSUES

Hawaii state law sometimes impedes the ability of law enforcement to effectively combat drug offenders. For example, evidence obtained from federal wiretap and consensual encounters remain, at this time, inadmissible in Hawaii state courts. While evidence found during a federal investigation can be used in federal court, federal thresholds for drug possession are higher than at the state level, and arrested offenders not meeting federal thresholds are released without prosecution.

Hawaii is unique in offering civil protection to drug dealers that is not afforded by any other state in the nation. During CY2005 two of the larger barriers to effective prosecution of drug offenders in the state involve the challenger provision to Hawaii's electronic surveillance law and the state law governing consensual encounters.

CHALLENGER PROVISION

The challenger provision requires that an in-camera adversarial hearing be held before an order authorizing or approving a wiretap is issued. A defense attorney is appointed to the hearing and is provided with the application for the wiretap as well as all supporting documents. The argument for the challenger provision is that the adversarial hearing protects against rubber stamping by judges. This additional dissemination not only increases the risk that the target of an investigation will find out about the investigation but also increases the potential danger to any informants and witnesses.

CONSENSUAL ENCOUNTERS

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

Methamphetamine-related violence is a concern for law enforcement officials and public health professionals. Methamphetamine abusers tend to be violent and can endanger themselves and those around them. As the euphoric effects of methamphetamine begin to diminish, abusers enter a stage called "tweaking" in which they are prone to violence, delusions, and paranoia. Many abusers try to buffer the effects of the methamphetamine "crash" with other drugs such as marijuana, cocaine or heroin. The effects of mixing drugs, in combination with severe sleep deprivation, can result in unpredictable and uncontrollable behavior often leading to violent outbursts, domestic abuse and reckless child endangerment.

Operation Million Dollar Baby

In February 2005, personnel from HI-IMPACT Oahu 3 received information regarding an illicit drug smuggling operation in the Honolulu area. After identifying the local source of supply, HI-IMPACT personnel executed search warrants on several properties and two safety deposit boxes. The searches resulted in the recovery of over \$1 million, 2.5 pounds of crystal methamphetamine, two firearms, and two vehicles. Two of the locations were identified as crystal methamphetamine conversion labs. Further investigation led to the interception of a parcel sent via USPS Express mail to Honolulu from a source of supply in Los Angeles. The parcel contained 14 pounds of crystal methamphetamine concealed in the pots of artificial plants. As a result, members of HI-IMPACT Oahu 3 coordinated with personnel from Los Angeles HIDTA Groups 41 and 42 to execute search warrants on the Los Angeles source and other members of this drug trafficking organization where additional drugs and assets were recovered. This investigation spawned other cases and to date has resulted in the arrest of at least 18 people and the recovery of \$1.2 million, 21 pounds of crystal methamphetamine, 4 pounds of marijuana, 5 firearms, and 3 vehicles.

“The Hawaii Fugitive Task Force is committed to a united law enforcement effort in the apprehension of violent career criminals. This practice is one component that will enable us to ensure safer communities throughout our beautiful State. Unity in law enforcement is key to the success of this HIDTA initiative.”

**Mark M. "Dutch" Hanohano
United States Marshal
District of Hawaii**



“The HIDTA program through its policy direction and guidelines has significantly changed and improved the working relationships and information sharing among Hawaii law enforcement agencies. HIDTA’s and WSIN’s partnering through our intelligence database and Watch Center Services is important in the aggressive strategy to identify, dismantle, or disrupt, major drug trafficking organizations operating in the State of Hawaii”

**Kenneth Tano
Regional Coordinator
Western States Information Network**

HIDTA Strategy Summary

Section V.

The Hawaii HIDTA Strategy is the plan adopted by the Executive Board to cooperatively place manpower and resources into initiatives and task forces to counter the threat created by illicit drug trafficking.

THE FOLLOWING CONDENSED SUMMARY IS PRESENTED AS A CONVENIENCE:

The Hawaii HIDTA Executive Board, through its Oversight Committees has devised a well planned strategy to counter the drug threat facing Hawaii and the surrounding region. The Hawaii HIDTA program is comprised of operational task forces and intelligence and support initiatives. Five subsystems are defined in the Hawaii Strategy: Intelligence, Investigation, Interdiction, Prosecution, and Support. Within the five subsystems are 21 multi-agency initiatives or task forces designed to target specific threats and needs:

The Hawaii HIDTA approach is to, where possible, collocate and commingle law enforcement personnel from all the participating agencies and departments. This enhances the sharing of strategic and tactical information; thus providing a consolidated and comprehensive response to counter illicit drug activity.

HAWAII HIDTA INITIATIVES

Intelligence:

Investigative Support Center (ISC)
Combined Intelligence Units (CIU)
Western States Information Network (WSIN)

Interdiction:

Domestic Interdiction
Foreign Interdiction
Marijuana Eradication Task Force

Investigative:

HI-IMPACT, Oahu 1, Oahu 2, Oahu 3
HI-IMPACT, Maui
HI-IMPACT, Kauai
HI-IMPACT, Hilo, Kona
Money Laundering/Asset Forfeiture TF
Project Safe Neighborhood Task Force
Fugitive Task Force
Rapid Reduction Drug Unit

Prosecution:

Hawaii HIDTA Prosecution Initiative

Support:

Management & Coordination Initiative
Hawaii HIDTA Training Program
Clandestine Laboratory Coordination

INTELLIGENCE SUBSYSTEM

Investigative Support Center (ISC) – The ISC provides operational case support through telephone toll analysis, document analysis, link analysis, and produces intelligence products such as intelligence profiles, charts, and graphs. Since it was established, utilization of the Hawaii HIDTA ISC and intelligence infrastructure has more than doubled each year. The ISC is coordinated by two supervisors, one federal and one state/local, who direct, assign, and staff analysts and other personnel in providing support to HIDTA task forces and the management of the HIDTA. The ISC also provides strategic support through post seizure analysis, trend analysis, and threat assessments.

Combined Intelligence Units (CIU) – The CIU initiative combines the Criminal Intelligence Units of the police departments into a formidable targeting component. The CIUs provide a comprehensive intelligence picture of illicit drug trafficking and organized crime activities in the four major counties. The intelligence is used to initiate or enhance priority investigations and to produce HIDTA intelligence summaries, bulletins, and reports.

Western States Information Network - The Regional WSIN Coordinator and staff are located within the ISC. Event and subject deconfliction are mandated by the Executive Board and are requested through WSIN via telephone, fax or personal appearance at the ISC. Compliance with the GCIP has been obtained and is maintained, by Virtual Private Network connectivity through WSIN with other HIDTA's through direct connection to this major law enforcement network.

