



**MICHIGAN HIDTA
Annual Report
Calendar Year 2005**

Submitted by:

**William Dwyer
Chief Farmington Hills
Police Department
Chair**

**James Douglas
Deputy Federal Security
Transportation
Security Administration
Vice Chair**

**Abraham L. Azzam
Executive Director
Michigan HIDTA**

- I. Executive Summary
- II. Introduction
- III. National HIDTA Goals
- IV. Summary of Threat Assessment for Budget Year 2005
- V. HIDTA Strategy Summary
- VI. HIDTA Performance Measures

Performance Measures for Goal 1

1. Core Table 1-Percentage of DTOs and MLOs Disrupted or Dismantled, 2005
2. Core Table 2-Percentage of DTOs Disrupted or Dismantled by Scope, 2005
3. Core Table 3-Percentage of Drug/Money Laundering Organizations Disrupted or Dismantled by Scope, 2005
4. – *DTO REPORT – Individual Initiative Performance*
5. Core Table 4-Operational Scope of All DTO Cases Initiated, 2005
6. Core Table 5-Drugs Removed from the Marketplace, 2005
7. Core Table 6-Return on Investment (ROI) for **Drugs** Removed from the Marketplace by Law Enforcement Initiatives, by Year
8. Core Table 7-Return on Investment (ROI) for **Assets** Removed from the Marketplace by Law Enforcement Initiatives, by Year
9. Core Table 8-**Total Return** on Investment (ROI) for **Drugs and Assets** Removed from the Marketplace by Law Enforcement Initiatives, by Year
10. Core Table 9-Prosecution Initiative Cost Per Investigation, by Year (*Michigan HIDTA does not have any Prosecution Initiatives, therefore this section does not apply*)
11. Core Table 10-Value of Clandestine Methamphetamine Labs Dismantled in 2005, by Size
12. Core Table 11-HIDTA Clandestine Laboratory Activities, 2005

Performance Measures for Goal 2

1. Core Table 12-HIDTA Training Efficiency by Year and Type of Training
 2. Core Table 13-Percentage of HIDTA Initiatives Using Event and Case Deconfliction Services, by Year
 3. Core Table 14-Percentage of Event and Case Deconflictions Submitted, by Year
 4. Core Table 15-Percentage of Investigations Provided Analytical Support, by Year
 5. Core Table 16-Percentage of HIDTA Initiatives Investigations Referred to Other HDTAs and Other Agencies, by Year
- VII. Conclusions
 - VIII. Appendices

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Illegal drugs now affect virtually every component of our society. The HIDTA Program is designed to significantly disrupt the market for these illicit activities. Every time illegal drugs and associated drug assets are seized, the regional marketplace for illegal drugs suffers a setback. These seizures hit drug trafficking organizations (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. Law enforcement activities, of course, also have 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, Michigan HIDTA 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 effective manner. The following highlights illustrate this success:

- To maximize results, the Michigan HIDTA facilitates cooperation and joint efforts between different law enforcement organizations. There were 131 Federal, 294 State and 256 Local law enforcement officers and agents in support of the Michigan HIDTA regional law enforcement initiatives and task forces in CY 2005. With support from the Michigan HIDTA Investigative Support Center, regional initiatives continue to make significant progress in identifying, investigating and dismantling or disrupting the area's most dangerous and prolific DTOs, drug dealers, money launderers, weapons traffickers and violent crimes.
- Illicit drugs are extremely profitable for the illegal organizations that traffic them. Removing those profits hits home where it counts. During CY 2005, over \$272 million dollars in illicit drugs and over \$17 million dollars in currency and drug-related assets were permanently eliminated from the balance sheets of regional DTOs. This would be a serious financial blow to even the largest legitimate corporation. Its impact on an illegal DTO is greater yet, and represents a sizable reduction in illicit drug availability.
- Fighting the battle against illicit drug trafficking costs money. One can take great comfort however, from the fact that every Michigan HIDTA budget dollar spent on law enforcement, prosecution and investigative support activities, contributed to removing \$107 in illicit drugs from the market and seizing \$10 of drug-related assets. Thus, Michigan HIDTA initiatives achieved a remarkable combined Return-on-Investment (ROI) of **\$117 for every \$1.00** of Michigan HIDTA funds invested.
- HIDTAs exist to disrupt and dismantle Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTOs). By the end of 2005, 165 DTOs were identified, 87 targeted, 58 of these DTOs were disrupted, and 46 of these DTOs were dismantled, a significant achievement.
- The Michigan HIDTA strives to investigate larger, more complex DTOs where the greatest positive impact can be achieved. Disrupting or dismantling a large complex DTO generally takes longer than stopping a street level operation, but doing so can substantially reduce the illicit drug marketplace. As illustrated by the

statistical measures contained throughout this Annual Report, during CY 2005, the Michigan HIDTA initiatives target more complex cases involving larger DTOs. More specifically, it handled **2 CPOT** cases (all multi-state), **9 RPOT** cases (5 multi-state, 1 local) and **5 OCDETF** cases (4 multi-state, 1 local).

- The Michigan HIDTA continues to play a leading role in assisting the law enforcement, prosecution and investigative support initiatives with their information sharing and training needs. Information sharing and training support form the “glue” that binds these initiatives together by promoting and facilitating greater efficiency and effectiveness.

II. INTRODUCTION

The Michigan HIDTA is pleased to present this Annual Report documenting its activities during the last calendar year. To fully appreciate the Michigan HIDTA’s achievements, it is important to understand how each HIDTA is structured, and why it exists. The Director, Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP), designates regions with critical drug trafficking problems adversely impacting the United States as High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTAs). By design, HIDTA offices are located in these areas. Thus, the national HIDTA program, composed of 28 individual HIDTAs (along with the southwest border alliance of HIDTAs) spread throughout the nation, is uniquely situated to counteract this illicit activity. HIDTAs play a significant role in addressing real world drug and drug-related problems, and offer real world solutions. The Michigan HIDTA is no exception. The Michigan HIDTA has fostered cooperative and effective working relationships with over 94 different federal, state and local agencies in its quest to disrupt or dismantle DTOs. These working relationships are embodied in the Michigan HIDTA initiatives. A detailed description of each initiative can be found in the *Michigan HIDTA 2005 Strategy*, which is available from the Michigan HIDTA office.

