

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Ohio High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) continued to develop in 2005 in response to the drug threats in the region. The Ohio HIDTA, like all HIDTAs nationwide, is designed to significantly disrupt the market for illicit drug activities through the cooperative efforts of federal, state, and local law enforcement. 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 disturbing the drug supply chain at the local, 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 that this report will answer, therefore, is how efficiently and effectively public dollars are being spent on these objectives. During this past reporting period, Ohio HIDTA initiatives disrupted the market for illegal drugs by meeting or exceeding many of their performance targets for the year and by making significant inroads towards meeting other performance targets, and they did so in a cost effective manner. The following highlights illustrate this success:

- The Ohio HIDTA facilitates cooperation and joint efforts between numerous law enforcement organizations throughout the region. There were 381 personnel representing 95 federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies participating in the Ohio HIDTA initiatives. The Ohio HIDTA Initiatives and Investigative Support Center combine and coordinate their efforts to continue to make significant progress in identifying, investigating and dismantling or disrupting the area's most dangerous and prolific DTOs, drug dealers, money launderers, and violent criminals.
- During Calendar Year (CY) 2005, more than \$91 million dollars in illicit drug profits were removed from regional DTOs, having a lasting effect on their abilities to continue to operate. These seizures represent a sizeable reduction in illicit drug availability.
- Every Ohio HIDTA budget dollar spent on law enforcement and intelligence initiatives contributed to removing \$24.00 in illicit drugs from the market and to seizing \$10.00 of drug-related assets. Ohio HIDTA law enforcement and intelligence initiatives achieved a remarkable combined Return-on-Investment (ROI) of \$33.00 for every \$1.00 of Ohio HIDTA funds invested.
- HIDTAs exist to disrupt and dismantle DTOs. During 2005, Ohio HIDTA initiatives identified and targeted 113 DTOs. By the end of the year, 34 of these targeted DTOs were disrupted. In addition, 44 of the targeted DTOs were totally dismantled. In total, 69% of the DTOs targeted for investigation were disrupted or dismantled, a 9% increase from 2004.
- The Ohio HIDTA strives to investigate larger, more complex DTOs. Disrupting or dismantling a large-scale 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, Ohio HIDTA initiatives targeted numerous complex cases involving larger DTOs. Specifically, Ohio HIDTA initiatives handled 33 OCDETF cases of which 15 involved multi-state DTOs and 18 were international in scope. In addition, Ohio HIDTA initiatives developed enough information to identify 19 of these

more complex investigations as CPOT cases, which comprises an impressive 17% of the total number of DTO cases investigated in 2005 by Ohio HIDTA initiatives.

- Two Ohio HIDTA initiatives worked together to dismantle a complex international DTO in 2005 responsible for distributing large quantities of narcotics in the Ohio HIDTA region. Working in collaboration with other federal, state and local law enforcement agencies, the Ohio HIDTA's Akron/ Summit County HIDTA Initiative and Northeast Ohio Interdiction Task Force conducted a multi-jurisdictional OCDETF investigation of a CPOT-linked, poly-drug trafficking organization distributing large amounts of cocaine, MDMA, GHB, Crystal Methamphetamine and Ketamine in the Ohio HIDTA region. This DTO was responsible for distributing more than 12 pounds of Crystal Methamphetamine per month for more than four years in central and northeast Ohio. The investigation led to supply sources in Georgia, California, Arizona and Canada. Seizures by these Ohio HIDTA initiatives included 22 pounds of methamphetamine, 32,000 tablets of MDMA, \$158,000 in U.S. Currency and seven firearms. The thorough and effective investigation of this DTO by the Ohio HIDTA initiatives led to the arrest of 54 co-conspirators in April 2005 and effective dismantlement of the organization.
- The Ohio HIDTA continues to play a leading role in addressing training needs for law enforcement and investigative support initiatives, as well as participating agencies in the region. In 2005, more than 2,000 initiative and participating agency personnel were trained through the Ohio HIDTA Training Program at a cost of only \$3.37 per hour of training.
- The Ohio HIDTA Investigative Support Center (ISC) continues to increase and expand its role in assisting initiatives with their information sharing and investigative needs. Ohio HIDTA initiatives and participating agencies increased their submissions of event and subject deconflictions by nearly 25% from the previous year. Information sharing and training support form the "glue" that binds these initiatives together by promoting and facilitating greater efficiency and effectiveness.
- Technological advances continue to enhance information sharing and investigative collaboration among Ohio HIDTA initiatives. In 2005, three additional initiatives were connected to the Ohio HIDTA Wide Area Network (WAN), allowing for improved communication with the ISC and other initiatives.

II. INTRODUCTION

The Ohio HIDTA is pleased to present this annual report documenting its activities and accomplishments during the 2005 calendar year. An understanding of how each HIDTA is structured and why it exists is useful in order to appreciate these accomplishments. The Director of ONDCP designates regions with critical drug-trafficking problems adversely impacting the United States as HDTAs. The national HIDTA program, composed of 28 individual HDTAs spread throughout the nation, is uniquely situated to combat drug trafficking. HDTAs play a significant role in addressing real world drug and drug-related problems, and offer real world solutions.

The Ohio HIDTA is comprised of eleven counties, which cover the major metropolitan areas in Ohio. In 2005, the Ohio HIDTA fostered cooperative and effective working relationships with 95 federal, state, and local agencies, comprised of 381 agents, officers,

analysts and other staff members, in its effort to disrupt or dismantle DTOs. (A complete list of participating agencies can be found in Appendix C.) These working relationships are the foundation of the Ohio HIDTA initiatives. A detailed description of each initiative can be found in the *Ohio HIDTA Threat Assessment Summary 2005 Strategies, Initiatives, and Budget*, which is available from the Ohio HIDTA office. A summary of each initiative can be found in Appendix E. The following tables depict the breakdown of this coordinated participation.

Chart 1 – Breakdown of Participating Agencies - 2005

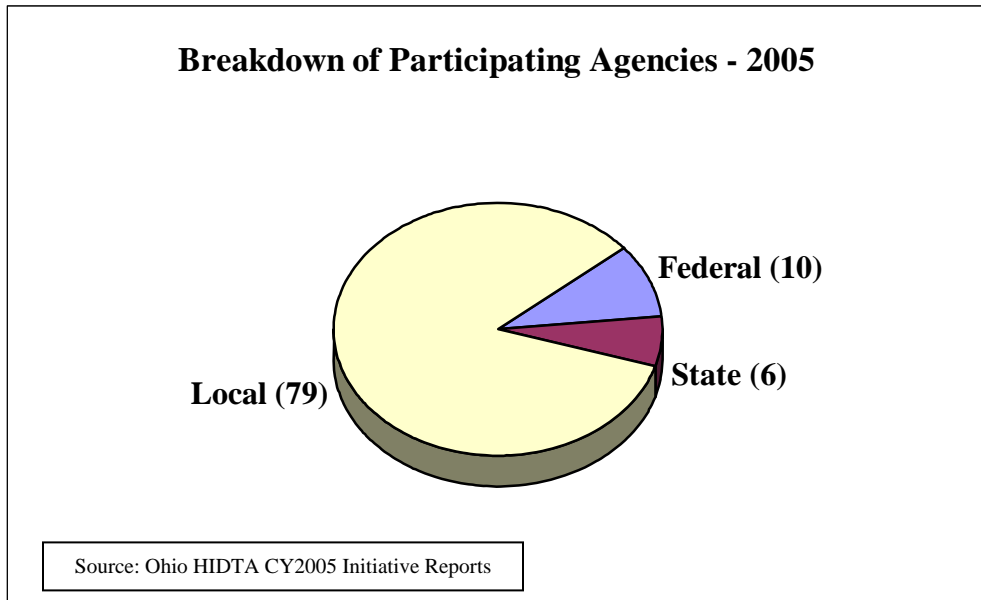
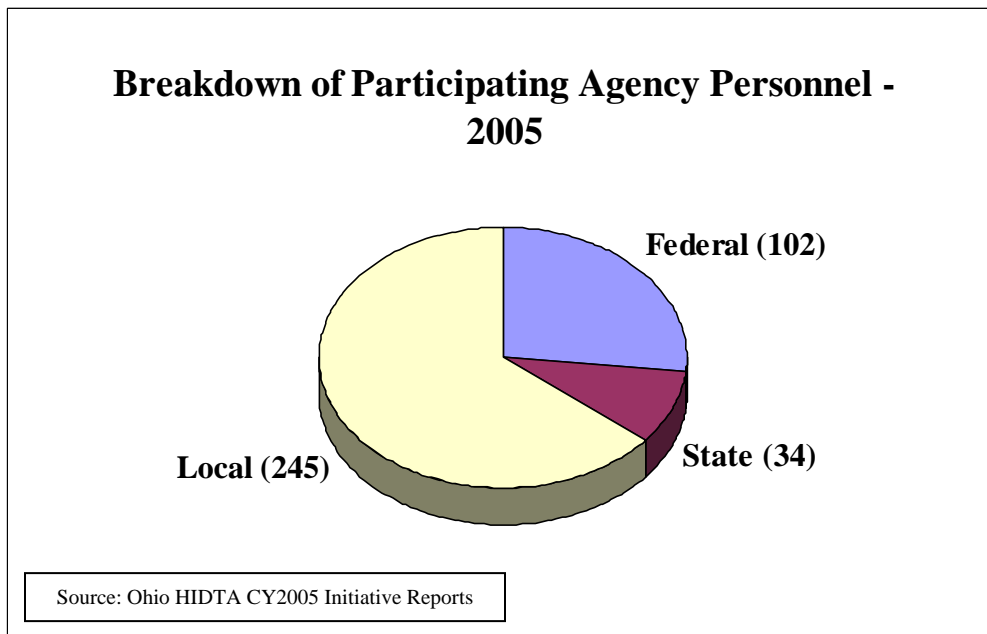


Chart 2 – Breakdown of Participating Agency Personnel - 2005



Ohio HIDTA law enforcement initiatives have established strategies 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 neighborhoods and communities throughout the region. 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 investigative and interdiction initiatives.

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 following National Program Mission Statement:

**National HIDTA
Program Mission Statement**

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

The Ohio HIDTA's mission presents a clear message in its cooperative approach towards reducing drug availability in the region. The Ohio HIDTA fully embodies the following mission in conjunction with the national program objectives.

**Ohio HIDTA
Mission Statement**

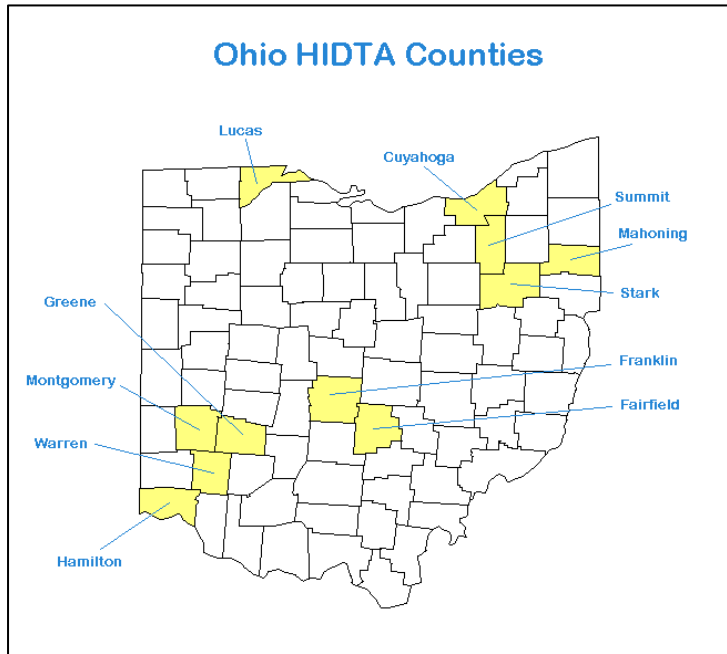
The mission of the Ohio HIDTA is to reduce drug availability by creating intelligence-driven task forces aimed at eliminating or reducing drug trafficking and its harmful consequences through enhancing and helping to coordinate drug-trafficking control efforts among federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies.