INVESTIGATIVE SUBSYSTEM

HI IMPACT Task Forces - HI IMPACT is the largest of the HIDTA sponsored initiatives and the main investigative arm of the Hawaii HIDTA. HI IMPACT has a focus on long term, complex, multi-jurisdictional case activity that disrupts and dismantles international, regional, and local drug trafficking organizations. HI IMPACT cultivates informants and develops investigative leads usually tied to west coast HIDTAs and other jurisdictions on the continental U.S. HI IMPACT targets major drug organizations operating throughout the Hawaii HIDTA region and has components on all four major islands. Three task force groups operate on Oahu, two on the Big Island of Hawaii, one on Maui, and one on Kauai. All task forces are linked electronically through the ISC.

Money Laundering/Asset Forfeiture Task Force – The Money Laundering/Asset Forfeiture Initiative targets drug related money laundering operations throughout the region. Their goal is to gather and analyze intelligence that will be used to identify, criminally investigate, and prosecute organizations that utilize assets, real property, and suspicious financial transactions to facilitate drug trafficking activities and launder money of drug traffickers.

Project Safe Neighborhoods Task Force – PSN removes guns from the street by targeting chronic violent drug offenders. The Project Safe Neighborhoods Task Force conducts joint multi-agency investigations to purchase quantities of firearms and narcotics from targeted individuals. It joins forces with the Prosecutorial initiative to determine the optimal solution for addressing gun violence and narcotics trafficking. This initiative formulates a joint strategy and assesses whether gun cases are most appropriately prosecuted at the state or federal level.

Fugitive Task Force – The Hawaii Fugitive Task Force specifically targets dangerous individuals who continue criminal activity while on bail or in a fugitive status. The group is located on Oahu, but serves all counties by conducting joint “round-up” operations on all islands.

INTERDICTION SUBSYSTEM

Domestic Interdiction - The Domestic Interdiction task force is responsible for investigating domestic air flights and the massive amount of domestic parcels and cargo arriving daily that keeps Hawaii’s economy active. The Domestic Interdiction task force is designed to identify persons and organizations utilizing the commercial airports, U.S. mail facilities, and private shipping firms within the State of Hawaii to facilitate the movement of illegal drugs and drug proceeds throughout the State.

Foreign Interdiction - The Foreign Interdiction task force is responsible for investigating air and marine traffic originating in foreign ports. It is designed to identify persons and organizations utilizing international travel and commerce to facilitate the movement of illegal drugs and drug proceeds throughout the region intended for Hawaii or transiting to the continental U.S. and other foreign destinations.

Marijuana Eradication – The Marijuana Eradication initiative is designed to complement the Domestic Cannabis Eradication and Suppression Program (DCE/SP) administered by DEA and the State of Hawaii, Department of Land and Natural Resources. This program annually suppresses marijuana cultivation within the Hawaii HIDTA region. It is designed to provide resources that are lacking under the larger DCE/SP program. The intelligence developed relating to marijuana cultivation and trafficking supplements the on-going intelligence initiatives within the ISC.

PROSECUTION SUBSYSTEM

Prosecution - The Prosecution initiative makes available the full time services of a county attorney that is deputized with federal powers, collocated in the main HIDTA office space. The primary objectives of the Hawaii HIDTA Prosecutorial initiative are to increase the level of coordination and information sharing among all interdiction and investigative initiatives, to provide prompt legal guidance to all investigative task forces during the investigative stage and to effectively and efficiently prosecute the cases developed by or through HIDTA.

SUPPORT SUBSYSTEM

Management and Coordination - provides the day to day management and supervision of the overall Hawaii HIDTA program including financial and administrative management. Consolidation of these functions under this initiative provides direct support to the other HIDTA subsystems. HIDTA funded positions in this initiative are the Director, Administrative Assistant, Fiscal Officer, and Program Analyst.

Training - identifies training needs by the HIDTA initiatives and either coordinates available training at other agencies or develops HIDTA sponsored training programs. The main goal of the Training initiative is to provide resources and improve the ability of investigative and analytical personnel to counter drug trafficking and related criminal activity. The Training initiative tracks and reports on training received, equitable allocation, and associated costs.

Clandestine Laboratory Coordination – The Clan Lab Coordination’s purpose is to standardize, train and support all “first responders” to clandestine laboratory calls; ensuring that all island teams are fully outfitted and have completely certified and operational equipment. They monitor the certification process and coordinate training in safely sampling, recovering, and transporting evidence.

**ALL COMPONENTS OF THE HAWAII HIDTA STRATEGY
FUNCTION IN A UNIFIED EFFORT UNDER THE GUIDELINES
OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD.**

**THE EXECUTIVE BOARD ESTABLISHES POLICY WITH
REGARD TO ADMINISTRATIVE, FINANCIAL AND
ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS.**

**THESE POLICIES ARE INCLUDED IN SIGNED
MEMORANDUMS OF UNDERSTANDING DEVELOPED BY
EACH INITIATIVE WITH THE PARTICIPATING LAW
ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES, GOVERNING OPERATIONAL
POLICIES, ASSIGNMENT, SUPERVISION AND
RESPONSIBILITIES OF THOSE DEPARTMENTS
COMMITTING PERSONNEL TO EACH INITIATIVE.**

Operation Pure Aloha

In April 2005, law enforcement from Maui HI-IMPACT initiated Title III wiretaps on a drug trafficking organization responsible for transporting crystal methamphetamine from Las Vegas to Maui. The investigation targeted Nathaniel Russell, a long time Maui drug distributor, and his co-conspirators who included a former Maui police officer. During the course of the wiretaps, law enforcement were able to identify the organization's source of supply in Las Vegas. The investigation culminated in the execution of seven search warrants on members of the organization in Maui and Las Vegas. Nine people were arrested including Russell and his Las Vegas source. In addition, law enforcement seized seven pounds of crystal methamphetamine, over \$50,000 in cash, five vehicles, and two firearms. The dismantling of this organization had a considerable impact on the availability of crystal methamphetamine on the island of Maui.

“HIDTA bridges inter-agency differences between the State of Hawaii - National Guard, Department of Defense, and Law Enforcement - not only for drugs, but also terrorism. HIDTA’s training mission is advantageous in promoting intersecting organizational cooperation”

**Arthur “Joe” Logan
Lieutenant Colonel
Hawaii National Guard**



“HIDTA provides a unique opportunity to leverage the capabilities and authorities of local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies with a common goal of detecting, interdicting, and deterring the flow of drugs throughout the Hawaiian Islands.”

**CDR Bob Wilson
Chief, Enforcement Branch
Fourteenth Coast Guard District**

HIDTA Performance Measures

Section VI.

CY 2005 IS THE SECOND YEAR OF THE HIDTA PROGRAM'S PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT PROCESS (PMP). THE PMP ENSURES THAT HIDTA SPONSORED INITIATIVES WORK BOTH HARD AND SMART. PERFORMANCE MEASURES ARE A MEANS TO QUANTIFY AND TRACK HIDTA GOALS AND MONITOR HIDTA RESULTS. BY USING THE PMP THE HAWAII HIDTA ANNUAL REPORT FUNCTIONS AS A REPORT CARD; AN INDICATOR OF HIDTA EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS; A SOURCE FOR COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR EFFORTS; AND A GUIDE FOR FUTURE PLANNING.