Michigan 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 the regional neighborhoods and communities. A concentration on firearm sales and use to perpetrate crime is another substantial commitment by all investigative and prosecution agencies in the Michigan HIDTA. There is a determined effort to counter drug movement into and through the region, and to arrest those who conceal the proceeds from illegal drug sales within the region. This is exemplified by the continuing enhancements to regional interdiction initiatives. These priorities are supported by a strong commitment from federal and state prosecutors to provide timely and sound legal advice.

To achieve meaningful results, each HIDTA needs clear goals (the HIDTA Program Goals); a recognition of the challenges faced (a Threat Assessment); a plan to get there (a Strategy with quantifiable performance targets); and a way to document achievements (an Annual Report). The overall HIDTA mission is embodied by the National Program Mission Statement:

**National HIDTA
Program Mission Statement**

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

During the previous calendar year, the Michigan HIDTA Executive Director and Executive Board have worked closely with law enforcement to develop a vision of the future which clearly reflects what outcomes HIDTA initiatives seek to achieve.

**Michigan HIDTA
Vision Statement**

The Michigan HIDTA Program was created to bring together for their mutual benefit, Federal, State and Local Law Enforcement Organizations. The Michigan HIDTA will COORDINATE and SYNCHRONIZE the focus and energy of the participating agencies by providing a common and neutral environment for planning and implementing strategies.

Michigan 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 Michigan HIDTA approach proves that separate law initiatives *are working together effectively and efficiently.*

General George S. Patton once observed 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 Michigan HIDTA is not one of them. The Michigan 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 Michigan HIDTA Executive Board fully embraces the following mission in conjunction with the national program objectives.

Michigan HIDTA Mission Statement

The mission of the Michigan HIDTA is to reduce drug trafficking, terrorism, related violent crimes, and money laundering in the HIDTA region. This will be accomplished through the coordination and sharing of **intelligence, unified law enforcement effort, and community cooperation** which will improve the quality of life in the State of Michigan.

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

Budget Allocation: During this reporting period, ONDCP allocated a **\$3,475,000** budget for Michigan HIDTA operations (\$3,250,000 + \$150,000 DHI-Cobija + \$75,000 RDI-Methamphetamine Training). Michigan HIDTA strives to minimize any expenditure that does not directly address achieving their primary objectives. Accordingly, the Michigan HIDTA allocates 84% of its federal funds directly to its family of initiatives and their operational support costs. Throughout this Annual Report, the Michigan HIDTA is pleased to report significant success in achieving its mission, and its performance is trending positive for the future. HIDTA dollars are well spent inasmuch as they are yielding precisely the desired effects.

Geographic Area of Responsibility:

- **Michigan** – Allegan County, Genesee County, Kalamazoo County, Kent County, Macomb County, Oakland County, Van Buren County, Washtenaw County, and Wayne County.

The Michigan HIDTA region covers two distinct population centers, Detroit and Grand Rapids, and includes numerous city jurisdictions. The blend of rural and urban areas in the region fosters an ideal habitat for drug smuggling, transportation, distribution, production and consumption of illegal drugs. The Port of Detroit, the busiest commercial port in the United States, handles thousands of containers annually both to and from Canada...each with the potential to conceal illicit drugs. Specifically, highly developed transportation routes (land, rail, water and air), and access to one of the most prominent economic Counties in the country (Oakland), make the Michigan HIDTA region a primary market of choice for major DTOs.

III. National HIDTA Goals

HIDTAs nationally have adopted two specific goals to be achieved in meeting the drug challenge. These two national goals guide all HIDTA initiatives and activities throughout the United States. The Michigan HIDTA is proud to present these national HIDTA program goals, plus concise summaries of its Threat Assessment for Budget Year 2005 and resultant Strategy in the following sections. The Michigan HIDTA has fashioned an individual strategy to meet local drug threats according to its individual needs, in conjunction with the national objectives:

National HIDTA Goals

- Goal 1: Disrupt the market for illegal drugs by dismantling or disrupting drug trafficking and/or money laundering organizations; and
- Goal 2: Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of HIDTA initiatives.

The HIDTA Goals represent clear targets for Michigan HIDTA initiatives. They also provide the foundation upon which performance planning and outcome measurement are based. As the Michigan HIDTA develops budget submissions, each Michigan HIDTA initiative must present programmatic and fiscal justifications that are based on the Threat Assessment; must articulate how the initiative's funding request directly addresses the threat; set realistic performance measures; and each initiative must eventually provide specific information on how the funding has allowed the Michigan HIDTA to meet its desired outcomes. Michigan HIDTA initiatives are developed within clear national guidelines governing all HIDTA activities and expenditures.

The Michigan HIDTA Executive Board is significantly involved in all aspects of the Michigan HIDTA Intelligence, Investigation and Interdiction activities. The Board provides a forum to share important trends in drug trafficking, gathers information on which drugs are being distributed throughout the region, and identifies DTOs. The Board also addresses important administrative issues in its oversight capacity. The Board has established an Intelligence Subcommittee that supports Michigan HIDTA initiatives and its participating agencies on a wide variety of intelligence issues, training, computer technology and other matters. Michigan HIDTA success is measured by results, and each initiative is fully accountable for its success or failure in meeting its objectives.

IV. Summary of Threat Assessment for Budget Year 2005

Recognizing how important it is to maximize operational effectiveness, and to ensure that our citizens get the greatest return for their tax dollars, each year the Michigan HIDTA establishes a sound strategic plan and realistic resource requests which emanate from its well researched and thorough Threat Assessment. The reader is referred to *The Michigan HIDTA Threat Assessment for Budget Year 2005* for details on the threats identified. The following summary is presented for your convenience:

Allegan, Genesee, Kalamazoo, Kent, Macomb, Oakland, Van Buren, Washtenaw, and Wayne Counties located in Michigan compose the Michigan High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (Michigan HIDTA). These nine Michigan counties are home to approximately 5.8 million residents representing over 59 percent of Michigan's population. The six largest urban communities; Detroit, Ann Arbor, Pontiac, Mt. Clemens, Grand Rapids and Kalamazoo are diverse and unique. These communities are home to large college student populations and much of the area is comprised of a blue-collar work force. Persons of foreign nationality represent a significant portion of the areas' population. Southeast Michigan is home to the largest Middle Eastern population outside of the Middle East. Business and leisure travel moves smoothly between the Michigan HIDTA region and foreign locations.