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

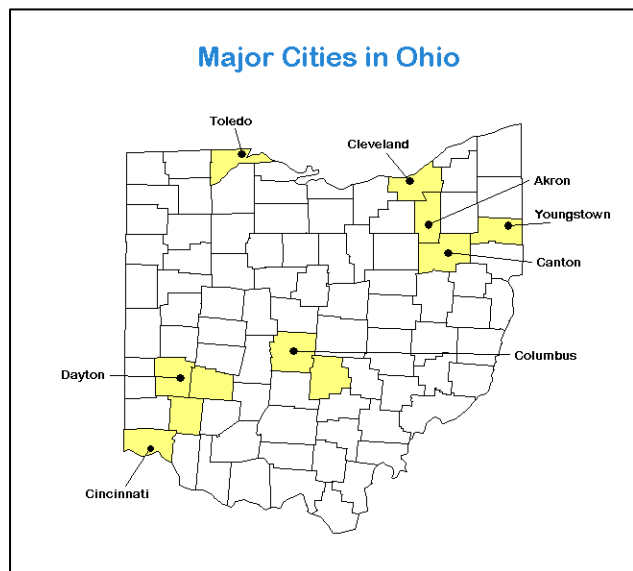
Budget Allocation: During this reporting period, ONDCP allocated a \$3,208,000 budget for Ohio HIDTA operations. Ohio HIDTA strives to minimize any expenditure that does not directly address achieving their primary objectives. Throughout this Annual Report, the Ohio HIDTA is pleased to report significant success in achieving its mission, and its performance projects a positive future. HIDTA dollars are well spent since they are yielding precisely the desired effects.

Geographic Area of Responsibility:

- Cuyahoga County
- Fairfield County
- Franklin County
- Greene County
- Hamilton County
- Lucas County
- Mahoning County
- Montgomery County
- Stark County
- Summit County
- Warren County



The Ohio HIDTA region covers the major cities in Ohio, including Akron, Canton, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, Toledo and Youngstown. 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 Ohio HIDTA region is located approximately halfway between Chicago, Illinois and New York, New York and is located in close proximity to the U.S./Canadian border. Major interstate highways (I-70, I-71, I-75, I-76, I-77, I-80 and I-90) are easily accessible within the entire Ohio HIDTA region and connect Ohio in all directions to prominent drug-trafficking source areas of supply. These highways, combined with Ohio's other well-developed transportation routes including air, rail, and bus, make this region a prime market of choice for the transportation and distribution of illicit drugs by DTOs.



III. National HIDTA Goals

HIDTAs nationally have adopted two specific goals to address the drug challenge. These two national goals guide all HIDTA initiatives and activities throughout the United States. The

Ohio 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 Ohio HIDTA has developed an individual strategy to meet local drug threats according to its individual needs, in conjunction with the following 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.

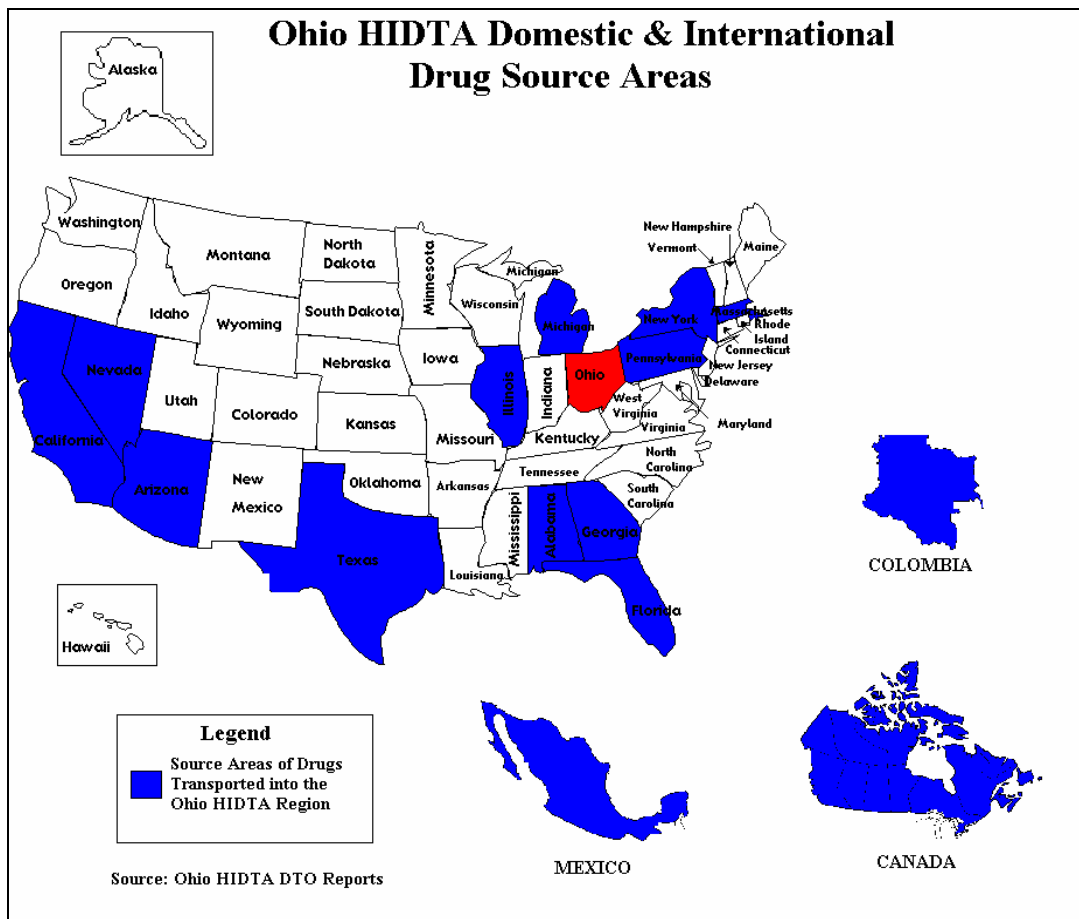
The HIDTA Goals represent clear targets for Ohio HIDTA initiatives. They also provide the foundation upon which performance planning and outcome measurements are based. As the Ohio HIDTA develops budget submissions, each Ohio HIDTA initiative must present programmatic and fiscal justifications that are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

The Ohio HIDTA Executive Board is significantly involved in all aspects of the Ohio 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 ISC/Intelligence Subcommittee that supports Ohio HIDTA initiatives and its participating agencies on a wide variety of intelligence issues, training, and other matters. The board has also established a Technical Equipment Subcommittee that supports Ohio HIDTA initiatives in the latest trends in technology for law enforcement. Ohio 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

Each year the Ohio HIDTA produces a well-researched and thorough threat assessment as part of its method in creating an accurate and effective plan to combat drug trafficking in the Ohio HIDTA region. The *Ohio HIDTA 2005 Threat Assessment* provides details on the threats identified. The following summary is presented for convenience.

The Ohio HIDTA region lies in close proximity to the U.S./Canadian border. Along with seaports located in Cleveland and Toledo, and numerous interstate highways located throughout the Ohio HIDTA region, drug-trafficking organizations have many opportunities to maneuver illicit drugs into the area. Additionally, organizations use legitimate businesses such as airfreight, commercial buses, trains and commercial and private aircraft to transport narcotics. The most common transportation methods occurring within the Ohio HIDTA region are privately owned vehicles and commercial transportation. The transportation effort is facilitated by interstates I-70, I-71, I-75, I-77, I-80, and I-90, which provide a unique “Gateway” to the Midwest. The chart below illustrates the domestic and international source areas from which DTOs transported drugs into the Ohio HIDTA region in 2005.



Powder and crack cocaine remain the greatest drug threat to the major metropolitan areas that comprise the Ohio HIDTA region. Cocaine is transported into the Ohio HIDTA region from the Southwest Border, including California and Texas, as well as from Miami, Florida and New York City. Chicago, Illinois and Detroit, Michigan serve as transshipment points and

distribution centers for cocaine shipped from the Southwest Border and transported throughout the Ohio HIDTA region. Heroin is readily available and remains a significant drug threat to the Ohio HIDTA region. Mexican black tar, brown powder, as well as South American heroin are the most prevalent in the Ohio HIDTA region. Methamphetamine production continues to grow in Ohio as evidenced by clandestine laboratory activity throughout the state. Methamphetamine production continues to be dependent on the ready availability of precursor chemicals, primarily pseudoephedrine and anhydrous ammonia. Marijuana continues to be the most widely available and abused illicit drug throughout the Ohio HIDTA region. Most marijuana distributed in Ohio is transported from Mexico across the Southwest Border and into the Ohio HIDTA region. Marijuana cultivation in Northern Ohio has traditionally been sporadic; however, several significant indoor marijuana grows emerged to produce a greater threat in Northeast Ohio in 2004. The abuse of other dangerous drugs, such as diverted pharmaceuticals, especially Oxycontin, presents an increasing threat in Ohio.

The most significant drug-trafficking organizations in the Ohio HIDTA region are comprised of primarily Mexican and Dominican drug-trafficking organizations. African-American and Hispanic criminal groups, as well as various other independent dealers and outlaw motorcycle gangs, are also known to transport and distribute illicit drugs in wholesale quantity and are typically limited to mid-level or retail distribution operations. Nearly all identified drug-trafficking organizations and criminal groups in the Ohio HIDTA region are involved in all facets of drug operations at various levels including transportation, distribution, manufacture, and associated money-laundering activities. While other regions of the country have historically been “source areas,” cities located in the Ohio HIDTA region are primarily retail distribution or “market areas.”

V. Summary of Strategy for Budget Year 2005

The Ohio HIDTA *Threat Assessment Summary 2005 Strategies, Initiatives, and Budget* provides details on the Ohio HIDTA strategy and initiatives. The following summary is presented for convenience. Appendix E of this report provides an overview of each Ohio HIDTA initiative individually.

The Ohio HIDTA approach is to collocate law enforcement personnel in order to foster enhanced information and resource sharing. Through collocation, interagency cooperation, and consolidation of strategic and tactical information, the Ohio HIDTA fosters a comprehensive response to illicit drug activity by bringing together all available law enforcement resources in a united front. Ohio HIDTA law enforcement initiatives focus on DTOs, money laundering groups, violent drug offenders, drug interdiction, domestic drug movement and terrorism. Ohio HIDTA law enforcement initiatives are directed through the respective lead agencies' management policies and the challenges identified in the annual Ohio HIDTA Threat Assessment. Law enforcement initiatives actively pursue the outcomes sought by HIDTA Goal 1. All Ohio HIDTA initiatives submit data to the Ohio HIDTA 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, along with effective training, are key law enforcement components designed to promote maximum efficiency and effectiveness as prescribed by HIDTA Goal 2. Goal 1 and Goal 2 are closely intertwined, with

Goal 2 providing the integration support services that enhance the ability for all initiatives to meet their goals.

The Ohio HIDTA continues to develop strategies that will produce positive regional outcomes consistent with the two HIDTA goals. The Ohio HIDTA funded 16 initiatives in CY 2005 distributed as follows:

- 12 Investigative DTO Focus
- 5 Investigative Money Laundering Focus
- 6 Interdiction Focus
- 3 Intelligence Focus
- 1 Training Focus
- 1 Management & Coordination Focus

(Note – Several initiatives have multiple focuses, i.e. – interdiction and investigation, intelligence and interdiction. A detailed description of each initiative can be found in Appendix E.)

VI. HIDTA Performance Measures

HIDTA Performance Measures quantify and track HIDTA targets and monitor HIDTA results. Utilizing the Performance Measurement Process (PMP), the Ohio HIDTA Annual Report now functions as a report card of HIDTA efficiency and effectiveness. The Annual Report provides a reference for comparison with previous years' efforts and serves as a guide for future activities. The next series of tables and charts present specific outputs and efficiency measures organized in Ohio HIDTA's Goals. These measurable results reflect a continuing increase in efficiency and effectiveness at lower programmatic costs.