The following series of tables and charts present specific outputs and efficiency measures organized by HIDTA Goals 1 and 2. These measurable results reflect a continuing Hawaii trend to increase efficiency and effectiveness at lower programmatic costs.

Performance Measures for Goal 1

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

**Core TABLE 1:
Percentage of DTOs and MLOs Disrupted or Dismantled for Year 2005**

Percentage of DTOs and MLOs Dismantled or Disrupted for Year						
	DTOs/MLOs Identified	# Targeted	# Disrupted	% of Targeted Disrupted	# Dismantled	% of Targeted Dismantled
Begin 05	22	22	4	18%	2	9%
During 05	172	119	96	81%	13	11%
Total 05	194	141	100	71%	15	11%

Source: HIDTA PMP Database¹⁰

During CY 2004, Hawaii HIDTA initiatives identified 156 drug trafficking organizations (DTO) and/or money laundering organizations (MLO) and targeted 88 of them. By the beginning of CY 2005, the initiatives still had 22 of the organizations identified and targeted. Throughout the year,

Hawaii HIDTA initiatives identified an additional 172 drug trafficking and/or money laundering organizations and targeted an additional 119 of those. By the end of the year, they were successful at disrupting or dismantling 82% of the organizations they targeted.

**Core TABLE 2:
Percentage of DTOs and MLOs Disrupted or Dismantled by Scope for Year 2005**

Percentage of DTOs and MLOs Disrupted or Dismantled by Scope for Year								
Scope	# Identified	# Targeted	# Disrupted	% of Targeted Disrupted	# Dismantled	% of Targeted Dismantled	Total Disrupted or Dismantled	Total % Disrupted or Dismantled
International	24	22	10	45%	3	14%	13	59%
Multi-state	77	43	57	133%	3	7%	60	140%
Local	93	76	33	43%	9	12%	42	55%
Total	194	141	100	71%	15	11%	115	82%

Source: HIDTA PMP Database¹¹

Table 2 further illustrates the effect Hawaii HIDTA initiatives had on DTOs and MLOs based on the scope of the organization- whether the organization operates on an international, multi-state, or local level.

The majority of DTOs/MLOs identified are local distribution organizations or transportation and distribution organizations that operate between Hawaii and the continental U.S., mostly southern California and Las Vegas. However, Hawaii HIDTA initiatives identified 24 DTOs/MLOs that operate on an international level and targeted 92% of them.

The point can be made that Hawaii HIDTA initiatives are focused on disrupting or dismantling organizations tied to source countries for drugs entering the United States and who have the biggest impact on the country's drug market. International DTOs/MLOs often take more time and effort to affect than local and multi-state DTOs/MLOs, and through their coordinated efforts, Hawaii HIDTA initiatives were successful at disrupting and/or dismantling 59% of these organizations.

Hawaii HIDTA initiatives were also successful at disrupting or dismantling multi-state and local DTOs/MLOs. The number of multi-state DTOs/MLOs disrupted or dismantled was 140% of those targeted, including 17 organizations more than were originally targeted. This was largely due to the efforts of the Hawaii Interdiction Task Force. The task force focuses on interdicting drugs and money as they enter or leave the state rather than targeting DTOs for investigation. However, through their interdiction efforts, the task force does identify and inhibit the operation of additional DTOs, thereby disrupting or dismantling them.

**Core TABLE 3:
Percentage of Money Laundering Organizations Disrupted or Dismantled by Scope for
Year 2005**

Percentage of Money Laundering Organizations Disrupted or Dismantled by Scope for Year								
Scope	# Identified	# Targeted	# Disrupted	% of Targeted Disrupted	# Dismantled	% of Targeted Dismantled	Total Disrupted or Dismantled	Total % Disrupted or Dismantled
International	7	7	2	29%	2	29%	4	57%
Multi-state	13	8	8	100%	0	0%	8	100%
Local	3	2	3	150%	0	0%	3	150%
Total	23	17	13	76%	2	12%	15	88%

Source: HIDTA PMP Database¹²

As with DTOs, money laundering organizations are also affected by the efforts of Hawaii HIDTA initiatives. The Money Laundering Asset Forfeiture task force works closely with other HIDTA enforcement initiatives to impede the success of drug trafficking and money laundering organizations by seizing the very resources used to operate their enterprises. Money laundering investigations are complex and long-term by nature, and as such there are fewer investigations each year than for drug trafficking. During CY 2005, Hawaii HIDTA initiatives were able to disrupt or dismantle 88% of the 17 targeted money laundering organizations.

**Core TABLE 4:
Operational Scope of All DTO and MLO Cases Initiated for Year 2005**

Operational Scope of All DTO and MLO Cases Initiated for Year				
	# CPOT Cases	# RPOT Cases	# OCDETF Cases	% OCDETF of Total Cases
International	0	0	3	14%
Multi-state	0	0	9	21%
Local	0	0	1	1%
Total	0	0	13	9%

Source: HIDTA PMP Database¹³

Hawaii HIDTA initiatives targeted 119 DTOs throughout CY 2005. Thirteen of the cases targeting these DTOs were accepted into the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) program. The OCDETF program is administered by the Department of Justice through the U.S. Attorney's office. This program provides additional resources for prosecution of high level drug cases once they are developed through the task force process.

Consolidated Priority Organization Targets (CPOT) and Regional Priority Organization Targets (RPOT) are designations given to significant international and national drug trafficking and

money laundering targets believed to be primarily responsible for the nation’s illicit drug supply. OCDETF revises and maintains the CPOT list on an annual basis whereas individual agents and task force officers submit RPOT candidates based on such factors as the organization’s structure, scope, and level of activity. OCDETF investigations are typically long term, multi-defendant, and multi-jurisdictional in impact. Hawaii HIDTA law enforcement personnel link investigations to CPOTs or RPOTs through multi-jurisdictional OCDETF cases involving joint investigation with other HIDTAs and/or other law enforcement investigations from other regions of the continental United States. CPOT/RPOT linkage typically occurs as the investigations mature. Calendar year 2005 OCDETF investigations continuing into CY 2006 have, as yet, not identified CPOT and RPOT links to these organizations.

**Core TABLE 5:
Drugs Removed from the Marketplace for Year 2005**

Drugs Removed from the Marketplace for Year		
Drug Seized (kg or D.U.)	Amount Seized (kg/D.U.)	Wholesale Value
heroin kg	6.585	\$460,950
cocaine HCL kg	11.984	\$461,384
crack cocaine kg	0.048	\$2,304
marijuana kg	351.930	\$5,430,983
marijuana plants	115699.774	\$1,785,478,912
methamphetamine kg	0.006	\$108
methamphetamine ice kg	122.025	\$5,918,212
ecstasy (MDMA) (D.U.s)	2050.000	\$61,500
Total Wholesale Value		\$1,797,814,354

Sources: HIDTA PMP Database¹⁴

DTOs are like legitimate businesses in that they develop a product and deliver it to the public for the best profit they can. They work on the theory of “supply and demand” whereby prices fluctuate based on the availability of the drugs. Table 5 illustrates the profound impact Hawaii HIDTA task forces had on the availability of the DTOs product -- *illicit drugs*. The table shows the value of drugs seized based on wholesale prices, showing the economic impact of removing these drugs from the marketplace.

