

# Northwest HIDTA Annual Report CY2005



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## I. Executive Summary

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

During Calendar Year (CY) 2005, Northwest HIDTA initiatives disrupted the market for illegal drugs by meeting or exceeding most of their performance targets for the year, and did so in an efficient and cost effective manner. The following highlights illustrate this success:

- To maximize results, the Northwest HIDTA promotes cooperation and joint efforts between various law enforcement, public health, and regulatory organizations. There were over 96 federal, state, and local agencies participating in Northwest HIDTA law enforcement, intelligence, or prevention/treatment initiatives. Support from the Northwest HIDTA Investigative Support Center (ISC) aides regional law enforcement initiatives in making significant progress identifying, investigating, and dismantling or disrupting the area's most dangerous and prolific DTOs, drug dealers, money launderers, weapons traffickers, and violent criminals.
- Illicit drugs are extremely profitable for the illegal organizations that traffic them. During CY2005, over \$184 million dollars in illicit drug profits were permanently eliminated from the balance sheets of DTOs within the Northwest HIDTA. This loss would constitute a serious financial blow to a large legitimate corporation and its impact on an illegal DTO is greater yet, representing a sizeable reduction in illicit drug availability.
- Fighting the war against illicit drug trafficking costs money; Northwest HIDTA initiatives achieved a remarkable combined return on investment (ROI) of \$49 dollars for every \$1 dollar of Northwest HIDTA funds invested. For every Northwest HIDTA budget dollar spent on law enforcement, prosecution, and investigative support activities, \$43 dollars in illicit drugs and just under \$6 dollars in drug-related assets were seized.
- HIDTAs exist to identify, disrupt, and dismantle DTOs and money laundering organizations (MLOs). At the beginning of CY2005, Northwest HIDTA initiatives identified 65 DTOs and of those, 64 were targeted. By the end of the year, 25 percent of these targeted DTOs and money laundering organizations were disrupted and another 25 percent were dismantled.
- During CY2005, 56 additional DTOs were identified, all of which were targeted. Twenty-two of these new "targets of opportunity" were disrupted by year's end, and 22 more were completely dismantled.
- In CY2005, of all the DTOs targeted, 38 DTOs were completely dismantled, forever removing their illegal activities from the marketplace.
- Northwest HIDTA strives to investigate larger, more complex DTOs where the greatest positive impact can be achieved. Disrupting or dismantling a large, complex DTO generally takes longer than stopping a street level operation, but doing so can substantially reduce the illicit drug marketplace. During CY2005, Northwest HIDTA initiatives targeted more complex cases involving larger DTOs, but more specifically, 76 percent of the DTOs targeted by Northwest HIDTA initiatives were international or multi-state in scope. Of the 76 DTOs disrupted or dismantled in CY2005, 74 percent were international or multi-state in scope.

- Northwest HIDTA initiatives identified and targeted 16 money laundering organizations in CY2005. Of these, 5 were dismantled and 6 were disrupted. All of the money laundering DTOs identified, disrupted, or dismantled in CY2005 were international or multi-state in scope.
- Northwest HIDTA continues to play a leading role in assisting the law enforcement, prosecution, and investigative support initiatives with their information sharing and training needs. Information sharing and training support link these initiatives together, promoting and facilitating greater efficiency and effectiveness. During CY2005, Northwest HIDTA provided 14,316 hours of training to 506 students.

## II. Introduction

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

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

### National HIDTA Mission Statement

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

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

### Northwest HIDTA Mission Statement

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

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

### Northwest HIDTA Vision Statement

The Northwest HIDTA vision is to become the premier organization to unify federal, state, and local counter-drug efforts within the state of Washington. We will lead with an eye towards the reduction and eventual elimination of drug trafficking and abuse in our communities. Using state-of-the-art technical and operational resources, all

available strategic and tactical intelligence will be integrated and shared, to effectively and efficiently dismantle or disrupt drug trafficking efforts. This approach will be enhanced by integrating Public Safety and Public Health strategies, creating and supporting unique and flexible programs that together will improve our community and will be the distinguishing feature of the Northwest HIDTA.

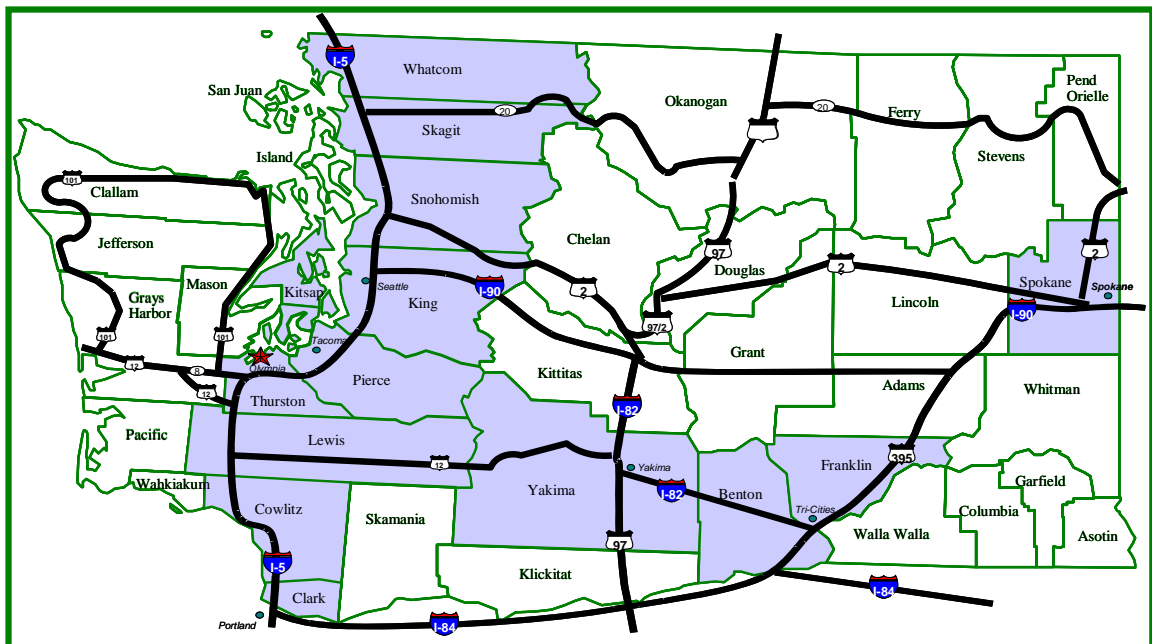
The Northwest HIDTA is pleased to present this Annual Report documenting its activities during CY2005.

