



NORTHWEST HIGH INTENSITY DRUG TRAFFICKING AREA



THREAT ASSESSMENT JUNE 2006

DAVE RODRIGUEZ , DIRECTOR

400 2nd AVENUE WEST
SEATTLE WASHINGTON 98119
(206) 352-3600



This page intentionally left blank.



I. PREFACE:

The purpose of the threat assessment is to identify the most significant drug-related threats in Washington State and to provide participating agencies and decision makers with the information necessary to make effective use of their counter-drug resources. This threat assessment was made possible by the collaborative effort of numerous participating agencies. The Northwest High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (NW HIDTA), in conjunction with the National Drug Intelligence Center (NDIC), conducted the research for this threat assessment. Contributors include NW HIDTA affiliated and non-affiliated agencies in order to capture the broadest possible perspective. To gain the greatest possible insight, researchers conducted interviews of officials and subject-matter experts. This allowed for the representation of the views and observations made by those individuals closest to and most knowledgeable of illicit drug trafficking and distribution occurring within the state. NW HIDTA participating agencies were requested to complete a threat assessment survey, thus providing data relative to trafficking, distribution activities, and the drug usage of individuals and groups within the NW HIDTA area. The 2006 NW HIDTA Threat Assessment Survey (TAS) included questions regarding common methods used to traffic drugs, types of illicit drugs present in the area, sources of supply, ethnicity distribution, frequency of seizures, and criminal activities directly associated with drug trafficking and use. Data provided by the agencies were screened before tabulation to eliminate duplicate reporting because of joint and task-force type initiatives. Both related and tangential sources were used in order to provide as complete an assessment as possible. The National Drug Threat Survey (NDTS) 2005 was administered by NDIC to a representative sample of state and local law enforcement agencies throughout the United States to assess the availability and overall threat posed by the trafficking and abuse of all major drug types. Survey responses from both the NW HIDTA TAS and the NDTS are used to substantiate and augment drug threat information obtained from other Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies. The NW HIDTA 2006 Threat Assessment is a product of the NW HIDTA Investigative Support Center (ISC) located in Seattle, Washington. Coordination of the 2006 Threat Assessment is accomplished through the partnerships of the NW HIDTA. The following agencies or programs provide supervisory personnel and analytical resources for the NW HIDTA ISC Initiative: Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Washington State National Guard, Northwest High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area, and Washington State Patrol.



This page intentionally left blank.



II. TABLE of CONTENTS

Section	Title	Page
I.	Preface.....	3
II.	Table of Contents	5
III.	Executive Summary.....	7
IV.	Overview of Drug Threats	9
V.	Production.....	35
VI.	Transportation	47
VII.	Distribution.....	53
VII.	Illicit Finance	57
IX.	Outlook	63
X.	Appendices	67



This page intentionally left blank.



III. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

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

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

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



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

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



IV. OVERVIEW of DRUG THREATS:

The state of Washington ranks fifteenth in population with over 6 million residents. Over three-quarters of the state's population lives west of the Cascade Mountains and, of Washington's nearly 6.26 million residents, 86.6 percent (5.42 million) live in the fourteen-county NW HIDTA area. According to the 2000 U.S. Census, Washington had a higher percentage of Caucasian (78.9%), Asian (5.5%), and American Indian (1.6%) residents, and a lower percentage of African American (3.2%) and Hispanic (7.5%) residents than the national percentages. Washington's topography and location render it susceptible to drug smuggling and production. The Washington section of the U.S.-Canada border is approximately 430 miles in length, with 13 official ports of entry (POEs). A significant portion of the international border is located in remote, dense forest. To the East, the state is bordered by Idaho.

Several waterways are also incorporated or are located at the border. To the west, Washington has 157 miles of coastline on the Pacific Ocean from the southern border with Oregon State to the northern international border with Canada. The San Juan Archipelago, which includes the Gulf Islands of British Columbia, includes more than 700 islands and reefs, and approximately 450 of the islands in San Juan County are large enough to be named. There are approximately 3,000 miles of saltwater shorelines statewide; San Juan County has more shoreline than any other county in the nation. Washington is geographically divided into six major land areas: the Olympic Mountains, the Coast Range, the Puget Sound Lowlands, the Cascade Mountains, the Columbia Plateau, and the Rocky Mountains. The Cascade Range, which divides the state geographically north to south, is rugged and remote with limited border controls. The Cascades entail the majority of the forested land, extending from the international border south to the Stateline with





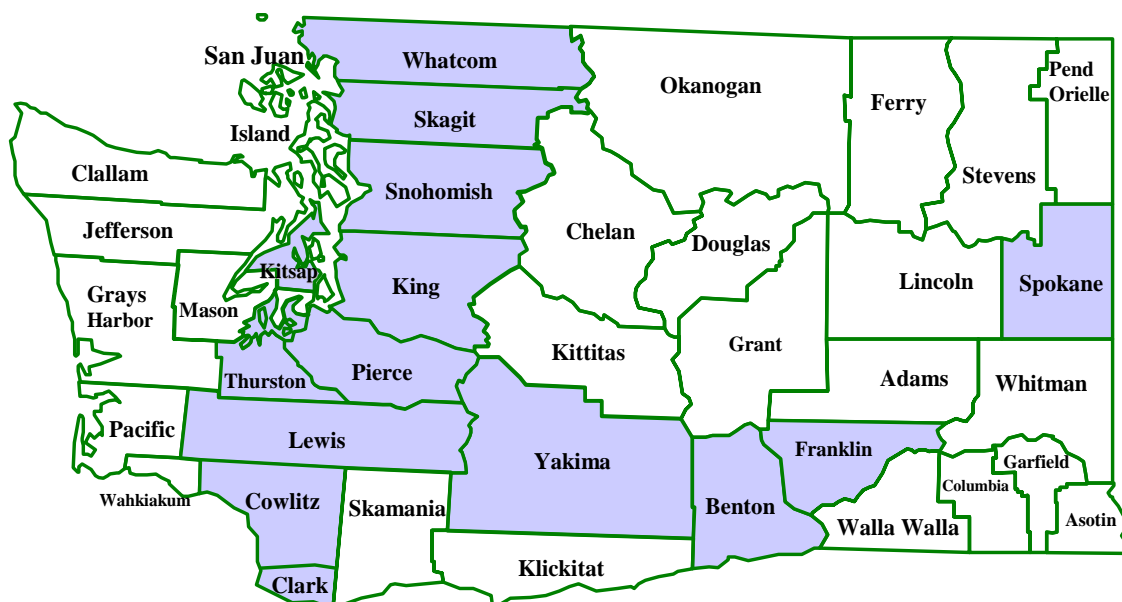
Oregon at the Columbia River Gorge. Many large, secluded tracts of forest are privately held in addition to large public parks and state reserves. East of the Cascades, the topography differs significantly with vast agricultural areas, plains, prairies, and sparse forests.

The mission of the HIDTA Program is to enhance and coordinate America’s drug-control efforts among Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies in order to eliminate or reduce drug trafficking and its harmful consequences in critical regions of the United States. HIDTA regions are comprised of specific, designated counties, based on the drug threat(s) facing the area. The NW HIDTA encompasses fourteen Washington counties: Clark, Cowlitz, King, Kitsap, Lewis, Pierce, Skagit, Snohomish, Thurston and Whatcom Counties, occupying an area including the eastern, western, and southern shores of the Puget

Sound to the Cascade Mountains, as well as Benton, Franklin, Spokane, and Yakima Counties to the east of the Cascades. Washington is a distribution center for both licit and illicit commodities within the Northwest due largely to its geographic location—bordered by Canada and situated on the Pacific Ocean—and its multifaceted transportation infrastructure. Private vehicles (including rental vehicles), boats, and commercial trucks are frequently used to smuggle and transport drugs into and throughout the state. To a lesser extent, traffickers are also using couriers on commercial and private aircraft, commercial buses, and passenger rail cars.

Remote expanses of public land are susceptible to many types of drug related criminal activities, from methamphetamine production to large-scale cannabis cultivation. Public lands that are adjacent to the

NW HIDTA Counties

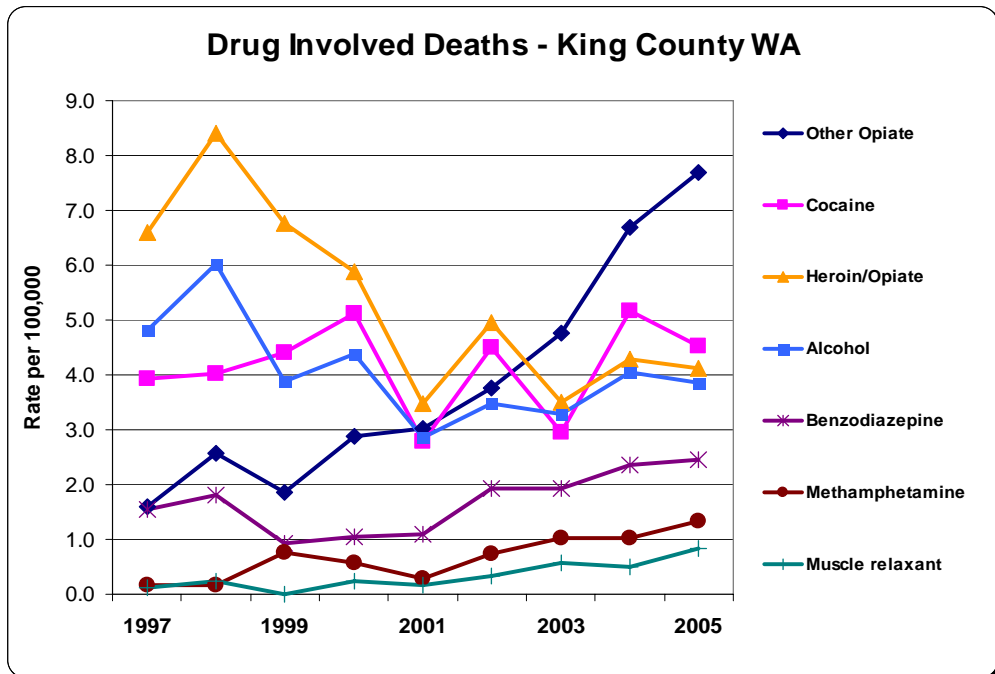




U.S.–Canada border also serve as routes for drug, precursor chemical, and currency smuggling. Most of the area on both sides of the U.S.–Canada border is sparsely populated and encompassed by densely forested public lands where crossing the border can be accomplished without detection. Other threats to the United States’ northern border include illegal alien entry and threats relating to terrorist activities.

Based on responses to the 2006 NW HIDTA TAS, the following illicit substances were ranked in order of prevalence throughout the region (highest to lowest): ‘BC Bud,’ ‘Ice’ methamphetamine, methamphetamine, powdered cocaine, domestic marijuana, heroin, pharmaceuticals, crack cocaine, club drugs, and other dangerous drugs. When ranked on the basis of the severity of health and social consequences associated with each illicit substance, the threats were (highest to lowest):

methamphetamine, heroin, cocaine, marijuana (in keeping with public perception), and ODDs. Methamphetamine continues to devastate individuals and families while degrading communities and the environment, and accordingly continue to be considered the greatest drug threat to Washington State. High purity, low cost methamphetamine is readily available with significant evidence that the drug is abused throughout the state. Crystal or ‘Ice’ methamphetamine is becoming increasingly popular and was ranked more prevalent than regular methamphetamine in the 2006 NW TAS. Marijuana is the most readily available and widely abused drug in Washington. BC Bud marijuana, which is produced in Canada, has been ranked as the most predominant type available throughout the state, but marijuana produced locally and in Mexico is also available. While marijuana is the most widely abused illicit substance





in the state, public policy has been influenced by a lack of awareness regarding the threat, as well as the absence of a public consensus based on accurate information and the absence of an informed public perception. Cocaine, especially powdered cocaine, remains a consistent threat based on availability and prevalence. Powdered cocaine is readily available throughout Washington and abuse is widespread. Crack cocaine is generally not available outside the major metropolitan areas of Seattle, Spokane, and Tacoma. Heroin, particularly in highly urbanized areas, poses the most pronounced consequences in regard to Emergency Department (ED) mentions. The drug is readily available and heroin abuse is a significant problem. Overall, ODDs pose the lowest of the drug threats although this threat is considered moderate due to increasing availability and abuse. MDMA is readily available and abused in Washington. MDMA and diverted pharmaceuticals (such as oxycodone, hydrocodone, hydromorphone, and methadone), however, pose a significantly increasing threat to Washington and this trend needs to be closely monitored. 'Other opiate'-related deaths have continued to increase and have significantly surpassed all other drug-related deaths in King County. Other ODDs such as LSD, psilocybin, and GHB present a low but increasing threat.

Mexican criminal groups are the dominant transporters of illicit drugs into Washington. These drug

trafficking organizations (DTOs) transport wholesale amounts of methamphetamine, cocaine, heroin and marijuana into the state from Mexico, California, and Oregon. Caucasian criminal groups and local independent dealers as well as Asian criminal groups—primarily Vietnamese—and outlaw motorcycle gangs (OMG)—particularly Hells Angels—smuggle significant quantities of Canada-produced marijuana into Washington.

Several officer safety issues were reported in the 2006 NW HIDTA TAS. During Calendar Year (CY) 2005, 60 percent of respondents indicated the use of escort vehicles on the part of DTOs, and 80 percent reported various types of counter-surveillance activities. These indicate a degree of sophistication characterizing efforts to protect the drug traffickers in their illicit activities. Loads under transport on commercial carriers (trucks) were reportedly being kept under surveillance by either lead or following vehicles to the delivery location. Law enforcement vehicles have been followed. The use of lookouts in vehicles and on foot during drug transactions including the use of cell phones, cameras, and small radios was also reported.

RCMP Mounties Killed

While serving a search warrant on a marijuana grow-operation, investigators discovered stolen property. The subject returned to the scene and the incident ended tragically with the death of four RCMP officers. (RCMP News Release – 3/4/2005)

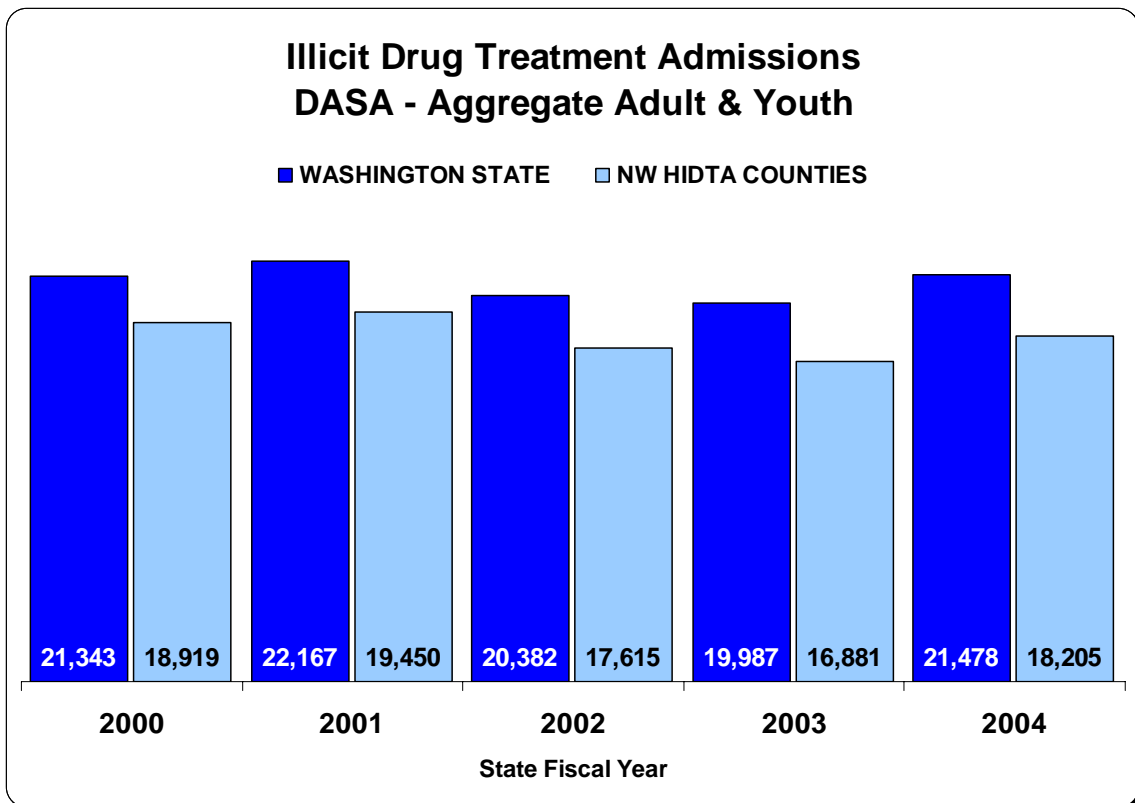


Video surveillance cameras have been discovered around drug distribution sites and marijuana grows. Another issue regarding officer safety is the violent nature of the illicit drug trade. Drug traffickers are likely to be in possession of weapons at the time of arrest and suspects have attempted to run down arresting officers using their vehicles.

An additional threat stems from the tendency of methamphetamine users to arm themselves for their personal safety. Interviews with methamphetamine abusers have confirmed that these individuals often maintain weapons in their automobiles as well as in their residences. The Oregon Narcotics Enforcement Association reports that approximately 20 percent of methamphetamine users admit to carrying a weapon. Analysis of

highway interdiction data where methamphetamine was found in the state of Washington in 2004 disclosed that weapons were found in 50 percent of seizures.

Of the 196 DTOs identified in the 2006 NW HIDTA TAS, only 14 (7%) of those investigated were either Street (8) or OMGs (6). Most of these Street or OMG DTOs, however, were polydrug organizations in multiple phases of the drug business including the production, transportation, retail and wholesale distribution and money laundering phases. Data extracted from the Bureau of Justice Assistance 2005 National Gang Threat Assessment Report for Washington State reflected several similar findings. Twelve law enforcement agencies from the state, servicing approximately one third of Washington's population,





also report gang involvement in the production and retail and wholesale distribution phases of the drug trade.

Social and health services data indicate that aggregate adult and youth drug-related treatment admissions in the state have increased. According to the Washington Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse (DASA), drug-related treatment admissions to

publicly funded facilities increased from State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2003 (19,987) through SFY 2004 (21,478). Unfortunately, the need for treatment far exceeds the level of treatment provided. The estimated treatment gap for SFY 2003 was 72.9 percent and is determined by examining the difference between the local need for treatment (of those who are qualified and in need) and the proportion of the population that receives care.



METHAMPHETAMINE

ASSESSMENT OF THE THREAT

The availability and abuse of methamphetamine poses a significant drug threat to Washington State. Data from the 2005 NDTs indicate that 92.1 percent of the State and local law enforcement agencies in Washington describe methamphetamine as the greatest drug threat in their area. High purity, low cost methamphetamine is readily available, and indicators of abuse are found throughout the state; the availability and demand for crystal methamphetamine is also increasing throughout Washington.