THE HAWAII HIDTA CATEGORIZES ILLICIT DRUGS INTO TIERS, BASED ON THE SEVERITY OF THE PROBLEMS THEY POSE TO HAWAII’S LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CITIZENS.

In the first-tier are crystal methamphetamine and marijuana, the two drugs causing the most serious problems to Hawaii’s citizens. Wholesale prices for crystal methamphetamine declined

about 21 percent and commercial grade marijuana declined about 7 percent during CY 2005. However, Hawaii HIDTA initiatives still removed 122 kilograms of crystal methamphetamine from the marketplace with a wholesale value of \$5.4 million.

Statewide marijuana eradication efforts led by DEA and the State Department of Land and Natural Resource eliminated hundreds of thousands of marijuana plants before they were harvested, processed, and entered into the marketplace. These efforts draw resources from the other HIDTA initiatives and task forces when needed for eradication operations. The Marijuana Initiative drastically increased the overall value of drugs removed from the marketplace accounting for nearly \$1.8 billion and points to the profound effect the Hawaii HIDTA region has on the illicit drug trade.

**Core TABLE 6:
Return on Investment (ROI) for Drugs Removed from the Marketplace by Law
Enforcement Initiatives for Year 2005**

Return on Investment (ROI) for Drugs Removed from the Marketplace by Law Enforcement Initiatives for Year					
Year	Budget	Baseline Drug Wholesale Value	Targeted Drug ROI	Drug Wholesale Value Removed From Market	Actual Drug ROI
2004	\$1,678,740	\$2,786,421,250	\$1,660	\$2,938,176,574	\$1,750
2005	\$2,977,609	\$2,786,421,250	\$936	\$1,797,814,354	\$604

SOURCE: HIDTA PMP Database¹⁵

The bottom line for any business, including drug trafficking organization is how successful they are at turning a profit. During CY 2005, nearly \$1.8 billion in illicit drug profits were permanently eliminated from the balance sheets of regional DTOs. This represents a sizeable reduction in illicit drug availability and a severe blow to drug traffickers.

Tables 6, 7, and 8 not only demonstrate the effectiveness of seizing illicit drugs and drug assets, but also show the Hawaii HIDTA's return-on-investment (ROI) -- the cost of the program in relationship to the sum total of seizures. Effectiveness is illustrated by the ROI and how much money the Hawaii HIDTA spends on enforcement efforts compared to the value of drugs and assets seized as a result of those efforts. The ROI is a measurement of how cost-effective the HIDTA Program is in its enforcement efforts on drug availability.

Hawaii HIDTA is funded through federal tax dollars. Therefore, it is encouraging to know that for every Hawaii HIDTA \$1 spent on law enforcement, prosecution, and investigative support activities, \$604 in illicit drugs and \$2 in drug-related assets were removed from the market.

The Hawaii HIDTA initiatives achieved a noteworthy combined ROI of \$606 for every \$1 of Hawaii HIDTA funds invested.

**Core TABLE 7:
Return on Investment (ROI) for Assets Removed from the Marketplace by Law
Enforcement Initiatives for Year 2005**

Return on Investment (ROI) for Assets Removed from the Marketplace by Law Enforcement Initiatives for Year							
Year	Budget	Baseline Value of Drug Assets	Targeted Asset ROI	Value of Drug Assets Removed From Market			Actual Asset ROI
				Cash	Other Assets	Total	
2004	\$1,678,740	\$1,500,000	\$1	\$4,057,226	\$1,297,088	\$5,354,314	\$3
2005	\$2,977,609	\$1,500,000	\$1	\$5,724,102	\$1,478,842	\$7,202,944	\$2

SOURCE: ONDCP, Strategy, HIDTA PMP Database¹⁶

**Core TABLE 8:
Total Return on Investment (ROI) for Drugs and Assets Removed from the Marketplace
by Law Enforcement Initiatives for Year 2005**

Total Return on Investment (ROI) for Drugs and Assets Removed from the Marketplace by Law Enforcement Initiatives for Year					
Year	Budget	Drugs and Assets Baseline	Targeted Total ROI	Drugs and Assets Removed From Market	Actual Total ROI
2004	\$1,678,740	\$2,787,921,250	\$1,661	\$2,943,530,888	\$1,753
2005	\$2,977,609	\$2,787,921,250	\$937	\$1,805,017,298	\$606

SOURCE: ONDCP, Strategy, HIDTA PMP Database¹⁷

It should be noted that marijuana enforcement in Hawaii is mainly funded through the Hawaii HIDTA and the Domestic Cannabis Eradication & Suppression Program (DCE/SP). However, the Hawaii HIDTA provides both direct and indirect support to this effort by way of pooling equipment, overtime, and man power from the Investigative and Interdiction Task Forces as well providing analytical services through the ISC. Therefore, eradication statistics are not divided between the two programs but are counted as a whole. Consequently, the Hawaii DCE/SP budget of \$1.2 million was combined with the Hawaii HIDTA enforcement & intelligence budget of \$1.7 million to credit all funding sources and more accurately depict the drug ROI.

As shown in the tables above, the Hawaii HIDTA used \$2.8 billion in illicit drugs and \$1.5 million in drug assets as a baseline to target seizures in 2005. Using the combined HIDTA and DCE/SP budgets and the drug and asset seizure baseline, the Hawaii HIDTA targeted an ROI of \$937 per \$1 dollar spent. Although the actual ROI came in lower at \$606 per \$1 spent, the result still had a remarkable effect on drug profits.

The difference in the targeted ROI and the actual ROI was mainly due to two factors. The first was the inclusion of DCE/SP funding with Hawaii HIDTA funding this year which nearly doubled the budget used to calculate the ROI. The second factor was the 34 percent reduction in

marijuana eradication from CY 2004 to CY 2005. These factors led to an overall reduction in the value of drugs and assets removed from the market and an increase in funding used for enforcement actions. Nevertheless, the Hawaii HIDTA ROI of \$608 per \$1 spent is a noteworthy accomplishment.

**Core TABLE 9:
Prosecution Initiative Cost per Investigation for Year 2005**

Hawaii HIDTA Cost per Investigation by Year				
Year	Investigations Baseline	Investigations Projected	Investigations Handled	% Handled
2004	19	50	19	38%
2005	19	20	29	145%

SOURCE: PMP Database¹⁸

CY 2004 served as a baseline for projecting the number of investigations handled by the Prosecution Initiative during CY 2005. Even with a slight decrease in their budget the initiative handled nine more investigations than projected for a 145% increase.