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

Budget Allocation: During this reporting period, ONDCP allocated a total budget of \$4,972,000 for Northwest HIDTA operations. Of this, \$4,272,000 was the Northwest HIDTA base budget, and an additional \$700,000 was designated in supplemental funding. In CY2005, Northwest HIDTA allocated \$3,765,299 of its budget to law enforcement and intelligence initiatives, \$971,000 to prevention and treatment initiatives, and \$235,701 to management and administration.

Geographic Area of Responsibility: The Northwest HIDTA consists of 14 counties located throughout the state of Washington. These 14 counties represent 36 percent of the counties in the state but account for 87 percent of the state population. Ten counties are situated in Western Washington along the Interstate 5 corridor, which runs north and south through the state from Canada to Oregon. These counties are Whatcom, Skagit, Snohomish, King, Kitsap, Pierce, Thurston, Lewis, Cowlitz, and Clark. Four additional counties are located in Eastern Washington: Yakima, Benton, Franklin, and Spokane.

### Northwest HIDTA Counties



### III. National HIDTA Goals

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

#### National HIDTA Goals

Goal 1 Disrupt the market for illegal drugs by dismantling or disrupting drug trafficking organizations.

Goal 2 Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of HIDTA initiatives.

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

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

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

### IV. Summary of Threat Assessment for Budget Year 2005

Methamphetamine is the primary illicit drug threat to the State of Washington. The occurrence of use and addiction is currently widespread, and combined with the overwhelming availability of high purity, low cost methamphetamine there is cause for serious concern. Methamphetamine production is a continuing problem, as the number of clandestine laboratories seized by law enforcement officials continues to be one of the highest in the nation, although the number of reported incidents has decreased. The reduction in reported methamphetamine laboratory seizures may be an indication that the amount of methamphetamine produced in the state has decreased due in part to increased law enforcement efforts. However, there are no indications that the levels of availability, abuse, and demand have decreased. This indicates an increase in the importation of methamphetamine from other states and a potential shift of local methamphetamine production to areas in the state with limited resources to combat this threat. Production has also created safety and environmental hazards. Stolen and diverted precursors continue to be a problem in the state. While the movement of pseudoephedrine from Canada to the United States has appeared to decrease, the level of ephedrine from Canada has increased. There have also been indications that increased quantities of pseudoephedrine are now being smuggled across the U.S.-Mexico border. Finally, the production, distribution, and abuse of methamphetamine are commonly associated with violent and other crimes.

Marijuana is the most readily available and widely abused illicit drug in the state. Canada-produced marijuana, commonly known as "BC Bud," is more readily available than Mexico-produced marijuana. Cannabis cultivation also occurs throughout Washington, and the trend of large outdoor operations, predominately by Mexican-nationals, may be increasing. Currently, Caucasian criminal groups and local independent growers are primarily responsible for the majority of local indoor marijuana growing

operations. While marijuana is the most widely abused illicit substance in the state, public policy has been influenced by common misperception so as to diminish the priority of marijuana-related criminal cases.

Cocaine also poses a significant threat. Powdered cocaine is readily available throughout the state. Abuse of the drug is common, with powdered cocaine being abused more frequently than crack cocaine. Crack cocaine is generally only available inside the major metropolitan areas of Seattle, Spokane, and Tacoma.

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

With the exception of MDMA, other dangerous drugs (ODDs) present a low, but escalating threat to the State of Washington. MDMA, which is a moderate threat, is readily available and abused. ODDs include the hallucinogens LSD and psilocybin, and the depressant GHB and its analogs. Diverted pharmaceuticals such as oxycodone (OxyContin), hydrocodone (Vicodin), hydromorphone (Dilaudid), and methadone (Dolophine) also pose a moderate and increasing threat.

## **V. Northwest HIDTA Strategy Summary**

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

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

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

## **VI. HIDTA Performance Measures**

The National HIDTA Performance Management Plan (PMP) was implemented in 2004 to create a standardized method for individual HIDTAs to report their outputs and outcomes to ONDCP. The PMP requires all HIDTAs to report outputs and outcomes in 16 standardized tables known as core tables. There are 11 core tables directly related to Goal 1 and 5 core tables related to Goal 2. Four additional Northwest HIDTA-specific tables are also included to measure performance targets unique to this HIDTA.

**A. Performance Measures for Goal 1**

**Core Table 1—DTOs Disrupted or Dismantled**

DTOs Disrupted or Dismantled						
Year	DTOs Identified	Total Targeted	# Disrupted	% of Targeted Disrupted	# Dismantled	% of Targeted Dismantled
Begin 2005	65	64	16	25%	16	25%
During 2005	56	56	22	39%	22	39%
<b>Total 2005</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>32%</b>

Table 1 illustrates the number of DTOs identified, targeted, disrupted, and dismantled during CY2005. The desired outcome is to disrupt or dismantle DTOs.

This table illustrates the effectiveness of HIDTA initiatives in identifying and targeting DTOs then subsequently disrupting or dismantling them. Of the 64 DTOs targeted in the beginning of CY2005, 16 of those DTOs were disrupted and another 16 were dismantled by the end of CY2005. Additionally, during CY2005 an additional 56 DTOs were targeted, of which 22 were disrupted and another 22 dismantled by the end of CY2005. The number of DTOs both targeted and disrupted/dismantled within the same calendar year, include targets of opportunity that may or may not have been identified through the intelligence process.

The total number of DTOs identified, targeted, disrupted, and dismantled were obtained from the mandatory DTO report that is completed annually by each HIDTA initiative. This report collects vital intelligence information as it applies to each DTO operating within the Northwest HIDTA. The number of DTOs identified and targeted in the beginning of CY2005 were obtained from DTO reports completed by HIDTA initiatives in January 2005. All other DTO related data was obtained from DTO reports completed by initiatives in January 2006, reflecting data from CY2005.

**Core Table 2—DTOs Disrupted or Dismantled by Scope**

HIDTA DTOs Disrupted or Dismantled, for 2005, at Northwest HIDTA [ALL DTOs; MLOs included]								
Scope	# Identified	# Targeted	# Disrupted	% of Targeted Disrupted	# Dismantled	% of Targeted Dismantled	Total Disrupted or Dismantled	Total % Disrupted or Dismantled
International	63	63	21	33%	18	29%	39	62%
Multi-state	29	28	7	25%	10	36%	17	61%
Local	29	29	10	34%	10	34%	20	69%
<b>Total</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>63%</b>

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



Northwest HIDTA's efforts to concentrate investigative efforts on the larger-scale international DTOs are clearly demonstrated in this table. International DTOs are often large organizations that require significantly more investigative resources to disrupt or dismantle than local DTOs. Of the 76 DTOs disrupted or dismantled in CY2005, 39 (55%) were international in scope.