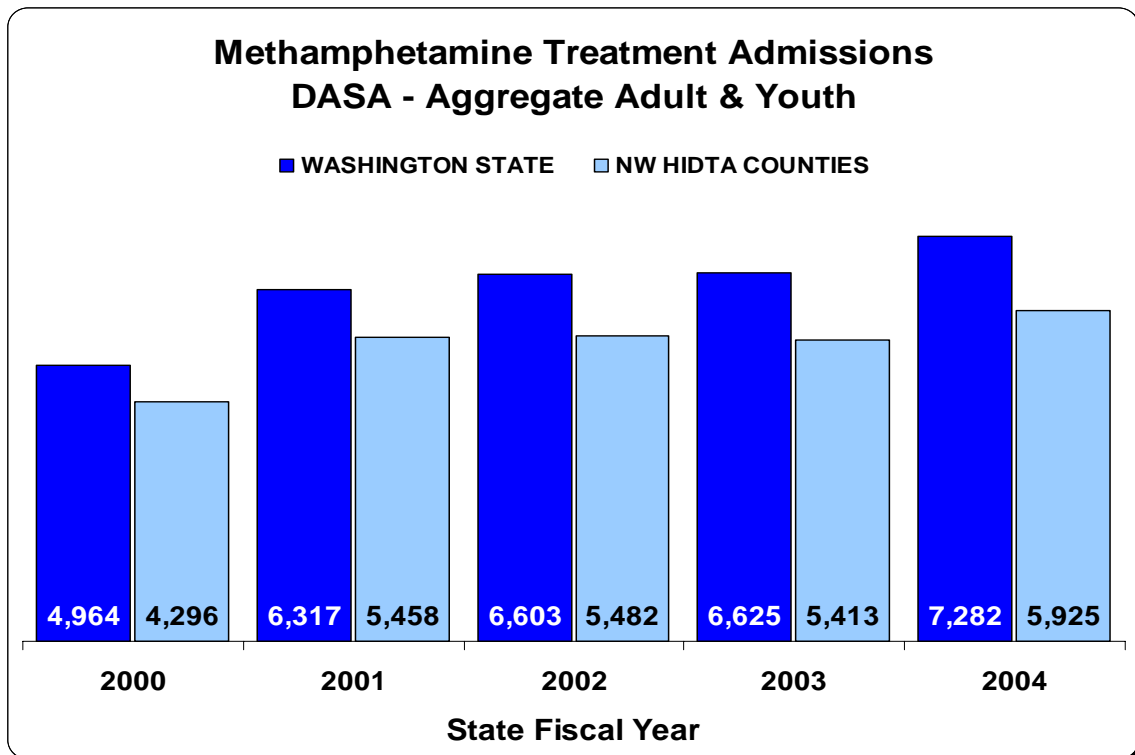
ABUSE

Methamphetamine abuse is widespread and increasing in Washington. Health and law enforcement-related indicators

reflect continued high levels of methamphetamine abuse in the state. The number of treatment admissions for methamphetamine addiction in Washington has remained at a high level.

DASA reports that the number of aggregate adult and youth treatment admissions to publicly funded facilities for methamphetamine addiction have increased each year, from 4,964 admissions in SFY 2000 to 7,282 in SFY 2004. NW HIDTA counties are the place of residence for 81.4 percent of the DASA methamphetamine-related treatment admissions in SFY 2004.

Data from the Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) for amphetamine treatment admissions increased dramatically in 2004 following a previous downward trend. TEDS treatment admission data for amphetamines increased to 9,362 in





2004, well above the 7,384 admissions reported in 2003. (Disparities between Federal-TEDS and State-DASA data regarding admissions to substance abuse treatment programs for all drugs are likely a result of differences in data collection and reporting methodologies.)

Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) data for Seattle for 2005 indicate that there were 1,928 methamphetamine-related ED mentions. Methamphetamine involved deaths increased as well, with 24 reported for 2005. Mortality data from the Medical Examiners Office, Public Health Seattle and King County shows that there were 18 deaths reported for 2004.

According to the Community Epidemiology Work Group (CEWG), the proportion of 24-Hour Alcohol and Drug Helpline calls remained consistent for methamphetamine-related calls from January 2001 through June 2005. Approximately 21 percent of adult and 16 percent of youth calls were methamphetamine-related. Methamphetamine is the second most commonly mentioned illicit drug following marijuana for youth callers. For adults, methamphetamine-related calls are second after cocaine.

The Pediatric Interim Care Center (PICC), a non-profit organization that provides interim care for drug affected infants born in Washington reported that in CY 2005, 54 newborns suffered from the effects of prenatal exposure to methamphetamine. This number

surpassed the number of infants admitted who suffered from the effects of cocaine (24), cocaine and opiates in combination (12), methadone (11), and opiates (6). An additional 24 infants were admitted who had been exposed to a combination of methamphetamine and one or two additional illegal and/or prescription drugs.

House Burning

A house used by a renter to deal drugs on the Lummi reservation was boarded up, condemned, and destroyed in a burning ceremony. With the dealer in jail, the family that owned the home agreed to the burning to cleanse the ground, and hopefully bring fresh start to the tribe that has been plagued by drug abuse. (The Seattle Times - 12/2/2005)

AVAILABILITY

Methamphetamine is widely available throughout Washington. NDTs 2005 data show that 98.0 percent of the State and local law enforcement agencies in Washington described methamphetamine availability as high or moderate in their jurisdictions.

Most of the methamphetamine available in Washington is produced in large-scale, Mexican-national laboratories in the state as well as in Mexico, California and other southwestern states. Methamphetamine produced locally by Caucasian criminal groups or independent operators also is available, but to a lesser extent. Crystal methamphetamine, a highly



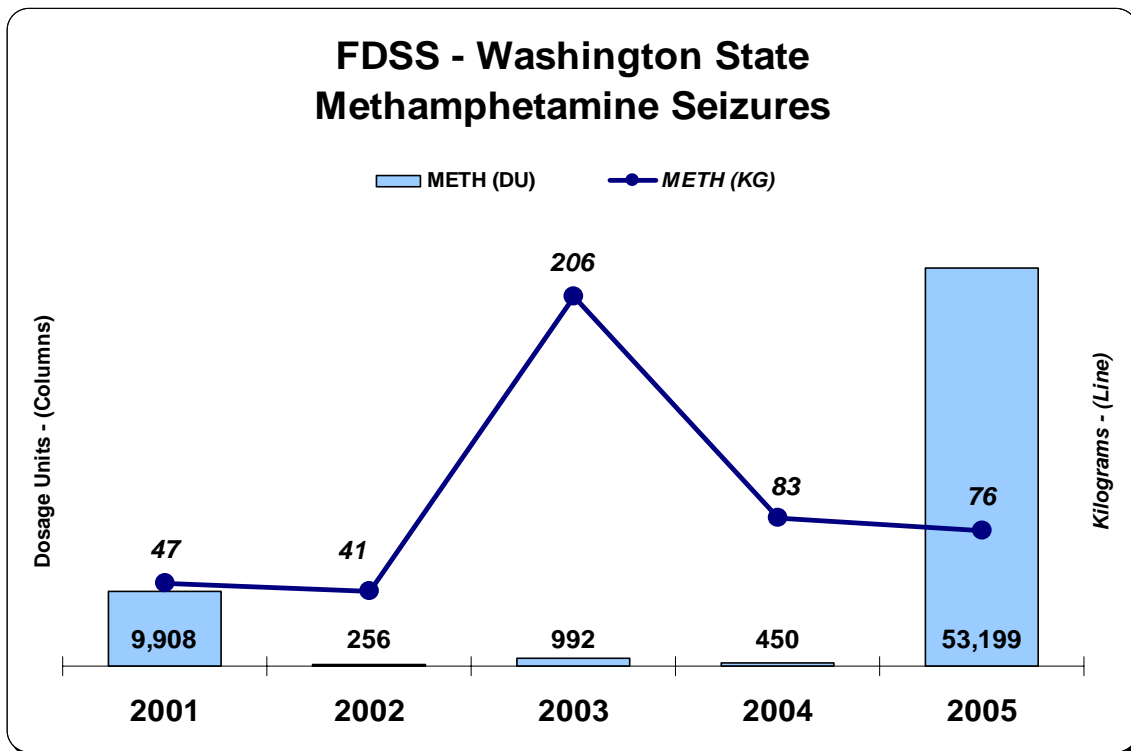
pure and addictive form of the drug known as 'Ice,' has become increasingly available in Washington and was ranked more prevalent than regular methamphetamine in the 2006 NW TAS.

Drug seizure data also indicate the ready availability of methamphetamine in Washington. Data from the 2006 NW HIDTA TAS reveal that State and local law enforcement officials in Washington seized 86 kilograms in CY 2001, 223 kilograms in CY 2002, 200 kilograms in CY 2003, 112 kilograms in CY 2004, and 68 kilograms in CY 2005. Data from the 2006 NW TAS also indicate that an additional 62 kilograms of 'Ice' was also seized in CY 2005.

The Federal-wide Drug Seizure System (FDSS) data indicate that the amount of methamphetamine

seized by Federal law enforcement officials in Washington decreased in terms of bulk weight overall from 82.6 kilograms in CY 2004 to 75.5 kilograms in CY 2005, but increased in terms of dosage units (du) from 450 du in CY 2004 to 53,199 du in CY 2005. FDSS data also indicate that Washington ranked 9th in the nation (based on weight) and 5th (based on du) for Federal seizures of methamphetamine in CY 2005.

The percentage of Federal drug sentences that were methamphetamine-related in Washington was higher than the national average in FY 2003. United States Sentencing Commission (USSC) data indicate that 28.0 percent of Federal drug sentences in Washington were methamphetamine-related compared with 17.1 percent nationally in FY 2003. The percentage of Federal





methamphetamine-related drug sentences for the Western District of Washington was 23.5 percent in FY 2003, while accounting for 35.6 percent in the Eastern District. (FY 2003 is the most current USSC data available.) According to the 2005 DASA Abuse Trends report, methamphetamine (30%) and alcohol (27%) were the primary drugs of abuse for individuals assessed by the state Department of Corrections.

The price of methamphetamine in Washington varies depending on type, location, level of distribution, and the ethnicity of the seller and the buyer. Respondents to the 2006 NW HIDTA TAS reported that wholesale quantities of methamphetamine sold for an average price of over \$17,000 per kilogram and over \$7,000 per pound, while retail quantities sold on

average for over \$670 per ounce and \$60 per gram. Respondents to the 2006 NW HIDTA TAS reported that wholesale quantities of crystal methamphetamine sold for an average price of \$22,500 per kilogram and \$10,315 per pound, while retail quantities sold on average for \$884 per ounce and \$74 per gram. Crystal methamphetamine prices continue to gradually decrease.

Current STRIDE data reported by DEA reveals that the average purity of all methamphetamine exhibits submitted for testing during FY 2005 continues to surpass purity levels for the previous four years. This trend is likely an indication that the availability of 'Ice' methamphetamine has increased in the region. The statewide average purity for methamphetamine exhibits obtained during FY 2005 in Washington totals 74 percent, compared with nearly 68 percent in FY 2004.

DEA Seattle Field Division Methamphetamine Price List 1st Quarter FY 2006				
	GRAM	OUNCE	1/2 POUND	POUND
Blaine, WA	\$30 - \$80	\$500 - \$800	\$1,900 - \$3,200	\$3,500 - \$5,700
Seattle, WA	\$20 - \$60	\$350 - \$800		\$3,000 - \$5,000
Spokane, WA	\$40	\$450 - \$1,300		\$4,000 - \$10,000
Tacoma, WA	\$75 - \$80	\$420 - \$700	\$2,700 - \$5,000	\$3,000 - \$10,000
Tri-Cities, WA	\$40	\$400 - \$1,000		\$5,000
Yakima, WA	\$30	\$300 - \$600	\$2,000 - \$4,000	\$2,500 - \$10,000

DEA Seattle Field Division 'Crystal Meth' (Ice) Price List 1st Quarter FY 2006			
	OUNCE	1/2 POUND	POUND
Blaine, WA	\$750 - \$1,400	\$6,400	\$10,500 - \$12,000
Seattle, WA	\$700 - \$1,400	\$4,500 - \$6,500	\$9,500 - \$13,000
Spokane, WA	\$700 - \$1,400	\$5,500 - \$6,000	\$10,000 - \$11,000
Tacoma, WA	\$700 - \$1,500	\$5,000 - \$6,000	\$9,500 - \$12,500
Yakima, WA	\$700 - \$1,500	\$4,500 - \$5,500	\$8,000 - \$12,000



MARIJUANA

ASSESSMENT OF THE THREAT

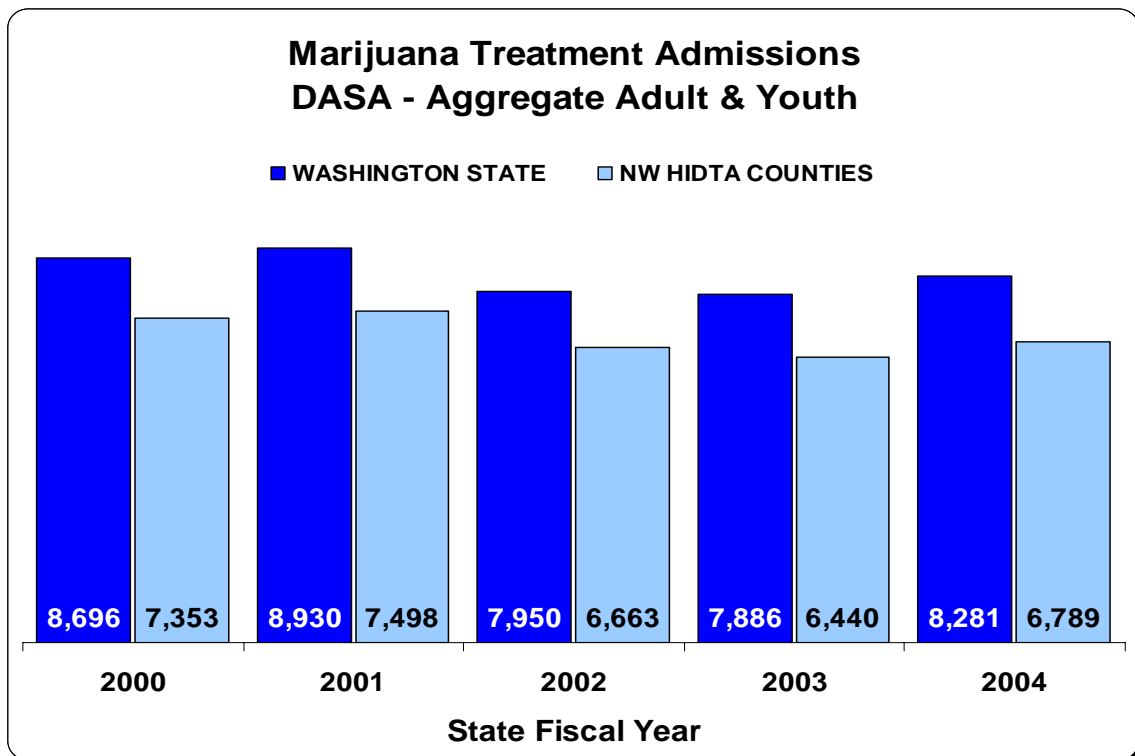
Marijuana is the most readily available and widely abused illicit drug in Washington State. BC Bud-high potency marijuana produced in Canada—was ranked as the most prevalent type available throughout the state, although marijuana produced locally and in Mexico is also available. Canada-produced marijuana is more readily available in Washington than Mexico-produced marijuana.

ABUSE

Marijuana abuse in Washington is at a significantly high level. The number of treatment admissions for marijuana abuse increased in SFY 2004 following yearly decreases since SFY 2001. The number of

treatment admissions for marijuana abuse continues to be greater than that for any other illicit drug. According to the 2005 DASA Report, the number of aggregate adult and youth treatment admissions for marijuana abuse to publicly funded facilities in the state increased from SFY 2003 (7,886) to SFY 2004 (8,281). In SFY 2004 marijuana-related treatment admissions for youth (4,152) surpassed that of adult admissions (4,129). NW HIDTA counties are the place of residence for 82 percent of the DASA marijuana-related treatment admissions in SFY 2004.

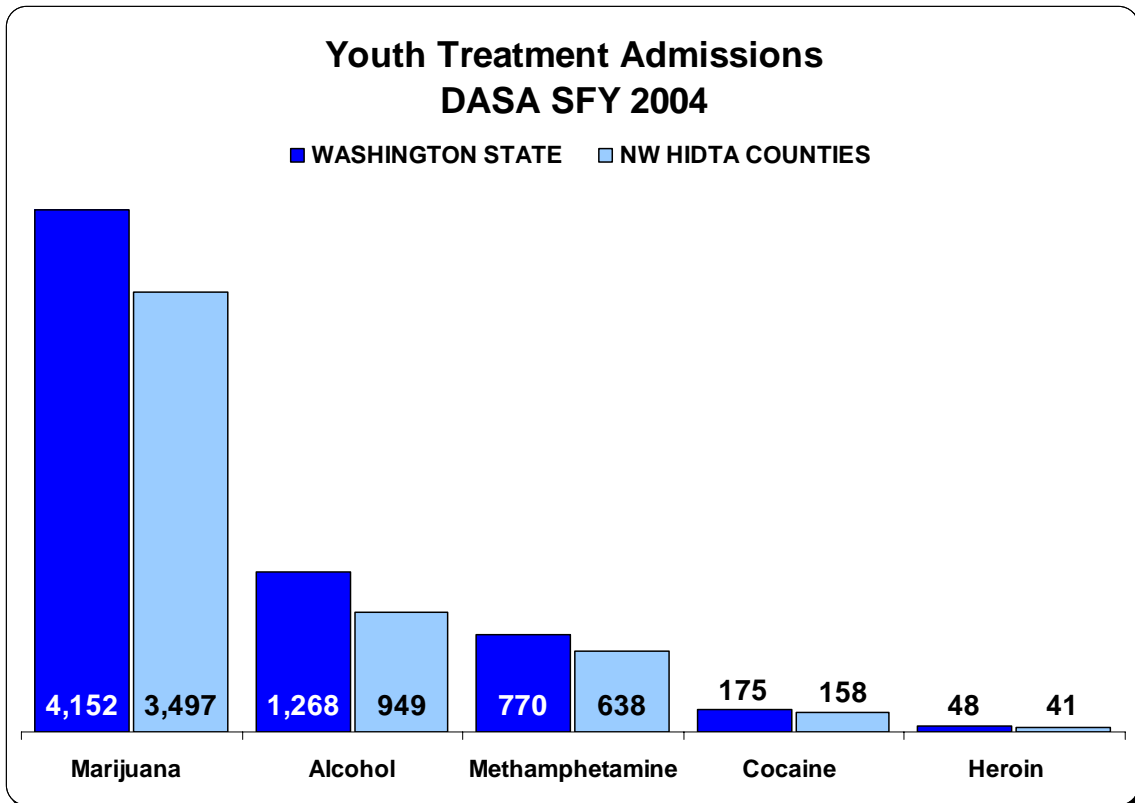
TEDS data indicate that the number of marijuana-related treatment admissions has increased, rising from 8,273 in 2003 to 9,166 in CY 2004, and the levels remain the highest for all illicit drug-related treatment admissions.