A. Performance Measures for Goal 1

Core Table 1 - DTOs Disrupted or Dismantled, 2005

Ohio HIDTA DTOs Disrupted or Dismantled for 2005						
Year	DTOs Identified	Total Targeted	# Disrupted	% of Targeted Disrupted	# Dismantled	% of Targeted Dismantled
Begin 2005	71	71	27	38%	24	34%
During 2005	42	42	7	17%	20	48%
Total 2005	113	113	34	30%	44	39%

Source: Ohio HIDTA DTO Reports

Core Table 2 - Percentage of DTOs Disrupted or Dismantled by Scope, 2005

Ohio HIDTA DTOs Disrupted or Dismantled for 2005 [ALL DTOs; MLOs included]								
Scope	# Identified	# Targeted	# Disrupted	% of Targeted Disrupted	# Dismantled	% of Targeted Dismantled	Total Disrupted or Dismantled	Total % Disrupted or Dismantled
International	32	32	10	31%	12	38%	22	69%
Multi-state	48	48	15	31%	16	33%	32	65%
Local	33	33	9	27%	16	48%	22	76%
Total	113	113	34	30%	44	39%	76	69%

Source: Ohio HIDTA DTO Reports

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

Ohio HIDTA Money Laundering Organizations Disrupted or Dismantled for 2005								
Scope	# Identified MLOs	# Targeted	# Disrupted	% of Targeted Disrupted	# Dismantled	% of Targeted Dismantled	Total Disrupted or Dismantled	Total % Disrupted or Dismantled
International	2	2	0	0%	1	50%	1	50%
Multi-state	2	2	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Local	1	1	0	0%	1	100%	1	100%
Total	5	5	0	0%	2	40%	2	40%

Source: Ohio HIDTA DTO Reports

Core Table 4 - Operational Scope of All DTO Cases Initiated in 2005

Scope	# CPOT Cases	# RPOT Cases	# OCDETF Cases	% OCDETF of Total Cases
International	1	4	4	12%
Multi-state	5	2	4	8%
Local	0	0	0	0%
Total	6	6	8	7%

Source: Ohio HIDTA DTO Reports

HIDTAs across the country target the organizations that propagate illegal drug trade. Tables 1 through 4 reflect the remarkable impact Ohio HIDTA initiatives had on DTOs, not only within the Ohio HIDTA region itself, but also nationally and internationally. Table 1 shows that during 2005, Ohio HIDTA initiatives identified and targeted 113 DTOs. By the end of calendar year 2005, the Ohio HIDTA disrupted 34 and dismantled 44 DTOs targeted during the calendar year. Thus, a total of 78 DTOs were disrupted or dismantled. In short, of the 113 DTOs identified and targeted in the reporting period, 69% were disrupted or dismantled: a significant achievement considering that most larger-scale DTO investigations require several years of investigative activity.

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. HIDTAs are geared to attack the problem at the upper levels as well as the street level. Table 2 explains Ohio HIDTA's success in terms of the operational scope of the DTOs identified and targeted in calendar year 2005. Of the 113 DTOs identified, 80 operated beyond the Ohio HIDTA region in multiple states, or were involved in international operations. Ohio HIDTA initiatives targeted all 80 of these major operations, disrupting 25 and totally dismantling 28 of the larger targeted DTOs. More than two-thirds of the targeted international DTOs were either disrupted or dismantled and two-thirds of the multi-state DTOs were either disrupted or dismantled. These large-scale DTOs require more intensive longer-term investigations, which

will often last several years. The dismantlement and disruption of two-thirds of the larger DTOs targeted in 2005 reflects the Ohio HIDTA's commitment to identify, target, and dismantle or disrupt large-scale drug operations. The following examples illustrate Ohio HIDTA's impact in disrupting and dismantling these complex DTOs and demonstrate the effectiveness of Ohio HIDTA's cooperation and collaboration with other law enforcement throughout the country.

Working in collaboration with other federal, state and local law enforcement agencies, the Ohio HIDTA's Akron/ Summit County HIDTA Initiative and Northeast Ohio Interdiction Task Force conducted a multi-jurisdictional OCDEF investigation of a CPOT-linked, poly-drug trafficking organization distributing large quantities of cocaine, MDMA, GHB, Crystal Methamphetamine and Ketamine in the Ohio HIDTA region. This DTO was responsible for distributing more than 12 pounds of Crystal Methamphetamine per month for more than four years in central and northeast Ohio. The investigation led to supply sources in Georgia, California, Arizona and Canada. Seizures by these Ohio HIDTA initiatives included 22 pounds of methamphetamine, 32,000 tablets of MDMA, \$158,000 in U.S. Currency and seven firearms. The thorough and effective investigation of this DTO by these Ohio HIDTA initiatives led to the arrest of 54 co-conspirators in April 2005 and effective dismantlement of the organization.

In a cooperative effort with the FBI, the Ohio HIDTA's Mahoning Valley Law Enforcement Task Force dismantled an international, CPOT-linked DTO distributing cocaine in the Ohio HIDTA region. The investigation began in 2003 and, through the use of several Title III wire intercepts, culminated in late 2005 with the arrest of 10 subjects for Conspiracy to Distribute Cocaine. Drug and asset seizures include more than \$225,000, more than 3 kilograms of cocaine and several firearms.

Through thorough and effective investigative efforts during the past two years, which began with the seizure of 73 kilograms of cocaine at a local hotel in 2003, the Ohio HIDTA's Money Laundering Intelligence Initiative identified and dismantled a CPOT-linked DTO operating between Los Angeles, California and Cleveland, Ohio. Utilizing several Title III wire intercepts throughout the country, this OCDEF operation culminated in 2005 with the arrest of more than 15 subjects and the seizure of more than \$1,000,000 in assets.

The Ohio HIDTA's Caribbean Gang Drug Task Force completed an investigation into a CPOT-linked DTO responsible for distributing cocaine and heroin in the Ohio HIDTA Region. The use of numerous Title III wire intercepts led to cooperative, spin-off investigations in Connecticut, Illinois and Mexico. In early summer 2005, through their joint investigative efforts, the Caribbean Gang Drug Task Force and other law enforcement agencies in Chicago and Connecticut arrested more than 90 subjects on narcotics-related charges. Seizures have included more than 40 kilograms of cocaine, 7 kilograms of heroin, \$450,000 and 8 weapons.

The Ohio HIDTA's DEA Youngstown Initiative initiated an investigation into an international RPOT-linked DTO in March 2004. The OCDEF investigation began with the seizure of two kilograms of cocaine and the arrest of one defendant. The Initiative's investigative efforts resulted in spin off investigations by DEA offices in Chicago, Los Angeles and Mexico City. The cocaine seizures made in the Youngstown area total over 171 kilograms to date and have set records for the Mahoning Valley area as well as the State of Ohio. In February 2005, a search warrant executed in Pensacola, Florida, resulted in the seizure of almost \$350,000 in cash. Assets seized in this investigation now exceed \$1,000,000. This cooperative

investigation has revealed that the DTOs involved have been responsible for the distribution of tons of cocaine throughout the United States and in excess of 1,000 kilograms of cocaine to the Northeast Ohio/ Western Pennsylvania area. Thus far 27 defendants have been arrested and indicted resulting in 22 defendants convicted and one awaiting trial.

The dismantlement of a multi-state, CPOT-linked DTO distributing approximately 40 kilograms of cocaine and crack cocaine each month into the Ohio HIDTA region further illustrates the impact of the Ohio HIDTA on large-scale DTOs. The Ohio HIDTA's Northwest Ohio Drug Task Force conducted an OCDETF investigation into this DTO, which was transporting cocaine from Indiana into the Ohio HIDTA region for distribution. The DTO, which was violent towards both law enforcement and those cooperating with law enforcement, extensively utilized cellular telephones to conduct its illegal business and constantly changed telephones to avoid targeting by law enforcement. The investigation concluded with the federal indictment of eight individuals who will be tried in 2006.

The disruption of a multi-state, RPOT-linked DTO operating throughout the United States for the last decade further illustrates the investigative effectiveness of the Ohio HIDTA with these multi-state DTOs. The Ohio HIDTA's Stark County Violent Crimes Task Force worked in cooperation with other law enforcement agencies during the investigation of this DTO, which is responsible for distributing large amounts of cocaine in the Stark County area. The organization's utilization of prepaid cellular phones made the investigation more of a challenge. These phones were dropped every two months and were compartmentalized by the main distributor for different uses. The main distributor used one phone to talk to customers, a different phone when delivering the cocaine, and a third phone to talk with his suppliers on the West Coast. The Stark County Violent Crimes Task Force and other law enforcement agencies have thus far seized 28 kilograms of cocaine.

DTOs operating in the Ohio HIDTA region have engaged in violent, murderous behavior in retribution for the disruption of their narcotics distribution. The Ohio HIDTA's Southwest Ohio Regional Drug Task Force conducted a follow-up investigation in 2005 for a previously dismantled DTO responsible for distributing large amounts of narcotics into the southwestern part of Ohio. The results of this follow-up investigation illustrate the level of violence associated with these sophisticated DTOs. The relentless pursuit of seven members of the DTO by the Initiative resulted in all seven subjects being charged with participating in some form in the homicide of an individual in Ohio as part of a murder-for-hire plan. Two of the defendants were charged under the capital murder section of the Ohio Revised Code and are awaiting trial.

Table 2 also demonstrates the Ohio HIDTA's commitment to reducing retail drug sales by targeting 33 local DTOs in 2005. This attention to local DTOs resulted in 9 disruptions and 16 dismantlements. More than three-fourths of the targeted local DTOs were either disrupted or dismantled. Attacking street-level traffickers in conjunction with the larger DTO targets has a ripple effect in the drug supply chain. Taking a small-level dealer off the streets, although resulting in a smaller drug seizure, impacts the ability of international and multi-state DTOs to get their drugs into the hands of drug users. This will help 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.

An impressive investigation put forth against one local DTO in 2005 serves to illustrate the Ohio HIDTA's impact on these local DTOs. The Ohio HIDTA's Mahoning Valley Drug Task Force Gang Unit targets local street gangs that through their drug distribution and violence have an adverse impact upon the community. The initiative targeted a violent local drug-trafficking organization operating in Youngstown and distributing crack cocaine. The investigation concluded with task force members conducting several concurrent raids, which resulted in the arrest of all thirteen members of the gang in two hours without incident. The dismantlement of gangs operating in the region positively impacts the neighborhoods within which they operated and effectively severs the limbs of larger DTOs operating in the region by cutting off their local distribution points.

A second investigation by the Ohio HIDTA's Northwest Ohio Drug Task Force further illustrates the Ohio HIDTA's impact on local DTOs. Working in conjunction with a local Ohio police department, the Northwest Ohio Drug Task Force investigated a DTO distributing multiple ounce quantities of crack cocaine within the Ohio HIDTA region. Running their illegal distribution like a local store, the DTO sold crack from two houses from Thursday evening through Sunday afternoon almost every week. The crack houses were shut down and the organization was dismantled with the indictment of eight individuals by the Initiative.

The drug trade, for the most part, thrives upon cash sales. Taking the profit out of drug dealing, therefore, is a very constructive approach to disrupting the drug market. One way to decrease profits is to identify and target those DTOs engaging predominately in drug money laundering. As reflected in Table 3, Ohio HIDTA initiatives identified and targeted 5 money laundering DTOs in CY 2005; of which, 2 were completely dismantled.

Table 4 depicts the operational scope only of those DTOs newly identified in 2005. As the Ohio HIDTA region is primarily a "market area" for narcotics distribution, many DTOs identified in the region begin at the local level and require investigative skill and effort to lead to the identification of upper-level organizations and international cartels. The course of these investigations may take months or more to reach the point of association to a RPOT or CPOT or to acquire OCDEF operational status. Therefore, to truly understand the Ohio HIDTA's success in terms of the operational scope and case type of the DTOs investigated in calendar year 2005, the following breakdown is included:

Ohio HIDTA Operational Scope and Case Type for DTOs targeted in 2005					
	# DTOs Targeted	# CPOT Cases	# RPOT Cases	# OCDEF Cases	% OCDEF of Total Cases
International	32	9	10	18	56%
Multi-state	48	10	8	15	31%
Local	33	0	0	0	0%
Total	113	19	18	33	29%

The Ohio HIDTA stresses the importance of developing cases, which have the potential to qualify for OCDEF designation. Of the 113 investigations conducted in 2005, 33 have received OCDEF designation. Of the 32 international DTOs targeted, Ohio HIDTA initiatives

developed enough information to identify 9 of these as CPOT cases. In fact, Ohio HIDTA initiatives have developed enough information to identify 24% of all large-scale DTO investigations worked in 2005 as CPOT cases. Overall, 29% of all investigations worked in 2005 received OCDETF designation and that 41% of the large-scale DTO investigations have received OCDETF designation. This is another strong indication that the Ohio HIDTA disrupted the market place for drugs by focusing on those DTOs operating at the multi-state and international levels of operation.

In 2005, the Ohio HIDTA's Toledo Metro Drug Task Force continued its investigation into a CPOT-linked DTO operating in the Toledo area. This initiative is one of the few HIDTA initiatives in the country to apply and receive additional funding for a CPOT investigation in 2004. The targeted international DTO involves more than 20 subjects transporting heroin and cocaine from Mexico to the Ohio HIDTA region for distribution. Through the Initiative's thorough and effective investigation, this DTO was linked to other investigations in New York City, Denver, El Paso, Chicago, Houston, and Detroit. In May 2005, the Initiative seized more than 18 kilograms of heroin and arrested three individuals, one of whom was a high-ranking member of the international DTO. The heroin seizure was reportedly the largest in the state of Ohio's history. The Initiative's cooperation and coordination with other HIDTAs throughout the country during this investigation has led to the indictment of several of the key members of this DTO. The resulting seizures and indictments are indicators of the initiative's effectiveness in targeting CPOT-linked DTOs in the region.