**Core Table 3—Money Laundering Organizations Disrupted or Dismantled by Scope**

HIDTA Money Laundering Organizations Disrupted or Dismantled, for 2005, at Northwest HIDTA								
Scope	# Identified MLOs	# Targeted	# Disrupted	% of Targeted Disrupted	# Dismantled	% of Targeted Dismantled	Total Disrupted or Dismantled	Total % Disrupted or Dismantled
International	15	15	6	40%	4	27%	10	67%
Multi-state	1	1	0	0%	1	100%	1	100%
Local	0	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>69%</b>

Table 3 addresses money laundering organizations targeted, disrupted, and dismantled by operational scope. The table indicates what percentage of the targeted MLOs were disrupted or dismantled during CY2005. The desired outcome is to disrupt or dismantle money laundering organizations.

As with table 2, table 3 clearly demonstrates the Northwest HIDTA's focus on large-scale international and multi-state organizations. All of the money laundering organizations disrupted or dismantled in CY2005 were either international or multi-state in scope.

**Core Table 4—Operational Scope of All DTO Cases Opened in 2005**

Operational Scope of All DTO Cases Initiated					
Scope	# Cases Opened	# CPOT Cases	# RPOT Cases	# OCDETF Cases	% OCDETF of Total Cases
International	29	0	0	4	14%
Multi-state	14	0	1	1	7%
Local	13	0	0	2	15%
<b>Total</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>13%</b>

Table 4 presents the characteristics of new HIDTA cases by quantifying the number of cases opened and the number of CPOT, RPOT, and OCDETF cases, respectively.

While this table indicates number of CPOT, RPOT, and OCDETF cases initially opened during CY2005, it does not convey the number of CPOT, RPOT, or OCDETF cases that are currently under investigation by Northwest HIDTA initiatives. By their nature, CPOT, RPOT, and OCDETF cases are long-term investigations that may have been opened prior to CY2005. During CY2005, Northwest HIDTA initiatives investigated 4 CPOT, 8 RPOT, and 22 OCDETF organizations, many of which were initiated before CY2005.

**Core Table 5—Drugs Removed from the Marketplace**

<b>HIDTA Drugs Removed from the Marketplace, 2005, at Northwest HIDTA</b>		
<b>Drug Seized (kg or D.U.)</b>	<b>Amount Seized (kg or D.U.)</b>	<b>Wholesale Value</b>
heroin kg	14.222	\$297,701.80
cocaine HCl kg	643.841	\$12,131,861.50
crack cocaine kg	2.217	\$43,298.13
marijuana kg	11,397.420	\$88,814,117.94
marijuana plants and grows	55,683	\$55,683,000.00
methamphetamine kg	59.277	\$764,933.62
methamphetamine ice kg	23.417	\$537,908.25
ecstasy(MDMA)(D.U.s)	1,257,199	\$3,391,083.50
ephedrine hydrochloride	717.334	\$1,972,668.50
pseudoephedrine	19.090	\$46,197.80
prescription drugs	8,069.000	\$40,345.00
<b>Total Wholesale Value</b>		<b>\$163,723,116.05</b>

Table 5 quantifies the wholesale value of the drugs seized during CY2005. The desired outcome is to remove drugs and drug assets from the marketplace, thereby increasing the ROI for HIDTA budget dollars expended.

Drug prices are derived using the midpoint of wholesale drug price ranges for the region in which the drugs were seized. The primary source of drug price information is the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) Seattle Field Division Drug Price Report for 2006, Quarter 1. Additional drug price data for marijuana plants, ephedrine hydrochloride, and pseudoephedrine were obtained from the Western States Information Network (WSIN) Illegal Drug Price and Purity Guide for 2005.

The following table illustrates changes in amounts of drugs seized from CY2004 to CY2005.

<b>Changes in Drugs Seized from CY2004 to CY2005</b>				
<b>Drug Seized</b>	<b>Seized in CY2004</b>	<b>CY2004 Value</b>	<b>Seized in CY2005</b>	<b>CY2005 Value</b>
heroin kg	30.868	\$615,024	14.222	\$297,701
cocaine HCl kg	383.081	\$7,211,832	643.841	\$12,131,861
crack cocaine kg	0.137	\$3,141	2.217	\$43,298
marijuana kg	9,181.263	\$74,743,027	11,397.420	\$88,814,117
marijuana plants	80,745	\$80,745,000	55,683	\$55,683,000
methamphetamine kg	96.115	\$1,156,943	59.277	\$764,933
methamphetamine ice kg	31.590	\$820,379	23.417	\$537,908
ecstasy (MDMA) DU	405,093	\$2,799,653	1,257,199	\$3,391,083

The decrease in the number of marijuana plants seized from CY2004 to CY2005 is attributed to an anomaly in the CY2004 baseline where there was a single seizure of over 60,000 plants. This single seizure in CY2004 accounted for over 80 percent of all marijuana plants

seized in CY2004 and added approximately \$60 million dollars to the CY2004 baseline for the value of drugs removed from the marketplace.

The decrease in the amount of methamphetamine seized is primarily attributed to a decrease in the availability of locally manufactured methamphetamine, which is due to a sharp decrease in the number of clandestine methamphetamine laboratories (see core table 10 for an explanation of current methamphetamine trends).

The increase in the amount of cocaine and MDMA seized is primarily attributed to seizures made at or near the U.S./Canadian border. The small change in the value of MDMA seized in relation to the significant increase in the amount of MDMA seized is attributed to significantly lower wholesale MDMA prices in the northwest border region. Wholesale MDMA in this region is available at prices as low as \$2.50 per dosage unit, whereas prices range from \$4 to \$7 dollars per dosage unit in other parts of the state.

**Core Table 6—Return on Investment for Drugs Removed from the Marketplace**

Northwest HIDTA 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	\$4,010,299	\$168,094,999		\$168,094,999	\$41.92
2005	\$3,765,299	\$168,094,999	\$41.92	\$163,723,116	\$43.48

**Core Table 7—Return on Investment for Assets Removed from the Marketplace**

Northwest HIDTA 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	\$4,010,299	\$25,016,081		\$16,042,085	8,973,996	\$25,016,081	\$6.24
2005	\$3,765,299	\$25,016,081	\$6.24	\$4,989,497	\$15,460,061	\$20,449,558	\$5.43

**Core Table 8—Total Return on Investment for Drugs and Assets Removed from the Marketplace**

Northwest HIDTA 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	\$4,010,299	\$193,111,080		\$193,111,080	\$48.16
2005	\$3,765,299	\$193,111,080	\$48.16	\$184,172,674	\$48.91

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

Although the value of drugs removed from the marketplace has decreased slightly from CY2004, the ROI for drugs removed from the marketplace has increased. This is due to a reduction in the overall law enforcement and intelligence budget for CY2005. In CY2004, ONDCP authorized an additional \$245,000 dollars for CPOT investigations, which was not included in the CY2005 budget.