**Core TABLE 10:
Value of Clandestine Methamphetamine Laboratories Dismantled by Size for Year 2005**

Value of Clandestine Methamphetamine Laboratories Dismantled by Size for Year			
Lab Size	Meth Cost Per Ounce	\$2,300	Value of Labs Dismantled
	ID/Targeted	Dismantled	
A. Less 2 Oz	0	14	\$64,400
B. 2 - 8 Oz	0	0	\$0
C. 9 Oz - 16 Oz	0	0	\$0
D. 32 - 144 Oz	0	0	\$0
E. 160 - 320 Oz	0	0	\$0
F. Over 320 Oz	0	0	\$0
Total	0	14	\$64,400

SOURCE: National Clandestine Laboratory Seizure System, HIDTA PMP Database¹⁹

Hawaii has one of the highest per-capita consumption rates of crystal methamphetamine in the nation, but has not traditionally been a major manufacturing center. However, it is believed that there is more conversion of powder methamphetamine to “ice” than is currently reported.

Historically local departments have bagged and logged small amounts of dry glassware as evidence of drug abuse, even though it might relate to small personal conversion labs. As a result, that evidence would not be reported as part of clandestine lab activity. Unless a clandestine laboratory event is reported to the El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC), it *officially didn't happen*. EPIC is the designated repository for the nation's clandestine laboratory information and intelligence. Through continued training of all police units within the state, HIDTA will ensure proper reporting.

Underreporting aside, 14 clandestine labs were reported to EPIC's Clandestine Lab Seizure System (CLSS) for the state of Hawaii during CY 2005. Most of these labs were conversion or "wash" operations whereby cooks will convert powder methamphetamine to crystal methamphetamine. The production capacity of these labs were all under 2 ounces per cook indicating that the lab operators were likely retail level dealers or were producing for personal use. Collectively the 14 labs were capable of producing nearly \$64,000 worth of crystal methamphetamine every time they were operated.

**Core TABLE 11:
HIDTA Clandestine Laboratory Activities for Year 2005**

Clandestine Laboratory Activities for Year				
	Baseline	#Projected	# Identified	% Identified
Laboratory Dump Sites Seized	1	1	1	100%
Chemical/ Glassware/ Equipment Seized	1	1	2	200%
Children Affected	8	8	4	50%

SOURCE: National Clandestine Laboratory Seizure System, HIDTA PMP Database²⁰

In addition to clandestine labs, Hawaii HIDTA initiatives seized one lab dump site, found two instances of chemical/glassware/equipment, and identified four children affected at the site of a clandestine lab. One instance occurred in June 2005 when police raided a self-storage facility under the H-1 freeway in Honolulu. Police found various chemicals and a large amount of glassware consistent with the production of crystal methamphetamine as well as PCP.

Finding children at the site of a clandestine lab is often an unfortunate aspect of an officer's or agent's job. The concern for these children is not only the possibility of an explosion but the exposure to toxic fumes and chemicals and the neglect that these children are often faced with. The baseline and number targeted for children affected at a lab site in CY 2005 was set at eight based on CY 2004 results. The number identified (4) was only 50 percent of that targeted, although this is probably one performance measure the Hawaii HIDTA doesn't mind falling short on. Based on these numbers, the hope is that there were fewer children exposed to the dangers of clandestine labs last year.

Performance Measures for Goal 2

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

**Core TABLE 12:
HIDTA Training Efficiency by Type of Training for Year 2005**

HIDTA Training Efficiency by Type of Training for Year											
Type of Training	# Students Targeted for Training		# Students Actually Trained		# Training Hours Actually Provided		Total Training Cost		Training Cost per Hour		
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	% Change 2004-2005
Analytical/ Computer	0	20	21	169	760	2653	\$14,827	\$28,016	\$19.51	\$10.56	-46%
Investigative/ Interdiction	0	359	859	643	33928	11814	\$39,654	\$46,363	\$1.17	\$3.92	235%
Management/ Administrative	0	25	24	65	536	412	\$17,104	\$13,969	\$31.91	\$33.91	6%
Other: Meeting/Conference	0	15	0	15	0	312	\$0	\$20,809	\$0	\$66.70	0%
Total	0	419	904	892	35224	15191	\$71,585	\$109,157	\$2.03	\$7.18	254%

Source: HIDTA PMP Database²¹

During CY 2005 the Hawaii HIDTA identified training needs for the task force and initiative personnel. The training initiative also coordinated training for participating agencies and departments through HIDTA sponsored training programs. The goal is to improve the investigative ability and professionalism of participating personnel to counter drug trafficking and related criminal activity.

The difference between CY 2004 and CY 2005 investigative/interdiction “training hours actually provided” decreased by approximately 20,000 hours because the Hawaii HIDTA cosponsored a one-time-only international training conference in CY 2004. This action drastically lowered “training cost per hour” in CY 2004, causing a comparative rise in CY 2005.

The Hawaii HIDTA has used the lure of the Hawaiian Islands to attract high quality instructors from all over the mainland U.S. By holding localized training for many students, instead flying a select few to the mainland, the Hawaii HIDTA has been able to leverage training resources to reach more personnel at a lower cost per pupil ratio. The training initiative also tracks and reports on training received, ensuring equitable allocation in addition to lowering associated costs. The HIDTA training facility hosts up to 80 students in a classroom setting or 100 in a lecture only venue. Unfortunately management and administrative training conferences which are mandated by ONDCP/NHPO are usually held on the continental U.S. These classes incur higher travel costs and negatively impact the cost per pupil ratio.

**Core TABLE 13:
Percentage of HIDTA Initiatives Using Event and Case Deconfliction Services for Year 2005**

Percentage of HIDTA Initiatives Using Event and Case Deconfliction Services for Year				
Year	Total HIDTA Law Enforcement Initiatives	# Initiatives Targeted to Use Services	# Initiatives Using	% Initiatives Using
2004	8	7	7	100%
2005	8	7	7	100%

Source: PMP Database²²

For CY 2005 the Hawaii HIDTA had a total of eight law enforcement initiatives which includes the Prosecutorial Initiative. Seven of the initiatives were targeted to use deconfliction services provided through WSIN. Because the Prosecutorial Initiative does not conduct operational activity they have no basis for participation in WSIN deconfliction services and were not part of the targeted number. All of the initiatives targeted did, in fact, use these services resulting in 100% participation.

**Core TABLE 14:
Percentage of Event and Case Deconflictions Submitted for Year 2005**

Percentage of Event and Case Deconflictions Submitted for Year						
Year	Baseline # Deconflictions Submitted	# Deconfliction Submissions Targeted	# Event Deconflictions Submitted	# Case/Subject Deconflictions Submitted	Total Deconflictions Submitted	% Deconflictions Submitted
2004	9393	10400	2234	9797	12031	116%
2005	9393	12100	2677	8537	11214	93%

SOURCE: PMP Database²³

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

During CY 2005, the Watch Center reported 138 location conflicts, 5 percent of which were in conflict with other operations. Thus, by using WSIN deconfliction services law enforcement personnel were able to avoid several potentially dangerous and conflicting situations.