Tables 1-4 clearly reflect the nature of Ohio HIDTA's enforcement efforts and demonstrate its effectiveness in achieving its targeted outcomes. In every instance, the Ohio HIDTA has produced significant results in its performance targets towards disrupting and dismantling DTOs operating within the Ohio HIDTA region.

Core Table 5 - Drugs Removed from the Marketplace, 2005

Ohio HIDTA Drugs Removed from the Marketplace in 2005		
Drug Seized (kg or D.U.)	Amount Seized (kg or D.U.)	Wholesale Value
Heroin (kg)	56.234	\$3,655,210
Cocaine HCL (kg)	439.060	\$11,901,556
Crack cocaine (kg)	5.989	\$199,912
Marijuana (kg)	10283.980	\$15,215,312
Marijuana plants and grows	1486.871	\$3,416,619
Methamphetamine (kg)	6.36	\$163,499
Methamphetamine ice (kg)	4.424	\$154,840
Ecstasy (MDMA) (D.U.s)	36385.000	\$373,477
Fentanyl (D.U.)	130,133	\$65,066
GHB (D.U.s)	416	\$10,400
Ketamine	56.700	\$56,700
LSD (D.U.s)	10	\$30
Marijuana (Hydroponic) (kg)	4225.450	\$29,062,075
Prescription Drugs (D.U.s)	13,433	\$124,255
Psilocybin Mushrooms (kg)	23.681	\$829,020
Khat (kg)	78	\$3,510
Total Wholesale Value		\$65,231,483

Source: Ohio HIDTA CY2005 Initiative Reports; Ohio HIDTA Investigative Initiatives

Drug seizures result in eliminating available supplies for DTOs to distribute, leaving them with nothing to sell. During CY 2005, the Ohio HIDTA seized more than \$65 million in drugs, resulting in a significant impact on the region's drug trade. Table 5 lists the wholesale values of the respective drugs seized by Ohio HIDTA initiatives, illustrating a highly accurate depiction of the economic impact of removing these drugs from the marketplace. By using this monetary measure, achieving the Ohio HIDTA's goals is more clearly shown in terms of real dollar outcomes.

The dismantlement of a multi-state, CPOT-linked DTO by the Ohio HIDTA's South Central Drug Task Force illustrates the magnitude of cocaine distribution in the Ohio HIDTA region. The cooperative efforts of the South Central Drug Task Force and law enforcement agencies in Licking County, Ohio, led to the seizure of 127 kilograms of cocaine and \$2.1 million in drug assets. The seizure of 127 kilograms during a single event in central Ohio demonstrates the growing concern law enforcement has about the increase in cocaine distribution in Central Ohio and the belief that Columbus, Ohio has become a distribution point for cocaine to Central Ohio, Southern Ohio and West Virginia.

For a second year, the Ohio HIDTA's DEA Youngstown Initiative's seizure of a large indoor marijuana growing operation in the region demonstrates the impact the Ohio HIDTA has on disrupting the flow of drugs in the region. The investigation of this grow operation culminated with the seizure of more than 4,000 high quality marijuana plants in 2005, the seizure in excess of \$1.4 million in assets, and the arrest and indictment of five defendants. The dismantlement of such large-scale grow operations significantly disables the DTOs responsible for them.

Pharmaceutical diversion investigations are unique in the fact that the vast majority of drugs involved in these scams have already been consumed and/or sold when a person is identified and arrested. These investigations often involve a "doctor shopper," who is a person seeing multiple health professionals to obtain drugs using a variety of deception methods. Once the person is identified and arrested, he or she has oftentimes obtained hundreds, if not thousands, of illegal dosage units of pharmaceuticals. Oftentimes none of these drugs have been seized because the investigator follows a paper trail, much like the investigation of bogus checks. In order to accurately measure this crime, the investigator takes the known doses obtained through their profile and the admission of the defendant, if available. The combination of both gives the investigator an estimate of the amount of pharmaceuticals diverted. This estimate is almost always less than the actual statistics, but it is the most accurate calculation possible. For example, a diverter's drug of choice is hydrocodone. When all of the known prescription profiles are compiled, the diverter has obtained 650 dosage units through his doctor shopping. In all likelihood, the defendant will confirm this total and may identify additional sources. Once all sources are compiled, the figure grows to 900 total dosage units during a six-month period. The 900 dosage units of hydrocodone will then be used for the statistics as dosage units identified as diverted.

Four of Ohio HIDTA's Initiatives, the Akron/ Summit County HIDTA Initiative, the Mahoning Valley Law Enforcement Task Force, the Northeast Ohio Interdiction Task Force and the Southwest Ohio Regional Drug Task Force, conducted pharmaceutical diversion programs in 2005. The only way to have an accurate picture of the impact of this crime is to assess the amount of drugs that are diverted, not seized, as in conventional drug enforcement. These four initiatives identified more than 1,000,000 dosage units of diverted pharmaceuticals in 2005. The amount is calculated through the investigative efforts of each initiative, oftentimes from the paper trail uncovered during the investigation. These dosage units are not seized pharmaceuticals and, therefore, are not listed in Table 5, Drugs Removed From the Marketplace.

Ohio HIDTA's pharmaceutical diversion programs can only be measured by the illegal flow of pharmaceuticals they have stopped. The more than 1,000,000 dosage units of diverted pharmaceuticals in 2005 has greatly disrupted current pharmaceutical abuse and serves as a strong deterrent for future illegal distribution of pharmaceuticals in the Ohio HIDTA region.

Core Table 6 - Return on Investment (ROI) for Drugs Removed from the Marketplace by Law Enforcement Initiatives, 2005

Ohio Return on Investment (ROI) for Drugs Removed from the Marketplace by Law Enforcement Initiatives for 2005					
Year	Budget	Baseline Drug Wholesale Value	Targeted Drug ROI	Drug Wholesale Value Removed From Market	Actual Drug ROI
2005	\$2,767,640.00	\$22,101,342	\$15	\$65,231,483	\$24

Source: Ohio HIDTA CY2005 Initiative Reports; Ohio HIDTA Investigative Initiatives; Ohio HIDTA Budget

Core Table 7 - Return on Investment (ROI) for Assets Removed from the Marketplace by Law Enforcement Initiatives, 2005

Ohio Return on Investment (ROI) for Assets Removed from the Marketplace by Law Enforcement Initiatives for 2005							
Year	Budget	Baseline Value of Drug Assets	Targeted Asset ROI	Value of Drug Assets Removed from Market			Actual Asset ROI
				Cash	Other Assets	Total	
2005	\$2,767,640.00	\$9,267,760	\$4	\$0.00	\$26,438,360.00	\$26,438,360.00	\$10

Source: Ohio HIDTA CY2005 Initiative Reports; Ohio HIDTA Investigative Initiatives; Ohio HIDTA Budget

The removal of drugs and drug profits from DTOs cripples their ability to proliferate drug trafficking. Tables 6 and 7 demonstrate the efficiency of the Ohio HIDTA insofar as removing illicit drugs and drug profits from DTOs. As shown in Tables 6 and 7, the Ohio HIDTA used a three-year average as a baseline and analyzed the drug and assets seizures made in 2004 to calculate the targeted drug ROI and the targeted asset ROI for 2005, resulting in a targeted drug ROI of \$15 and a targeted asset ROI of \$4.

The Ohio HIDTA initiatives' seizures of \$65,231,483 in drugs during CY 2005 significantly reduced the availability and subsequent abuse of these drugs in the Ohio HIDTA region. The 2005 seizures are nearly three times the baseline and yield an outstanding Return on Investment (ROI) of \$24 for every \$1.00 of HIDTA funding invested in Ohio HIDTA law enforcement and intelligence initiatives.

Ohio HIDTA initiatives seized \$26,438,360 in drug assets during CY 2005, thereby reducing the financial gains of DTOs in the Ohio HIDTA region. This is nearly three times the baseline and yields an impressive ROI of \$10 for every \$1.00 of HIDTA funding invested in Ohio HIDTA law enforcement 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. Tables 6 and 7 do not attempt to calibrate such outside expenses, but are focused directly on what HIDTA spends.

One investigation illustrates the magnitude of assets available for seizure from just one DTO. The Ohio HIDTA's Miami Valley Drug Task Force conducted an OCDETF investigation into an international DTO operating in the Dayton area, which has been responsible for distributing 3,000 lbs of marijuana every two to three weeks on average since they began operating in the area. The Initiative's investigation resulted in the disruption of this DTO, which has been in existence for more than 20 years. Asset seizures to date have exceeded \$7 million with the expectation that continued investigative efforts will lead to further seizures and arrests. The removal of \$7 million dollars from any organization significantly impacts its ability to continue to operate successfully.

Core Table 8 - Total Return on Investment (ROI) for Drugs and Assets Removed from the Marketplace by Law Enforcement Initiatives, 2005

Ohio Total Return on Investment (ROI) for Drugs and Assets Removed from the Marketplace by Law Enforcement Initiatives for 2005					
Year	Budget	Drugs and Assets Baseline	Targeted Total ROI	Drugs and Assets Removed from Market	Actual Total ROI
2005	\$2,767,640.00	\$31,369,102	\$19	\$91,669,843	\$33

Source: Ohio HIDTA CY2005 Initiative Reports; Ohio HIDTA Investigative Initiatives; Ohio HIDTA Budget.

Reducing its profits cripples a DTO. Tables 6, 7, and 8 demonstrate the efficiency and effectiveness of the Ohio HIDTA in removing illicit drugs and drug profits from DTOs. As shown in Tables 6 and 7, the Ohio HIDTA calculated the targeted drug ROI for 2005 as \$15 and the targeted asset ROI for 2005 as \$4 as a expectation of the drug and asset seizures expected in 2005; these figures were calculated through the analysis of drug and asset seizures made in 2004.

In all, the Ohio HIDTA permanently removed more than \$65 million in illicit drugs and more than \$26 million in drug profits from the marketplace. When examined in budget terms, these seizures yield an impressive ROI of \$33 for every \$1.00 of HIDTA funding invested in Ohio HIDTA law enforcement and intelligence initiatives. This is a remarkable figure and reflects a 74% increase over the targeted total drug and asset ROI for 2005. These rates of return compare favorably to the most successful businesses in the private sector. Significant benefits to the communities of the Ohio HIDTA region were achieved at a low cost.

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

Ohio HIDTA Methamphetamine Laboratories Dismantled in 2005			
Meth Cost Per Ounce		\$2,000.00	
Lab Size	ID/Targeted	Dismantled	Value of Labs Dismantled
A. Less than 2 Oz	154	169	\$676,000.00
B. 2 - 8 Oz	16	18	\$180,000.00
C. 9 Oz - 1 Lb	0	0	\$0.00
D. 2 - 9 Lbs	0	0	\$0.00
E. 10 - 20 Lbs	0	0	\$0.00
F. Over 20 Lbs	0	0	\$0.00
Total	170	187	\$856,000.00

Source: Ohio HIDTA CY2005 Initiative Reports; Ohio HIDTA Investigative Initiatives

Methamphetamine abuse is a continuing drug problem in the Ohio HIDTA region. In 2005, methamphetamine laboratory-related seizures by Ohio HIDTA initiatives increased 58% from 2004. Ohio HIDTA initiatives continue to make it difficult for potential methamphetamine producers to acquire the necessary precursor materials and to set up the labs required to achieve their illegal objectives. At a local selling price of \$2,000 per ounce on the street, Ohio HIDTA initiatives conservatively stopped the production of over \$850,000 worth of raw methamphetamine in 2005.

Within the Ohio HIDTA region, Summit County continues to be the hardest hit. Table 10 shows that Ohio HIDTA initiatives targeted and dismantled 187 methamphetamine drug laboratories of various sizes, 86 of which were in Summit County. The Akron/Summit County HIDTA Initiative continues to lead the State of Ohio in methamphetamine-related sites, including clandestine laboratory operations, box labs and dump sites. In addition to the Initiative's unparalleled efforts to identify and dismantle methamphetamine laboratories, the Initiative has instituted educational presentations as a part of its efforts. Methamphetamine awareness presentations are provided on an almost weekly basis to public service providers including police; fire fighters; children's service workers; parole and probation officers; municipal service providers, including building inspectors; and the general public, including school staff and students, realtors, and community organizations. The Initiative's educational effort to increase community awareness serves as a proactive deterrent to the dangers of methamphetamine in the region.