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

The change in the value of drug assets (including cash) seized from CY2004 to CY2005 is primarily attributed to significant cash seizures by two Northwest HIDTA initiatives in CY2004. Combined, these task forces were responsible for seizing \$11.8 million dollars, accounting for 74 percent of all cash seized in CY2004.

From CY2004 to CY2005, asset seizures (excluding cash) have increased significantly from \$8.9 million in CY2004 to \$15.4 million in CY2005, while cash seizures have declined. The increase in asset seizures is attributed to significant asset seizures by two Northwest HIDTA initiatives, responsible for seizing a combined total of \$7.2 million dollars in drug related assets, or 46 percent of the total assets seized by Northwest HIDTA initiatives.

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

As with drug seizures, the total value of drugs and assets removed from the marketplace has decreased slightly, but due to a reduction in supplemental CPOT funding from CY2004 to CY2005, the actual ROI has increased slightly.

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

**Core Table 9—Prosecution Initiative Outputs**

Prosecution Initiative Outputs				
Year	Investigations Baseline	Investigations Projected	Investigations Handled	% Handled
2004	205	0	205	0%
2005	205	110	92	84%

Table 9 presents the number of investigations handled by HIDTA-funded prosecutors. The desired outcome is to investigate, arrest, and prosecute drug traffickers. Northwest HIDTA funds one prosecutor in Whatcom County. This prosecutor is funded through the Northwest Border Task Force and is not part of a dedicated HIDTA prosecution initiative. The outputs for CY2004 include HIDTA-funded prosecutions in Spokane County. During CY2005, Northwest HIDTA did not fund any prosecutions in Spokane County.

**Core Table 10—Value of Clandestine Methamphetamine Labs Dismantled in 2005, by Size**

<b>HIDTA Methamphetamine Laboratories Dismantled in 2005, at Northwest HIDTA</b>			
<b>Meth Cost Per Ounce</b>		<b>\$575.00</b>	
<b>Lab Size</b>	<b>ID/Targeted</b>	<b>Dismantled</b>	<b>Value of Labs Dismantled</b>
<b>A. Less than 2 Oz</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>\$162,150.00</b>
<b>B. 2 - 8 Oz</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>\$86,250.00</b>
<b>C. 9 Oz - 1 Lb</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>\$14,375.00</b>
<b>D. 2 - 9 Lbs</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>
<b>E. 10 - 20 Lbs</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>
<b>F. Over 20 Lbs</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>\$262,775.00</b>

Table 10 calculates the estimated value for a dismantled clandestine methamphetamine laboratory based on the lab's production capacity for one cooking cycle and the wholesale price of one ounce of methamphetamine within the Northwest HIDTA. It should be noted that labs often operate for more than one cooking cycle, thereby increasing the overall value of that lab. By disrupting methamphetamine laboratories, Northwest HIDTA initiatives eliminate the future capacity of that laboratory to produce methamphetamine, and effectively remove drugs that would have made it to the marketplace. The drug price data was obtained from the DEA Seattle Field Division Drug Price Report for 2006, quarter 1. The number of labs dismantled were obtained from the El Paso Intelligence Center's (EPIC) Clandestine Laboratory Seizure System (CLSS) for all Northwest HIDTA counties.

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

**Senate Bill 5191**, effective July 27, 1997, this bill increases penalties for methamphetamine crimes. This bill also stipulated that three thousand dollars of the imposed fine may not be suspended, and the first three thousand dollars must be deposited with the law enforcement agency responsible for the laboratory cleanup.

**House Bill 2628**, effective June 11, 1998, increases penalties for manufacturing methamphetamine from a range of 21 to 27 months to 51 to 68 months for a first offense.

**Senate Bill 6260**, effective June 8, 2000, increases penalties by adding a 24-month sentence enhancement for manufacturing a controlled substance when children are present.

**Senate Bill 5017**, effective July 22, 2001, regulates the sale of products that contain ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, or phenylpropanolamine to no more than three packages or a single package that contains more than three grams in any 24-hour period. This bill also included legislation that states that any person who possesses more than fifteen grams (of those listed above) is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

**House Bill 1370**, effective July 22, 2001, provides reporting and record keeping requirements for the sale of precursor drugs and made selling or possessing certain amounts of ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, or phenylpropanolamine a gross misdemeanor.

**Senate Bill 6232**, effective March 26, 2002, revises crimes relating to the possession of ammonia and established that the unlawful storage of pressurized ammonia gas solution is a class C felony.

**Senate Bill 6233**, effective March 26, 2002, made the possession of ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, pressurized ammonia gas, or gas solution with the intent to manufacture methamphetamine illegal.

**House Bill 2610**, effective March 28, 2002, provides criminal penalties for the endangerment of children and dependent persons with a controlled substance to also include ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, or anhydrous ammonia that is being used in the manufacture of methamphetamine (class B felony).

**House Bill 2338**, effective June 13, 2002, reduces prison sentences for non-violent drug offenders and offered treatment programs as an alternative.

**Senate Bill 6478**, effective July 1, 2004, is follow-on legislation that further increases record keeping responsibilities, puts stricter limits on retailers who sell medications without registering with the state, and limits the selling of such ingredients to 10 percent of the retailer's total sales. This legislation was developed as a result of suspicious transaction reports disclosing that the sales of precursors by 380 convenience stores in the state appeared to be greatly exceeding the demand for cold remedies.

**House Bill 2266**, effective January 1, 2006, further restricts access to certain precursor drugs used to manufacture methamphetamine to ensure that they are only sold at the retail level to individuals who will use them for legitimate purposes upon production of proper identification. Part of this legislation became effective October 1, 2005 and mandated that any product containing any detectable quantity of ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, or phenylpropanolamine, or their salts, isomers, or salts of isomers, be kept in a location not directly accessible by customers.

**Senate Bill 6239**, was passed by the legislature in March 2006, and when signed by the Governor, will assist local communities in combating the methamphetamine problem and facilitate the clean-up of contaminated meth-sites. It also enhances criminal penalties for meth-related crimes, and provides improved drug treatment for addicts committed to rehabilitation.

**Core Table 11—HIDTA Clandestine Laboratory Activities**

<b>HIDTA Clandestine Activities for Northwest HIDTA, in 2005</b>				
	<b>Baseline</b>	<b># Projected</b>	<b># Identified</b>	<b>% Identified</b>
<b>Laboratory Dump Sites Seized</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Chemical/Glassware Equipment Seizures</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Persons Affected:</b>				
<b>Children</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0%</b>

Table 11 is a core table that reports the number of laboratory dump sites, chemical/glassware seizures, and children affected by clandestine laboratories. There is no previous baseline established for the number of children affected, therefore the baseline for this data is CY2005. The baseline for the number of laboratory dumpsites and chemical/glassware seizures is CY2004.