Commuters add to the work force of our cities influencing and impacting the Michigan HIDTA region. The automobile industry is the largest employer in the area. Commercial trucks transport automotive parts, and agricultural products between Canada, Mexico and U.S. cities.

The Michigan HIDTA region is a major importation center for cocaine, heroin, marijuana and European produced MDMA. Southeast Michigan serves as a transportation hub for psuedoephedrine, which is smuggled across the U.S.-Canadian border into Michigan for use in methamphetamine production in California, Arizona and Mexico. The psuedoephedrine is legally imported to Canada from Asian countries. The Michigan HIDTA region continues to be a major supply area for illicit drugs available throughout the state of Michigan.

The Michigan HIDTA region is centrally located between Chicago, Cleveland, New York, Toronto and Montreal, all primary urban centers with key roles in the North American drug and consumer trade. This region also shares an international border with Ontario, Canada. Several major interstate highways traverse the region, along with a large expanding international airport that offers direct flights into and out of Southeast Asia and Europe. The region has historically served as a consumer and transshipment outlet for Mexican Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTOs) which transport drugs from Southwest Border states into Michigan. Southwest Detroit is home to a large Mexican American population. Travel between the Michigan HIDTA region and Southwest Border states is evident by the high number of persons speaking Spanish and large number of Texas licensed automobiles.

V. HIDTA Strategy Summary

The reader is referred to The Michigan HIDTA 2005 Strategy for details on the Michigan HIDTA initiatives. The following summary is presented for your convenience.

The Michigan HIDTA approach is to co-locate law enforcement personnel in order to foster enhanced information and resource sharing. Through collocation, interagency cooperation, and consolidation of strategic and tactical information, the Michigan HIDTA fosters a comprehensive response to illicit drug activity by bringing together all available law enforcement resources in a united front. Michigan HIDTA law enforcement initiatives focus on DTOs, money laundering groups, violent drug offenders, open-air drug markets, firearms trafficking and domestic drug movement. Newly emerging Narco-Terrorism trends are also carefully considered. Michigan HIDTA law enforcement initiatives are directed through the respective lead agencies' management policies and the challenges identified in the Michigan HIDTA Threat Assessment. Law enforcement initiatives actively pursue the outcomes sought by the strictures of HIDTA Goal One. All Michigan HIDTA initiatives utilize the Deconfliction Center thereby facilitating information sharing, deconfliction, enhanced officer safety, and an ability to avoid unnecessary duplication of effort during investigations where there may be common elements or subjects. Enhanced communication, collaboration and information sharing are key law enforcement components designed to promote maximum efficiency and effectiveness as prescribed by HIDTA Goal Two. Logically, Goal One and Goal Two are closely intertwined, with Goal 2 providing the integration support services that enhance the ability for all initiatives to meet their goals.

In an increasingly competitive policy and budget environment, it is critical for the Michigan HIDTA to develop strategies and resource requests that will produce positive regional outcomes consistent with the two HIDTA goals. The Michigan HIDTA funded 26 initiatives in CY 2005 distributed as follows:

- 15 Investigative DTO focus
- 1 Investigative Money Laundering focus
- 1 Investigative Violent Crime (Drug) focus
- 3 Interdiction focus
- 1 Fugitive Apprehension focus
- 2 Operational Support focus
- 1 Investigative Support and Deconfliction Center
- 1 Methamphetamine Training focus
- 1 Management Operations focus

(Note – A detailed description of each initiative can be found in Appendix A)

VI. HIDTA Performance Measures

-Goal 1-

Working hard does not always equal working smart. HIDTAs across the country have instituted new procedures aimed at ensuring that HIDTA sponsored initiatives work both hard and smart. Performance measures introduce a new capability to quantify and track HIDTA targets and monitor HIDTA results. With application of the new PMP, the Michigan HIDTA Annual Report now functions as a report card; a barometer of HIDTA efficiency and effectiveness; a source for comparison with previous year efforts; and most importantly, a beacon for future action. The next series of tables and charts present specific outputs and efficiency measures organized in Michigan HIDTA Goal order. These measurable results reflect a continuing increase in efficiency and effectiveness at lower programmatic costs. More is being accomplished with (less)...an admirable trend:

Core Table 1: Percentage of DTOs and MLOs Disrupted or Dismantled, 2005

Table 1: Percentage of DTOs and MLOs Disrupted or Dismantled for Year 2005 at Michigan						
Year	DTOs Identified	Total Targeted	# Disrupted	% of Targeted Disrupted	# Dismantled	% of Targeted Dismantled
Begin 2005	81	48	33	69%	20	42%
During 2005	84	39	25	64%	26	67%
Total 2005	165	87	58	67%	46	53%

Core Table 2: Percentage of DTOs and MLOs Disrupted or Dismantled by Scope, 2005

Table 2: Percentage of DTOs and MLOs Disrupted or Dismantled by Scope for Year 2005, at Michigan [ALL DTOs; MLOs included]								
Scope	# Identified	# Targeted	# Disrupted	% of Targeted Disrupted	# Dismantled	% of Targeted Dismantled	Total Disrupted or Dismantled	Total % Disrupted or Dismantled
International	31	16	10	62%	7	44%	17	106%
Multi-state	45	28	16	57%	13	46%	29	104%
Local	89	43	32	74%	26	60%	58	135%
Total	165	87	58	67%	46	53%	104	120%

Core Table 3: Percentage of Money Laundering Organizations Disrupted or Dismantled by Scope, 2005

Table 3: Percentage of Money Laundering Organizations Disrupted or Dismantled by Scope for Year 2005, at Michigan								
Scope	# Identified MLOs	# Targeted	# Disrupted	% of Targeted Disrupted	# Dismantled	% of Targeted Dismantled	Total Disrupted or Dismantled	Total % Disrupted or Dismantled
International	1	1	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Multi-state	0	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Local	1	1	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	2	2	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%

Core Table 4: Operational Scope of All DTO and MLO Cases Initiated, 2005

Table 4: Operational Scope of All DTO and MLO Cases Initiated for Year 2005, at Michigan				
Scope	# CPOT Cases	# RPOT Cases	# OCDETF Cases	% OCDETF of Total DTOs Targeted
International	0	3	0	0%
Multi-state	2	5	4	50%
Local	0	1	1	6%
Total	2	9	5	17%