Core Table 11 - Clandestine Laboratory Activities, 2005

Ohio HIDTA Clandestine Activities in 2005				
	Baseline	# Projected	# Identified	% Identified
Laboratory Dump Sites Seized	13	24	27	112%
Chemical/Glassware Equipment Seizures	33	39	39	100%
Persons Affected:				
Children	0	0	6	0%

Source: Ohio HIDTA CY2005 Initiative Reports; Ohio HIDTA Investigative Initiatives

Investigations involving clandestine laboratory activities result not only in the dismantlement of the actual laboratories, but also in the identification of laboratory dumpsites, the seizure of chemicals and glassware, and the identification of children affected by the treacherous clandestine activities of adults around them. Table 11 depicts the number of activities related to clandestine laboratories that were identified by Ohio HIDTA initiatives in 2005. The baseline and projected numbers of children affected by clandestine laboratory activities are 0 this year, because this is the first year data on children affected has been collected. Because this category was added after the calendar year had ended, many initiatives did not track this information in 2005, therefore the number identified for 2005 is low. Future years will more accurately reflect the number of children affected by methamphetamine laboratory activities dismantled and seized by Ohio HIDTA initiatives.

The Ohio HIDTA has developed customized strategies beyond the scope of the Core Tables to address specific threats encountered in the Ohio HIDTA region. Specific Ohio HIDTA initiatives address these threats through their investigative, intelligence, or interdiction efforts including proactive money-laundering intelligence development, fugitive apprehension, and proactive vehicle interdiction. The following represents the performance measures developed to demonstrate the effectiveness of Ohio HIDTA initiatives in these areas.

Threat Specific Table A: Money Laundering/ Terrorist Funding Subject Referrals by Year

Ohio HIDTA Money Laundering/Terrorism Funding Subjects Identified and Referred by Year				
Year	# Subjects Reviewed	# of Money Laundering/ Terrorism Funding Subjects Identified	# of Money Laundering/ Terrorism Funding Subjects Referred	% Referred of Identified
2005	6035	44	20	45%

Source: Ohio HIDTA CY2005 Initiative Reports; Ohio HIDTA Investigative Initiatives

Threat Specific Table B: Money Laundering/ Terrorist Funding Organization Referrals by Year

Ohio HIDTA Money Laundering/Terrorism Funding Organizations Identified and Referred by Year				
Year	# Organizations Reviewed	# of Money Laundering/ Terrorism Funding Organizations Identified	# of Money Laundering/ Terrorism Funding Organizations Referred	% Referred of Identified
2005	20	13	5	38%

Source: Ohio HIDTA CY2005 Initiative Reports; Ohio HIDTA Investigative Initiatives

The Ohio HIDTA’s Money Laundering Intelligence Initiative and Akron/Summit County HIDTA Initiative have been engaged in the proactive, intelligence-led analysis of potential money laundering subjects and organizations in 2005. This process identifies significant money-laundering targets in the Ohio HIDTA region through the review and analysis of various financial sources. As depicted in Threat Specific Table A, these Initiatives reviewed over 6,000 subjects resulting in the identification of 44 potential money launderers. Over 45% of those subjects identified as significant were referred to other initiatives or participating agencies for investigation. As investigative initiatives, the Money Laundering Intelligence Initiative and the Akron Summit County HIDTA Initiative retained the remaining identified subjects for investigation by their own Initiatives. The Initiatives also reviewed organizations to identify potential money laundering organizations. As Threat Specific Table B depicts, 20 organizations were reviewed, resulting in the identification of 13 potential money-laundering/terrorism funding organizations. Nearly 40% of those significant organization identified were referred to other initiatives or agencies for investigation. Again, as investigative initiatives, the Money Laundering Intelligence Initiative and the Akron/Summit County HIDTA Initiative retained the remaining identified organizations for investigation by their own Initiatives. This intelligence-led policing significantly bolsters the capacity of Ohio HIDTA initiatives and their participating agencies to disrupt and dismantle money-laundering and terrorism-funding organizations operating within the Ohio HIDTA region.

Threat Specific Table C: Fugitives Targeted and Apprehended by Year

Ohio HIDTA Fugitives Targeted and Apprehended by Year					
Year	# Identified	# Targeted	% Targeted of Identified	# Apprehended	Apprehended % of Targeted
2005	3852	3151	82%	1400	44%

Source: Ohio HIDTA CY2005 Initiative Reports; Ohio HIDTA Investigative Initiatives

The apprehension of fugitives impacts communities by effectively removing criminals from neighborhoods. Ohio HIDTA Initiatives are actively involved in the apprehension of fugitives in the Ohio HIDTA region. As depicted in Threat Specific Table C, Ohio HIDTA Initiatives apprehended nearly 1400 fugitives in 2005. While just 44% of the targeted fugitives were apprehended as a result of manpower restrictions, the total number of fugitives apprehended increased by 56% over the number of fugitives apprehended in 2004.

Threat Specific Table D: Vehicle Interdictions by Year

Ohio HIDTA Vehicle Interdiction by Year					
Year	Baseline # Vehicles Interdicted	# Commercial Vehicles Interdicted	# Passenger Vehicle Interdicted	Total # Vehicle Interdictions	% Change in Vehicles Interdicted from Baseline
2005	471	178	672	850	+80%

Source: Ohio HIDTA CY2005 Initiative Reports; Ohio HIDTA Investigative Initiatives

Law enforcement agencies can never measure the crime they prevent. However, logic dictates that the mere presence of law enforcement deters crime. The vehicle interdiction components of Ohio HIDTA initiatives represent those law enforcement efforts, which cannot easily quantify the effect they have on a community. As shown in Threat Specific Table D, the number of interdictions for 2005 resulted in 80% more than the baseline.

The Ohio HIDTA's Commercial Vehicle Intelligence Initiative continues as an impressive presence on Ohio's interstates, which by geography are situated as crossroads for transshipment by both legitimate businesses and drug-trafficking organizations. A commercial vehicle interdiction in March 2005 by the Commercial Vehicle Intelligence Initiative working in conjunction with the Ohio State Highway Patrol gives an example of the seizures that result from these proactive interdictions. The Initiative interdicted a tractor-trailer carrying a load of vegetables along Interstate 70. Numerous indicators of drug trafficking were present during the interdiction. An Ohio State Highway Patrol canine team was utilized, which resulted in an alert to the vehicle. A search of the vehicle revealed more than 2,300 pounds of marijuana concealed in the load of vegetables. The case was referred to DEA for further investigation and prosecution.

While seizures such as this are a measurable indicator of the effectiveness of vehicle interdiction, these coordinated, proactive interdiction efforts have an immeasurable impact on all

vehicle traffic. To that end, the initiative must logically have an immeasurable impact upon DTOs transporting narcotics via both commercial and passenger vehicles through the Ohio HIDTA region.

Performance Measures for Goal 2

Core Table 12 – Ohio HIDTA Training Efficiency by Year and Type of Training

Ohio HIDTA Training Efficiency											
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	301	586	233	340	1731	3102	\$11,996	\$28,990	\$6.93	\$9.35	35%
Investigative/ Interdiction	760	840	616	1648	8656	25,474	\$8,335	\$49,597	\$0.96	\$1.95	103%
Management/ Administrative	10	15	10	20	160	440	\$7,165	\$8,253	\$44.78	\$18.76	-58%
Other: Conferences	28	28	28	14	864	316	\$30,091	\$10,757	\$34.83	\$34.04	-2%
Other: Seminars	4	5	4	6	160	120	\$5,927	\$1,811	\$37.04	\$15.10	-59%
Total	1103	1474	891	2028	11571	29,452	\$63,514	\$99,408	\$5.48	\$3.37	-39%

Source: Ohio HIDTA Training Initiative

Training is essential to improving both the efficiency and effectiveness of Ohio HIDTA operations. In 2005, the Ohio HIDTA more than doubled the number of students provided training from the previous year to 2,028 for a total of 29,452 classroom hours. This was accomplished with only a 50% increase in the training cost, which actually resulted in a 40% reduction in the training cost per hour for this tremendous training effort. The Ohio HIDTA’s training program is designed to improve students’ computer and analytical skills, bolster their investigative and interdiction knowledge, and develop their managerial abilities. This training, which cost Ohio HIDTA on average \$3.37 per hour in 2005, was provided free of charge to Ohio HIDTA assigned and participating agency personnel. The vast majority of this training would not have been available to law enforcement in the region without Ohio HIDTA support and funding. The Ohio HIDTA has become a recognized asset in the region for effective and enriching training opportunities to federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies.

Core Table 13 - Percentage of Ohio HIDTA Initiatives Using Event and Case Deconfliction Services, 2005

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

Source: Ohio HIDTA CY2005 Initiative Reports; Ohio HIDTA ISC.

Core Table 14 - Percentage of Event and Case Deconflictions Submitted, 2005

Ohio HIDTA Deconfliction Submissions by Year						
Year	Baseline # Deconflictions Submitted	# Deconfliction Submissions Targeted	# Event Deconflictions Submitted	# Case/Subject Deconflictions Submitted	Total Deconflictions Submitted	% Deconflictions Submitted
2005	2669	2750	2326	2728	5054	184%

Source: Ohio HIDTA ISC.

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 Ohio HIDTA provides such information through its Investigative Support Center. As in past years, of the 13 Ohio HIDTA initiatives eligible to use Ohio HIDTA deconfliction services, all took advantage of these valuable tools. Recognizing the importance and necessity of officer safety through deconfliction, the Ohio HIDTA has successfully offered deconfliction to other agencies throughout Ohio, adding a significant component to operational safety that is not otherwise available in the state. Table 13 and 14 depict how well Ohio HIDTA initiatives and participating agencies used these services in 2005. Event and case/subject deconflictions were 84% higher than expected submissions. These services promote officer safety, conserve resources, and help to coordinate investigations.

Core Table 15 - Percentage of Investigations Provided Analytical Support, 2005

Ohio HIDTA Investigations Supported by Year				
Year	Baseline # Investigations Receiving Analytical Support	# Investigations Targeted for Analytical Support	# Investigations Provided Analytical Support	% Targeted Investigations Supported
2005	48	60	54	90%

Source: Ohio HIDTA ISC.

Table 15 depicts the significant analytical support provided by the Ohio HIDTA Investigative Support Center (ISC) to other initiatives and participating agencies. Analytical support to investigations in the Ohio HIDTA region has become an integral part in most complex investigations. Analysts routinely provide support to investigative initiatives and participating agencies, which includes telephone toll analysis, link analysis, biographical research, and documents analysis. Table 15 shows the number of investigations provided with analytical support in 2005 was 90% of the number of investigations targeted for analytical support. Table 15 reflects the number of investigations provided support, but cannot capture the depth of support required for each investigation. In 2005, ISC analysts provided support to more complex, long-term investigations than in previous years, which required more of their time and attention. This analytical support is essential to Ohio HIDTA Goal 2 of improving efficiency and effectiveness through information sharing and coordinated intelligence. While the Ohio HIDTA did not support the anticipated number of requests for analytical support, every request for analytical support was met and in every instance the ISC was able to provide this service.

Core Table 16 - Percentage of Ohio HIDTA Initiative Investigations Referred to Other HIDTAs and Other Agencies, 2005

Ohio HIDTA Affiliated Cases Referred by Year						
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
2005	1039	132	38	94	132	100%

Source: Ohio HIDTA CY2005 Initiative Reports.

Table 16 clearly depicts the positive outcome achieved by Ohio HIDTA initiatives in the areas of Affiliated Case Referrals. As primarily “market areas” for drug trafficking, the Ohio HIDTA region provides a wealth of intelligence and investigative information to other law enforcement partners throughout the country, allowing other HIDTA and non-HIDTA agencies to pursue investigations in their jurisdictions. Many of Ohio HIDTA’s initiatives routinely provide referral information resulting in spin-off investigations throughout the country. In 2005 Ohio HIDTA investigators referred 132 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 Ohio HIDTA has reported initiative operational targets and subsequent outcomes using the Performance Management Process (PMP) efficiency and effectiveness performance measurement tables spread throughout this Annual Report. This report depicts the success of Ohio HIDTA's initiatives in their effectiveness and efficiency in meeting both Ohio HIDTA goals. Drug availability is being significantly reduced, DTOs are being disrupted and 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).

Ohio HIDTA initiatives have substantially reduced illegal drug availability in this region. Some highlights include seizing over 430 kilograms of cocaine, over 10,000 kilograms of commercial grade marijuana, more than 4,000 high quality marijuana plants, more than 36,000 ecstasy units, more than 13,000 illicit prescription drug units, plus significant quantities of other drugs. These seizures equated to more than \$65 million in value; this represents a staggering amount removed from the market place. These seizures, coupled with drug-asset seizures exceeding \$26 million, have significantly impacted DTOs' abilities to operate in this region. Ohio HIDTA initiatives dismantled 187 clandestine methamphetamine laboratories. Seventy-eight DTOs were either severely disrupted or totally put out of business. Overall, DTOs within the Ohio HIDTA region have been severely impacted by nearly \$92 million in seized drugs and assets. All this was accomplished with an impressive return on investment of \$33.00 for every \$1.00 of the budget expended for law enforcement and intelligence initiatives.