As with clandestine laboratories, there has been a sharp decrease in the number of chemical and glassware seizures. Laboratory dump sites, however, still continue to be a problem in this area, particularly Pierce County where there were 154 dumpsites in CY2005.

Northwest HIDTA initiatives only projected the number of actual laboratories that they would respond to and did not make projections for laboratory dump sites or chemical/glassware equipment seizures. Additionally, insufficient baseline data existed to create projections for the number of children affected by clandestine laboratories.

**B. Performance Measures for Goal 2**

**Core Table 12—HIDTA Training Efficiency by Year and Type of Training**

HIDTA Training Efficiency, 2005, at Northwest HIDTA											
Type of Training	# Students Expected for Training		# Students 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	12	80	12	81	480	1316	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Investigative/Interdiction	281	200	332	362	5488	11968	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Management/Administrative	5	20	1	63	24	1032	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Other	120	0	137	0	3016	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>9008</b>	<b>14316</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0</b>	

Table 12 reports the number and type of training courses, hours, as well as the number of students attending HIDTA training courses. The desired outcome is to provide quality training that improves the efficiency and effectiveness of law enforcement and intelligence in the HIDTA initiatives.

There are no funds identified in the Northwest HIDTA Training Initiative budget. All training funds are contained and embedded in the other initiatives. For FY2005, \$168,700 in training-related funds was identified in other initiatives.

The majority of the training offered by the Northwest HIDTA is offered through an agreement with the Midwest Counterdrug Training Center (MCTC). The MCTC provides Northwest HIDTA with trainers and course materials for a variety of classes at no charge to the Northwest HIDTA. This agreement allows the HIDTA to sponsor a variety of training at no cost to the HIDTA or other law enforcement agencies.

**Core Table 13—HIDTA Deconfliction Services by Year**

HIDTA Deconfliction Services by Year at Northwest HIDTA				
Year	Total HIDTA Initiatives	# Initiatives Targeted to Use Services	# Initiatives Using Services	% Initiatives Using Services
2004	13	13	13	100%
2005	13	13	13	100%

Table 13 quantifies the number of HIDTA initiatives using event and case/subject deconfliction services. The desired outcome is to implement a system for real-time exchange of information, enhance officer safety, and eliminate duplication of effort. All Northwest HIDTA Initiatives are required to utilize deconfliction services.

**Core Table 14—HIDTA Deconfliction Submissions by Year**

HIDTA Deconfliction Submissions by Year at Northwest HIDTA						
Year	Baseline # Deconflictions Submitted	# Deconfliction Submissions Expected	# Event Deconflictions Submitted	# Case/Subject Deconflictions Submitted	Total Deconflictions Submitted	% Deconflictions Submitted
2004	9,242	0	2,845	6,397	9,242	0%
2005	9,242	4,500	3,217	14,943	18,160	403%

Table 14 reports the number of submissions to the Northwest HIDTA Watch Center for event and case/subject deconfliction.

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

Additionally, the Northwest HIDTA Pacific Northwest Highway Interdiction Program has also contributed to the number of case/subject deconflictions. Drug seizures processed by the Watch Center for this program resulted in an additional 2,045-case/subject deconflictions for CY2005.



**Core Table 15—HIDTA Investigations Supported by Year**

HIDTA Investigations Supported by Year at Northwest HIDTA				
Year	Baseline # Investigations Receiving Analytical Support	# HIDTA Investigations Targeted for Analytical Support	# HIDTA Investigations Provided Analytical Support	% Targeted Investigations Supported
2004	65	50	65	130%
2005	65	65	186	286%

Table 15 quantifies the amount of analytical support being provided by Northwest HIDTA. The desired outcome is to implement a system for real-time exchange of information, augment the analytical capabilities of the HIDTA initiatives, and assist with the identification, assessment, and targeting of DTOs.

The increase in the number of HIDTA investigations that were provided analytical support is primarily attributed to the new Northwest HIDTA Pacific Northwest Highway Interdiction Program. As part of this program, HIDTA analysts assigned to the ISC provide analytical support and post seizure analysis for drug interdictions in Washington or in other locations when a link can be established to Washington. This program handled 107 cases during CY2005.

Case support by the Analytical Unit has also increased from 65 cases supported in CY2004 to 79 cases supported in CY2005. The Analytical Unit typically handles long-term investigations and provides telephone toll analysis, charting, mapping, and other valuable services.

**Core Table 16—HIDTA Initiative Investigations Referred by Year**

HIDTA Initiative Investigations Referred by Year at Northwest HIDTA						
Year	Total HIDTA Initiative Investigations	# Initiative Investigations Targeted for Referral	# HIDTA Initiative Investigations Referred to Other HIDTAs	# HIDTA Initiative Investigations Referred to Other Agencies	Total Initiative Investigations Referred	% Targeted Initiative Investigations Referred
2004	1,380	81	14	91	105	130%
2005	1,570	105	19	237	256	243%

Table 16 examines the extent to which information is shared within the law enforcement community. The table provides a means to account for investigations referred both to other HIDTAs as well as to outside agencies. The desired outcome is to implement a system for real-time exchange of information.

### C. Threat Specific Performance Measurements

**Threat Specific Table 17—Return on Investment for HIDTA Funded Drug Courts**

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

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

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

**Threat Specific Table 18—Public Education Outputs**

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

**Threat Specific Table 19—Community Coalition Outputs**

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

## Threat Specific Table 20 – Technical Investigative Support

Northwest HIDTA Technical Investigative Support			
Year	Technical Support Assists Baseline	Technical Support Assists	% Handled
2003	102	102	100%
2004	102	125	123%
2005	102	78	76%

Threat Specific Table 4 reports the number of cases that were provided technical investigative support or loans of electronic surveillance equipment. Northwest HIDTA employs one full-time electronics technician to provide electronic surveillance support and to manage the electronic equipment loan-out program.

## VII. Conclusions

CY2005 marks the second year that the Northwest HIDTA has reported initiative operational targets and subsequent outcomes using the new HIDTA PMP performance measurement tables seen throughout this Annual Report. The data in this report illustrates how Northwest HIDTA is on target for achieving the National HIDTA goals, which are to disrupt the drug market by disrupting or dismantling DTOs and to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of HIDTA initiatives. Clear evidence of successful initiative productivity is present throughout the report and one must conclude that drug availability is being reduced, DTOs are being disrupted and dismantled, and these accomplishments are being done efficiently and effectively.