DTO Report

Date Range to
 Select Reports Scope
 Organization Type
 Select HIDTA

Individual Initiative Performance:

HIDTA	Initiative	Identified	OCDETF	CPOT	RPOT	Targeted	Dismantled	Disrupted	Open	Closed	Suspended	Referred
Michigan	Combined Hotel Interdiction Enforcement Team (CHIEF)	2	2	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	0	0
Michigan	County of Macomb Enforcement Team (COMET)	15	1	0	4	10	5	8	5	5	1	6
Michigan	Dangerous Drugs Group (Group 2)	3	1	0	0	3	1	0	3	0	0	0
Michigan	DEA Detroit Enforcement Group 6 Task Force	14	4	4	3	8	8	6	14	0	0	0
Michigan	Detroit Transportation Interdiction Unit (DTIU)	3	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	0
Michigan	Downriver Area Narcotics Organization (DRANO)	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Michigan	FBI DPD Conspiracy One Organized Crime Task Force	10	3	0	7	7	4	1	5	3	1	1
Michigan	Financial Investigation Initiative (FII)	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Michigan	Firearms Investigation Team (FIT)	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Michigan	Flint Area Narcotics	4	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	0

	Group (FANG)											
Michigan	HIDTA Unified Level 1 and 2 (HUT 1 and 2)	5	2	0	1	5	0	4	4	0	1	0
Michigan	Homicide Task Force (HTF)	4	0	0	0	4	1	2	3	0	0	0
Michigan	Livingston and Washtenaw Narcotics Enforcement Team (LAWNET)	15	0	0	0	8	4	3	6	4	0	0
Michigan	Metropolitan Enforcement Team (MET)	14	1	1	1	7	7	4	7	2	0	0
Michigan	Michigan	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Michigan	Oakland County Narcotics Enforcement Team (NET)/Genesee Interdiction Team (GIT)	29	0	0	0	7	10	9	20	1	1	1
Michigan	Southwest Enforcement Team (SWET)	9	0	0	0	6	1	4	5	1	0	0
Michigan	Violent Crime Task Force (VCTF)	3	1	1	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	0
Michigan	West Michigan Enforcement Team (WEMET)	15	0	2	12	9	0	4	5	9	1	1
Michigan	Western Wayne Narcotics (WWN)	13	0	0	0	4	4	4	10	0	2	7

Illicit drug trafficking left unchecked, cuts deeply into the social fabric of our society, particularly in our inner cities. Of late, its effects also extend into rural America because of the substantial profits to be made, coupled with a perception of easy money. HIDTAs across the country target the organizations that ply this illegal trade, and are dedicated to stopping them. Tables 1 through 4 reflect the remarkable impact Michigan HIDTA initiatives had on DTOs, not only within the Michigan HIDTA region itself, but also nationally and internationally. At the beginning of each year, Michigan HIDTA initiatives are hard at work investigating DTOs that have been previously identified, many of which will also have been specifically targeted for disruption or total dismantlement. During the course of the year, the Michigan HIDTA initiatives identified 165 and targeted 87 DTOs. By the end of CY 2005, the Michigan HIDTA initiatives disrupted 58 DTOs and dismantled 46.

Illicit drug trafficking occurs on several different levels ranging from the small local street dealers to the multi-state organizations, and ultimately to the sophisticated international drug cartels. Traditionally, law enforcement has had its greatest successes at the street dealer level. These ‘small-time’ operators were less sophisticated than the larger, better financed DTOs and, consequently, presented easier targets. Unfortunately, disrupting or dismantling the ‘low hanging fruit’ had little lasting effect on stopping illegal drugs. More emphasis needed to be placed on larger DTOs where a disruption or dismantlement would have greater impact on the marketplace. HIDTAs are geared to attack the problem at all levels. Table 2 explains Michigan HIDTA success in terms of the operations scope of the DTOs identified and targeted in CY 2005. Of the 165 DTOs identified, 45 operated beyond the Michigan HIDTA region in multiple states. Out of the 45 DTOs, 16 were disrupted and 13 were dismantled. Of the 165 DTOs identified, 31 were involved in international operations; out of the 31 international DTOs, 10 were disrupted and 7 were dismantled. These achievements reflect the Michigan HIDTAs commitment to identify, target and dismantle or disrupt large-scale drug operations.

Table 2 also demonstrates the Michigan HIDTAs commitment to reduce retail drug sales by targeting 43 local DTOs. This attention to local DTOs resulted in 32 disruptions and 26 dismantlements. Attacking street level traffickers in conjunction with the larger DTO targets has a ripple effect in the drug supply chain. Taking off a small dealer, even though the drug quantity seized may be small, impacts the ability of international and multi-state DTOs to get their drugs into the hands of drug users, thus helping to reduce the efficiency and effectiveness of this black market industry. By making it more difficult and time consuming for drug buyers to score a local connection, thus making it more difficult for street level dealers to sell their drugs, the local drug markets are not able to move the same volume of drugs with the ease they experienced in prior years.

The Michigan HIDTA stresses the importance of developing cases having the potential to qualify for OCDEF designations. Of the number of cases opened in 2005, 5 received OCDEF designations. Table 4 shows that, overall, of all DTOs targeted in 2005, 17% received OCDEF designations. This is a strong indication that the Michigan HIDTA disrupted the marketplace for drugs by focusing on those DTOs operating at the multi-state and international levels of operation.

Core Table 5: Drugs Removed from the Marketplace, 2005

Table 5: Drugs Removed from the Marketplace for Year 2005, at Michigan		
Drugs Seized (kg or D.U.)	Amount Seized (kg or D.U.)	Wholesale Value
heroin kg	41.320	\$1,859,400
cocaine HCL kg	351.539	\$8,436,936
crack cocaine kg	5.143	\$123,432
marijuana kg	19,070.236	\$38,140,472
marijuana plants and grows	0	\$0
methamphetamine kg	6,344.240	\$223,317,248
methamphetamine ice kg	0	\$0
ecstasy(MDMA)(D.U.s)	21,252.432	\$318,786
Anabolic steroids	3,000.000	\$60,000
GHB	0.172	\$8
Hallucinogens	283.817	\$283
Marijuana (outdoor)	145.125	\$145,125
Other	3,222.665	\$3,222
Prescription Drugs	106.000	\$318
Psilocybin	0.201	\$0
various	189.000	\$189
Total Wholesale Value		\$272,405,422

Note: Marijuana Plants are now converted to kilograms in the PMP database and are included in the Marijuana total.