**Core TABLE 15:
Percentage of Investigations Provided Analytical Support for Year 2005**

Percentage of Cases Provided Analytical Support for Year				
Year	Baseline # Cases Receiving Analytical Support	# Cases Targeted for Analytical Support	# Cases Provided Analytical Support	% Targeted Cases Supported
2004	22	30	68	226%
2005	22	70	44	62%

Source: PMP Database²⁴

Tables 15 and 16 are performance measures for the efficiency and effectiveness of HIDTA initiatives by way of coordinated intelligence and information sharing.

The Hawaii HIDTA Investigative Support Center (ISC) is the intelligence arm for Hawaii HIDTA initiatives and task forces. The unit is comprised of personnel from DEA, HPD, ICE, Hawaii National Guard, and HIDTA contract analysts.

The ISC promotes intelligence led policing. Intelligence led policing allows HIDTA task forces and initiatives to become proactive instead of reactive to the illicit drug threats facing our communities by targeting investigations based on thoroughly researched data. ISC analysis links smaller investigations together by highlighting relationships; providing investigators with a clearer picture of organizational hierarchy.

By pooling resources from various agencies, analysts have access to a variety of criminal intelligence and open source databases, thus making information sharing more simple and effective. Analysts use these and other electronic resources to provide case support through telephone toll and pen register analysis, link analysis, event analysis, post seizure analysis, and financial investigative analysis.

Although the ISC targeted 70 investigations for analytical support during CY 2005, they only met 62 percent of their goal. However, this is likely due to the large reduction in staff between 2004 and 2005 when Hawaii National Guard analytical personnel were deployed to Iraq. For the majority of 2004, the ISC had seven full-time and two part-time analysts. During 2005, the ISC was down to four full-time analysts and one part-time analyst. The deployment of the full-time analysts assigned from the Hawaii National Guard resulted in a loss of 45 percent of the ISC's manpower. This loss made it difficult for the ISC to provide support to the same number of investigations as the previous year. However, the remaining staff supported an average of ten cases each throughout the year often handling several at a time.

**Core TABLE 16:
Percentage of HIDTA Initiative Cases Referred to Other HIDTAs and Other Agencies for
Year 2005**

Percentage of HIDTA Initiative Cases Referred to Other HIDTAs and Other Agencies for Year						
Year	Total HIDTA Initiative Cases	# Initiative Cases Targeted for Referral	# HIDTA Initiative Cases Referred to Other HIDTAs	# HIDTA Initiative Cases Referred to Other Agencies	Total Initiative Cases Referred	% Targeted Initiative Cases Referred
2004	567	10		14	14	140%
2005	272	14		25	25	178%

Source: PMP Database²⁵

Data for Table 16 was taken from monthly initiative reports which only asked for case referrals, but did not differentiate between referrals to other HIDTAs and other agencies. Often times law enforcement personnel refer cases to other agencies not knowing that they are part of another HIDTA initiative. Because it is difficult to differentiate which cases are referred to other HIDTAs versus other agencies, all case referrals are indicated under the "...Referred to Other Agencies" column.

Procedure requires the timely referral of seizure cases to other HIDTA task forces and/or mainland law enforcement agencies for controlled deliveries. Case activity within the interdiction task forces occur at a rapid rate, especially the seizures associated with the international mail branch. Within the large number of interdiction investigations, it is believed there were many more referrals to mainland law enforcement that went unreported. Controlled deliveries are worked within short time constraints to transport the contraband forward to its intended destination on time so that the subjects of the investigation are not alerted of the intercept.

Despite what appears to be a low number of case referrals, Hawaii HIDTA participating agencies regularly work joint investigations involving several agencies and/or task forces. Law enforcement agencies rely on one another for resources and manpower.

Rarely are investigations conducted that do not involve at least one of the county police departments and one or more federal agencies. These joint investigations are not captured in the PMP tables. However, this cooperative effort is the cornerstone of the HIDTA Program and is practiced on a daily basis among Hawaii's law enforcement.

The Hawaii HIDTA Management & Coordination staff will continue its efforts to resolve possible underreporting through training and policy guidance.

Threat Specific Measures

The goal of the Hawaii Fugitive Task Force is to bring together multi-agency law enforcement personnel and resources to aggressively apprehend felony fugitives, particularly those wanted for drug trafficking, violent drug trafficking offenses, weapons offenses and money laundering at the local, national, and international level.

**Threat Specific TABLE 1:
Fugitives Targeted and Apprehended for Year 2005**

Hawaii HIDTA Fugitives Targeted and Apprehended for Year					
Year	# Identified	# Targeted	% Targeted of Identified	# Apprehended	Apprehended % of Targeted
2004		100		426	426%
2005		426		435	102%

Source: Hawaii Fugitive Task Force²⁶

Table 1 illustrates that the initiative again exceeded the number of fugitives targeted for apprehension in CY 2005. Their success was due, in part, to their participation in Operation Falcon, a nationwide effort to apprehend felony fugitives. The sweep, led by the United States Marshals Service, succeeded in arresting 133 Hawaii fugitives.

**Threat Specific TABLE 2:
Value of Outdoor Marijuana Plants Eradicated for Year 2005**

Hawaii HIDTA Value of Outdoor Marijuana Plants Eradicated for Year				
Mj Cost Per Plant		\$7,000		
Year	# Plants on State Land Identified/Targeted	# Plants on Non State Land Identified/Targeted	Total # Marijuana Plants Eradicated	Value of Marijuana Plants Eradicated
2004	200,000	180,000	386,450	\$2,705,150,000
2005	224,380	162,070	251,168	\$1,758,176,000

Source: 2005 Hawaii HIDTA Initiative Statistics²⁷

Agricultural and weather conditions make Hawaii an optimal location to cultivate marijuana in the nutrient rich volcanic soil, hidden from view by tropical forests. Cultivators find it to their advantage to grow marijuana on public property rather than their own to avoid having it seized should they be caught by authorities. However, it is disruptive to the preservation of Hawaii's natural resources and native ecosystems and is therefore in the best interest of law enforcement to eradicate marijuana found on this land. Through coordinated efforts by members of DCE/SP and the Hawaii HIDTA Marijuana Task Force, forty-seven percent of the state's outdoor marijuana was eradicated on public, state-owned land.