Marijuana abuse continues to be a threat to the youth of Washington State. DASA data for youth treatment admissions also indicates that marijuana-related admissions are significantly greater than those for alcohol-related admissions. DAWN data for 2005 indicate that there were 1,968 marijuana related ED mentions.

According to the Community Epidemiology Work Group, marijuana-related calls to the 24-Hour Alcohol and Drug Helpline for the first half of 2005 were similar to prior years. Marijuana was the most commonly identified illicit substance for youth (47 percent) and totaled 17 percent of calls for adults.



AVAILABILITY

Marijuana continues to be readily available in Washington. NDTs 2005 data show that 95 percent of State and local law enforcement agencies in Washington described marijuana availability as high or moderate in their jurisdictions. Marijuana produced in Canada—also known as

‘BC Bud’—has become the predominant type available throughout the state, although marijuana produced locally and in Mexico is also available. Results of the 2006 NW HIDTA TAS reveal that 47 percent of the law enforcement agencies surveyed ranked BC Bud as the most prevalent type available in their jurisdictions, 40 percent reported locally produced marijuana,

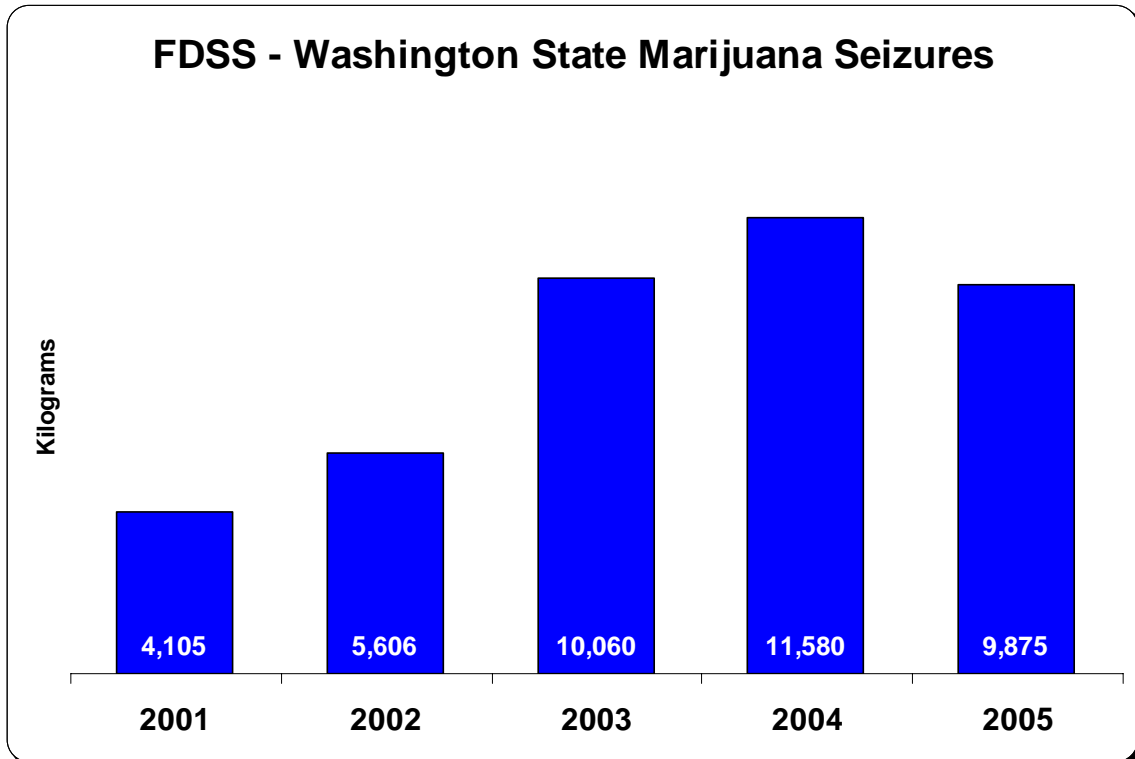


and only 10 percent reported marijuana from Mexico.

Law enforcement seizure data also reflects the ready availability of marijuana in Washington. Seizures of bulk marijuana and the number of cannabis plants seized in Washington have increased. Results of the 2006 NW HIDTA TAS indicate that a total of 13,214 kilograms of bulk marijuana and 169,380 cannabis plants were seized in 2005. FDSS data indicate that Federal law enforcement officials in Washington seized 9,875 kilograms in CY 2005, down from 11,580 kilograms in CY 2004. While seizures of bulk marijuana have decreased, Washington state ranked 8th in the nation (based on weight) for marijuana seizures in CY 2005 down from 5th in both CY 2004 and CY 2003.

According to USSC data, 29.4 percent of Federal drug sentences in Washington were marijuana-related in FY 2003, compared with 26.2 percent nationally. The percent of Federal marijuana-related drug sentences in the Western District of Washington was 31.0 percent in FY 2003, while accounting for 26.7 percent in the Eastern District. (FY 2003 is the most current USSC data available.)

Marijuana prices vary in Washington based on where the drug was produced, the quantity involved, and the place of distribution. Canada-produced marijuana has a higher THC (delta-9- tetrahydrocannabinol) content than Mexico produced commercial-grade marijuana and is therefore sold for higher prices. However, according to DEA reports, domestically cultivated sinsemilla,





which can rival the THC content of marijuana grown in Canada, competes with Canadian BC Bud for a share of the marijuana market.

Respondents to the 2006 NW HIDTA TAS report that the average price of marijuana in the area was over \$4,800 per kilogram, approximately \$2,500 per pound, \$225 per ounce, and \$17 per gram.

DEA Seattle Field Division Marijuana Price List (1st Quarter FY 2006)				
	OUNCE	1/4 POUND	1/2 POUND	POUND
(Domestic Sinsemilla)				
Seattle, WA				\$1,500 - \$4,000
Spokane, WA	\$250	\$1,000 - \$1,200	\$2,000 - \$2,400	\$3,000 - \$5,000
Tacoma, WA	\$300			\$1,400 - \$1,800
Yakima, WA	\$250			\$3,100 - \$3,300
(BC Bud)				
Blaine, WA	\$200 - \$300		\$1,500	\$2,500 - \$5,000
Seattle, WA	\$125 - \$250	\$700 - \$1,000		\$2,250 - \$4,000
Spokane, WA	\$250	\$1,000 - \$1,200	\$2,000 - \$2,400	\$3,000 - \$5,000
Tacoma, WA				\$1,900 - \$2,200
(Mexican)				
Seattle, WA				\$500 - \$700
Spokane, WA	\$50	\$100 - \$200	\$300 - \$500	\$600 - \$800
Tacoma, WA				\$250 - \$500
Yakima, WA	\$150			\$500 - \$3,000



COCAINE

ASSESSMENT OF THE THREAT

Cocaine is also a significant threat to Washington State, with powdered cocaine readily available throughout the state. Abuse of the drug is common, with powdered cocaine abused more frequently than crack cocaine. Crack cocaine is generally not available outside the major metropolitan areas of Seattle, Spokane, and Tacoma.

ABUSE

Cocaine-related treatment admissions in Washington have continued to increase after exhibiting a previous downward trend. DASA reports that aggregate adult and youth cocaine treatment admissions within the state of Washington decreased from 3,689 in SFY 2001 to 3,033 in SFY 2002, increased

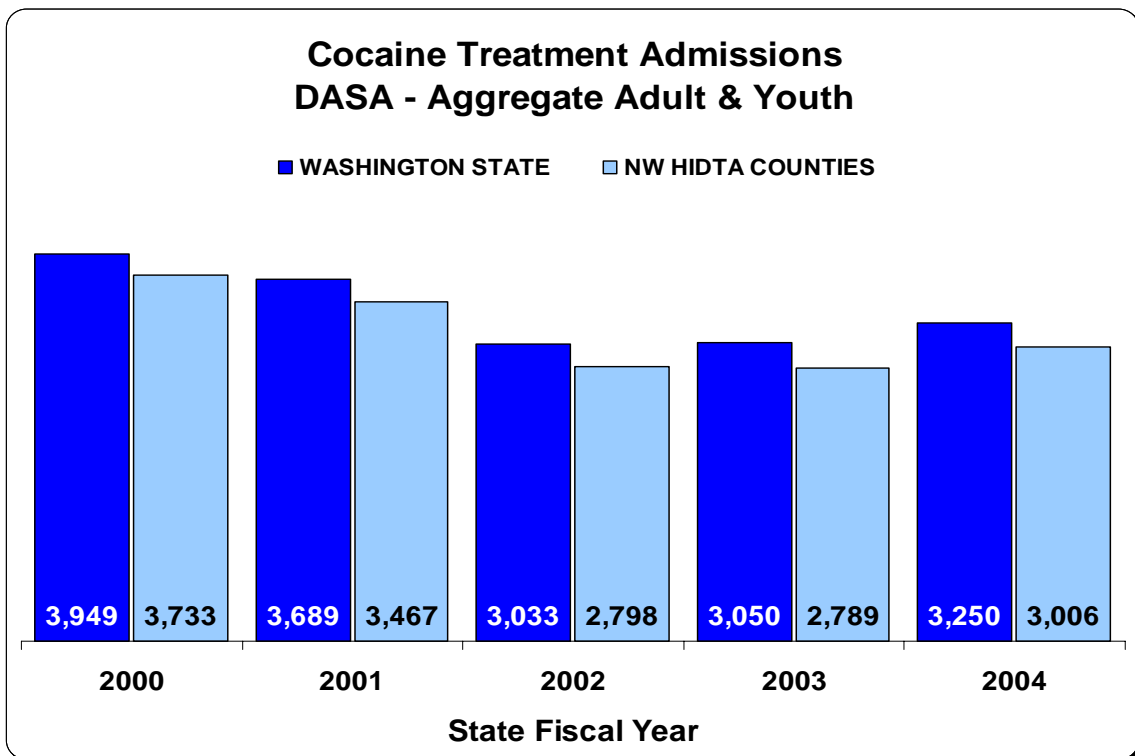
slightly to 3,050 in SFY 2003 and have increased to 3,250 in SFY 2004. NW HIDTA counties were the place of residence for 93 percent of the DASA cocaine-related treatment admissions in SFY 2004. TEDS

Drug Impaired Drivers

On August 9, 2005, a Seattle man rear-ended an unmarked State Patrol car on a traffic stop southbound on Interstate 405 in Bellevue, WA. The driver admitted to using cocaine and was impaired at the time of the crash. (WSP News Release – 8/10/05)



(Photo: WSP)





treatment admission data for cocaine abuse has increased from 4,271 in CY 2003 to 4,802 in CY 2004.

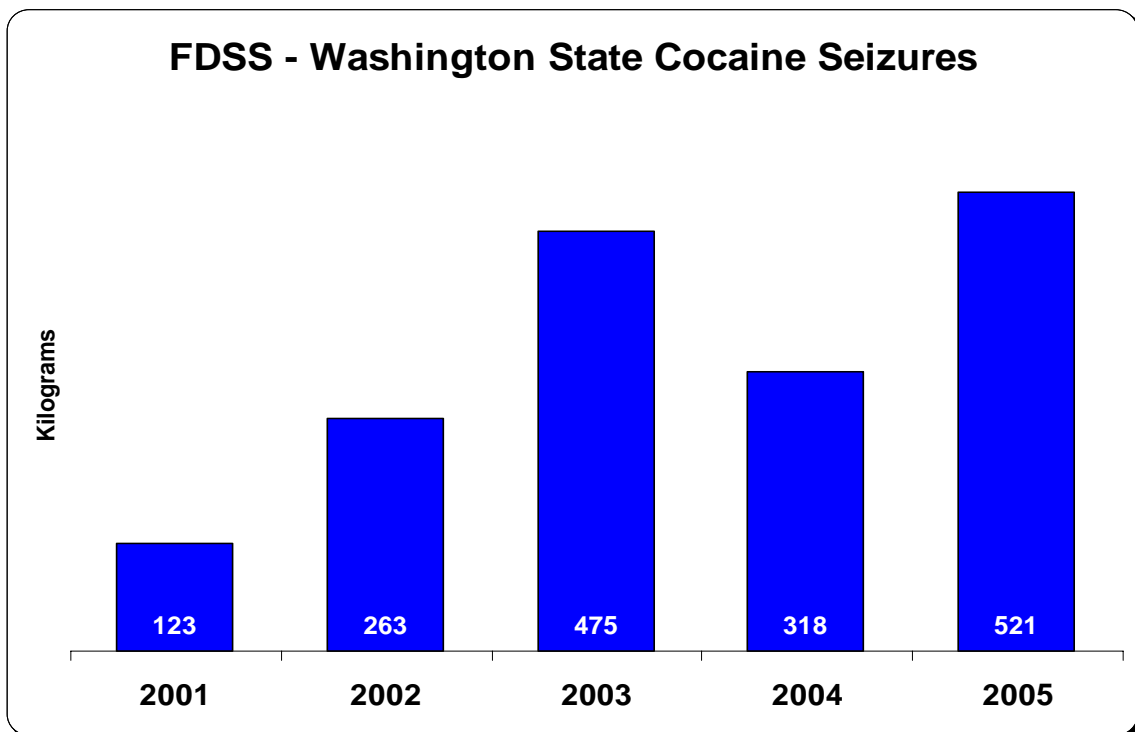
The King County Medical Examiner reports that for 2005 cocaine-related deaths have decreased slightly but remain at a high level. There were 81 cocaine-related deaths reported in 2005, compared with 92 in 2004 and 52 in 2003. DAWN data for 2005 indicate that there were 4,646 cocaine-related ED mentions, the highest for all drug types. According to the Community Epidemiology Work Group, cocaine was the most common identified illicit substance for adults (33%) and the third most common for youth (14%) for calls to the 24-Hour Alcohol and Drug Helpline in the first half of 2005.

AVAILABILITY

Powdered cocaine is generally available throughout Washington. NDTs 2005 data show that 81

percent of State and local law enforcement agencies in Washington described powdered cocaine availability as high or moderate in their jurisdictions. Crack cocaine is readily available in larger urban areas such as Seattle, Spokane, and Tacoma. NDTs 2005 data show that 65 percent of State and local law enforcement agencies in Washington described crack cocaine availability as high or moderate in their jurisdictions. Data from the 2006 NW HIDTA TAS indicates that 93 percent of the respondents identified powdered cocaine as the most prevalent type of cocaine available in their jurisdictions.

The amount of cocaine seized in Washington has continued to fluctuate. FDSS reports that Federal law enforcement officials in Washington seized 123 kilograms in CY 2001, 263 kilograms in CY 2002, 475 kilograms in CY 2003, 318 kilograms in CY 2004, and 521





kilograms in CY 2005. FDSS data also indicate that Washington ranked 14th in the nation (based on weight) for Federal seizures of cocaine in CY 2005, up from 17th in CY 2004. The 2006 NW HIDTA TAS results indicate that State and local law enforcement officials seized 2,575 kilograms in CY 2001 (2,517 kilos were in one seizure from the fishing vessel “Western Wind”), 454 kilograms in CY 2002, 509 kilograms in CY 2003, 452 kilograms in CY 2004, and 729 kilograms in CY 2005.

According to USSC data, the number of Federal drug sentences related to powdered cocaine increased, from 13.4 percent in FY 2002 to 19.7 percent in FY 2003. However, the number of Federal drug sentences related to crack cocaine decreased slightly from 13.7 percent in FY 2002 to 10.0 percent in FY 2003. Both are below the national average for FY

2003; 23.1 percent for powdered cocaine, and 20.7 percent for crack cocaine. The percent of Federal powdered cocaine-related drug sentences in the Western District of Washington was 23.0 percent in FY 2003, while accounting for 14.1 percent in the Eastern District. The percent for crack cocaine-related drug sentences in the Western District of Washington was 4.4 percent, while accounting for 19.3 percent in the Eastern District. (FY 2003 is the most current USSC data available.)

Cocaine prices and purity levels varied throughout Washington in 2005. Respondents to the 2006 NW HIDTA TAS reported that the average price of cocaine in the area was over \$19,000 per kilogram, \$9,473 per pound, \$673 per ounce, and \$59 per gram.

DEA Seattle Field Division Cocaine Price List 1 st Quarter FY 2006				
	GRAM	OUNCE	POUND	KILOGRAM
Blaine, WA	\$40 - \$80	\$400 - \$800		\$18,000 - \$20,000
Seattle, WA	\$30	\$475 - \$900	\$4,300 - \$5,400	\$17,000 - \$24,000
Spokane, WA	\$40 - \$50	\$650 - \$1,100		\$15,000 - \$22,000
Tacoma, WA	\$40 - \$60	\$500 - \$850		\$16,000 - \$20,000
Tri-Cities, WA		\$400 - \$650		
Yakima, WA	\$30	\$400 - \$700		Wholesale \$13,000 - \$15,000 Retail \$18,000 - \$20,000

DEA Seattle Field Division Crack Cocaine Price List 1 st Quarter FY 2006					
	1/10 GRAM	1/4 GRAM	GRAM	1/4 OUNCE	OUNCE
Blaine, WA			\$100		
Seattle, WA	\$20	\$40	\$80 - \$100	\$150	\$483 - \$800
Spokane, WA	\$20			\$225 - \$250	\$750 - \$1,000
Tacoma, WA					\$450 - \$650
Yakima, WA	\$10 - \$20			\$100	\$650



HEROIN

ASSESSMENT OF THE THREAT

Heroin abuse is a significant problem in the state, particularly in larger cities such as Seattle, Tacoma, and Yakima where the drug is readily available. Violence associated with heroin distribution is a concern to law enforcement officials. Mexican black tar heroin is the principal type available in the state.