Seizing drugs from a DTO is like eliminating inventories from a corporate sales department, leaving it with nothing to market. During CY 2005, the Michigan HIDTA had a significant impact on the region's drug trade through its drug seizures. Table 5 lists the wholesale values of the respective drugs seized, thus giving a highly accurate and true depiction of the economic impact of removing these drugs from the marketplace. In this fashion, achieving the Michigan HIDTA goals is more clearly shown in terms of real dollar outcomes.

Core Table 6: Return on Investment (ROI) – Drugs Removed from the Marketplace - Law Enforcement Initiatives

Michigan Table 6: Return on Investment (ROI) for Drugs Removed from the Marketplace by Law Enforcement Initiatives by Year					
Year	Budget	Baseline Drug Wholesale Value	Targeted Drug ROI	Drug Wholesale Value Removed From Market	Actual Drug ROI
2004	\$2,499,428	\$297,672,602	\$112	\$297,672,602	\$119
2005	\$2,552,700	\$297,672,602	\$130	\$272,405,422	\$107

Core Table 7: Return on Investment (ROI) – Assets Removed from the Marketplace – Law Enforcement Initiatives

Michigan Table 7: Return on Investment (ROI) for Assets Removed from the Marketplace by Law Enforcement Initiatives by Year							
Year	Budget	Baseline Value of Drug Assets	Targeted Asset ROI	Value of Drug Assets Removed from Market			Actual Asset ROI
				Cash	Other Assets	Total	
2004	\$2,499,428	\$17,596,364	\$7	\$0	\$17,596,364	\$17,596,364	\$7
2005	\$2,552,700	\$17,596,364	\$8	\$7,626,857	\$17,867,665	\$25,494,522	\$10

Michigan HIDTA initiatives seized over \$17 million in drug assets during CY 2005, thereby reducing availability and subsequent abuse. This yields an impressive ROI of \$10 or every \$1.00 of HIDTA funding invested in Michigan HIDTA law enforcement, prosecution and intelligence initiatives. It is well recognized, of course, that additional law enforcement dollars from agencies outside HIDTA for such expenses as officer salaries, police overhead and so forth, also contribute to drug seizures. Table 7 does not attempt to calibrate such outside expenses, but is focused directly on what HIDTA spends.

Core Table 8: *TOTAL* Return on Investment (ROI) for Drugs and Assets Removed from the Marketplace – Law Enforcement Initiatives

Michigan Table 8: Total Return on Investment (ROI) for Drugs and Assets Removed from the Marketplace by Law Enforcement Initiatives by Year					
Year	Budget	Drugs and Assets Baseline	Targeted Total ROI	Drugs and Assets Removed from Market	Actual Total ROI
2004	\$2,499,428	\$315,268,966	\$119	\$315,268,966	\$126
2005	\$2,552,700	\$315,268,966	\$138	\$297,899,944	\$117

You hurt a modern business corporation by reducing its bottom line profits. You cripple a DTO the same way. Tables 6, 7 and 8 demonstrate the efficiency of the Michigan HIDTA insofar as removing illicit drugs and drug profits from the DTOs. As shown in Tables 6 and 7, the Michigan HIDTA achieved an ROI of \$107 for drugs seized and an ROI of \$10 for assets seized, which brings the total ROI for both drugs and assets to \$117 for CY 2005.

In all, the Michigan HIDTA permanently removed over \$272 million in illicit drugs and \$17 million in drug profits from the marketplace. When examined in budget terms, these results yield an impressive rate of return (ROI) of \$117 for every \$1.00 of HIDTA funding invested in Michigan HIDTA law enforcement, prosecution and intelligence initiatives. These rates of return compare favorably to the best run businesses in the private sector.

Table 9: Prosecution Initiative – Michigan HIDTA has no prosecution initiatives.

Table 10: Value of Clandestine Methamphetamine Laboratories Dismantled by Size, 2005

Table 10: Value of Clandestine Methamphetamine Laboratories Dismantled by Size for Year 2005, at Michigan			
Meth Cost Per Ounce		\$1,200.00	
Lab Size	ID/Targeted	Dismantled	Value of Labs Dismantled
A. Less than 2 Oz	29	231	\$554,400.00
B. 2 - 8 Oz	14	22	\$132,000.00
C. 9 - 31 Oz	1	0	\$0.00
D. 32 - 159 Oz	0	0	\$0.00
E. 10 - 20 Lbs	0	0	\$0.00
F. Over 20 Lbs	0	0	\$0.00
Total	44	253	\$686,400.00

Methamphetamine abuse is an escalating drug problem in many HIDTAs across the country, and the Michigan HIDTA region is no exception. Using the requisite chemicals and other precursor equipment, almost anyone foolish enough to ignore the dangers associated with methamphetamine production, coupled with the risk of arrest, can open a methamphetamine lab and start production. Fortunately, Michigan HIDTA initiatives continue to make it difficult for potential methamphetamine producers to acquire the necessary precursor materials, and set up the labs required to achieve their illegal objectives. Table 10 shows that Michigan HIDTA initiatives targeted 44 and dismantled 253 methamphetamine drug laboratories of various sizes. At a local selling price of \$1,200 per ounce on the street, it conservatively stopped the production of over \$686,400 worth of raw methamphetamine.

Table 11: HIDTA Clandestine Laboratory Activities, Michigan, 2005

Table 11: HIDTA Clandestine Laboratory Activities for Year Michigan, in 2005				
	Baseline	# Projected	# Identified	% Identified
Laboratory Dump Sites Seized	18	12	10	83%
Chemical/Glassware Equipment Seizures	2	0	40	0%
Children Affected	0	10	16	160%

***NOTE: Transactions refers to both identified sellers and purchasers.**

Table 11 shows totals only for HIDTA Initiatives. Statewide numbers for methamphetamine were over 300.

Table 11 shows positive substantive change in methamphetamine activities, the outcome of which contributes to achieving the Michigan HIDTA Mission.