**Threat Specific TABLE 3:
Value of Indoor Marijuana Plants Eradicated for Year 2005**

Hawaii HIDTA Value of Indoor Marijuana Plants Eradicated for Year			
	Mj Cost Per Plants	\$7,000	
Year	# Indoor Plants Identified/Targeted	Total # Indoor Plants Eradicated	Value of Indoor Marijuana Plants Eradicated
2004	N/A	2,312	\$16,184,000
2005	2,312	3,950	\$27,650,000

Source: 2005 Hawaii HIDTA Initiative Statistics²⁸

The amount of outdoor marijuana plant eradication has steadily declined over the last three years. Conversely, the number of indoor marijuana grows has increased each year. It is believed that this is largely due to the statewide eradication missions conducted jointly by the Honolulu Police Department (HPD), Maui Police Department (MPD), Hawaii Police Department (HCPD), and Kauai Police Department (KPD), the state Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) Division of Conservation and Resources Enforcement (DOCARE), and the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) coordinated through the DCE/SP program and the Hawaii HIDTA Marijuana Task Force.

**Threat Specific TABLE 4:
Wholesale Value of Marijuana Seized by Location for Year 2005**

Hawaii HIDTA Wholesale Value of Marijuana Seized by Location for Year					
Location	Baseline Value of Marijuana Seized	# Plants Seized	Amount Processed Marijuana Seized in pounds	# Eradication Charges	Wholesale Value of Marijuana Seized
Outdoor State	\$1,682,850,000	120,682	N/A	N/A	\$844,774,000
Outdoor Non State	\$1,230,487,500	130,486	754	746	\$918,680,000
Indoor	\$17,610,000	3,950	23	28	\$27,811,000

Source: 2005 Hawaii HIDTA Initiative Statistics²⁹

Law enforcement personnel are able to strategically coordinate and conduct three to four day missions on each island year round because of the state's temperate climate. Local marijuana cultivators are aware of law enforcement efforts to destroy their crops, and have started turning to indoor grows to avoid detection. Despite the decline CY 2005, outdoor eradication efforts still led to removal of nearly 128 tons of marijuana at a wholesale value of \$1.8 billion. This is a considerable impact on both the state and the nation's drug market to say the least.

Conclusion

Section VII.

CY 2005 IS THE SECOND YEAR THAT THE HAWAII HIDTA HAS REPORTED OPERATIONAL TARGETS AND SUBSEQUENT OUTCOMES USING A NEW PMP PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT SYSTEM BASED ON EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS.

The preceding tables illustrate how the two main Hawaii HIDTA goals are clearly on target. Identifiable evidence of successful initiative and task force productivity is present throughout the report leading to the conclusion that drug availability is being reduced, DTOs are being disrupted or dismantled (Goal 1), and that it is being done efficiently and effectively through participation in the HIDTA program (Goal 2).

HIDTA leadership, both nationally and locally, through the Hawaii HIDTA Executive Board, and the agencies/departments they represent, envisioned that we could do more by becoming even more proactive and cost efficient. Therefore, measurable results for each federal dollar spent was adopted as a key component of the new PMP focus on meaningful outcomes. CY 2005 continues the theme that now gives direction on how every Hawaii HIDTA initiative and task force approaches its effort to reduce drug crime and its harmful consequences.

An initiative that improves its performance without an increase in funding not only illustrates an increase in efficiency or effectiveness but also points to positive behavioral changes by Hawaii HIDTA program participants. Other positive outcomes are also revealed through careful examination of the tables set forth in this report.

KEY QUESTIONS TO BE ASKED . . .

- ☞ Are law enforcement agencies working together better and more effectively?
- ☞ Is information reaching the people who need it?
- ☞ Have traditional barriers among different law enforcement agencies been eroded sufficiently that these entities can find a common ground to pursue common goals?
- ☞ Are we making *real* progress in addressing illicit drug trafficking?
- ☞ Has the Hawaii HIDTA contributed to achieving these outcomes?

The results set forth in this CY 2005 Annual Report suggest that all these questions can be answered affirmatively.....Yes.

Historically, Hawaii's law enforcement community has always cooperated with each other in a spirit of "kōkua". However, it was uncommon to share strategic or operational information for fear of a breach of security or confidentiality. Hawaii's unique geographic structure of having ocean boundaries both between individual counties and between the continental U.S. also made joint law enforcement efforts even more complicated.

THE ADVENT OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD COMPRISED OF HAWAII'S TOP FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT LEADERS AND EXECUTIVES HAS CAUSED BARRIERS TO CRUMBLE.

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

The HIDTA program has opened the door to commingling and collocation of participating federal, state and, local agency/department personnel and resources. This partnership has led to the disruption and dismantling of larger scale drug trafficking organizations. Seventy-three of the 115 DTOs disrupted and/or dismantled in CY 2005 were international and/or multi-state organizations. These are the very type of organizations that supply our local drug markets with illicit drugs.

In addition to targeting large scale DTOs, Hawaii HIDTA initiatives are increasingly effective when it comes to disturbing their supply chain. During 2005, initiatives seized 122 kilograms of crystal methamphetamine, 115,700 pounds of marijuana, 12 kilograms of cocaine, 6.6 kilograms of heroin and 2,050 dosage units of ecstasy. These seizures, coupled with drug-related seizures of \$7.2 million in property, currency, and assets equated to a staggering wholesale value of \$1.8 billion.....from which the drug trafficking organizations plaguing Hawaii's communities never profited.