In the seven years the Ohio HIDTA has been in existence, there has been a steady positive increase in the number of initiatives, the number of participant agencies, and the amount of information sharing through the Ohio HIDTA Deconfliction and Analytical Units, the number of interactions between law enforcement and intelligence activities. There has also been a significant increase in cooperative, efficient and effective interagency effort. Technology is also facilitating this behavioral transition. Each year more initiatives are connecting to the ISC and each other via the Ohio HIDTA Wide Area Network (WAN) to share data and facilitate joint law enforcement and intelligence initiatives.

With support from the Ohio HIDTA Investigative Support Center, law enforcement initiatives operating throughout Ohio HIDTA's eleven counties continue to make significant progress in identifying, investigating, and dismantling the most dangerous and prolific drug dealers and money launderers operating in the region. As the tables and charts presented throughout this report demonstrate, Ohio HIDTA initiatives have achieved Goal 1 and Goal 2 objectives.

Cooperation and communication between the participating federal, state, and local law enforcement personnel continues to be the cornerstone of the success of the Ohio HIDTA. Law enforcement agencies in the Ohio HIDTA region are working together more effectively and efficiently. Investigative intelligence is reaching the people who need it. Traditional barriers among different law enforcement agencies have been eroded sufficiently enough so that these entities can find a common ground to pursue common goals. Real and tangible progress is being made in addressing illicit drug trafficking. The Ohio HIDTA has significantly contributed to achieving these outcomes. The results set forth in this CY 2005 Annual Report reflect that the

Ohio HIDTA significantly and positively impacts the Ohio HIDTA region through a cooperative and cost-efficient approach to law enforcement.

VIII. Appendices

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

IX. List of Tables and Charts

Chart 1 – Breakdown of Participating Agencies.....	3
Chart 2 – Breakdown of Participating Agency Personnel.....	3
Core Table 1 - DTOs Disrupted or Dismantled, 2005	10
Core Table 2 - Percentage of DTOs Disrupted or Dismantled by Scope, 2005	10
Core Table 3 - Percentage of Money Laundering Organizations Disrupted or Dismantled by Scope, 2005.....	11
Core Table 4 - Operational Scope of All DTO Cases Initiated, 2005	11
Core Table 5 - Drugs Removed from the Marketplace, 2005.....	16
Core Table 6 - Return on Investment (ROI) for Drugs Removed from the Marketplace by Law Enforcement Initiatives, 2005	18
Core Table 7 - Return on Investment (ROI) for Assets Removed from the Marketplace by Law Enforcement Initiatives, 2005	18
Core Table 8 - Total Return on Investment (ROI) for Drugs and Assets Removed from the Marketplace by Law Enforcement Initiatives, 2005.....	19
Core Table 10 - Value of Clandestine Methamphetamine Labs Dismantled in 2005, by Size	20
Core Table 11 - Clandestine Laboratory Activities, 2005	21
Threat Specific Table A: Money Laundering/ Terrorist Funding Subject Referrals, 2005.....	21
Threat Specific Table B: Money Laundering/ Terrorist Funding Organization Referrals, 2005..	22
Threat Specific Table C: Fugitives Targeted and Apprehended, 2005.....	23
Threat Specific Table D: Vehicle Interdictions, 2005.....	23
Core Table 12 - Ohio HIDTA Training Efficiency by Year and Type of Training.....	24
Core Table 13 - Percentage of Ohio HIDTA Initiatives Using Event and Case Deconfliction Services, 2005	25
Core Table 14 - Percentage of Event and Case Deconflictions Submitted, 2005.....	25
Core Table 15 - Percentage of Investigations Provided Analytical Support, 2005	26
Core Table 16 - Percentage of Ohio HIDTA Initiative Investigations Referred to Other HIDTAs and Other Agencies, 2005.....	26

2005 OHIO HIDTA PMP MATRIX

GOAL 1 - Disrupt the Market for Illegal Drugs by Dismantling or Disrupting Drug Trafficking Organizations

THREAT ASSESSMENT		STRATEGY & BUDGET											ANNUAL REPORT							
GEOGRAPHIC AREA	THREAT DESCRIPTION	SOURCE	PERFORMANCE TARGETS	INVESTIGATIVE/INTERDICTION										INTEL-LIGENCE	ADMINIS-TRATIVE	TARGETED OUTCOMES AND NARRATIVE				
				AKRON/CLAMOUNT COUNTY SHERIFFS OFFICE TASK FORCE	COLUMBIANA COUNTY SHERIFFS OFFICE INTELLIGENCE WITH TIVE FORCE	DELAWARE COUNTY SHERIFFS OFFICE INTELLIGENCE WITH TIVE FORCE	FRANKLIN COUNTY SHERIFFS OFFICE INTELLIGENCE WITH TIVE FORCE	GRANVILLE COUNTY SHERIFFS OFFICE INTELLIGENCE WITH TIVE FORCE	HAMILTON COUNTY SHERIFFS OFFICE INTELLIGENCE WITH TIVE FORCE	LANCASTER COUNTY SHERIFFS OFFICE INTELLIGENCE WITH TIVE FORCE	LORAIN COUNTY SHERIFFS OFFICE INTELLIGENCE WITH TIVE FORCE	MCCLINTOCK COUNTY SHERIFFS OFFICE INTELLIGENCE WITH TIVE FORCE	MEigs COUNTY SHERIFFS OFFICE INTELLIGENCE WITH TIVE FORCE				NEWARK COUNTY SHERIFFS OFFICE INTELLIGENCE WITH TIVE FORCE	OHIO COUNTY SHERIFFS OFFICE INTELLIGENCE WITH TIVE FORCE	STARK COUNTY SHERIFFS OFFICE INTELLIGENCE WITH TIVE FORCE	TOLUCA COUNTY SHERIFFS OFFICE INTELLIGENCE WITH TIVE FORCE
OHIO HIDTA REGION	HIDTA- TARGETED THREAT	DTO Report and Threat Assessment	There are international multi-drug DTOs operating in the Ohio HIDTA Region	Target 100% of identified international DTOs and dismantle or disrupt 50% of those targeted (Core 1, 2)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Initiatives Identified and Targeted 32 International DTOs and dismantled or disrupted 69% of those targeted.		
			There are multi-state multi-drug DTOs operating in the Ohio HIDTA Region	Target 100% of identified multistate DTOs and dismantle or disrupt 50% of those targeted (Core 1, 2)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Initiatives Identified and Targeted 48 Multi-State DTOs and dismantled or disrupted 65% of those targeted.
			There are local multi-drug DTOs operating in the Ohio HIDTA Region	Target 100% of identified local DTOs and dismantle or disrupt 50% of those targeted (Core 1, 2)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Initiatives Identified and Targeted 33 Local DTOs and dismantled or disrupted 76% of those targeted.
			There are drug and non-drug Money Laundering Organizations operating in the Ohio HIDTA Region	Target 100% of identified drug and non-drug money laundering DTOs and dismantle or disrupt 50% of those identified (Core 3)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Initiatives Identified and Targeted 5 Money Laundering Organizations and disrupted or dismantled 40% of those targeted.
			Refer 100% of the Money Laundering/ Terrorist Funding Subjects Identified for Investigation (Threat Specific A)	Refer 100% of the Money Laundering/ Terrorist Funding Subjects Identified for Investigation (Threat Specific A)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Initiatives Referred 45% of the Money/Laundering/ Terrorist Funding Subjects identified for investigation and retained the remaining subjects identified to investigate themselves.
			Refer 100% of the Money Laundering/ Terrorist Funding Organizations Identified for Investigation (Threat Specific B)	Refer 100% of the Money Laundering/ Terrorist Funding Organizations Identified for Investigation (Threat Specific B)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Initiatives Referred 38% of the Money/Laundering/ Terrorist Funding Organizations identified for investigation and retained the remaining organizations identified to investigate themselves.
			The operational scope of DTOs operating in the Ohio HIDTA region reaches national and international levels.	Open 33% of the investigations into the targeted DTOs as OCDETF Cases (Core 4 & additional chart)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	29% of the 113 investigations into DTOs were OCDETF cases.
			Multi-kilogram quantities of illegal drugs are trafficked within and throughout the Ohio HIDTA region	ROI of \$15 for drugs seized (Core 5, 6)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Initiatives seized more than \$65 million in drugs; the ROI for drugs seized was \$24 for every \$1 of allocated HIDTA Budget to law enforcement and intelligence initiatives.
			Millions of dollars of illegal dangerous drug money flows through the Ohio HIDTA Region	ROI of \$4 for assets seized (Core 7)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Initiatives seized more than \$26 million in drug assets; the ROI for drug assets was \$10 for every \$1 of allocated HIDTA Budget to law enforcement and intelligence initiatives.
			Multi-kilogram quantities of illegal drugs and millions of dollars of assets are trafficked within and throughout the Ohio HIDTA region	ROI of \$19 for drugs and assets seized (Core 8)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Initiatives seized over \$91 million in drugs and drug assets; the ROI was \$33 for every \$1 of allocated HIDTA Budget to law enforcement and intelligence initiatives.
			Ohio serves as a production and distribution area for methamphetamine.	Dismantle more than 100 clandestine laboratories (Core 10)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Initiatives dismantled 187 clandestine laboratories with an estimated value of over \$850,000.
				Identify 13 Laboratory Dump Sites (Core 11)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Initiative identified 27 laboratory dump sites.
				Effect 30 Chemical/Glassware Seizures (Core 11)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Initiative effected 39 chemical/glassware seizures.
			Identify 0 Children Affected by Clandestine Activities (Core 11)	Identify 0 Children Affected by Clandestine Activities (Core 11)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Initiatives identified 6 children affected by clandestine activities.
			The Ohio HIDTA region serves as a prime area of opportunity for the transportation and distribution of illicit drugs through the utilization of major interstate highways.	Interdict more than 1460 commercial and non-commercial vehicles (Threat Specific D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Initiatives interdicted 850 vehicles, a change in the baseline of +80%.
			Violent Fugitives are believed to reside in the Ohio HIDTA Region.	Apprehend more than 3150 fugitives (Threat Specific C)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Initiatives apprehended 1400 fugitives, a 56% increase over the number of fugitives apprehended in 2004.
			Pharmaceuticals are illegally distributed and obtained in the Ohio HIDTA region.	End the distribution of more than 0 calculated dosage units of diverted pharmaceuticals.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Initiatives ended the distribution of more than 1,000,000 calculated dosage units of diverted pharmaceuticals.
NON-HIDTA- TARGETED THREAT	Illegal drugs are smuggled on the St. Lawrence seaway on merchant vessels and pleasure craft.	Threat Assessment	Currently handled by a non-HIDTA group.																	

*Understanding that 2005 is a transitional year, the performance targets for the 2005 Matrix have been adjusted to accommodate implementing the PMP process.