Chemical dump sites pose a significant health hazard for the Michigan HIDTA region. As we continue to identify dump sites and sites are in the process of being decontaminated, they will no longer pose a health threat.

- Goal 2 -

Core Table 12: HIDTA Training Efficiency by Type of Training, 2005, Michigan

Table 12: HIDTA Training Efficiency by Type of Training for Year 2005, at Michigan											
Type of Training	# Students Expected 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	1	3	3	0	48	0	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	\$0.00	0%
Investigative/Interdiction	68	631	630	385	33,300	4,594	\$55,443	\$74,186	\$1.66	\$16.15	873%
Managment/Administrative	7	22	22	13	528	296	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	\$0.00	0%
Conferences	0	100	0	360	0	145	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	\$0.00	0%
Total	76	756	655	758	33,876	5,035	\$55,443	\$74,186	\$1.63	\$14.73	804%

Training is essential in improving both the efficiency and effectiveness of Michigan HIDTA operations. The Michigan HIDTA provided training of 758 students for an approximate total of 5,035 classroom hours. The training was designed to improve their computer and analytical skills, bolster their investigative knowledge and develop their managerial abilities. This training, which cost Michigan HIDTA on average \$14 per classroom hour, was provided free of charge to Michigan HIDTA assigned and participating agency investigators (except for the Michigan HIDTA Methamphetamine Training Initiative). These training courses would not have been available without Michigan HIDTA support and funding combined with the funding effort of the participating agencies.

Core Table 13: Percentage of HIDTA Initiatives Using Event and Case Deconfliction Services, by Year

Table 13: Percentage of HIDTA Initiatives Using Event and Case Deconfliction Services for Year at Michigan				
Year	Total HIDTA Initiatives	# Initiatives Targeted to Use Services	# Initiatives Using Services	% Initiatives Using Services
2004	22	20	22	110%
2005	22	20	22	110%
2006	23	25	0	0%
2007	23	25	0	0%

Core Table 14: Percentage of Event and Case Deconflictions Submitted, by Year

Table 14: Percentage of Event and Case Deconflictions Submitted for Year at Michigan						
Year	Baseline # Deconflictions Submitted	# Deconfliction Submissions Targeted	# Event Deconflictions Submitted	# Case/Subject Deconflictions Submitted	Total Deconflictions Submitted	% Deconflictions Submitted
2004	9591	9,591	9,591	0	9,591	100%
2005	9591	9,591	9,349	0	9,349	97%
2006	9591	10,000	0	0	0	0%
2007	9591	10,000	0	0	0	0%

Separate law enforcement initiatives, while aggressively pursuing suspects or covering an event, can easily cross paths in the field. This can be dangerous if either party is unaware of the other. In a ‘best case’ scenario, it merely results in harmless interference. At worst, however, it could cost an officer his or her life in a dangerous encounter. Thus, information which can serve to deconflict such potential encounters is vital to well coordinated policing. The Michigan HIDTA provides such information through its Investigative Support Center. Of the 22 Michigan HIDTA initiatives eligible to use Michigan HIDTA deconfliction services, 100% took advantage of these valuable tools. Table 13 and 14 depict how well Michigan HIDTA initiatives and participating agencies used these services. These services promote officer safety, conserve resources and help to coordinate investigations.

Core Table 15: Percentage of Investigations Provided Analytical Support, by Year

Table 15: Percentage of Cases Provided Analytical Support for Year at Michigan				
Year	Baseline # Cases Receiving Analytical Support	# Cases Targeted for Analytical Support	# Cases Provided Analytical Support	% Targeted Cases Supported
2004	187	187	187	100%
2005	187	187	177	94%
2006	187	187	0	0%
2007	187	187	0	0%

Core Table 16: Percentage of HIDTA Initiative Investigations Referred to Other HIDTAs and Other Agencies, by Year

Table 16: Percentage of HIDTA Initiative Cases Referred to Other HIDTAs and Other Agencies for Year at Michigan						
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	107	9	0	9	9	100%
2005	84	9	0	10	10	111%
2006	0	10	0	0	0	0%
2007	0	10	0	0	0	0%

Tables 15 and 16 clearly depict the positive outcome achieved by Michigan HIDTA initiatives in the areas of Investigation Support and Affiliated Case Referrals. These activities, which are well over projections, are essential to the Michigan HIDTA of improving efficiency and effectiveness through information sharing and coordinated intelligence. The Michigan HIDTA far exceeded the anticipated number of requests for analytical support, and in every instance was able to provide this service. Further, Michigan HIDTA investigators and analysts referred 10 investigations either to other HIDTA regions or other agencies for closer scrutiny and subsequent action.

VII. Conclusions

CY 2005 marks the second year that the Michigan HIDTA has reported initiative operational targets and subsequent outcomes using the new Performance Management Process (PMP) efficiency and effectiveness performance measurement tables spread throughout this Annual Report. These graphic presentations illustrate how both Michigan HIDTA goals are well on target. Clear evidence of successful initiative productivity is present throughout the report, and one must conclude the inescapable...drug availability is being reduced, DTOs are being disrupted or dismantled (Goal 1), and these accomplishments are being done efficiently, effectively and at less budgetary cost through HIDTA sponsored training and information sharing (Goal 2).

Cheaper, of course, is not necessarily better. Merely because an initiative improves its performance without increased funding does not prove efficiency or effectiveness by itself. Positive outcomes can also be illustrated by positive behavioral changes exhibited by Michigan HIDTA program participants. Key questions to be asked...are law enforcement agencies working together better and more effective? 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 Michigan HIDTA contributed to achieving these outcomes? The results set forth in this CY 2005 Annual Report suggest that all these questions can be answered yes.

Historically, it was uncommon for diverse law enforcement entities to share strategic or operational information. Many agencies feared a breach of security or confidentiality if they permitted 'outsiders' to look at confidential files. Naturally, this foreclosed many opportunities to avoid duplication of effort, and one can only speculate about how many drug and other violent crimes remain unsolved because information held by one department or agency was never shared with another. Fortunately, in the several years the Michigan HIDTA has been in existence, there has been a steady positive increase in the number of initiatives, number of participant agencies in each initiative, number of queries or data elements shared through the Michigan HIDTA computer infrastructure, number of interactions between law enforcement, intelligence and prosecution activities, and a significant increase in cooperative, efficient and effective interagency effort. Bottom line...interagency barriers are gradually but steadily falling. Technology is also facilitating this behavioral transition. Disparate database files that could not be connected in the past can now communicate, over high-speed computer networks to share data and facilitate joint law enforcement, intelligence and prosecution initiatives.