ABUSE

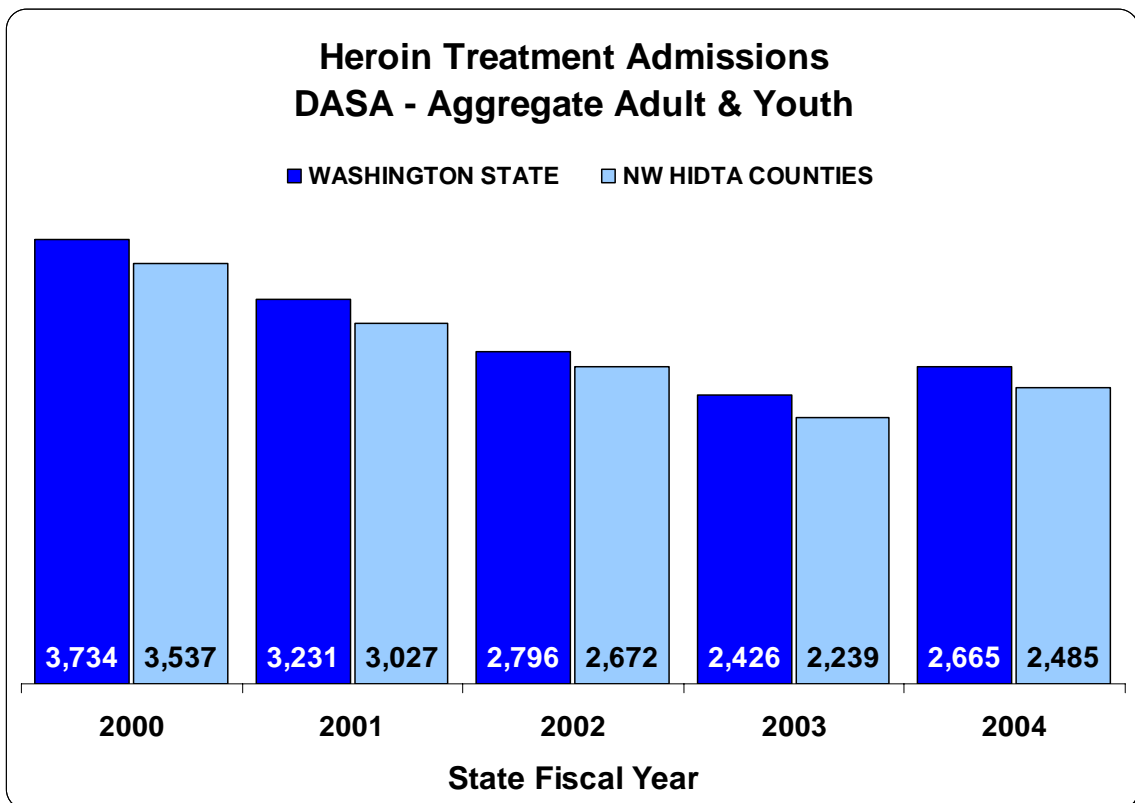
Heroin abuse remains a problem in Washington, particularly in the larger cities. DASA reported that the number of aggregate adult and youth treatment admissions for heroin abuse to publicly funded facilities increased from 2,426 in SFY 2003 to

2,665 SFY 2004. NW HIDTA counties are the place of residence for 93 percent of the DASA heroin-related treatment admissions in SFY 2004. TEDS data also indicate that the number of heroin related treatment admissions to publicly funded facilities in Washington increased from 5,347 in CY 2003 to 6,692 in CY 2004.

Transportation Costs

It is estimated that it costs taxpayers in Washington State approximately \$2.8 million dollars each year in taxi costs to transport recovering heroin addicts to methadone treatment centers. (KIRO TV News – 5/9/2005)

Consequences that accrue from the abuse of heroin also remain apparent. DAWN data for 2005





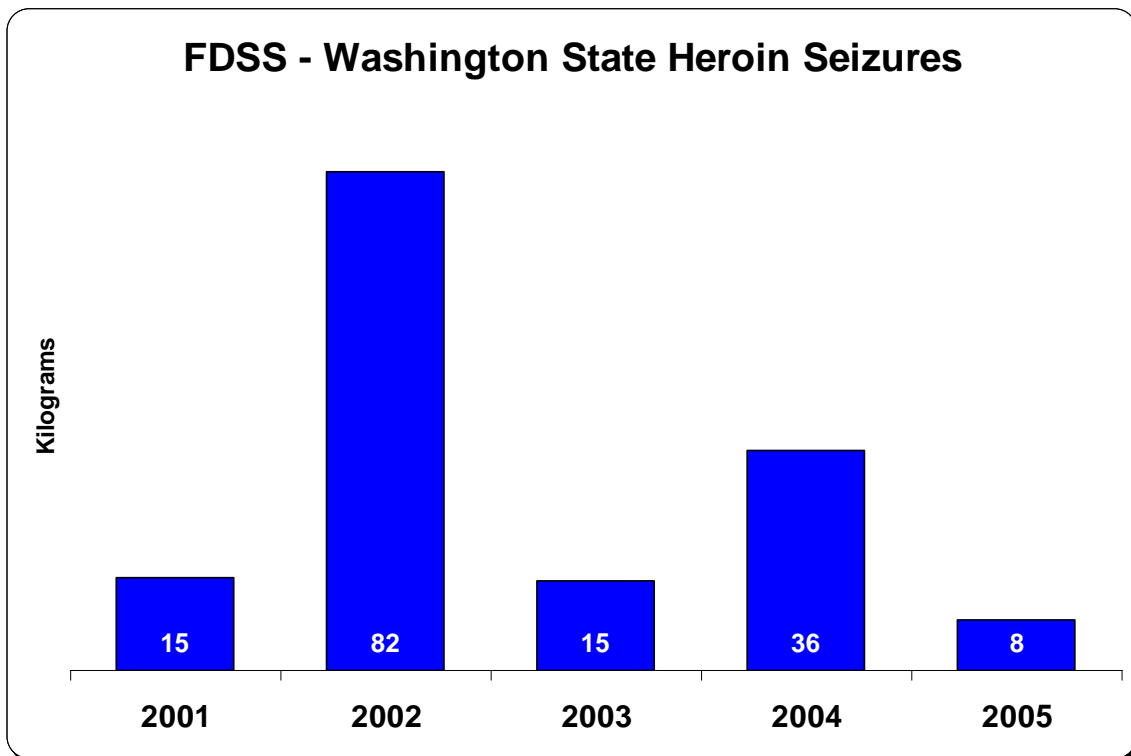
indicate that there were 2,391 heroin-related ED mentions. Mortality data from the Medical Examiners Office, Public Health Seattle and King County shows that there were 74 deaths reported for 2005, compared with 76 deaths in 2004. According to the Community Epidemiology Work Group, heroin was the fourth most commonly identified illicit substance for adults (13.5 percent) and youth (3.2 percent) for calls to the 24-Hour Alcohol and Drug Helpline in the first half of 2005.

AVAILABILITY

Heroin is readily available throughout Washington, particularly in Seattle, Tacoma, and Yakima. NDTs 2005 data show that 71 percent of State and local law enforcement agencies in Washington described heroin availability as high or moderate in their jurisdictions. Mexican black tar heroin is the predominant type of

heroin available. Approximately 87 percent of the respondents to the 2006 NW HIDTA TAS reported Mexican black tar heroin as the most prevalent type available in their jurisdiction. NDTs 2005 data also show that 86 percent of State and local law enforcement agencies in Washington identify Mexican black tar heroin as the predominant heroin type in their jurisdictions. Results of the 2005 NDTs and the 2006 NW HIDTA TAS also indicate that Mexican brown powder, Southeast Asian, and Southwest Asian heroin also are available, but in very limited quantities.

The amount of heroin seized in Washington continues to fluctuate. The 2006 NW HIDTA TAS results indicate that State and local law enforcement officials in Washington seized 20 kilograms of heroin in CY 2005, compared with 39 kilograms of heroin in CY 2004. FDSS reports





that Federal law enforcement officials in Washington seized 15 kilograms in 2001, 82 kilograms in CY 2002, 15 kilograms in CY 2003, 36 kilograms in CY 2004, and 8 kilograms in CY 2005. FDSS data also indicate that Washington ranked 20th in the nation (based on weight) for Federal seizures of heroin in CY 2005, down from 12th in CY 2004.

The percentage of Federal drug sentences in Washington that were heroin-related continued to decrease. According to USSC data, 4.7 percent of Federal drug sentences in Washington were heroin-related compared with 7.1 percent nationally in FY 2003. The percent of Federal heroin-related drug sentences in the Western District of Washington was 5.8 percent in FY 2003, while accounting for 3.0 percent in the Eastern District. (FY 2003 is the most current USSC data available.)

The price and purity of heroin varies throughout the state. Respondents to the 2006 NW HIDTA TAS reported that the average price of heroin in

the area was \$48,500 per kilogram, \$8,550 per pound, \$619 per ounce, and \$72 per gram. Please note—only four respondents provided prices for kilogram quantities of heroin with one reporting \$120,000, increasing the average significantly—the median value of reported prices for a kilogram of heroin was \$22,000.

DEA reports indicate that the average heroin purity for the last quarter of FY 2005 was 6.9 percent. It was also reported that 13 of 40 Seattle heroin exhibits submitted for analysis contained high levels of noscapine. Noscapine, an alkaloid typically removed during Mexican black tar heroin processing, can be later added as filler.

Drug Den Raid

On August 2, 2005, Seattle Police raided an apartment reported to be a suspected 'drug den.' Officers seized more than 1,000 grams of heroin with a street value of over \$100,000. Two suspects were arrested for possession with intent to sell. (KIRO TV News – 8/2/2005)

DEA Seattle Field Division Heroin Price List 1st Quarter FY 2006			
	GRAM	PIECE	POUND
Blaine, WA	\$60 - \$100	\$600 - \$800	
Seattle, WA	\$40 - \$60	\$400 - \$900	\$8,000 - \$10,000
Spokane, WA	\$180	\$900 - \$1,500	
Tacoma, WA		\$350 - \$500	
Yakima, WA	\$30 - 100	\$700 - \$850	\$12,000



OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS

ASSESSMENT OF THE THREAT

With the exception of MDMA (3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine) and diverted pharmaceuticals (which pose a moderate threat), other

dangerous drugs present a low but increasing threat to Washington. ODDs also include the hallucinogens LSD, psilocybin, PCP, ketamine, and the depressant GHB and its analogs. Many of these drugs are sold and abused by middle-class, suburban, young adults at raves, nightclubs, and on college campuses.

MDMA (ECSTASY)

MDMA is readily available and abused in Washington State and poses an increasing threat. MDMA, known as Adam, Ecstasy, XTC, E, and X, is a stimulant and low-level hallucinogen. MDMA is also referred to as the “hug drug,” and is said to make users “feel good.” Users also claim that the drug helps them to be more “in touch” with others and that it “opens channels of communication.”

However, abuse of the drug can cause psychological problems similar to those associated with methamphetamine and cocaine abuse, including confusion, depression, sleeplessness, anxiety, and paranoia. Negative physical effects can also result, including muscle tension, involuntary teeth clenching, blurred vision, and increased heart rate and blood pressure. MDMA abuse can also

cause a marked increase in body temperature leading to muscle breakdown, kidney failure, cardiovascular system failure, stroke, or seizure as has been reported in some fatal cases. Researchers suggest that MDMA abuse may result in long-term and sometimes permanent damage to parts of the brain that are critical to thought and memory.

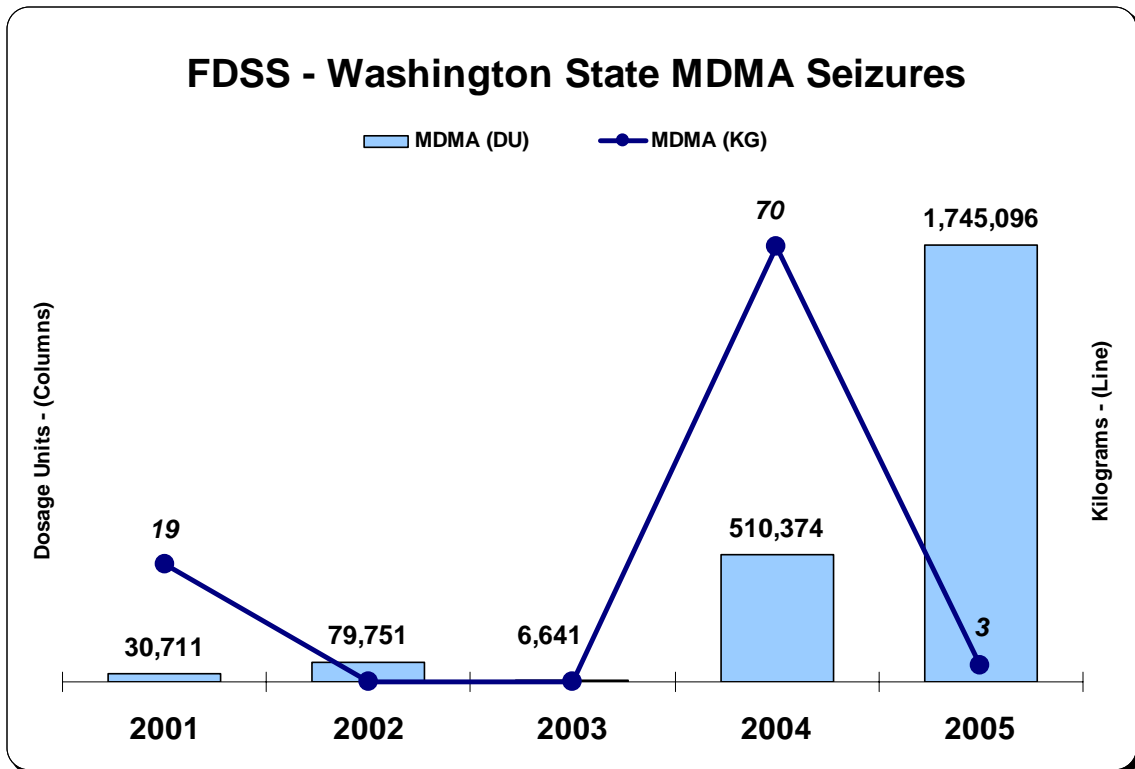
DAWN data for 2005 indicate that there were 143 MDMA-related ED mentions. Mortality data from the Medical Examiners Office, Public Health Seattle and King County shows that there were 4 deaths reported 2005. According to the Community Epidemiology Work Group, the number and proportion of 24-Hour Alcohol and Drug Helpline MDMA related calls have apparently decreased since 2001.

Approximately 1.6 percent of adult and 5.5 percent of youth calls (among those involving illicit drugs) were MDMA-related. MDMA is the fourth most commonly mentioned illicit drug for youth callers.



MDMA seizures have continued to increase dramatically. Seizure data reported in the 2006 NW HIDTA TAS totaled 1,267,296 MDMA tablets in CY 2005, compared with 461,444 tablets in CY 2004, and 23,835 tablets in CY 2003. The widespread availability and relatively low cost mark MDMA as a high threat to Washington. FDSS reports that over 1.7 million du of MDMA were seized in Washington in CY 2005.

FDSS data indicate that Washington ranked 1st in the nation (based on du) for Federal seizures of MDMA in both CY 2005 and CY 2004. Intelligence indicates, however, that much of the MDMA originates in Canada and is being shipped through the state to other markets. NDTs 2005 data show that 48 percent of State and local law enforcement agencies in Washington described MDMA availability as high or moderate in their jurisdictions.



DEA Seattle Field Division MDMA Price List 1 st Quarter FY 2006				
	Tablet	100 Tablets	500 Tablets (1/2 boat)	1,000 Tablets (boat)
Blaine, WA	\$20 - \$25		\$7 (per du - 400 qty)	\$2,500
Seattle, WA	\$15 - \$18 (per du - 10 qty)	½ roll (50) \$350	\$2,250	\$4,500
Tacoma, WA	\$18 - \$20	\$1,000	\$3,000	\$4,000 - \$7,000
Yakima, WA	\$25 - \$30	\$800 - \$2,000		



LSD

The distribution and abuse of LSD (lysergic acid diethylamide) poses a low threat to Washington State. NDTs 2005 data show that 16 percent of State and local law enforcement agencies in Washington describe LSD availability as moderate in their jurisdictions. (No high level of availability was reported for 2005). LSD, also known as acid, boomers, and yellow sunshine, is a hallucinogen that induces abnormalities in sensory perceptions. The effects of LSD are unpredictable depending upon the amount taken, the environment in which it is used, and the user's personality, mood, and expectations. Users may feel the immediate effects for up to 12 hours, with physical effects including dilated pupils, higher body temperature, increased heart rate and blood pressure, sweating, loss of appetite, nausea,

numbness, weakness, insomnia, dry mouth, and tremors. Two long-term disorders associated with LSD are persistent psychosis and flashbacks. Typically, the drug is taken orally. TEDS data indicate that hallucinogen-related treatment admissions have increased slightly from 138 in CY 2003 to 142 in CY 2004. The hallucinogen is available in powder and liquid forms, in tablets or capsules, on pieces of paper that absorb the drug ("blotter acid"), and on small candies. Most abusers are high school and college age individuals, some of who hide liquid LSD in breath mint vials or eyedropper bottles. LSD prices vary; DEA price listing for the first quarter of FY 2006 indicates \$2 to \$3 per du and \$200 - \$300 per sheet (100 du) as reported from Tacoma, WA.

PSILOCYBIN

Psilocybin poses a relatively low drug threat to Washington. NDTs 2005 data show that 57 percent of State and local law enforcement agencies in Washington described psilocybin availability as high or moderate in their jurisdictions. Psilocybin is the psychoactive ingredient found in certain

mushrooms, notably two Mexican species: *Psilocybe mexicana* and *Stropharia cubensis*. It is also known as cubes, liberty caps, magic mushrooms, mushies, mushrooms, psilocybes, and shrooms. Psilocybin produces effects similar to those of LSD. The hallucinogenic effect of the drug begins within 20 to 30 minutes after ingestion and lasts about 6 hours, depending on dosage.

GHB

GHB (gamma-hydroxybutyrate) and its analogs pose a low drug threat to

Washington State. NDTs 2005 data show that 10 percent of State and local law enforcement agencies in Washington described GHB



availability as moderate in their jurisdictions. (No high level of availability was reported for 2005). GHB is a depressant that occurs naturally in the body and is necessary for normal functioning of the brain and central nervous system. GHB analogs are drugs that possess chemical structures that closely resemble GHB. GHB and its analogs are also known as liquid MDMA, scoop, grievous bodily harm, and Georgia homeboy. GHB and its analogs have been increasingly associated with poisonings,

overdoses, and fatalities nationwide. Overdoses can occur quickly; some signs include drowsiness, nausea, vomiting, loss of consciousness, and impaired breathing. GHB and its analogs are often used in the commission of drug-facilitated sexual assault because of their sedative and amnestic properties. The drugs are also eliminated from the body quickly, which makes it difficult for healthcare professionals to detect its presence using blood and urine screenings.