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

Illicit drug availability in the Northwest HIDTA region has been reduced. Some highlights include seizing more than 55,600 marijuana plants, 11,300 kilograms of marijuana, 640 kilograms of cocaine HCl, 14 kilograms of heroin, 59 kilograms of methamphetamine, 23 kilograms of ice methamphetamine, and over 1.2 million dosage units of MDMA. These seizures equated to approximately \$163 million dollars in wholesale value. These seizures, coupled with drug asset seizures exceeding \$20 million, have significantly impacted DTO activities. Seventy-six DTOs were either severely disrupted or totally put out of business. Overall, the cost of doing business for the Northwest HIDTA regional DTOs has been increased by \$184 million dollars.

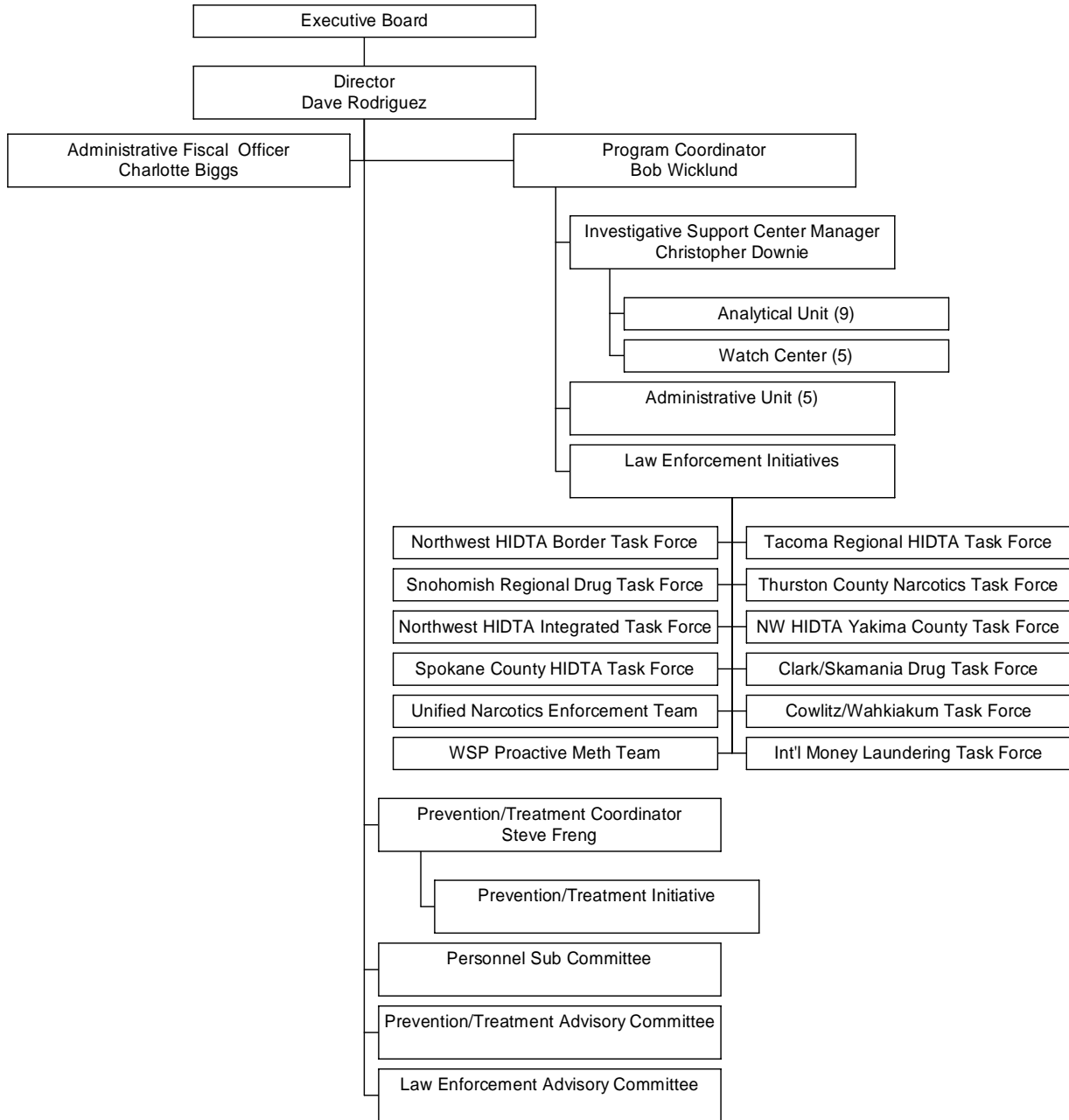
The Northwest HIDTA provides its initiatives with valuable resources including case support, electronic surveillance equipment loans, technical support, deconfliction services, and training. Additionally, use of the HIDTA.net secure network environment has improved collaboration between the HIDTA initiatives.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

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

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

## Appendix A

### Table of Organization for Northwest HIDTA



## Appendix B

### Executive Board Composition

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

Chair: Jeff Sullivan, AUSA, *U.S. Attorney's Office, Western District of Washington*

Vice Chair: Tim M. Kimsey, *Chief, Port of Seattle Police Department*

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

#### Nonvoting Members:

Wallace Shields, *Special Agent in Charge, U.S. Secret Service*

## Appendix C

### Participating Agencies

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

Seattle Police Department  
Skagit County Department of Human Services  
Skagit Recovery Center  
Skamania County Sheriff's Office  
Snohomish County Department of Human Services  
Snohomish County Health District  
Snohomish County Prosecutor's Office  
Snohomish County Sheriff's Office  
Spokane County Prosecutor's Office  
Spokane County Sheriff's Office  
Spokane Police Department  
Straight Talk About Responsibility  
Sumner Police Department  
Sunnyside (Clark County) Police Department  
Sunnyside (Yakima County) Police Department  
Tacoma Police Department  
Thurston County Prosecutor's Office  
Thurston County Sheriff's Office  
Thurston County Superior Court  
TOGETHER!  
Toledo Police Department  
Toppenish Police Department  
Tumwater Police Department  
Union Gap Police Department  
U.S. Border Patrol  
U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, and Explosives  
U.S. Coast Guard, Thirteenth District  
U.S. Department of Defense; Joint Task Force 6  
U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation  
U.S. Federal Protective Service  
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement  
U.S. Internal Revenue Service – Criminal Investigation  
U.S. Marshal's Service  
U.S. Postal Inspection Service  
Vader Police Department  
Valley Narcotics Enforcement Team  
Vancouver (WA) Police Department  
Vancouver (BC) Police Department  
Washington County (OR) Sheriff's Office  
Washington National Guard Counterdrug Task Force  
Washington State Association of Drug Court Professionals  
Washington State Department of Corrections  
Washington State Department of Ecology  
Washington State Department of Social and Health Services  
Washington State Patrol  
Washougal Police Department  
Whatcom County Prosecutor's Office  
Whatcom County Sheriff's Office  
Whatcom County Superior Court  
Winlock Police Department  
Yakama Tribal Police  
Yakima County Court Services  
Yakima County Prosecutor's Office  
Yakima County Sheriff's Office  
Yakima County Superior Court  
Yakima Police Department