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

Illicit drug availability has been severely reduced. Some highlights include seizing over 351kg Cocaine HCL, 5kg Crack Cocaine, 19,070kg Marijuana, 41kg Heroin, 6,344kg Methamphetamine,

21,252 DU Ecstasy (MDMA), 3000 DU Anabolic Steroids, and 253 lab dismantlements, plus significant quantities of miscellaneous and other drugs. These seizures equated to over \$272 million (wholesale value), a staggering amount removed from the market place. These seizures, coupled with drug asset seizures exceeding \$17 million have put a major crimp in DTO activities. One hundred and four DTOs were either severely disrupted or totally put out of business. Overall, the cost of doing business for the Michigan HIDTA regional DTOs has been increased. All this was accomplished with fewer dollars spent...precisely the results sought.

Michigan HIDTA is extremely pleased that its initiatives comply fully with the precepts of Goals 1 and 2. Namely, they have been extremely efficient and effective in achieving their results to date, and continue to improve going forward. CY 2005 marked a positive turning point in the Michigan HIDTA history of fighting illicit drug activities. HIDTA leadership, both nationally and locally, envisioned an organization that could do even more than had been accomplished in previous years. It saw an organization that could improve by becoming more proactive. Michigan HIDTA initiatives were already working harder each year. Now they needed to be working smarter...they needed more planning and less reacting. In other words, Michigan HIDTA initiatives must now get in front of the drug trafficking curve by outsmarting and outmaneuvering the drug traffickers and abusers.

For several years the Michigan HIDTA has been developing the necessary technology and expertise to facilitate strategic planning to maximize its operational results. Michigan HIDTA leadership saw that the initiatives now need to make more use of these tools through more training, and through even greater agency participation than had been experienced in the past. During CY 2005, the Michigan HIDTA Mission was refined, and the organization developed a clear Vision of where it wanted to be, and what it wanted to accomplish for the foreseeable future. A shift in the organizational paradigm has taken place based on recognizing that operational effectiveness can and should be measured and held up to the light of accountability.

Measurable results for each federal dollar spent...this principle was adopted as a key component of the new Michigan HIDTA focus on meaningful outcomes. As of CY 2005 and going forward, this is one of the main principles that now guide how every Michigan HIDTA initiative approaches its effort to reduce drug crime and its harmful consequences. **More than 94 federal, state and local agencies in the Michigan HIDTA region participate in the Michigan HIDTA law enforcement and investigative support initiatives** (12 Federal Agencies, 1 State, 81 Local – with a total of 681 individuals). Proactive thinking is also the touchstone of Michigan HIDTA local support as staff strives to foster efficiency and effectiveness among and between the initiatives under its guidance, through interagency cooperation and information sharing.

Step one in the Michigan HIDTA strategy for the preceding year was to develop goals and objectives that each initiative could embrace, with measurable outputs and outcomes that could form the basis for a reasonable means of self assessment and evaluation. The national HIDTA goals provided the roadmap. The Michigan HIDTA Executive Board carefully considered the nature of their activities and provided the vision and mission. Based on many years of direct experience in the field, initiative supervisors, agency managers, and Michigan HIDTA staff developed the measurable outputs and outcomes. Through training and constant reinforcement of the goals and objectives, each initiative was brought on board. Michigan HIDTA technology provided the necessary infrastructure to consolidate available resources, and provided a platform for intelligence gathering and information sharing. Thus, Michigan HIDTA gave birth to a working multi-agency system, where every initiative now has a clear set of objectives, and

where the cumulative product can be measured, evaluated, and fine-tuned as needed.

Although the Michigan HIDTA has made considerable progress over the past year, there is still a great deal of work left to do. The emergence of internationally-connected drug trafficking organizations, the continuing unacceptably high levels of abuse of cocaine HCL, crack cocaine, marijuana/hashish, MDMA, ever increasing use of methamphetamine, and the other drugs in the Michigan HIDTA as described throughout this report, and the enduring popularity of synthetic hallucinogens and other drugs in the Michigan HIDTA region, are all threats that the Michigan HIDTA must continue to address. By bringing together criminal justice professionals and developing innovative, effective solutions to the region's drug threats, the Michigan HIDTA will continue to lead the effort to protect regional residents from the scourge of illegal drugs.

VIII. Appendix A – Michigan HIDTA Initiatives

The mission of all Michigan HIDTA initiatives is to identify, disrupt and/or dismantle Drug/Money Laundering/Firearms Trafficking Organizations; to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of all agencies involved in the Task Force; and to utilize the Michigan HIDTA Intelligence Support Center for intelligence support and deconfliction.

Cobija – Highway interdiction task force which coordinates and synchronizes criminal interdiction operation planning, operations, information sharing and intelligence driven interdiction, investigative and intelligence activities along the major interstate highways across the Michigan HIDTA region.

Combined Hotel Interdiction Enforcement Team (CHIEF) – CHIEF collects intelligence concerning documented couriers who travel to the Southeast Michigan area for the purpose of selling cocaine, heroin and marijuana. CHIEF targets documented regional, national and international couriers by conducting hotel surveillance's and short term (two to five day) investigations/interdictions generally culminating in searches, seizures, interdictions and arrests.

County of Macomb Enforcement Team (COMET) – COMET provides law enforcement agencies within Macomb County an efficient system of coordinating the management and planning of inter-departmental drug enforcement activities including detection, interdiction, surveillance, and apprehension of persons and assets involved in narcotics trafficking and ancillary violent crimes.

Dangerous Drugs Group – This task force targets the importation, manufacturing and distribution of club drugs, Canadian produced marijuana, and methamphetamine and its precursors by utilizing multi-agency cooperation to identify, investigate, and bring to justice the largest drug trafficking organizations operating within the Detroit Metropolitan Area and their international and/or interstate sources of supply.

DEA Detroit Enforcement Group 6 – This task force focuses on major international and regional drug organizations. DEA Detroit Enforcement Group 6 works to immobilize these major DTOs by conducting undercover operations, where appropriate, and engaging in other traditional methods of investigation in order to result in effective prosecution of these drug violators.