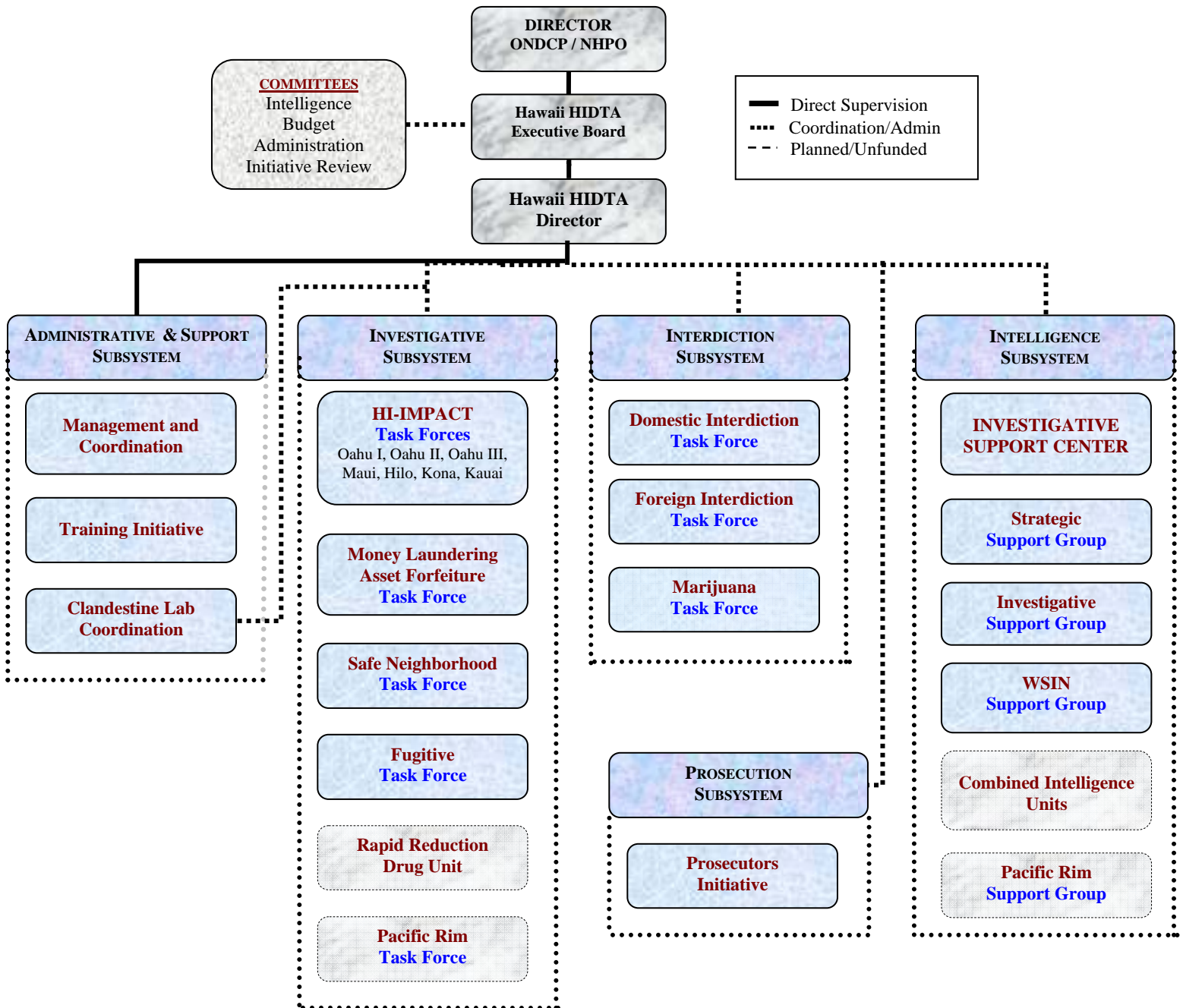
Hawaii HIDTA task forces and initiatives are working harder and smarter. We are developing outstanding investigations through intelligence led policing and in the process becoming more proactive instead of reactive to get in front of the drug trafficking curve and violent criminal element.

Although the Hawaii HIDTA has made considerable progress during CY 2005, there is still a great deal of work left to do. The continuing unacceptably high levels of crystal methamphetamine abuse, the massive amount of marijuana grown on public lands, drug-related crime, domestic abuse and violence are all threats that the Hawaii HIDTA must continue to address. There also appears to be a re-emergence of internationally connected Asian drug trafficking organizations, as surprisingly 12% of the crystal methamphetamine samples tested that were seized by Hawaii HIDTA task forces for the last year and a half can be chemically traced to Asian production methods.

Appendix A

Hawaii HIDTA

2005 Table of Organization



Appendix B Hawaii HIDTA Executive Board Listing

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

Appendices C & D

Hawaii HIDTA

Participating Agencies & Counties

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

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

The following counties are part of the Hawaii HIDTA region:

City & County of Honolulu
Hawaii County
Kauai County
Maui County

2005 Annual Report

Endnotes

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- ¹ Source: United States Census Bureau, American FactFinder, Table GCT-T1, 2005 Population Estimates.
- ² Source: United States Census Bureau; State and County Quick Facts 2000.
- ³ Source: State of Hawaii, Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism, *2004 State of Hawaii Data Book*, Table 10.04.
- ⁴ Source: State of Hawaii, Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism, *2004 State of Hawaii Data Book*, Table 7.03.
- ⁵ Source: State of Hawaii, Department of Transportation, *Report to the Governor 2004*
- ⁶ Source: State of Hawaii, Department of Transportation, email from Iris Thompson, Research Statistician.
- ⁷ Source: State of Hawaii, Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism, *2004 State of Hawaii Data Book*, Table 20.04.
- ⁸ Source: State of Hawaii, Department of Transportation, *Report to the Governor 2004*.
- ⁹ Hawaii HIDTA Threat Analysis, "Transportation of Drugs into Hawaii."
- ¹⁰ The data for Tables 1-4 are submitted to the HIDTA PMP Database from Hawaii HIDTA monthly initiative DTO stats.
- ¹¹ Ibid.
- ¹² Ibid.
- ¹³ Ibid.
- ¹⁴ The seizure amounts for Table 5 are submitted to the HIDTA PMP Database from Hawaii HIDTA monthly initiative seizure stats. The drug prices are derived from the following sources: "National Illicit Drug Prices- December 2005" & "Illicit Drug Prices- January 2004-June 2004", National Drug Intelligence Center; City and County of Honolulu Drug Prices; Hawaii Domestic Cannabis Eradication & Suppression Program; Hawaii HIDTA 2004 Annual Report.
- ¹⁵ The budget data for Table 6 are submitted to the HIDTA PMP Database by ONDCP and also includes the Hawaii DCE/SP budget. The drug wholesale volume removed from the marketplace is based on the seizures and values from Table 5.
- ¹⁶ The budget data for Table 7 are submitted to the HIDTA PMP Database by ONDCP and also includes the Hawaii DCE/SP budget. The value of assets removed from the marketplace is submitted to the HIDTA PMP Database from Hawaii HIDTA monthly initiative seizure stats.
- ¹⁷ The data for Table 8 are combined drug and asset values from Tables 6 & 7.
- ¹⁸ The data for Table 9 are submitted to the HIDTA PMP database from Hawaii HIDTA Prosecutorial Initiative stats.
- ¹⁹ The data for Table 10 are submitted to EPIC's National Clandestine Laboratory Seizure System through WSIN Clan Lab card submissions made by Hawaii law enforcement.
- ²⁰ The data for Table 11 are from the same source as Table 10.
- ²¹ The data for Table 12 are submitted to the HIDTA PMP Database based on information from the National Hawaii Online Training Tracker (HOTT) database. These data are based on Hawaii HIDTA Training Registration forms required to attend HIDTA-sponsored training.
- ²² The data for Tables 13-14 are submitted to the HIDTA PMP Database from the *Critical Event/WSIN Database Activity Report: State of Hawaii, January-December 2005*.
- ²³ Ibid.
- ²⁴ The data for Table 15 are submitted to the HIDTA PMP Database from Hawaii HIDTA ISC monthly stats.
- ²⁵ The data for Table 16 are submitted to the HIDTA PMP Database from Hawaii HIDTA monthly initiative stats.
- ²⁶ The data for Threat Specific Table 1 are submitted to HIDTA from the Hawaii Fugitive Task Force.
- ²⁷ The data for Threat Specific Table 2-4 are submitted to HIDTA from monthly initiative stats and DCE/SP stats.
- ²⁸ Ibid.
- ²⁹ Ibid.