PCP

PCP (phencyclidine) poses a low, but possibly increasing threat to Washington State. PCP was developed in the 1950s as an intravenous anesthetic, but its use on humans was discontinued because patients were observed to become agitated, delusional, and irrational. Today, individuals abuse PCP because of the mind-altering, hallucinogenic effects it produces. PCP is a bitter tasting, white crystalline powder that is easy to dissolve in water or alcohol. PCP may also be dyed various colors and is often sold as a tablet, capsule, liquid, or powder. Users snort PCP

powder, swallow tablets and capsules, or smoke the drug by applying it (in powder form) to a leafy substance such as tobacco, marijuana, mint, parsley, or oregano. In addition, users are increasingly dipping marijuana or tobacco cigarettes in liquid PCP prior to smoking them. PCP produces unpleasant psychological effects and users often become violent or suicidal, which can pose a significant safety threat to law enforcement and the community. TEDS data indicate that PCP-related treatment admissions have decreased slightly from 21 in CY 2003 to 19 in CY 2004.

KETAMINE

Ketamine, which is an anesthetic that is abused for its hallucinogenic properties, poses a low but potentially increasing threat. Its predominant legitimate use is as a veterinary anesthetic; however, it

has been approved for use with both animals and humans. Abuse of the drug gained popularity when users discovered that it produced effects similar to those associated with PCP. Sexual predators have also reportedly used ketamine to incapacitate their intended victims.



DIVERTED PHARMACEUTICALS

The availability and abuse of diverted pharmaceuticals poses a significant and increasing threat to Washington State. NDTs 2005 data indicate that 81 percent of State and local law enforcement agencies in Washington report that the availability of pharmaceuticals is high or moderate in their jurisdictions. The most commonly diverted pharmaceuticals in Washington include narcotics such as oxycodone (Percocet, Percodan, OxyContin) hydrocodone (Vicodin), codeine, and methadone; depressants such as Valium and Xanax; stimulants such as Ritalin and Adderall; and steroids. The narcotics fentanyl, hydromorphone (Dilaudid), and morphine; the depressants Amytal, Nembutal, and Seconal; the stimulants Dexedrine and Meridia;

and other pharmaceuticals such as DXM and Viagra are also abused in Washington, but to a lesser extent. The following table lists the pharmaceuticals identified by State and local law enforcement agencies as being commonly diverted or illicitly used in their jurisdictions according to NDTs 2005 data.

TEDS data indicate that 'other opiates'-related treatment admissions have continued to increase, rising from 1,199 in CY 2003 to 1,873 in CY 2004. TEDS data also show that treatment admissions for tranquilizers and sedatives have also increased.

There has been a significant and dramatic increase in the abuse of prescription-type opiates. DAWN data for 2005 indicate that ED mentions for prescription-type

Percent of Washington Law Enforcement Reporting Commonly Diverted / Illicitly Used Pharmaceuticals:			
Pharmaceutical	2005	2004	Type
OxyContin	86%	82%	Narcotic
Vicodin	84%	64%	Narcotic
Oxycodone	78%	74%	Narcotic
Hydrocodone	64%	59%	Narcotic
Percocet	54%	67%	Narcotic
Valium	54%	67%	Depressant
Codeine	49%	38%	Narcotic
Percodan	48%	36%	Narcotic
Ritalin	46%	39%	Stimulant
Methadone	43%	47%	Narcotic
Xanax	38%	41%	Depressant
Steroids	33%	35%	Other
Morphine	30%	18%	Narcotic
Dexedrine	8%	10%	Stimulant
Fentanyl	5%	5%	Narcotic



opiates totaled 3,201, second only to cocaine. Additionally, mortality data from the Medical Examiners Office, Public Health Seattle and King County indicates 138 'other opiate'-related deaths were reported for 2005, the highest reported for all drug types.

Although there have been numerous arrests for the distribution of steroids in the state, it is still unclear as to the true extent of steroid abuse in Washington.

Illegal Steroid Sales

FRANKLIN CURTIS WITTER, of Marysville, Washington was sentenced to 30 months in prison and three years of supervised release for Conspiracy to Distribute Controlled Substances. WITTER was the leader of a conspiracy to import and distribute prescription pain medication and anabolic steroids from Mexico. According to the indictment, the men conspired to distribute Anabolic Steroids such as Methandrostenolone, Testosterone, Boldenone, Nandrolone, Stanozolol, Oxymetholone, and Trenbolone, and prescription pain medications such as Oxycodone and Hydrocodone, and the tranquilizer Diazepam.

**(U.S. ATTORNEY'S OFFICE,
Western District of Washington News
Release – 4/27/06)**

Pharmaceuticals are diverted in a variety of ways including: "doctor shopping" by patients, pharmacy diversion, Internet sales, and improper prescribing practices by physicians. Prescription pharmaceuticals are also smuggled from Canada and Mexico. Pharmacy diversion occurs when pharmacy employees steal products from the shelves or through prescription forgeries. Diversion through "doctor shopping" occurs when individuals, who may or may not have a legitimate ailment, visit numerous physicians to obtain drugs in excess of what should be legitimately prescribed.



V. PRODUCTION:

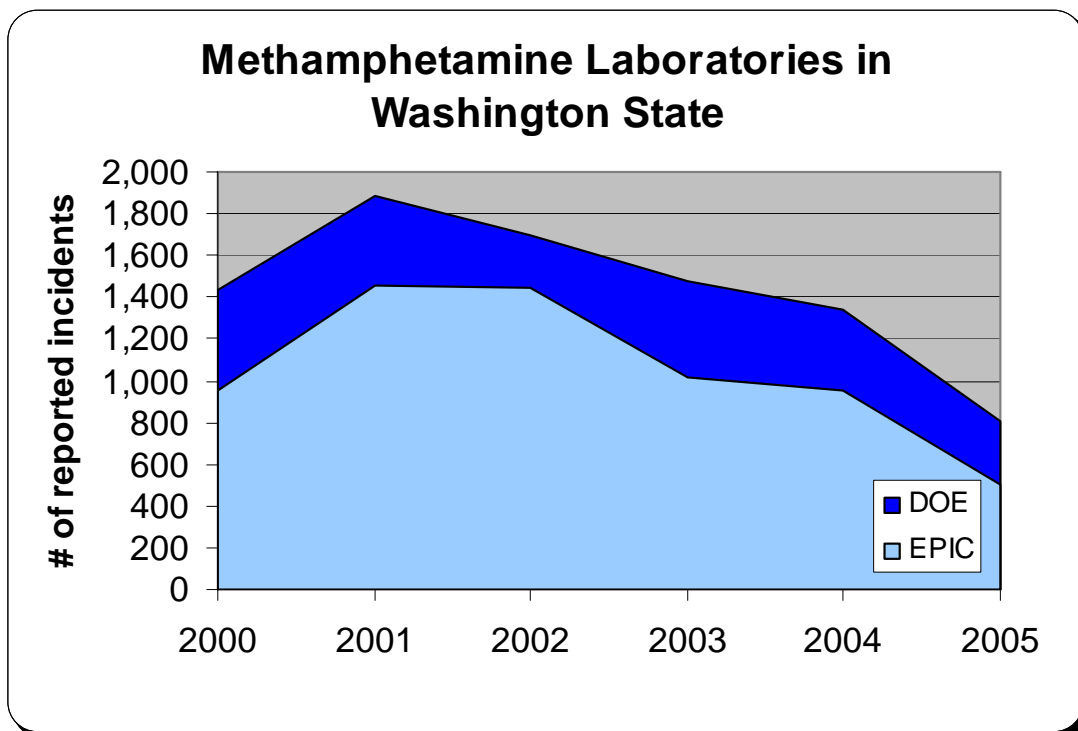
The production of most drugs, with the exception of methamphetamine and marijuana, occurs outside of the state. Methamphetamine continues to be the most dangerous drug produced within the region. There are indications that organized groups

make the drug in stages, and often let different cells handle the different phases of methamphetamine production. According to the results of the 2006 NW HIDTA TAS, 64 of the identified DTOs are involved in the production phase of the drug trafficking cycle.

Methamphetamine:

Most of the methamphetamine available in Washington is produced in large scale, Mexican-national laboratories located in Mexico, California and other southwestern states, as well as Washington. The methamphetamine produced in Washington—primarily by Caucasian criminal groups and local independent dealers—also is available throughout the state. Methamphetamine production in Washington is a continuing problem, although laboratory-related seizure

and incident data reflect a downward trend in production within the state in recent years. Nevertheless, NDTs 2005 data show that 81 percent of the State and local law enforcement respondents in Washington report the level of methamphetamine production as high or moderate in their jurisdictions. The number of reported methamphetamine laboratories in Washington State began decreasing in 2002, at which time the state ranked 3rd nationally in laboratory-related seizures as

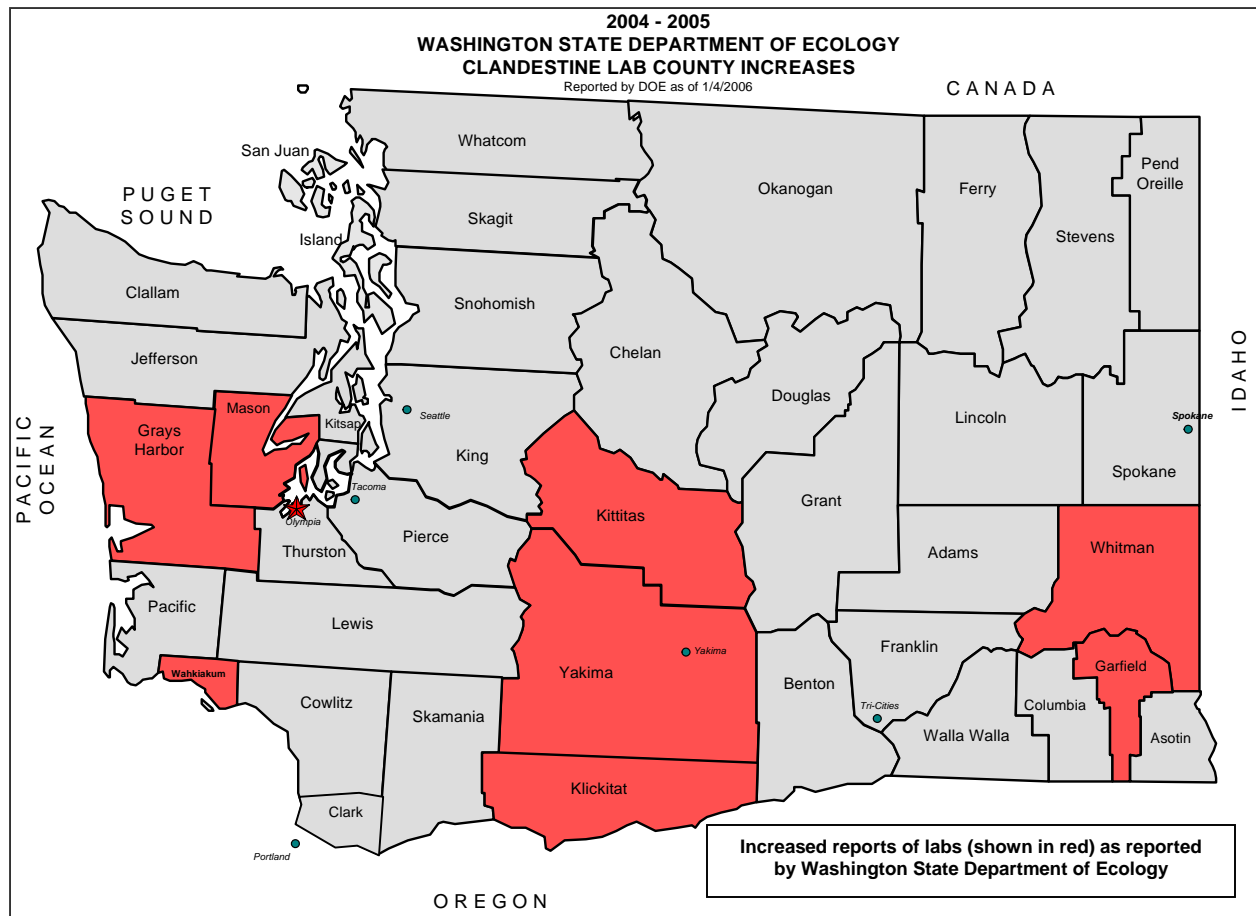




reported by the El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC). Washington's ranking dropped to 7th in the nation with a total of 504 reported laboratory-related seizures in 2005. Data from the Washington State Department of Ecology (DOE), which tracks clandestine laboratory-related incidents by county, shows that such incidents peaked at 1,890 in 2001, but has since continued to decrease with 806 methamphetamine incidents reported in 2005. (Disparities in seizure statistics are likely a result of differences in data collection and reporting methodologies.)

Several factors have led to the successful reduction of local methamphetamine production in Washington State.

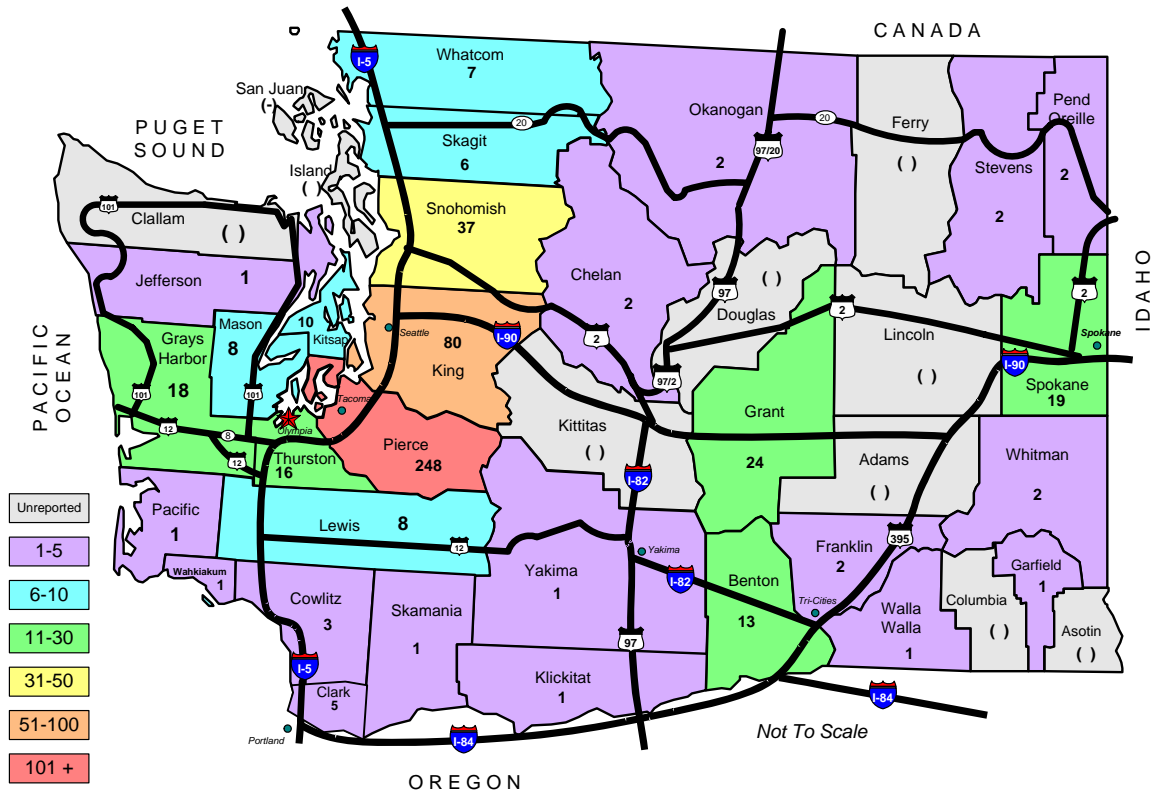
These include the impact of successful law enforcement efforts, an increase in community awareness (due to media coverage, public service announcements, and widespread public education efforts), harsher sentencing for methamphetamine production offenses, legislative efforts that have restricted the availability of precursor chemicals, an increase in the regulation of chemical manufacturers and distributors of precursor chemicals, an increase in the availability of methamphetamine produced outside of the state and the successful implementation of the Washington Meth Initiative, including the establishment of 'Meth Action Teams' in each county across Washington State.





**CY 2005
WASHINGTON STATE CLANDESTINE LAB COUNT (522)**

Reported by EPIC National Clandestine Laboratory Seizure System as of 05/19/2006.



The shift in incident locations—from the higher-population counties to the lower-population counties—may indicate a continuing trend by methamphetamine producers to move their operations to counties with less concentrated law enforcement resources. Intelligence reports indicate that a significant amount of methamphetamine is being produced in Canada and it is possible that methamphetamine produced in Canada will begin to supplement the market as well.

Most of the methamphetamine available in Washington is produced in large-scale, Mexican national “super labs” in Mexico, California,

and other southwestern states, and occasionally in Washington. These laboratories typically use the hydriodic acid/red phosphorus production method that can yield multi-pound quantities of methamphetamine and is often associated with Mexican DTOs. In 2005, reported lab capacities in Washington indicated that the majority (78%) of methamphetamine laboratories seized had the production capacity of less than 2 ounces per production cycle. Caucasian criminal groups and local independent operators produce much of the methamphetamine produced in Washington, mostly in ounce and multi-ounce quantities



using the Birch reduction (Nazi) method, which commonly yields high-quality methamphetamine. According to EPIC, the Nazi method is the most common (69 percent in 2005) method reported in Washington State. Some local independent operators use the iodine/red phosphorus method, and the hydriodic acid/red phosphorus method has also been observed, but to a lesser extent.

The majority of methamphetamine laboratories found in Washington State are established in apartments, garages, motel rooms and private residences as well as in mobile conveyances including stolen vehicles. Methamphetamine laboratories have also been established on Washington State public lands such as national parks and national and state forests; these laboratories and their associated dumpsites pose a significant threat to public lands in Washington.

Methamphetamine production in any location poses serious safety and environmental concerns to Washington communities and citizens. The production process creates and introduces toxic and hazardous waste into the environment that endangers law enforcement personnel and emergency response teams, as well as adults and children visiting or residing in or near the homes or lab sites. Moreover, many of the precursor chemicals used in production are volatile and can be extremely dangerous if not handled properly. Children living in homes where methamphetamine

Methamphetamine Production Methods

Ephedrine/Pseudoephedrine Reduction

Hydriodic acid/red phosphorus

The principal chemicals are ephedrine or pseudoephedrine, hydriodic acid, and red phosphorus. This method can yield multi-pound quantities of high quality d-methamphetamine and is often associated with Mexican drug trafficking organizations.

Iodine/red phosphorus

The principal chemicals are ephedrine or pseudoephedrine, iodine, and red phosphorus. The required hydriodic acid in this variation of the hydriodic acid/red phosphorus method is produced by the reaction of iodine in water with red phosphorus. This method yields high quality d-methamphetamine. Another iodine/red phosphorus method, limited to small production batches, is called the cold cook method because the chemicals, instead of being heated, are placed in a hot environment such as in direct sunlight.