Detroit Fugitive Apprehension Team (DFAT) – DFAT will hamper drug-related

activities throughout the State by arresting fugitives, who would otherwise continue to operate drug trafficking organizations or assist those organizations by distribution and consumption of illegal drugs and/or participation in associated violent crime.

Detroit Transportation Interdiction Unit (DTIU) – DTIU is a domestic and commercial transportation/parcel interdiction program that was established to identify persons utilizing transportation centers and parcel facilities to facilitate the movement of illegal drugs and drug proceeds.

Downriver Area Narcotics Organizations (DRANO) – This initiative targets individuals and organizations engaging in drug trafficking and its ancillary violent crimes. DRANO also assists CHIEF in targeting of national and international couriers by conducting hotel/motel surveillance's in the Downriver, Metro Airport areas to ultimately interdict narcotics and/or drug proceeds as well as the prosecution of these individuals.

FBI/DPD/Conspiracy One Organized Crime – This task force conducts long-term, complex investigations of organizations that import and distribute narcotics in the metropolitan area.

Financial Investigations – Previously called the Money Laundering Task Force, Financial Investigations targets the economic infrastructure of major DTOs operating in the HIDTA region by intercepting narcotics trafficking profits and prosecution of major money laundering operations. This task force identifies and tracks trends in money laundering/financial crimes techniques and schemes in order to uncover, develop, and seek prosecution of sophisticated narcotics related financial crimes.

Firearms Interdiction Team (FIT) – The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, the Detroit Police Department, and Michigan State Police shall provide, coordinate and deliver law enforcement and support services to deter criminal activity through a concentrated enforcement effort focusing on Federal and State firearms laws and firearms sources/traffickers. These teams will support and coordinate efforts with all law enforcement agencies and the entire criminal justice community.

Flint Area Narcotics Group (FANG) – This task force concentrates on targets in the city of Flint and the surrounding communities in Genesee County using three teams consisting of (1) an interdiction team that deals strictly with package deliveries, motels, hotels, highway, airport, bus, and train stations; (2) and (3) both investigate mid to upper level drug dealers.

Forensic Enhancement – This initiative facilitates the delivery of forensic services and thereby enhances the prosecution of drug-related violent offenders and increases the solvability of drug related violent crimes through the use of state-of-the-art forensic technology.

HIDTA Unified Level 1 & 2 (HUT 1 & 2) – This task force targets street and mid-level drug trafficking offenders. HUT 1 & 2 assist the grass roots community organizations in the elimination of drug-related activities in their neighborhoods.

Homicide Task Force (HTF) – HTF targets individuals and/or organizations responsible for drug trafficking and related homicides in the greater Detroit metropolitan area and bring them to justice utilizing two teams that include the Hot case team (ongoing drug related violence) and

the Cold case team (unsolved drug-related homicides).

Investigative Support and Deconfliction Center, HIDTA Management and Coordination, HIDTA Training – The Investigative Support and Deconfliction Center (ISDC) assists the Michigan HIDTA in providing officer safety through deconfliction services and reduced duplication of effort. The ISDC has provided “one-stop-shopping” for task force officers to request and receive intelligence for on-going cases and suspects, and has provided co-located access to national, regional and local databases.

The Management and Coordination Initiative provide the day-to-day operations of the administrative function along with providing and caring for the office space in which the Investigative Support and Deconfliction Center is collocated.

The Michigan HIDTA supports law enforcement training in all areas of law enforcement specialization. The Michigan HIDTA Training Initiative is not a stand alone Initiative but is incorporated within several other law enforcement initiatives where specialized training is needed and incorporated.

Livingston, Jackson and Washtenaw Narcotics Enforcement Teams (LAWNET) – LAWNET’s principle objective is to arrest drug offenders, reduce the availability of drugs and to identify and arrest criminal gang members for drug trafficking and its ancillary violent crimes. While three counties make up the entire LAWNET jurisdictional area, only Washtenaw County is designated as a HIDTA county.

Methamphetamine Training – This initiative trains law enforcement how to process clandestine laboratory scenes and trains existing clandestine laboratory law enforcement personnel as site safety officers, to reduce the dangers to first responders, evidence technicians and the general public.

Metropolitan Enforcement Team (MET) – MET targets Level I & II DTOs in Kent County to reduce violence associated with organizations using two teams (1) the Suburban Team (Level I & II traffickers) and (2) the Conspiracy Team (mid to upper level DTOs).

Michigan State Police Investigative Support Section – This initiative provides technical services support and expertise through state of the art equipment, video clarification systems and surveillance teams to all Michigan HIDTA initiatives with a focus on assisting agencies in resolving violent crimes through intelligence driven law enforcement. This initiative assists the HIDTA initiatives in locating, identifying, and apprehending known or unknown individuals or groups actively involved in narcotics trafficking and for those who are threats to national security using two teams: Michigan Intelligence Network Team (MINT) and Technical Service Unit (TSU).

Oakland County Narcotic Enforcement (NET)/Genesee Interdiction Team (GIT) – NET leads this initiative with the primary focus of sharing information between local, state and federal agencies to apprehend and convict those involved in the use, sale and distribution illegal drugs. NET works closely with GIT and South Oakland Narcotics Intelligence Consortium (SONIC) to achieve their goals.

Southwest Enforcement Team (SWET) – SWET was created to address narcotic related issues, mostly methamphetamine laboratories, for seven counties in western Michigan using three teams (East, West and Central) to improve efficiency and enhance overall service to the region.

Violent Crimes Task Force (VCTF) – VCTF identifies and targets for prosecution significant violent crime, drug and gang activity through a well-coordinated initiative and prosecutorial avenues by which to convict and incarcerate dangerous offenders.

West Michigan Enforcement Team (WEMET) – WEMET brings together federal, state, and local officers to address narcotic and gang violations, including outlaw motorcycle gangs and other violent and property crimes associated with these activities in western Michigan. WEMET also targets all types of methamphetamine producers.

Western Wayne Narcotics (WWN) – WWN provides law enforcement agencies within Western Wayne County and efficient system of coordinating the management and planning of inter-departmental drug enforcement activities including detection, interdiction, surveillance and apprehension of persons and assets involved in narcotics trafficking and ancillary violent crimes.