Appendix B - Executive Board Members

2005 Ohio HIDTA Executive Board Members		
Name	Agency	Affiliation
Chief Michael Matulavich	Akron Police Department	Local
SAC Christopher Sadowski	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	Federal
Chief Dean McKimm	Canton Police Department	Local
Chief Mike McGrath	Cleveland Division of Police	Local
Chief Doug Berkhart	Cuyahoga County Sheriff's Department	Local
ASAC Anthony Marotta	Drug Enforcement Administration	Federal
SAC Ted Wasky	Federal Bureau of Investigation	Federal
ASAC Anthony Macisco	Immigration & Customs Enforcement	Federal
SAC Vincent Williams	Internal Revenue Service	Federal
Superintendent John Monce	Ohio Bureau of Criminal Ident. & Investigation	State
Chief Walter Ugrinic	Shaker Heights Police Department	Local
Captain Wes Bombrys	Toledo Police Department	Local
U.S. Attorney Greg White	U.S. Attorney's Office	Federal
U.S. Marshal Pete Elliott	U.S. Marshal's Office	Federal
SAC Mike Bilinovich	U.S. Secret Service	Federal
Sheriff Tom Ariss	Warren County Sheriff's Office	Local
Chief Robert Bush	Youngstown Police Department	Local
Lt. Col. Tom Beckman *	Ohio National Guard	State
AUSA Ron Bakeman *	U.S. Attorney's Office	Federal
AUSA Bob Brichler *	U.S. Attorney's Office	Federal

* - *ex-officio member*

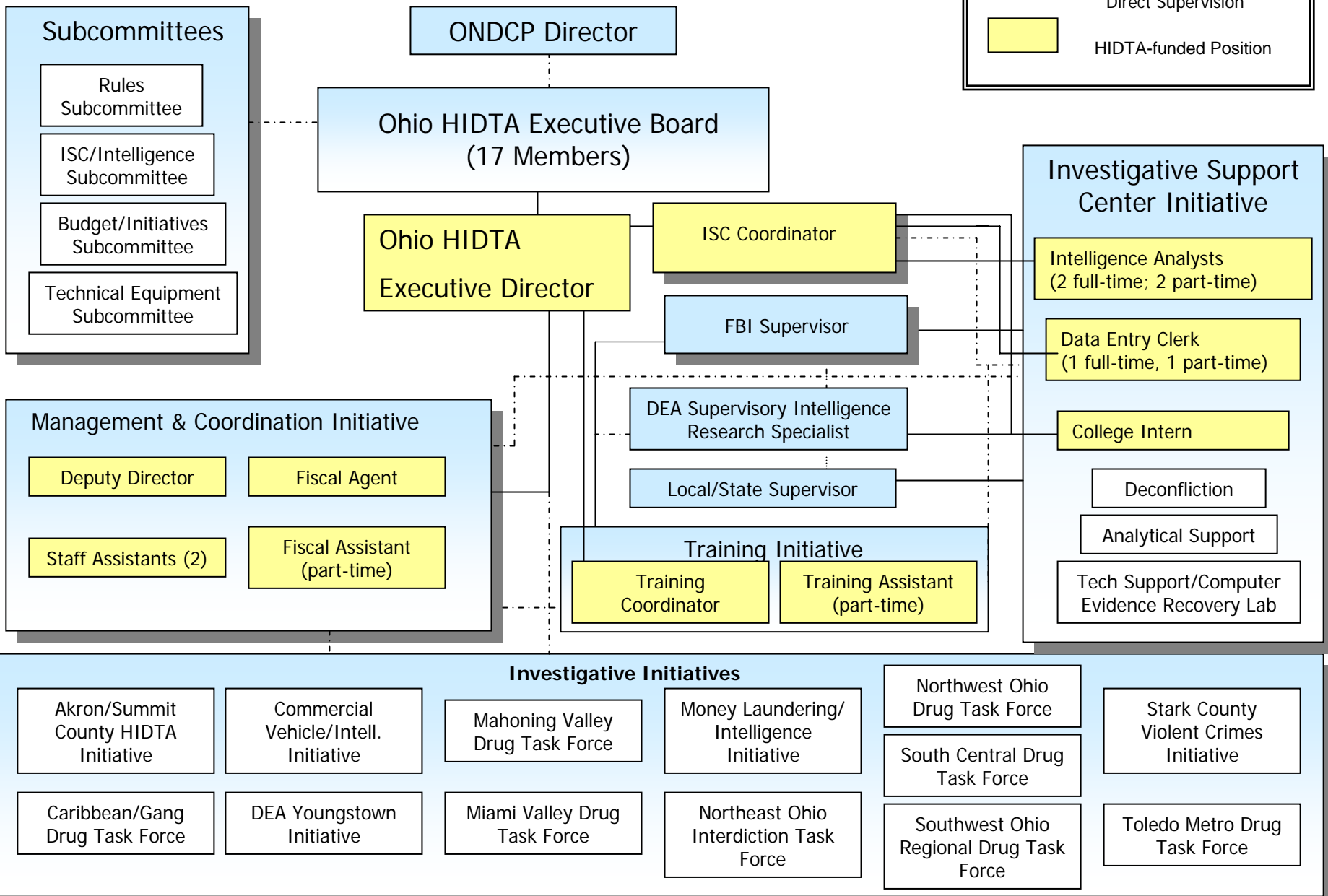
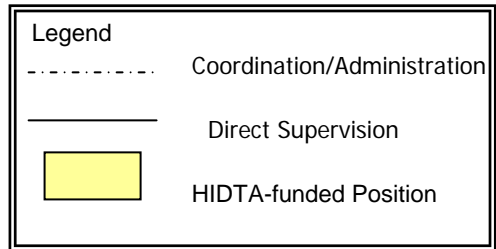
Appendix C- 2005 Ohio HIDTA Participating Agencies

Agency
Adult Parole Authority
Akron Police Department
Allen County Sheriff's Office
Alliance Police Department
Austintown Police Department
Barberton Police Department
BATF
Bath Police Department
Beaver Twp. Police Department
Boardman Police Department
Brook Park Police Department
Canfield Police Department
Canton Police Department
City of Shaker Heights (HIDTA)
Cleveland Heights Police Department
Cleveland Police Department
Columbus Police Department
Copley Police Department
Cuyahoga County Sheriff's Office
Cuyahoga Falls Police Department
Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority
Dayton Police Department
DEA
Delaware County Sheriff's Office
Euclid Police Department
FBI
Findlay Police Department
Franklin County Sheriff's Office
Geauga County Sheriff's Office
Goshen Police Department
Green Fire Dept
Greene County Sheriff's Office
Hancock County Sheriff's Office
Hubbard Police Department
Huber Heights Police Department
ICE
Independence Police Department
IRS
Jackson Twp. Police Department
Lake County Narcotics
Lancaster Police Department
Lorain Police Department
Lucas County Sheriff's Office

Mahoning County Prosecutor's Office
Mahoning County Sheriff's Office
Massillon Police Department
Maumee Police Department
Medina County Sheriff's Office
Milton Twp. Police Department
Monroe County Sheriff's Office
Montgomery County Sheriff's Office
Montville Police Department
Ohio Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation
Ohio Department of Public Safety
Ohio National Guard
Ohio State Board of Pharmacy
Ohio State Highway Patrol
Orange Village Police Department
Oregon Police Department
Perkins Twp. Police Department
Perry Twp. Police Department
Pickering Police Department
Poland Twp. Police Department
Poland Village Police Department
Regional Transit Authority
Richfield Police Department
Rocky River Police Department
Salem Police Department
Shaker Heights Police Department
Springfield Twp. Police Department
Stark County Sheriff's Office
Stark Metro Drug Unit
Stow Police Department
Strongsville Police Department
Struthers Police Department
Summit County Executive Office
Summit County Sheriff's Office
Sylvania Police Department
The NE Hamilton County Drug Task Force (DART)
Toledo Police Department
Trotwood Police Department
Twinsburg Police Department
U.S. Attorney's Office
U.S. Marshal's Office
U.S. Postal Service
U.S. Secret Service
United States Department of Agriculture
University of Akron
Warren County Drug Task Force
Warren Police Department

Waterville Police Department
Wood County Sheriff's Office
Woodmere Village Police Department
Youngstown Police Department
Youngstown State University Police Department

Appendix A - CY 2005 Ohio HIDTA Organization Chart



Appendix E - HIDTA Initiatives

Akron/Summit County HIDTA Initiative – The mission of the Akron/Summit County HIDTA Initiative is to develop a cooperative effort to substantially reduce the impact of organized drug-trafficking activity in the greater Akron/Summit County area by combining the resources of local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies. A special investigative emphasis will be placed on targeting drug-trafficking organizations whose multi-layered, complex, conspiratorial relationships have resisted traditional investigative and prosecutorial efforts against their membership.

The initiative will continue to combine the Greater Akron Drug Task Force's and Summit County Drug Unit's manpower resources and its detailed knowledge of local drug distribution networking with FBI and DEA intelligence. In addition, the DEA will bring its experience in undercover operations and the FBI will apply its electronic surveillance expertise to investigative efforts by the initiative. The initiative will continue to focus on disrupting and dismantling drug-trafficking organizations that have the greatest impact on the community. In addition, this initiative will seize each opportunity to engage interagency resources where multi-jurisdictional distribution networks are identified.

Money laundering and identification of organizational assets are essential elements of the investigations. Cocaine continues to be the drug of choice in the Akron area while methamphetamine continues to increase in prevalence. Investigative techniques include all traditional methods such as controlled purchases of drugs, surveillance, and more sophisticated techniques such as Title III investigations.

Caribbean/Gang Drug Task Force- The Caribbean/Gang Drug Task Force is a multi-agency cooperative effort designed to undermine the impact of organized drug-trafficking activity through the identification, investigation, and prosecution of the leaders of such organizations. A special emphasis is placed on dismantling those groups exhibiting violence and conspiratorial relationships as a means of furthering their illegal activities.

The primary investigative focus is multi-agency investigations of organized groups, or organized criminal organizations, which are involved in the trafficking of large quantities of drugs, whose organizational influence crosses state and/or local jurisdictional boundaries and whose mode of operations involves conspiratorial relationships, often including violence. These organizations typically have a chief source of cash derived from large-scale narcotics trafficking due to the size and complexity of the organization. The task force frequently employs appropriate sophisticated investigative techniques, which includes electronic surveillance, pen registers, and GPS tracking devices to attack the entire scope of the targeted drug-trafficking organization. The task force fully interacts, utilizes, and shares information with the Ohio HIDTA Investigative Support Center.

Commercial Vehicle Intelligence Initiative – The mission of the HIDTA Commercial Vehicle/Intelligence Initiative, code-named “Operation Weigh-In,” is to develop and assist with criminal investigations and related enforcement operations that focus on organized drug-trafficking activities as well as the identification and seizure of financial assets derived from narcotics proceeds. The emphasis of this HIDTA initiative is to gather intelligence on drug-trafficking and money-laundering organizations utilizing commercial vehicles to transport their product to and through the State of Ohio, specifically the current eleven-county HIDTA-designated areas. Central to this mission is an enhanced emphasis on the disruption of drug-trafficking organizations and the seizure of financial assets through the sharing and coordination of investigative activities with ongoing Ohio HIDTA initiatives, other law enforcement agencies, and HIDTAs on the national level.

Due to the fact that this initiative is spread out over the State of Ohio, the participants cannot be collocated for logistical reasons. However, the initiative shares all information developed with the other HIDTA initiatives in a timely manner. The members of this initiative meet regularly at target locations based on mutual agreement and intelligence developed from previous “blitzes.”

DEA Youngstown Task Force – The mission of the DEA Youngstown Task Force (DEAYTF) is to disrupt the flow of illicit drugs in and around the Mahoning Valley and the Ohio HIDTA region. The objectives are to gather and report intelligence and to immobilize targeted violators and organizations at the highest levels. To accomplish this end, the DEAYTF pursues a coordinated federal, state, and local drug enforcement effort through the use of a myriad of overt and covert investigative techniques. The goals are the arrest and prosecution of violators, the seizure of drugs, and the forfeiture of assets in the Federal and State Courts of Ohio and beyond. The measure of success is a reduction in drugs and violence, which will result in an improved quality of life in the Mahoning Valley.

The initiative started as a point of contact between agencies in the Mahoning Valley and DEA. The size and scope of the initiative has grown with DEA presence, as well as full-time task force members dedicated to the development of OCDETF investigations. In addition, the task force targets mid-level traffickers via controlled purchases of evidence as a means to move into long-term cases. Recently, the task force has expanded into drug interdiction by targeting parcel services and bus terminals. These investigators have yielded numerous seizures, many of which can be documented back to targeted DTOs in our area.

The program does not target street violators but instead targets mid and upper-level traffickers. The task force utilizes the availability of DEA resources to purchase evidence and pay confidential sources. The task force can work from mid-level purchases of controlled substances up to Title III intercepts. In addition, via the use of the K-9 supported interdiction team, the task force is able to utilize seized parcels and transportation seizures to enhance other law enforcement efforts.

Investigative Support Center Initiative– The ISC provides tactical, operational, and strategic intelligence support to the Ohio HIDTA investigative and interdiction initiatives as well as to other participating agencies. The Deconfliction Center within the ISC handles all event and subject deconflictions and performs numerous law enforcement and public databases checks. The Analytical Unit within the ISC provides operational case support primarily in the form of telephone toll analysis, link analysis, biographical research, and post-seizure analysis. The Analytical Unit also provides strategic support in the form of the annual Threat Assessment and Intelligence Bulletins. The Analytical Unit is also responsible for drafting the Annual Report, the Initiative Budgets and Descriptions, and the annual Strategy. The ISC Coordinator is responsible for the management of the ISC and is assisted by an FBI Supervisor and a DEA Intelligence Analyst Supervisor in the everyday supervision of the analysts and personnel assigned to the ISC. The ISC has developed and maintained a strong internship program over the past five years. In 2005, two interns from Mercyhurst College and two interns from Baldwin Wallace College assisted the ISC. In the fall, the ISC hosted its annual two-day intelligence symposium with more than 125 analysts and investigators from local, state and federal law enforcement agencies attending, including participants from other HIDTAs in the Great Lakes Region. The ISC's structure and design is ever-changing as are the personnel assigned from the participating agencies. These changes improve the ISC and assist in homeland security.