Iodine/hypophosphorous acid

The principal chemicals are ephedrine or pseudoephedrine, iodine, and hypophosphorous acid. The required hydriodic acid in this variation of the hydriodic acid/red phosphorus method is produced by the reaction of iodine in water with hypophosphorous acid. Known as the "Hypo" method, this method yields lower quality d-methamphetamine. Hypophosphorous acid is more prone than red phosphorus to cause a fire and can produce deadly phosphine gas.

Birch

The principal chemicals are ephedrine or pseudoephedrine, anhydrous ammonia, and sodium or lithium metal. Also known as the "Nazi" method, this method typically yields ounce quantities of high quality d-methamphetamine and is often used by independent dealers and producers.

Phenyl-2-propanone

P2P

The principal chemicals are phenyl-2-propanone, aluminum, methylamine, and mercuric acid. This method yields lower quality dl-methamphetamine and has been associated with outlaw motorcycle gangs.



laboratories exist are often affected by the caustic chemicals used in production and typically live in deplorable conditions. According to EPIC's Associated Children Report, 36 children were discovered to be present at laboratory sites and 8 were exposed to toxic chemicals in Washington State in 2005.

Methamphetamine laboratories may contain a variety of highly flammable chemicals that produce five to seven pounds of toxic waste for every pound of methamphetamine produced. Most of the toxic residue from methamphetamine production is dumped in the local area, often contaminating groundwater and killing vegetation. The cleanup of seized laboratories is costly and difficult because of the hazardous chemicals used in production, and chemical contamination is often detected at laboratory sites up to two years after methamphetamine production has ended.

Many chemicals and other precursors used in methamphetamine production in Washington State can be purchased legally or are stolen. Pseudoephedrine and ephedrine are the most commonly diverted precursor chemicals used in illicit drug production in Washington. NDTs 2005 data indicate that State and local law enforcement agencies in Washington report 78 percent of pseudoephedrine and 67 percent of ephedrine are diverted for use in the production of illicit drugs in their jurisdictions.

Chemical reagents and solvents are commonly diverted for use in illicit drug production in Washington as well. According to NDTs 2005 data, 79 percent of State and local law enforcement agencies in Washington report that anhydrous ammonia is a commonly diverted solvent for use in illicit drug production in their jurisdictions, 74 percent report acetone, and 64 percent report that red phosphorous is a commonly diverted reagent. Methamphetamine laboratory operators have also continued the trend of producing their own anhydrous ammonia using ammonia sulfate, ammonia nitrate, and household lye. Other operators purchase anhydrous ammonia from agricultural supply stores and marinas or steal anhydrous ammonia from farmers in eastern Washington.

Theft from farms was reported as the most prevalent method of obtaining anhydrous ammonia in 2005. Anhydrous ammonia theft has recently expanded to include fish packing plants along Washington's coast. Lithium, another chemical used in methamphetamine production, often is extracted from batteries sold at many retail stores. Iodine is often purchased at local feed stores. Precursor and other essential chemicals are also smuggled across the border from Canada.

The diversion of pseudoephedrine from legitimate Canadian suppliers to the illicit market is a continuing problem. Although the movement of pseudoephedrine from Canada to the United States appears to have decreased, increasing quantities of



ephedrine are being smuggled across the U.S.-Canada border.

An alternative method of acquiring precursor chemicals is through Internet sales, which are covered by the mail order reporting requirement. However, the potential for diversion involving on-line transactions is high and diversion is hard to detect.

The following table lists the chemical precursors, reagents and solvents identified in NDTs 2005 data by State and local law enforcement agencies in Washington as commonly diverted for illicit drug production in their jurisdictions.

Percentages of Law Enforcement Agencies reporting commonly diverted substances		
	2005	2004
Precursors:		
Pseudoephedrine	78%	76%
Ephedrine	67%	75%
P2P	11%	7%
Phenylpropanolamine	10%	6%
Formaldehyde	10%	3%
Methylamine	5%	8%
MD-P2P	5%	2%
Reagents & Solvents:		
Anhydrous Ammonia	79%	82%
Acetone	75%	71%
Lithium Metal	68%	66%
Toluene	65%	64%
Red Phosphorus	64%	61%
Iodine	59%	46%
Muriatic Acid	56%	48%
Hydrochloric Acid	52%	55%
Sulfuric Acid	52%	43%
Hydriodic Acid	40%	41%
Ether	38%	42%
Freon	21%	17%
Hypophosphorous Acid	11%	15%
White Phosphorus	10%	8%

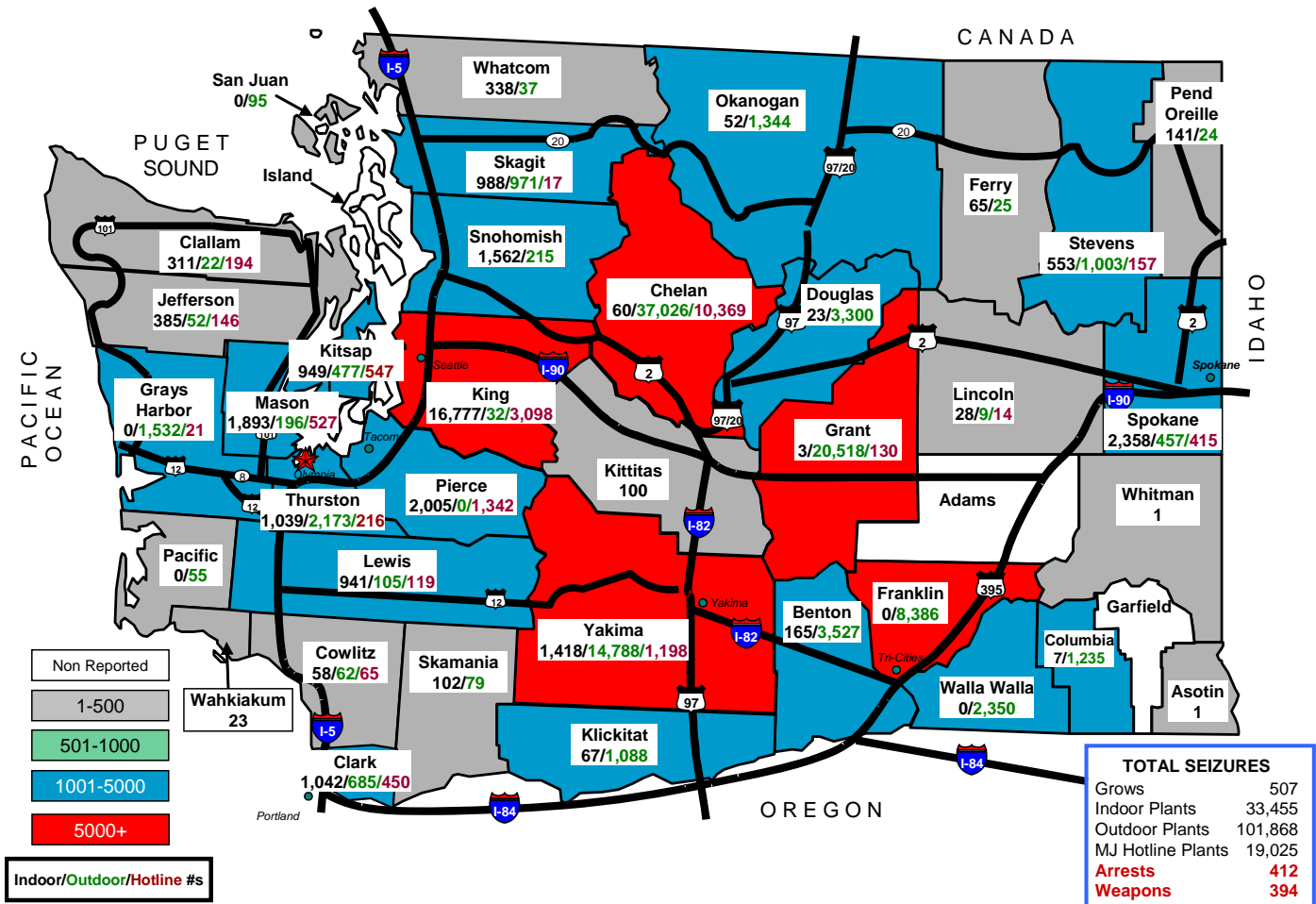


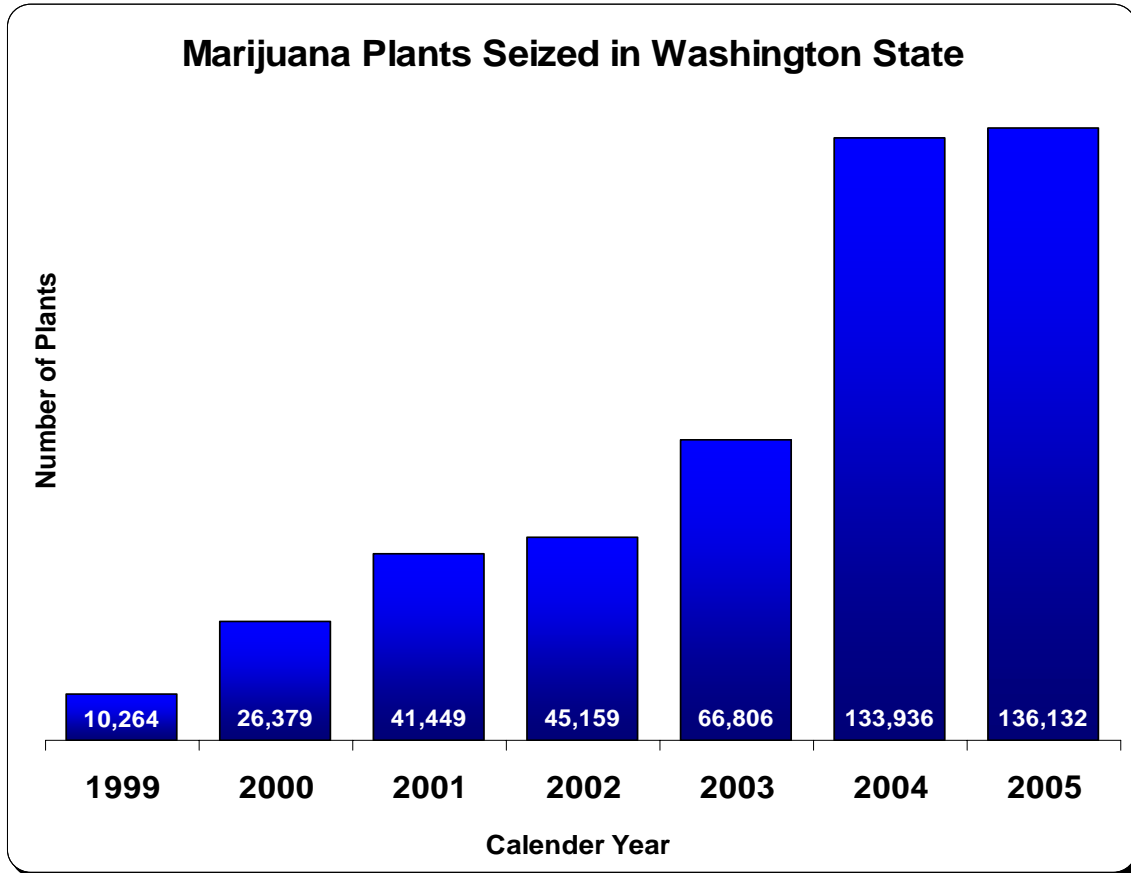
Marijuana:

Marijuana produced in Washington, Canada, and Mexico is available throughout the state. Cannabis is cultivated in Washington at both indoor and outdoor grow sites. Caucasian criminal groups and local independent Caucasian producers are the main indoor cannabis cultivators, while Mexican producers are largely responsible for the outdoor cultivation of cannabis in the state.

NDTS 2005 data show that, of the State and local law enforcement agencies in Washington that identified the types of cannabis cultivation in their jurisdictions, 98 percent reported indoor cannabis cultivation; 75 percent reported outdoor cultivation; 64 percent reported hydroponic; and 2 percent reported no cannabis cultivation.

2005 WASHINGTON STATE MARIJUANA CULTIVATION SEIZURE REPORT
 Reported on WSIN Marijuana Cultivation Seizure Report to NW HIDTA as of 12/31/2005





Domestic marijuana production in Washington has continued to increase. Reported marijuana plant seizures have increased dramatically over the past seven years, totaling over 136,000 plants in 2005.

The National Marijuana Initiative (NMI) is intended to focus coordinated law enforcement efforts in order to disrupt and dismantle the domestic marijuana market by eliminating those organizations that support the production and trafficking of marijuana in the United States.

National Marijuana Initiative

The National Marijuana Initiative (NMI) was initiated by the Forest Service in 2001 in order to detect, deter, disrupt and dismantle Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTOs) responsible for the cultivation, production, and transportation of marijuana on Federal public lands. The NMI is a High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) Initiative funded by and under oversight of the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP), and was designed to foster partnerships and encompass multiple HIDTA's, jurisdictions, agencies, and states.

Reports indicate that Hispanic DTOs control the majority of the large outdoor "corporate" grows in the state. In August 2004, approximately 65,000 marijuana plants were located and eradicated at three different sites on the Yakima Indian Reservation. This seizure was the fourth largest domestic marijuana seizure in U.S. history and the largest seizure ever in Washington State. In 2005 the largest reported



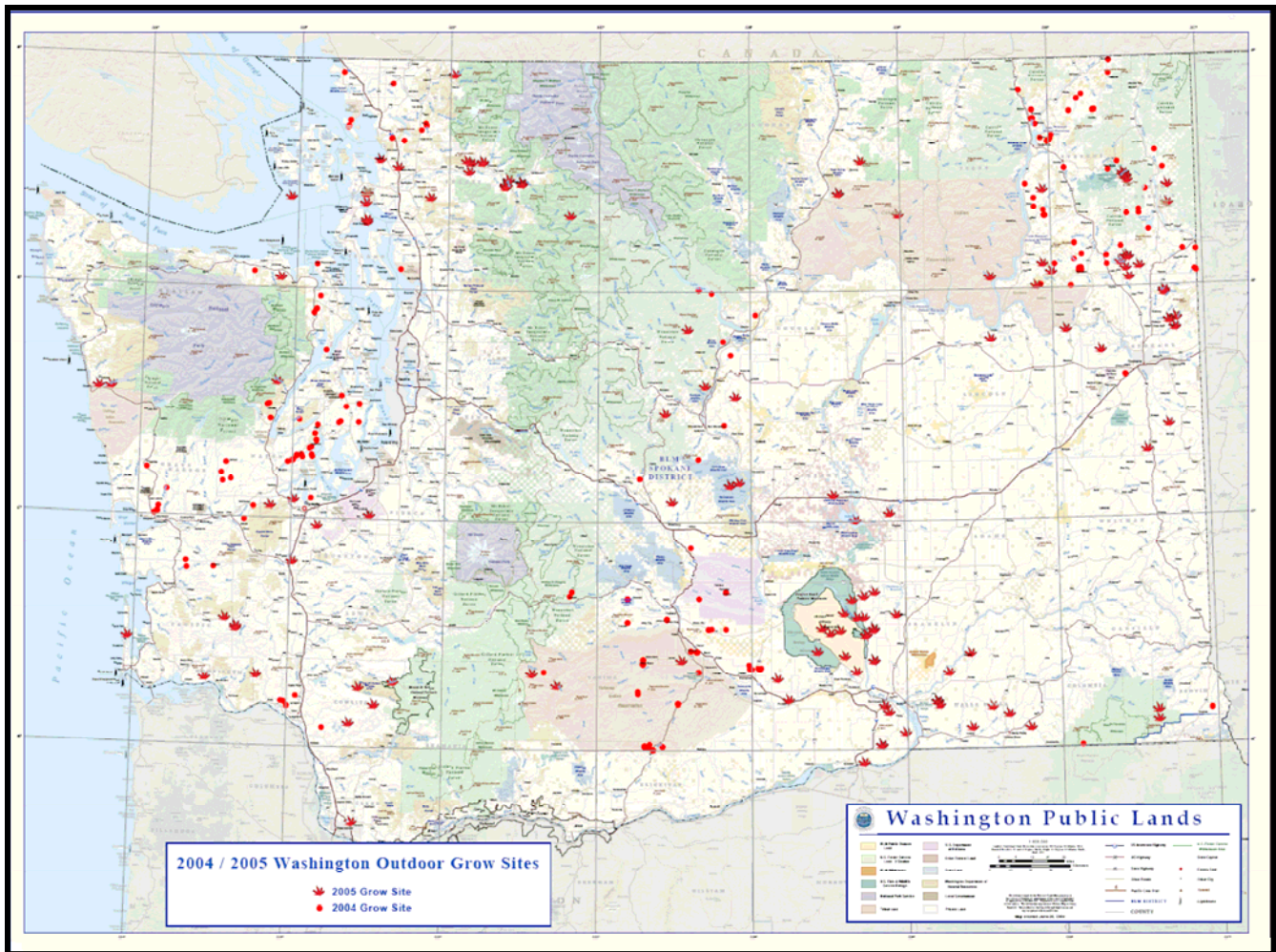
grows were discovered in Chelan and Grant counties. Corporate outdoor grows are typically well equipped with elaborate irrigation systems and are located in remote, heavily wooded areas. Additionally, camping or cooking sites are often associated with these sophisticated growing operations, with multiple grow sites being tended full-time by multiple individuals who are often armed. Another interesting trend that has emerged from gathered intelligence is that the DTOs involved in corporate marijuana grows appear to consider marijuana production seasonal work and in the off-season also traffic in heroin, cocaine and methamphetamine.

Local Marijuana Production

The King County Sheriff's Office announced on December 16, 2005, that 12,000 marijuana plants worth approximately \$1,000,000 had been seized in a series of arrests since August 2005. There were 19 locations searched from South Seattle to Federal Way, resulting in 23 arrests and seizure of \$500,000 in cash. A county spokesman said it is believed the organization moved its marijuana growing operation to Washington from Canada to avoid increased border scrutiny following the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks. (King 5 News – 12/16/2005)

Washington is also experiencing an increase in the occurrence of indoor 'hydroponic' marijuana growing operations. These sophisticated indoor grows appear to be organized and run by Vietnamese criminal groups which have moved their operations from Canada into Washington State. Reports from the RCMP indicate that Vietnamese-based criminal organizations engaged in marijuana cultivation have developed a specialized, systematic procedure and have likely moved operations as a result of increased border and highway interdictions. According to the RCMP, Vietnamese-controlled operations are usually limited to less than about a thousand plants in order to reduce the impact on the operation if one grow location is seized.

Reports from Canada also indicate that many Asian-based criminal organizations are known for their propensity for extreme violence. Competition between these groups leads to major crimes such as home invasions, assaults, and homicides. If these groups are successful in establishing operations in Washington the associated violence will be cause for concern.