## Appendix D

### Northwest HIDTA Counties

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All counties are in Washington State:

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



## Appendix E

### Significant Achievements for Northwest HIDTA Initiatives

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- On February 13, 2005, the Spokane County HIDTA Task Force began making arrests of 24 suspects for conspiracy and possession of methamphetamine and cocaine with intent to distribute. This OCDETF investigation, entitled Operation Replacements, was a two and one half year multi-agency investigation into a significant drug trafficking organization involved in bringing large quantities of methamphetamine and cocaine from Mexico through the Tri-Cities, to the greater Spokane area and then distributing these drugs to customers throughout the northwest, to include Idaho and Montana. During the investigation agents seized 10 pounds of methamphetamine, 8 pounds of cocaine, one semi-automatic handgun, ten vehicles, and approximately \$60,000 in U.S. currency. This joint investigation was spearheaded by the Drug Enforcement Administration Spokane Resident Office Federal Task Force that worked in concert with representatives from DEA Yakima, Washington State Patrol, Spokane County Sheriff's Office, Spokane Valley Police Department, Tri-Cities Metro Drug Task Force, Spokane City Police Department, Kootenai County Drug Task Force, Internal Revenue Service, Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, & Explosives.
- A traffic stop by the Monroe Police Department resulted in the largest cocaine seizure recorded in Snohomish County. The officer checked the license plate of the vehicle and determined the driver was wanted by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement. A subsequent search of the vehicle discovered approximately 149 kilograms of cocaine valued at \$3 million dollars inside luggage found in the vehicle. A member of the Snohomish Regional Drug Task Force opined that the cocaine was probably not meant for distribution in the area of the seizure.
- On March 17, 2005, Yakima DEA Task Force agents conducted an undercover operation to buy one pound of Ice Methamphetamine from a male and female suspected of being drug traffickers. In an attempt to arrest the traffickers, they fled in a vehicle from a commercial parking lot while the male passenger opened fire on pursuing officers. Approximately 20 bullets were fired in the escape with no officers struck, though some of the pursuing vehicles were hit. The primary suspect stopped at a middle school at one point in the pursuit and attempted to take a young child hostage. The pursuit thwarted the attempt to take the child hostage and shortly after, the male suspect entered a mini-mart and succeeded in taking a clerk hostage. The scene was contained and negotiators from the Yakima Police Department subsequently succeeded in convincing the male suspect to surrender. The female suspect was arrested in the vehicle she had been driving.
- Northern Border seizures of inbound shipments of marijuana continue to be disguised among legitimate cargo or packaging. One of the larger more recent marijuana seizures made on March 10, 2005, was 453 kilograms found in four large wooden crates alleged to be finished fireplace doors. Another marijuana seizure on March 7, 2005, consisted of 132 kilograms concealed within a shipment of fish. Finally, there was an outbound seizure of 18.7 kilos of ecstasy concealed in bags within a trap door in the bottom of the trunk of a passenger vehicle.
- On June 6, 2005, more than 300 federal, state and local law enforcement officers teamed up to execute 21 search warrants and to make 32 arrests of members and associates of the Bandidos Outlaw Motorcycle Gang (OMG). The execution of the warrants and arrests occurred in Washington, Oregon, Montana, South Dakota, and Texas, but centered on activities in Whatcom County, Washington where the international president of the OMG resides. Crimes investigated in the case included firearms and narcotics trafficking, assault, kidnapping, witness intimidation, and trafficking in stolen vehicles. Ten counts of the Grand Jury indictment related to the distribution of marijuana and methamphetamine by the chapter president living in Whatcom County. United States Attorney John McKay described the crackdown of the Bandidos OMG as "probably the most significant" for OMG members in the state in the last 20 years. The Bandidos OMG have approximately 170 chapters and 2,400 members in 14 countries.

- A joint investigation that began in January 2005, culminated with the arrest of two suspects on May 6, that were believed to have been part of a major methamphetamine and cocaine distribution organization spanning from California to Washington. During the investigation initiated by DEA and the Clark-Skamania Drug Task Force, approximately 12 pounds of methamphetamine and over a pound of cocaine were seized. The amount of methamphetamine seized was described by the DEA Special Agent in Charge, Rodney G. Benson, as "one of the largest on record for the southern Washington region." In an earlier arrest in the investigation, 3 pounds methamphetamine, 3 ounces of cocaine, and over \$7,000 in cash were recovered from a hidden compartment in a vehicle.
- In May 2005, a Federal Grand Jury in Seattle indicted two suspects from Snohomish County on charges of obtaining anabolic steroids and other prescription drugs such as oxycodone, from pharmacies in Mexico and providing them to personal trainers and others primarily in Snohomish County, but also in King County, Moses Lake in central Washington and in Portland, Oregon. The Snohomish Regional Drug Task Force, the Food Drug Administration, DEA, ICE and the U.S. Postal Service were involved in this investigation that started from an anonymous tip that a trainer at a gym in Everett, Washington had been selling steroids.
- In July 2005, the Snohomish Regional Drug Task Force and DEA Seattle, with the assistance of Northwest HIDTA ISC, the Washington State Patrol, and several local law enforcement agencies, concluded a 12 month investigation of a poly-drug DTO by serving 12 search warrants. Seven kilograms of crystal methamphetamine, 1.5 kilos of cocaine, and 1.25 pounds of heroin were seized and 32 people were arrested. Also seized were \$193,000 dollars in cash, 23 vehicles, and 12 firearms, one of which was stolen.
- In November 2005, the Snohomish Regional Drug Task Force and ICE, with the assistance of WSP and the Monroe Police Department, served a search warrant on a vehicle that had been stopped and had a positive K-9 hit. The vehicle was a pickup truck with a hidden compartment under the entire bed. Just under \$700,000 was seized.
- On May 10, 2005, the culmination of a joint DEA/ICE investigation entitled Operation Block Watch resulted in execution of eleven search warrants and the arrest of 15 suspects. The operation targeted a major methamphetamine distribution organization operating the Yakima Valley area and resulted in the seizure of methamphetamine, drug paraphernalia, weapons and currency. Fifteen local, state and federal law enforcement agencies were involved in the round up.
- On May 26, 2005, the Law Enforcement Against Drugs Task Force executed three search warrants in the Grandview, Washington area, culminating a two-year investigation into the marijuana and methamphetamine trafficking activities occurring at or involved with the proprietor of a market. Ten local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies were involved in executing the warrants and making the arrests of eight suspects. Four pounds of marijuana, a small amount of methamphetamine, cash, and weapons were seized.
- On February 3, 2005, the HIDTA Transportation Group made five arrests after a consent search in a hotel room. Four hundred twenty five pounds of marijuana, Canadian currency, and three vehicles were seized.
- On June 16, 2005, a Washington State Patrol trooper stopped to assist a traveler with a disabled pick-up truck with Oregon license plates on I-5 near Smokey Point. Thirteen hockey bags were observed in the back of the truck and approximately 550 pounds of marijuana with a value of 1.5 million dollars was recovered.
- On September 12, 2005, the DEA Tacoma Drug Task Force executed a search warrant at a residence in Seattle, Washington. A Mexican National and a Vietnamese National were arrested after two kilograms of cocaine and one pound of crack cocaine were discovered inside the residence.