Management and Coordination Initiative– The Management and Coordination Initiative consists of the Executive Director, the Fiscal Agent, the Assistant to the Fiscal Agent, and the Staff Assistant/Office Manager. The Director supervises the everyday management of the Ohio HIDTA and delegates certain responsibilities to the other staff members. The Fiscal Agent and Assistant to the Fiscal Agent manage the financial function of the office, which includes, but is not limited to, the preparation of the budget and the accounting of all financial transactions. The Staff Assistant/Office Manager coordinates the daily activities of the Director and other staff members and administers office matters. In addition, a Deputy Director and a Staff Assistant are located in southern Ohio to handle the administrative duties pertaining to the six new southern counties. They are budgeted under the South Central Drug Task Force, because in 2005 the supplemental funding for the six new counties was not part of the baseline funding.

Mahoning Valley Law Enforcement Task Force – The mission of the Mahoning Valley Law Enforcement Task Force (MVLETF) is to reduce all levels of drug trafficking and violent crime associated with drug trafficking. The task force is made up of two units, the Criminal Gang Unit and the Drug Unit. The task force disrupts and dismantles high-level and mid-level drug-trafficking organizations operating in the greater Mahoning Valley area. The Gang Unit addresses violent gangs that rely on the drug trade to support their existence. To accomplish this, the task force uses a myriad of covert and overt investigative techniques, working together with local, state and federal authorities. The goals of the operations are to arrest and convict

principle offenders, seize their contraband and assets, and conduct money-laundering investigations. Utilizing the Investigative Support Center (ISC) enhances cooperation, coordination, and officer safety throughout Ohio. The availability of illegal narcotics has been greatly affected by the efforts of the task force, and thus has improved the quality of life in the Mahoning Valley

Miami Valley Drug Task Force- The mission of the Miami Valley Drug Task Force (MVDTF) is to reduce violent crime associated with all levels of drug trafficking in the Miami Valley area, which includes Montgomery, Greene, surrounding counties, and the city of Dayton. Because of Miami Valley's geographic location, the region is a major distribution point of bulk marijuana and cocaine destined for the East coast and Midwest market.

MVDTF consists of two units, the Interdiction Unit and the Major Case Unit. The Interdiction Unit focuses on disrupting the movement and distribution of illicit narcotics and pre-cursor chemicals via private and commercial vehicles along major highways and through commercial shipment facilities in the region.

The Major Case Unit targets mid to high-level drug trafficking organizations with specific emphasis on gang affiliations and international cartels involved in trafficking marijuana, heroin, cocaine, Ecstasy (MDMA), OxyContin, and the chemicals used in the manufacture of methamphetamine. The task force will focus on disrupting and/or dismantling these organizations by seizure of assets and narcotics along with arrest and prosecution of the members of the drug trafficking organizations.

Money Laundering/Intelligence Initiative – The mission of the HIDTA Money Laundering/Intelligence Initiative is to develop and assist with criminal investigations and related enforcement operations that focus on organized drug-trafficking activities as well as the identification and seizure of financial assets derived from narcotics proceeds. The emphasis of the initiative is to gather intelligence on drug-trafficking and money-laundering activities from as many financial sources as possible to include wire transfers, express package companies, airport seizures, vehicle seizures, hotels/motels, conventional banking institutions, surveillance, seized personal computers, and related electronic media. Central to this mission is an enhanced emphasis on the disruption of drug-trafficking organizations and the seizure of financial assets through the sharing and coordination of investigative activities with ongoing Ohio HIDTA initiatives, other law enforcement agencies, and HIDTAs on the national level.

The MLII is a collaborated task force comprised of investigators from various federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies co-supervised by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Internal Revenue Service, and the Cleveland Division of Police.

Northeast Ohio Interdiction Task Force - The Northeast Ohio Interdiction Task Force was created to support the overall mission of the Ohio HIDTA to reduce drug trafficking, related violent crimes and money laundering in the Ohio HIDTA region. This is done through the use of coordinated resources against the means and individuals utilized to transport controlled substances into the Northern Ohio HIDTA region, and to seize the profits gained by the sale of controlled substances from these individuals and organizations. The task force will continue to target those drug organizations that have the greatest impact on the Northeast Ohio community.

In 2005 the Northeast Ohio Interdiction Task Force consisted of 3 units: the Cleveland Hopkins Airport Unit, the Akron-Canton Airport Unit and the Investigative Unit. The Cleveland Hopkins Airport Unit and the Akron-Canton Airport Unit are interdictions units, which focus their efforts on drug-trafficking organizations responsible for the distribution of marijuana, cocaine, heroin, methamphetamine, and the seizure of assets, specifically currency, which is derived from distribution efforts. Both units specifically focus their efforts on trains, buses, hotels, motels, parcels, and airports in their respective areas of responsibility. The Investigative Unit is responsible for dismantling and disrupting drug trafficking organizations while conducting long-term conspiracy-related investigations, which utilize traditional investigative methods that include pen registers and Title III wire intercepts.

Northwest Ohio HIDTA Task Force - The Northwest Ohio HIDTA Task Force was created to reduce drug trafficking, related violent crimes, and money laundering in the Ohio HIDTA region. This is accomplished through the coordination and sharing of intelligence, unified law enforcement effort, and community cooperation, which will improve the quality of life in Northwest Ohio.

The Northwest Ohio HIDTA Task Force is a collocated, cooperative effort within the greater Toledo, Ohio area. All elements of the task force are centrally located in downtown Toledo, in an office funded by the Drug Enforcement Administration. Historically, the task force has focused upon dismantling major trafficking groups operating within the area. Particular attention will continue to be directed toward undermining the increasing role the area plays in supplying controlled substances to other parts of the region. The initiative and the areas of operation have not changed since its creation.

This law enforcement initiative continues to address drug-trafficking related problems and issues as deemed necessary. The utilization of undercover agents, undercover narcotics purchases, extensive surveillance, pen registers, clone pagers, and potential Title III intercepts are commonplace when conducting these types of investigations. This initiative targets the major cocaine, heroin, and marijuana organizations in the region and seeks to disrupt and dismantle all facets of each organization. All investigations interact with and share information with the HIDTA ISC. Analytical resources on site in Toledo are shared with non-member law

enforcement agencies within the area, as requested. The HIDTA ISC is used to augment investigative support resources on site and expand on its efforts.

South Central Drug Task Force- The South Central Drug Task Force (SCDTF) undertakes cooperative efforts to substantially reduce the impact of higher-level organized drug-trafficking activity in the Franklin, Fairfield, and surrounding central and southern Ohio counties by combining the resources of local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies. This initiative links participating agencies and shares developed information on identified targets and then uses that information to track, investigate, and prosecute those responsible for drug trafficking and violent crimes that accompany it.

The SCDTF consists of two units, the Southwest Border Initiative and the South Central Enforcement Group. The Southwest Border Initiative (SWBI), a DEA-led unit, employs traditional and non-traditional investigative and surveillance techniques in order to gather evidence involving drug trafficking organizations and drug distribution cells operating in Columbus and central Ohio, specifically those connected to the United States/Mexican border. SWBI will use intelligence derived from DEA cases worldwide and from other law enforcement sources throughout the United States to dismantle or disrupt the emerging threat posed by drug trafficking organizations based in Mexico and other Central and South American countries. The task force concentrates on exploiting telephonic communications and tracing financial transactions in an effort to identify members of the organizations, and identify the methods of transporting drugs and laundered money to and from central Ohio.

The South Central Enforcement Group (SCEG) is broken into two investigative groups. The first group will focus on the interdiction of contraband that is shipped via parcels and commercial freight. The second group will focus on more traditional drug organizations that are operating in the central Ohio area. In addition, a Deputy Director and a Staff Assistant are located in southern Ohio to handle the administrative duties pertaining to the six new southern counties. They are budgeted under the South Central Drug Task Force, because in 2005 the supplemental funding for the six new counties was not part of the baseline funding.

Southwest Ohio Regional Drug Task Force Initiative- The Southwest Ohio Regional Drug Task Force (SWORD) mission is to reduce violent crime associated with all levels of drug trafficking in Hamilton, Warren, and surrounding counties in southwestern Ohio and to reduce the levels of prescription drug abuse in the tri-state area. The task force goals will be to disrupt and dismantle domestic and foreign organizations producing, transporting, and supplying illicit drugs to the region. SWORD consists of two units, each with their own areas of responsibility, supervision, and expected output.

The Pharmaceutical Diversion Unit (PDU) employs law enforcement and data-mining techniques to track down illegal trafficking in prescription drugs, especially OxyContin. PDU will work with the medical community to detect and deter criminal activity connected with prescription drugs. Tracking assets and money laundering investigations will also be part of this initiative. PDU is a multi-agency unit, which includes investigators from the Cincinnati Police, Drug Abuse Reduction Task Force (DART), Greater Warren County Drug Task Force, DEA Diversion Unit, FBI, Food and Drug Administration and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Office of the Inspector General.

The Southwest Task Force Network (STFN) targets cocaine and marijuana trafficking organizations responsible for violent crime. STFN will unify the efforts and enhance information sharing necessary to combat drug trafficking organizations and related violent crimes, including homicide, murder-for-hire, money laundering, and conspiracies. All investigative activity is coordinated through the Deconfliction Center and information requests are sent to the center.

Stark County Violent Crimes Initiative - This initiative is a multi-agency cooperative effort to undermine the impact of organized drug-trafficking activity through the identification, investigation, and prosecution of such organizations. Special emphasis is placed on dismantling groups exhibiting violence and conspiratorial relations as a means of furthering their illegal activities. This initiative is a federally-led, collocated federal, state, and local law enforcement task force created with a combined mission of utilizing highly sophisticated techniques in long-term narcotics-trafficking organizations to disrupt and dismantle highly entrenched, tight-knit, violent drug-trafficking organizations in Stark County, Ohio.

This initiative targets the most violent and/or sophisticated drug-trafficking organizations trafficking cocaine, cocaine base, marijuana, heroin, and crystal methamphetamine that cannot be dismantled by local/state jurisdictions currently in place to combat street level and mid-level traffickers. However, as investigations dictate, any and all local departments share narcotics intelligence and provide investigative support for initiative priorities.

Toledo Metro Drug Task Force - The law enforcement mission of the Toledo Metro Drug Task Force (TMDTF) is to identify, investigate, prosecute, disrupt, and dismantle middle and upper-level drug-trafficking organizations operating in, and/or attempting to establish drug routes into, the Northwest Ohio Region. The TMDTF utilizes all means at its disposal while working cooperatively and in conjunction with the Ohio HIDTA, other HIDTA initiatives, and all other law enforcement agencies with an interest in the counter drug effort in Northwestern Ohio and other parts of the United States, respectively, which are affected by information developed within the initiative.

Techniques employed by the TMDTF to counter drug trafficking in the region include surveillance; intelligence gathering through the use of informants; trash

pulls; highway, commercial vehicle, bus/train, hotel/motel, and parcel interdiction; search warrants; controlled buys; direct buys; reverse buys; video surveillance; pen-registers; and Title III activities. The availability of drug-sniffing canines to assist in the discovery of narcotics and assets derived from drug trafficking has proven invaluable, especially in the area of drug interdiction. The canine handlers also conduct several demonstrations a year instructing young people on the dangers of narcotics.

The interdiction branch of the TMDTF was formed to further the law enforcement mission of the task force in identifying, disrupting, and dismantling upper-level narcotics trafficking organizations operating in the Northwest Ohio Region. The Interdiction Unit's objective is to intercept narcotics, along with assets derived from the sale of narcotics coming into and leaving Northwest Ohio via highways, airports, hotels, bus and train stations, parcel services and storage facilities. The unit has expanded its ties with other law enforcement interdiction teams both within the State of Ohio and the State of Michigan in an attempt to counter drug trafficking.

Training Initiative - The mission of this initiative is to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of Ohio HIDTA initiatives and participating agencies to counter drug trafficking and address the drug threat in the Ohio HIDTA region. Selective training opportunities, provided in support of HIDTA initiatives and law enforcement agencies within the HIDTA, will contribute directly toward accomplishing this objective. This initiative allows the Ohio HIDTA to provide timely, relevant training that enhances the knowledge, skills, and performance of all participating Ohio HIDTA law enforcement and support personnel. The Training Initiative provides threat-driven training programs to the Ohio HIDTA participating law enforcement and support personnel as well as other law enforcement agencies within the Ohio HIDTA region.

The Training Initiative is divided into two areas of concentration. The first area is computer-related. The training is conducted at the Ohio HIDTA in a specifically designed Computer Training Center. The other area of concentration is investigative training designed to assist the task force officers and analysts in their investigative missions. Generally, this training is conducted at the Ohio HIDTA ISC. Also, if pertinent, the Training Initiative promotes training in other areas of the country contingent upon available funds.