Cocaine:

Coca is not cultivated nor is cocaine produced in Washington State. Coca plants grown in South America are cultivated for leaves that are used to produce cocaine. Colombia is the primary global producer of coca leaf, producing as much as 74 percent of the world's cocaine base. Retail distributors of crack cocaine in Washington often convert powdered

cocaine into crack or re-cook the crack at or near distribution sites within the state. NDTs 2005 data show that 67 percent of State and local law enforcement agencies in Washington reported that powdered cocaine is converted to crack in their jurisdictions. Crack cocaine typically is not distributed in wholesale quantities within Washington.



Heroin:

Opium is not cultivated nor is heroin produced in Washington State. Heroin is produced in four principal source regions: Mexico, South America,

Southeast Asia, and Southwest Asia. Most of the heroin available in Washington is produced in Mexico; however, a very limited amount of Southeast and Southwest Asian heroin is available.

Other Dangerous Drugs:

Other drugs are produced in Washington State, but to a lesser extent. Most LSD distributed in the Pacific Northwest is produced in California, Oregon, and Washington. Psilocybin cultivated in Washington is the principal type of hallucinogenic mushroom available, with

Caucasian local independent dealers as the major producers. Recipes and do-it-yourself kits for GHB production are available from many Internet sites, while GHB analogs are available at disreputable health food stores, gyms, and via the Internet.



This page intentionally left blank.



VI. TRANSPORTATION:

According to the 2006 NW HIDTA TAS, 110 of the 196 identified DTOs are involved in the transportation phase of the drug trafficking cycle. The primary mode of drug transportation in Washington State is by personal vehicle; the survey revealed 177 mentions of the use of personal vehicles for transporting drugs.

Top Ten Transportation Methods	
Method	# of DTOs
Personal Auto	177
Rental Auto	50
Personal Truck	44
Foot/Body Carry	36
Commercial Truck	25
Commercial Plane	12
Personal Boat	11
Mail/Parcel	10
Private Plane	8
Helicopter	8

Many DTOs also use sophisticated hidden compartments in private vehicles. As of May 1, 2006, 124 highway interdictions were reported for CY 2005 with drugs seized in the state of Washington either as a point of origin or a destination. Personally owned and rental vehicles accounted for 45 percent of the seizures. Trucks (21 percent) and SUV's (13 percent) accounted for other types of vehicles (with miscellaneous or unreported vehicle types comprising the remainder). Most of the seizures were made on Interstate Highways in Washington State and other states. Only 18 percent of the highway seizures occurred on state routes

within the state. The most common concealment mentioned was baggage (49) with seizures made on a person (24 mentions) and trunk (23 mentions) following. A false compartment was reported in only 12 instances (this may be due to reporting differences).

Several agencies report an emerging trend involving commercial trucks carrying marijuana that attempt to cross the U.S.-Canada border at more eastern POEs. Another trend identified by agencies near the U.S.-Canada border involves an increase in aviation smuggling, especially in the use of airdrops. Results from the 2006 NW HIDTA TAS show that 8 of the identified DTOs use private planes, 8 DTOs use helicopters, and 11 DTOs use private boats to transport money and drugs.

Operation Intolerance

On June 21, 2005, an Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) investigation, entitled Operation Intolerance, culminated in the arrests of 32 suspects. The operation also resulted in the seizure of 8 lbs. of methamphetamine, 4 kilograms of powdered cocaine, 90 lbs., of marijuana, \$215,000 in U.S. currency, 34 vehicles, and 30 firearms. The two-year OCDETF case targeted a polydrug drug trafficking organization that distributed drugs in the Yakima Valley and south central Washington areas. The investigation disclosed that the illegal drugs were transported from Mexico through California and Oregon to the Yakima area in hidden compartments of vehicles. These same vehicles transported the illegal proceeds from the sales back to Mexico. The DTO allegedly distributed approximately 1200 lbs. of marijuana, 10 lbs. of ice methamphetamine, and 10 lbs. of powdered cocaine in Washington as well as Oregon and Minnesota.



Methamphetamine:

Methamphetamine is transported to Washington mainly from California, and to a lesser extent from Mexico and other southwestern states. Mexican criminal groups are the primary transporters of methamphetamine into the state. Caucasian criminal groups, OMGs, and Caucasian and Mexican local independent dealers also transport methamphetamine to and throughout Washington. Methamphetamine typically is transported into Washington in private vehicles on I-5, I-82 and U.S. Route-97, and is typically concealed in passenger vehicles. Other means of transportation for methamphetamine

include commercial vehicles, buses, passenger trains, commercial and private maritime vessels, commercial and private aircraft, and via package delivery services.

Methamphetamine also is transported out of Washington to other states and Canada. Law enforcement officials report that multi-pound quantities of the drug are transported from Yakima and, to a lesser extent, Spokane and the Tri-Cities area to Idaho, Illinois, Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, Wyoming, and Canada. Out-of-state transportation most commonly occurs in private vehicles along I-5, I-90, U.S. Route-2 and U.S. Route-97.

Marijuana:

Marijuana produced in Canada is smuggled into Washington in significant amounts. Canada-based Asian criminal groups, mainly Indo-Canadian, Vietnamese and OMGs (Hells Angels), as well as Caucasian criminal groups and local independent dealers based in Canada and Washington transport significant quantities of Canada-produced marijuana into the state. According to the RCMP the majority (72%) of marijuana growing operations in Canada are found in the Lower Mainland and Vancouver Island regions of British Columbia, Canada. Additionally, law enforcement personnel estimate the amount of marijuana exported from British Columbia at between 50 to 80

Floatplane Seizure

Law enforcement officials report an increase in the use of floatplanes to transport BC Bud marijuana from Canada into the U.S. In March 2006 law enforcement officials were notified that a float plane had attempted to land in a lake on the Colville Reservation. The plane was later located on the Columbia River but the pilot escaped, but was later apprehended. Officials seized \$6,000 (U.S. and Canadian currency), over 300 pounds of BC Bud, and 24,000 MDMA tablets.





percent of the amount produced. Law enforcement officials in Bellingham, Blaine, Everson, Lynden, Mount Vernon and Sumas—cities located near the U.S.-Canada border—report that the smuggling of Canada-produced marijuana into and through their jurisdictions is a significant problem. The Puget Sound is a staging area for the transportation of marijuana from Canada into other areas of the United States.

Transporters use a variety of means to smuggle Canada-produced marijuana into Washington State. Currently, the most prevalent method is by private and commercial vehicles traveling on I-5, National Forest system roads and logging roads. Other methods of transportation include aircraft, all-terrain vehicles, boats, commercial

buses, cold drops, commercial trucks, package delivery services, horses, kayaks, couriers with backpacks, and snowmobiles. Marijuana produced in Canada is also smuggled through Washington, primarily via Seattle, en route to drug markets in surrounding states. However, traffickers are attempting to use more remote smuggling routes east of the Cascade Mountains, and Canada-produced marijuana has been recently seized in other boarder states. Marijuana produced in Canada is often exchanged for cocaine or weapons, which are then smuggled across the border into Canada. Marijuana produced in Mexico is also transported into Washington, but to a lesser extent than marijuana produced in Canada. Mexican criminal groups—often based in the Seattle-Tacoma area—are the

Border Tunnel Discovered

A group of drug smugglers spent more than 6 months and \$1 million to build a tunnel with electricity and ventilation from a Quonset hut on the Canadian side of the border to the United States. The approximate 360 foot long tunnel ran from the Quonset hut in Aldergrove, B.C., under the border highway and to the living room of a home in Lynden, Washington. The site of the tunnel was about a quarter of a mile from the Aldergrove/Lynden border crossing station. Three suspects were arrested on July 20, 2005, about a week after completing the tunnel and smuggling over 200 lbs. of BC Bud into Washington State. The traffickers had established a price list to charge \$500 a pound to smuggle the marijuana and maintained they could run 300 lbs. at a time. The investigation involved both U.S. and Canadian authorities and the continual monitoring of the tunnel construction until its completion on July 14, 2005.





dominant transporters of Mexico-produced marijuana into Washington. These criminal groups often transport Mexico-produced marijuana into the state by private vehicle on I-5, U.S. Route-97 and

U.S. Route-101. Mexican criminal groups also use commercial and private aircraft, boats, buses, trains, and package delivery services to transport Mexico-produced marijuana into the state.

Cocaine:

Mexican criminal groups are the predominant transporters of powdered cocaine into Washington State, transporting wholesale quantities of powdered cocaine from Mexico and California into and throughout the state. Criminal groups, street gangs, and local independent dealers— African American or Caucasian—as well as Mexican local independent dealers and OMGs also transport powdered cocaine into and throughout Washington, but to a lesser extent. African American criminal groups, street gangs, and local independent African American dealers are the principal transporters of small amounts of crack cocaine into Washington. Caucasian and Mexican local independent dealers also transport crack cocaine, but to a lesser extent.

Powdered cocaine generally is transported into Washington in private vehicles via I-5, I-82 and I-90, primarily shipped north in vehicles with concealed compartments along the I-5 corridor. Powdered cocaine is also transported into the state on passenger trains, commercial and

private vessels, commercial and private aircraft, buses, and via package delivery services.

The Pacific Northwest is a major staging area for smuggling cocaine into Canada, where cocaine is sold for a significantly higher price. Powdered cocaine is transported from and through Washington— primarily via Seattle—to drug markets in other states and Canada.

Transportation routes for cocaine transiting Washington include I-5 to Canada, and I-90 and U.S. Route-2, which connect Washington to Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, and states farther east. British Columbia is often the destination for cocaine transported through Washington State. Marijuana from Canada is offered in direct exchange for cocaine (although the exchange rate varies). The Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) conservatively estimates that approximately 15 to 24 tons of cocaine is smuggled into Canada each year. Canadian OMGs may coordinate with Mexican and Colombian suppliers in the United States to transport cocaine shipments along the Interstate 5 corridor into British Columbia.



Heroin:

Mexican criminal groups are the dominant transporters of wholesale quantities of Mexican black tar heroin into Washington State. These groups transport the drug mostly from Mexico and California into Washington and Oregon. Mexican independent dealers also transport heroin into the state from California. Mexican heroin brought into Washington's Yakima and Skagit valleys is then distributed to Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane, and other cities. The heroin is often further distributed from these points throughout the Pacific Northwest.

Heroin transporters use a variety of means to transport the drug into the state. Mexican criminal groups primarily transport Mexican black tar heroin to Washington in private vehicles on I-5, U.S. Route-97 and U.S. Route-101. Commercial flights, buses, boats, passenger trains, and private courier services are also utilized. Commercial package services are often used for regular shipments of personal use quantities (approximately one gram) of

Mexican black tar heroin from key distribution cities in the southwestern United States to Seattle.

Heroin transporters use Washington as a transshipment point for heroin destined for other states and Canada. Mexican black tar heroin has been reportedly transported from Seattle and Yakima to drug markets in Alaska, Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, Wyoming, and British Columbia, Canada. Couriers will occasionally body-carry the drug on commercial airline flights from Washington to other locations. Shipments of Southeast Asian and Southwest Asian heroin transit through the Puget Sound commercial port facilities to drug markets on the East Coast.

Couriers for Asian and Nigerian criminal organizations reportedly carry Southeast Asian heroin in luggage from Canada to Seattle before traveling by train, bus, or private vehicle to the East Coast. As a result, the small amount of Southeast Asian heroin confiscated in Seattle is usually in transit.

Other Dangerous Drugs:

ODDs include MDMA, the hallucinogens LSD, psilocybin, PCP, ketamine, and the depressant GHB and its analogs. Various criminal groups transport these ODDs to Washington via private vehicles, commercial aircraft, couriers on foot entering the United States from

Canada, and package delivery services.

MDMA is smuggled into Washington from Canada and Europe by several means. MDMA transporters use couriers on foot entering the United States from Canada as well as couriers traveling on commercial



aircraft or private vehicles. Quantities of MDMA are also hidden in legitimate freight shipments via air, land and sea, as well as package delivery services. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) reports increased attempts to smuggle the drug into the United States along the Washington-Canada border. These attempts are often associated with and controlled by the same organizations that smuggle BC Bud marijuana. According to the Criminal Intelligence Service of Canada, some criminal profits generated

through cannabis cultivation by Vietnamese-based criminal groups are reinvested to finance other illicit activities, such as the importation of MDMA. LSD is typically transported into the state by local independent dealers in private vehicles. Caucasian local independent dealers are the major transporters of psilocybin in the state. These dealers often use package delivery services and private vehicles to transport psilocybin to drug markets in Washington.



VII. DISTRIBUTION:

Distribution is categorized at two levels, retail and wholesale. A total of 165 of the reported 196 DTOs are

involved in the distribution phase of the drug trafficking cycle, 43 involved in retail only, 48 involved in wholesale only, and 74 involved in both retail and wholesale.

Methamphetamine:

Mexican criminal groups are the principal wholesale distributors of methamphetamine that is produced out-of-state. Mexican independent dealers also distribute wholesale quantities of out-of-state produced methamphetamine in Washington, but to a lesser extent. Law enforcement officials in Spokane and Yakima report that Mexican independent dealers are the primary wholesale distributors of the drug in those cities. Caucasian criminal groups and local independent dealers are the main wholesale distributors of methamphetamine produced in Washington.

Methamphetamine smuggled into Washington is typically delivered to stash sites in Yakima and the greater Tacoma area, and then further distributed to markets in Seattle and Spokane as well as Portland, Oregon, and other locations. Caucasian criminal groups as well as Caucasian and Mexican local independent dealers are the principal retail distributors of methamphetamine in Washington. Street gangs, primarily African American and Mexican, and OMGs

also distribute the drug at the retail level. According to NDTs 2005 data, 43 percent of State and local law enforcement agencies responding to the survey described street gang involvement in methamphetamine distribution as high or moderate. NDTs 2005 data also indicate that 46 percent of State and local law enforcement agencies describe OMG involvement in methamphetamine distribution as high or moderate. OMGs involved in retail distribution in Washington include the Bandidos, Gypsy Jokers, and Iron Horsemen in Lakewood; and the Bandidos and Hells Angels in Spokane.

Methamphetamine is frequently sold at open-air drug locations in Seattle's South, West, and North police precincts. The packaging of methamphetamine in these open-air locations varies depending on the amount distributed; wholesale quantities of methamphetamine often are packaged in large plastic storage bags for distribution, while retail quantities commonly are packaged in small plastic bags, cellophane wrap, and wallet-sized tins.



Marijuana:

Various criminal groups, local independent dealers, and OMGs conduct wholesale marijuana distribution in Washington State. Caucasian criminal groups and local independent Caucasian dealers are the principal wholesale distributors of Canada-produced marijuana. Canada-based Asian criminal groups, primarily Vietnamese, and the Hells Angels OMG typically supply these criminal groups and dealers. NDTs 2005 data indicate that 40 percent of State and local law enforcement agencies describe OMG involvement in marijuana distribution in the state as high or moderate. Caucasian criminal groups and local independent Caucasian dealers are also the main wholesale distributors of marijuana produced in Washington. Mexican criminal groups and local independent Mexican dealers are the principal wholesale distributors of the Mexico-produced marijuana available in the state. To a lesser extent, Caucasian criminal groups and local independent Caucasian dealers are also responsible for distributing wholesale quantities of Mexico-produced marijuana.

Retail-level marijuana distribution is conducted by various criminal groups, local independent dealers,

and street gangs. According to NDTs 2005 data, 41 percent of State and local law enforcement agencies responding to the survey described street gang involvement in marijuana distribution in Washington as high or moderate. Caucasian criminal groups and local independent dealers are the primary retail distributors of marijuana produced in Washington and Canada. Street gangs and African American criminal groups also distribute retail quantities of marijuana produced in the state and in Canada. Asian criminal groups distribute retail quantities of Canada-produced marijuana, but to a limited extent. Mexican criminal groups, local independent dealers, and street gangs are the principal retail distributors of Mexico-produced marijuana. Marijuana packaging varies depending on the amount distributed. Marijuana produced in Canada typically is packaged in large plastic storage bags in one pound quantities. The CBP Blaine Sector reports that these packages frequently have grades or ratings on them such as A+, A, A-, B+, B, B-, etc., indicating the quality of the drug. Retail quantities of all types of marijuana are commonly packaged in plastic sandwich and vacuum sealed bags.

Cocaine:

Mexican criminal groups are the leading wholesale distributors of powdered cocaine in Washington State. African American and

Caucasian criminal groups and local independent dealers also distribute wholesale quantities of powdered cocaine in Washington. Seattle, Tacoma, Yakima, and the Tri-Cities are the major distribution centers in



the state. Mexican criminal groups, local independent dealers and street gangs are the principal retail powdered cocaine distributors in Washington. According to NDTs 2005 data, 27 percent of State and local law enforcement agencies responding to the survey described street gang involvement in powdered cocaine distribution in Washington as high or moderate, with 13 percent reporting OMG involvement in powdered cocaine distribution as high or moderate. African American criminal groups, local independent dealers and street gangs are the primary retail crack cocaine distributors in Washington. NDTs 2005 data indicate that 37 percent of State and local law enforcement agencies describe street gang involvement in crack cocaine distribution as high or moderate. NDTs 2005 data also shows that 10 percent of State and local law enforcement agencies describe OMG involvement in crack cocaine distribution as high or moderate.

Retail quantities of powdered and crack cocaine typically are distributed at open-air drug markets in urban areas such as Seattle, Spokane, and Tacoma, and at indoor locations in smaller cities (like the Tri-Cities) and in rural areas. Crack cocaine is the most common drug sold in open-air drug markets in Seattle. Retail quantities of powdered and crack cocaine often are packaged in plastic or small cellophane bags.

Operation End Game

The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) Violent Gang Task Force arrested four members and associates of the East African Posse. These arrests brought the number of defendants who have been charged in federal court in connection with the investigation to 16. Charges range from distribution of crack and powder cocaine, firearms violations, kidnapping and assault. (ATF News Release - 2/13/2006)

Heroin:

Mexican criminal groups are the dominant wholesale distributors of Mexican black tar heroin and Mexican local independent dealers are the principal retail heroin distributors in Washington State. Criminal groups, street gangs, and local independent dealers, primarily African American and Caucasian, also distribute heroin at the retail level in the state. According to NDTs 2005 data, 18 percent of State and local law enforcement agencies

responding to the survey described street gang involvement in heroin distribution in Washington as high or moderate. NDTs 2005 data also show that 8 percent of State and local law enforcement agencies describe OMG involvement in heroin distribution in the state as moderate. (No agencies reported high involvement.) Heroin is generally sold at the retail level at open-air drug markets. One such open-air market, known as "The Blade," is located in an area of Seattle actively frequented by tourists. Other open-



air drug markets for heroin in Seattle are located in the East and North police precincts. Dealers sell the

drug to users in small amounts wrapped in either a balloon or a piece of plastic.

Other Dangerous Drugs:

ODDs include MDMA, the hallucinogens LSD, psilocybin, PCP, ketamine, and the depressant GHB and its analogs. Many of these drugs are sold and abused by middle-class, suburban, young adults at raves, nightclubs, and on college campuses. Several Internet web sites advertise weekly rave events in Washington and surrounding states, where these drugs often are distributed.