- On September 21, the DEA Tacoma Drug Task Force arrested five Mexican Nationals in Port Ludlow, Washington after they delivered five pounds of ice methamphetamine (95% pure) to a confidential source for \$52,500. Three of the five defendants were armed with handguns.
- On October 4, 2005, the Washington State Patrol interdicted 41 kilograms of cocaine on I-5 from a suspect who was apparently moving the drug to the Sandy Point Marina in Bellingham, Washington where there was a boat waiting to move the drug into Canada. The drug was wrapped in black plastic and emitted the smell of laundry soap.
- In October of 2005, the Thurston County Narcotics Task Force and the Grays Harbor Narcotics Task Force made three arrests and seized over 2,000 marijuana plants from a large-scale marijuana grow operation in the Capitol Forest near Rock Candy Mountain. The operation was sophisticated and being managed by suspects with connections to other drug trafficking organizations in California. The crop would have yielded 300 pounds of marijuana with a value of \$300,000 dollars. The Thurston County Drug Task Force was also involved in the seizure of 90 pounds of psilocybin mushrooms valued at about \$45,000 during a raid on a rural home.
- The HIDTA Integrated Drug Task Force led by DEA and staffed by Seattle PD, the King County SO, the state of Washington Department of Corrections and ATF, arrested 21 suspects and seized nearly two dozen weapons on November 17, 2005, in an investigation of a local Crips street gang. Agents seized \$250,000 in cash, 2 kilograms of cocaine base and powder, as well as vehicles and property derived from the drug trade of the gang. The targets of the investigation set up a car lot in Des Moines to launder their drug money and they used intimidation and violence to protect their DTO.
- On November 18, 2005, ten suspects were arrested in a multi-state drug trafficking organization that sold cocaine and methamphetamine in Alaska. Members of the DTO bought most of their supply from sources around Los Angeles and then smuggled it to Alaska through the State of Washington using a variety of means, including FedEx and United Parcel Service packages. The operation was suspected of putting one to two kilograms of methamphetamine or cocaine on the streets of Anchorage, Alaska weekly for the last two and one-half years. Some of the suspects had weapons when arrested. Multiple agencies, including DEA, FBI, ATF, IRS, U.S. Marshals, ICE, the Alaska State Troopers, and the Anchorage Police Department assisted in this investigation.
- The Washington Meth Watch Public Education Program provided curricula, training, materials and support to 237 *Citizen Presenters* in 2005, which in turn provided 207 presentations to 11,852 Washington State citizens.
- Drug Court programs in Northwest HIDTA counties served 2,924 offenders in 2005 – approximately 41 percent of whom were methamphetamine addicts – who have demonstrated a rate of reincarceration at less than 5 percent.
- The Northwest HIDTA Program Coordinator and Prevention/Treatment Manager traveled to Bucharest, Romania in December 2005 at the invitation of the U.S. Embassy to consult with the Romanian Agentia Nationala Antidrog (ANA – National Anti-drug Agency) as they implement a national drug control strategy and prepare for accession to the European Union.

**Appendix F**

**UCR Part I Crimes Reported to WASPC for Northwest HIDTA Counties**

HIDTA County	Year	Homicides	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary
BENTON Population 151,600	2002	4	42	55	239	958
	2003	4	45	47	306	1,056
	2004	5	46	60	278	1,226
CLARK Population 372,215	2002	3	163	249	452	2,409
	2003	4	50	225	531	2,781
	2004	12	189	212	571	2,696
COWLITZ Population 94,485	2002	4	40	69	244	1,221
	2003	4	45	61	276	1,548
	2004	5	51	61	248	1,336
FRANKLIN Population 53,600	2002	2	17	32	114	338
	2003	1	23	20	72	326
	2004	3	15	38	105	434
KING Population 1,794,745	2002	62	569	2,563	3,913	16,194
	2003	71	651	2,613	3,847	17,821
	2004	57	673	2,708	3,519	18,156
KITSAP Population 237,000	2002	1	185	116	622	2,039
	2003	6	175	104	708	1,735
	2004	1	231	125	701	1,710
LEWIS Population 70,400	2002	3	44	35	138	630
	2003	0	33	34	119	659
	2004	1	38	32	147	686
PIERCE Population 732,915	2002	29	402	1,098	2,475	7,541
	2003	27	344	1,165	2,643	7,610
	2004	26	385	1,185	2,435	8,130
SKAGIT Population 105,920	2002	4	61	39	93	1,005
	2003	1	74	47	105	1,367
	2004	2	67	62	150	1,288
SNOHOMISH Population 622,840	2002	11	291	400	789	3,733
	2003	12	288	372	846	4,114
	2004	18	272	417	885	4,989
SPOKANE Population 423,871	2002	20	146	481	1,117	4,336
	2003	16	141	459	1,026	4,677
	2004	16	147	380	1,119	5,323
THURSTON Population 214,800	2002	2	127	111	386	1,770
	2003	4	108	91	375	1,658
	2004	8	87	89	408	1,790
WHATCOM Population 174,500	2002	4	98	89	220	1,672
	2003	3	108	83	231	1,951
	2004	4	90	96	247	1,785
YAKIMA Population 226,000	2002	10	121	175	315	3,487
	2003	10	137	194	372	3,418
	2004	10	122	181	366	3,109
NW HIDTA TOTALS	2002	163	2,114	5,503	10,471	47,311
	2003	163	2,373	5,431	8,196	50,271
	2004	168	2,413	5,646	11,179	52,658



## Appendix H

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## Appendix I

### Sources of Information

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

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

Information on clandestine laboratories, laboratory dumpsites, and chemical/glassware seizures is obtained from the El Paso Intelligence Center's Clandestine Laboratory Seizure System.

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

Drug price information was obtained from the DEA Seattle Field Division Drug Price Report for FY2006, Quarter 1 and the Western States Information Network Illegal Drug Price and Purity Guide for 2005.

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