MDMA distributed in Washington is often stamped with a brand name or logo. Caucasian local independent dealers and, to a lesser extent, Asian criminal groups, are the principal wholesale and retail distributors of MDMA in Washington. Many retail level MDMA distributors are middle and upper-middle class Caucasian high school—or college—age students. MDMA typically is distributed at colleges, raves, nightclubs, and private parties. Raves typically occur in either permanent dance clubs or temporary “weekend event” sites set up in abandoned warehouses, open fields, empty buildings, or civic centers. Rave managers often sell water, pacifiers, and glow sticks at rave parties for exorbitant profits. “Ravers” require water to offset dehydration caused by MDMA abuse, use pacifiers to avoid

grinding their teeth—a common side effect of MDMA abuse—and wave glow sticks in front of their eyes because MDMA stimulates light perception. MDMA is sold at these raves in personal use amounts. The Washington cities of Seattle, Spokane, and Tacoma are transshipment points for MDMA to Alaska, California, Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon and Utah.

LSD is sold primarily at raves, bars, and nightclubs in large cities and college towns in Washington. Caucasian college and high school students are the principal retail distributors of the drug.

Psilocybin is typically distributed on college campuses. Caucasian local independent dealers are also the major distributors of psilocybin in the state. Young adults, usually Caucasian, are the principal distributors and abusers of the drug.

GHB is commonly sold and abused in Washington at social venues such as bars, nightclubs, and raves. GHB is sold in liquid quantities, often in small breath mint bottles.

Reports indicate that PCP is available in Seattle’s Southwest police precinct and that street gangs—particularly Asian—are the primary retail distributors.



VIII. ILLICIT FINANCE:

The NDIC 2006 Drug Threat Assessment reported that between \$5.1 billion and \$17.7 billion in illegal proceeds are generated through the distribution of Mexico-produced marijuana, methamphetamine and heroin throughout the nation. Most of these proceeds are then transported out of the United States and back to Mexico. An additional estimated \$3.2 to \$7.2 billion is also generated from the wholesale distribution of cocaine with the proceeds being returned to Mexico and Columbia. The NDIC assessment further reported that estimates between \$5.2 billion and \$21.2 billion in illegal proceeds are being generated from the wholesale distribution of Canada-produced marijuana. Illicit finance in Washington State appears to reflect national trends in respect to the repatriation of illegal proceeds to source countries, though because of the state's proximity to the U.S.-Canada border and the source of much of the infamous B.C. Bud, the flow of illegal proceeds to Canada appears to be more detectable. Investigations have disclosed many cases where illegal proceeds from B.C. Bud have been used to purchase cocaine along the southwest border following which the cocaine is transported to Canada along the I-5 Corridor.

Of the 196 DTOs identified in the 2006 NW HIDTA TAS, 157 were reported to use one or more methods of money laundering. Several methods of money laundering were used by many of the DTOs, accounting for a total of 366

mentions. As noted below, banks (domestic and foreign combined) were the most frequently identified method of money laundering with bulk cash, businesses, real estate, body carries, wire remitter services, and casinos in sequence and in total accounting for the large majority of the total mentions. Noteworthy changes in the survey responses between CY 2005 and CY 2004 involved an increase in bulk cash mentions and decline in passenger carry mentions. It is possible some of this change could be a result of changes in the survey wording. Although insignificant in terms of mentions, there were three reports of the Hawala method being used in CY 2005.

In 2005, the overall amount of currency seizures at border crossings decreased by 68 percent to \$1,921,222. Approximately 97 percent of this amount was northbound into Canada. The most common concealment method reported was in personal belongings or on the body. Between 1999 and 2005, Canadian citizens have made up the largest group (49%) of those caught smuggling cash at the border with U.S. citizens only accounting for 29 percent.

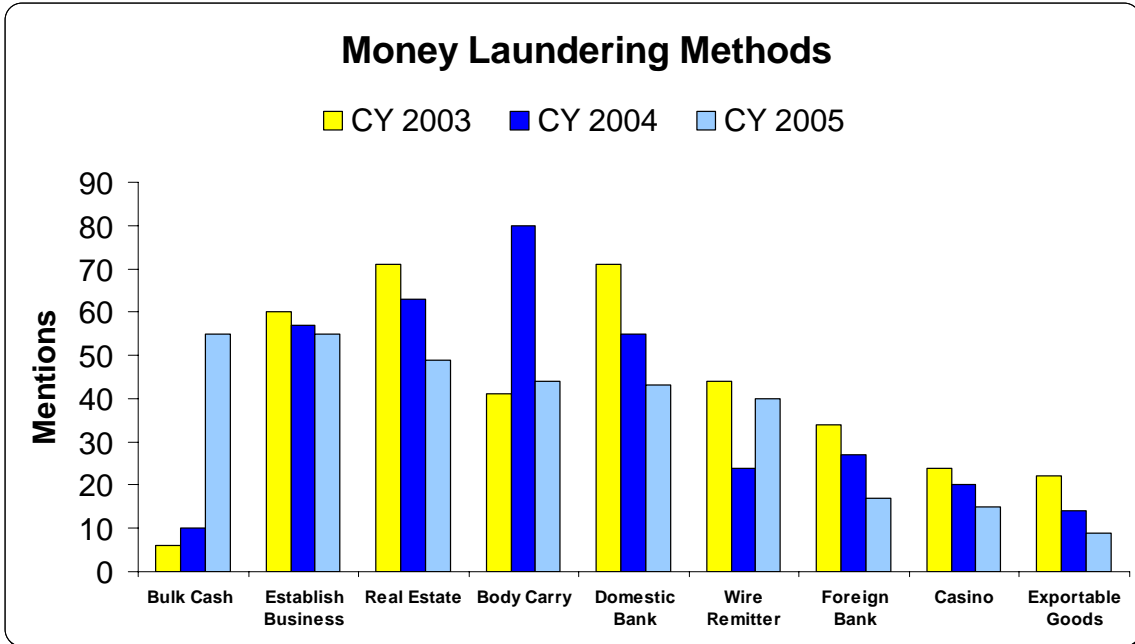
Currency seizures reported in conjunction with highway interdictions as of May 1, 2006, occurred in 45 percent (56 of 124) of the total seizures. This included stops with Washington either as a destination or a point of origin. The total currency seized in 2005 from interdictions was \$281,206. The majority (63 percent) of currency



seizures were associated with marijuana; 29 percent were associated with methamphetamine and 25 percent were associated with cocaine seizures.

Washington. For the second year in a row, the value of the highest asset type seized was cash/currency valued at \$5,875,863, followed by real property valued at \$5,422,954 and vehicles valued at \$3,126,768.

DEA Seattle Division reports drug proceeds seized for CY 2005 totaling \$15,100,291 for the State of



MONEY LAUNDERING METHODS	CY 2003	CY 2004	CY 2005
Bulk Cash	6	10	55
Establish Business	60	57	55
Real Estate	71	63	49
Body Carry	41	80	44
Domestic Bank	71	55	43
Wire Remitter	44	24	40
Foreign Bank	34	27	17
Casino	24	20	15
Exportable Goods	22	14	9
All Others	83	63	39
TOTAL	450	403	366



Financial Institutions

The State of Washington had 80 commercial banks/savings institutions, 11 Trust companies and 87 chartered credit unions registered with the Washington State Department of Financial Institutions (DFI) at the end of CY 2003 (most current data available). There was one foreign bank branch registered with DFI in the state. According to FinCEN, Washington ranked 15th in the Nation in total Suspicious Activity Report (SAR) filings for the period of April 1, 1996, to December 31, 2004. Violations of the Bank Secrecy Act / Structuring / Money Laundering in Washington constitute 25 percent of the total SARs reported. By using banks to launder money, suspects often try to disguise the trail of

money to foil pursuit. They often do this by moving money several times, or by integrating money with legitimate funds in order to color the funds with legitimacy. Illegal funds are often moved through domestic and foreign banks to make the source of the funds difficult to track. Structuring or "smurfing" can also involve multiple deposits of low-value amounts of cash or monetary instruments by relatives or other participants into accounts at several different financial institutions. The most common listed violation by FinCEN is altering transactions to avoid completion of a funds transfer record. Next most common are frequent transfers of less than \$3,000 and two or more individuals working together.

Bulk Cash / Passenger or Body Carry

DEA intelligence indicates that bulk drug money is being shipped into Canada for deposit in Canadian banks. Passenger or body carry entails bulk cash that is transported on a person. As reflected in the 2006 NW HIDTA TAS, reports of bulk cash increased in 2005. Proceeds from the sale of BC Bud are transported north into Canada via remote border crossings all along the northern border and via train. Approximately 97 percent of the currency seized (as reported by Integrated Border Intelligence Task Force for the Western Washington Sector of the U.S.-Canada border) was being

transported northbound into Canada, and the most common concealment methods for bulk cash smuggling across the border continue to be in personal belongings and body carry.

Large quantities of cash are also concealed within hidden compartments in vehicles, which are then driven by couriers. Interdiction reports indicate that all drug types are shipped along with currency, demonstrating that the presence of currency is possible with any drug shipment. Other preferred methods of moving large amounts of currency are via commercial air, bus, and train and via overnight and express mail services.



Shell Businesses / Real Estate

Illegal drug proceeds are often used to buy residential homes or rural property with acreage, commercial businesses or rental property, financial instruments and conveyances. Property ownership is often disguised by using nominee owners, such as relatives or close friends, as a means to hide true

ownership from law enforcement. The intent would be to avoid potential seizure and forfeiture. Another method of disguising illegal proceeds is to invest the money in a commercial business. Mexican DTOs operate businesses such as restaurants and auto detailing or repair shops to legitimize their illicit sources of income.

Street Gang Arrests

The HIDTA Integrated Drug Task Force led by DEA and staffed by Seattle PD, the King County SO, the Washington State Dept. of Corrections and ATF, arrested 21 suspects and seized nearly two dozen weapons on November 17, 2005, in an investigation of a local Crips street gang. Agents seized \$250,000 in cash, 2 kilograms of cocaine base and powder, as well vehicles and property derived from the drug trade of the gang. The targets of the investigation set up a car lot in Des Moines to launder their drug money, and they used intimidation and violence to protect their DTO.

Money Service Businesses / Wire Remitter Services

Results of the 2006 NW HIDTA TAS showed an increase in mentions of wire remitter businesses involved in money laundering. The number of money service businesses registered in Washington increased to 324 (compared with 282) as of February 2005; including branches, there were 916 in the state. The services offered by these businesses included check cashing, money transmission, currency exchange, money order and

travelers check issuing and redemption. Some of the increase could be the result of federal legislation requiring money service businesses to register with FinCEN. Mexican DTOs often make use of wire remitter services to move money in smaller amounts back to Mexico. Other DTOs use similar methods for moving larger amounts of currency out of the region. Vietnamese DTOs have also utilized wire remitters to move money from other parts of the country back to Seattle and then north to British Columbia, Canada.

Casinos

Of the approximately \$1.7 billion in net receipts reported for FY 2005, the tribal casinos located in

Washington State accounted for approximately \$1,024 billion dollars. Cruise ships that set sail from Seattle also operate casinos during



the cruise season as part of their on-board activities, but can only operate when underway in international waters. Gambling at casinos offers a venue to convert cash from illegal proceeds into "legitimate" funds. There are twenty-nine federally recognized tribes in the state of Washington. Twenty-seven of those tribes have negotiated a Tribal-State Compact to offer Nevada Style Gambling. The tribes are currently operating 24 casinos (three tribes operate more than one casino) permitting games such as blackjack, craps, roulette, baccarat, poker, keno, off-track betting and tribal "lottery" machines.

The lottery machines look like slot machines, but are tied to a central computer that determines the winners. Approximately 146 smaller privately owned non-tribal card rooms (sometimes advertised as casinos) offer card room gambling off the reservations. These card rooms account for the highest amount of net gambling receipts totaling \$303 million dollars. The 2006 NW HIDTA TAS reports 15 occurrences of casinos being used in money laundering. One technique for using a casino to launder drug proceeds involves structuring cash purchases of casino chips or tokens and then redeeming the chips as legitimate winnings or funds remaining from losses.



This page intentionally left blank.



IX. OUTLOOK:

METHAMPHETAMINE

An observation of current trends leads to the conclusion that methamphetamine will continue to pose the greatest drug threat to Washington State. The production, distribution, and abuse of the drug will continue. The reduction in reported laboratory seizures may be an indication that the amount of methamphetamine produced domestically has decreased due in part to increased law enforcement efforts. However, the lack of evidence to suggest any reduction in availability, abuse, and demand likely indicates an increase in the importation of methamphetamine produced outside of the state and a shift of local methamphetamine production to areas in the state with limited resources to combat this threat. The availability and prevalence of methamphetamine in Washington has been directly associated with the spread of methamphetamine to states such as Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, the Dakotas, Minnesota and other states further east. Methamphetamine-related violent crimes will continue to be a significant drug-related threat to public safety and law enforcement officers. Methamphetamine laboratories will continue to pose environmental hazards, tax government budgets, and present safety hazards. Caucasian criminal groups and local independent dealers will remain the primary producers of locally-produced methamphetamine. Mexican criminal groups will remain the principal wholesale distributors of methamphetamine transported into the state from California, Oregon and Mexico. Canada will remain a source of ephedrine and potentially represents a growing threat as a source for methamphetamine.

MARIJUANA

Marijuana will likely continue to be the principal drug of abuse in Washington State, and will continue to be readily available throughout the state. While marijuana is the most widely abused illicit substance in the state, the public misperception that marijuana poses little to no threat has influenced public policy so as to diminish the priority of marijuana-related criminal cases. Canada-based Asian criminal groups, primarily Vietnamese gangs, and Canada-based OMGs (Hells Angels), as well as Canada—and Washington—based Caucasian criminal groups and local independent dealers will remain the principal smugglers and wholesale distributors of Canada-produced marijuana in Washington. Mexican criminal groups will continue to be the foremost transporters and wholesale distributors of Mexico-produced marijuana. Marijuana production in Washington will continue to increase. Hispanic DTO 'corporate' marijuana grows are increasingly being discovered in Washington as a result of the National Marijuana Initiative and continued law enforcement efforts directed at marijuana eradication. These sophisticated operations are largely responsible for the increase in local marijuana production. Increased scrutiny at U.S.-Canada border POEs has caused traffickers to find more remote crossings to the east, and to utilize aircraft to move greater quantities of 'B.C. Bud' to the United States. There is some evidence to suggest that these groups may be moving their operations



into Washington State to avoid enhanced border security. If successful, the relocation of hydroponic marijuana growing operations by Asian-based criminal organizations from Canada to Washington State will likely result in a significant increase in the local production of high-potency marijuana.

COCAINE

Cocaine will likely remain a significant threat to Washington State. Powdered cocaine will continue to be readily available throughout the state, and crack cocaine will continue to be readily available in Seattle, Spokane and Tacoma. Mexican criminal groups, with well-developed supply and distribution networks, will likely remain the major wholesale cocaine distributors in Washington. Washington's role as a transshipment point for cocaine will continue due to the high demand for cocaine in Canada. Additionally, intelligence indicates that pressure on methamphetamine traffickers could allow cocaine traffickers to re-establish themselves in some markets previously dominated by methamphetamine.

HEROIN

Heroin will likely continue to present a serious threat to Washington, particularly in major cities such as Seattle, Tacoma, and Yakima. Mexican black tar heroin will remain the predominant type available in the state. Mexican criminal groups will remain the principal wholesale heroin distributors, and Mexican local independent dealers will remain the primary retail distributors.

OTHER DRUGS

The availability and abuse of MDMA, particularly in the Seattle area, is likely to increase due to the growing demand for the drug by young adults. ODDs will remain a lesser threat to the state than methamphetamine, marijuana, cocaine, and heroin. Diverted pharmaceuticals and MDMA pose a significant and increasing threat that needs to be monitored closely. Other ODDs pose a low but increasing threat. MDMA is of particular concern, with Washington State ranked 1st in the nation for FDSS seizures (based on dosage units), and the state is a significant transportation hub for the movement of MDMA to other states. The abuse and availability of prescription pharmaceuticals continues to increase and significant and immediate attention is crucial. The societal acceptance of prescription drugs and the current focus on methamphetamine creates the ideal opportunity for extensive abuse and diversion. It is vital that a nationwide campaign to educate the public regarding abuse, combined with strict legislation to prevent, detect, and reduce diversion and illicit procurement of prescription drugs be developed and implemented as soon as possible.

ILLICIT FINANCE

Illicit finance in the State of Washington will continue to mirror national trends to repatriate illegal proceeds to source countries. It is expected that 'bulk cash'



seizures will continue to grow, but several methods of laundering illegal proceeds will continue to be observed.

OBSERVATIONS

Because of an increasing awareness of the threats to our nation's borders, both CBP and Immigrations and Customs Enforcement (ICE) have sustained significant personnel enhancements in the western and eastern sectors of Washington State. The increase of law enforcement resources along the border has resulted in a significant increase in the disruption of drug smuggling. The work of the Northern Border Initiative has had a measurable impact on enforcement efforts along Washington's northern border. Drug smugglers have continued to exploit commercial maritime and air cargo into Washington State. Maritime smuggling represents a large intelligence gap in Washington. Reports indicate that marine and aerial smuggling operations are becoming increasingly sophisticated, further hindering interdiction efforts. Washington's highway system will remain the most commonly used method for transporting drugs into and through the region.

The primary threats to officer safety include the use of weapons, explosives, and counter-surveillance. Law enforcement officers should be aware of a continuing increase in the use of counter-surveillance methods by drug trafficking organizations. A noticeable increase in the use of sophisticated concealment methods continues to be reported. These include difficult to locate or otherwise disguised compartments in private vehicles with electronic or magnetic locking devices. There have also been reports of professionally manufactured hidden compartments. Mexican, Vietnamese and Colombian organizations use these devices to avoid law enforcement detection to smuggle illicit drugs, weapons and cash.

Precursors for methamphetamine production continue to be seized in Washington State. Although the movement of pseudoephedrine from Canada to the United States has appeared to decrease, increasing quantities of ephedrine are being smuggled across the U.S.-Canada border. Increasing quantities of pseudoephedrine are being seized coming across the U.S.-Mexico border as well. However, the most disturbing trend identified this year is the possible transportation and distribution of methamphetamine produced in Canada. Intelligence indicates that methamphetamine laboratories in Canada are producing huge quantities of methamphetamine. The combination of a continued reduction in the number of local laboratories in Washington and consistent increase in demand and availability indicates that the importation of methamphetamine from Canada poses a significant threat.



This page intentionally left blank.



X. APPENDICES:

- a. NW HIDTA TAS Price Data Tables**
- b. NW HIDTA TAS Seizure Data Table**
- c. Acronyms and Abbreviations**
- d. Contributing Agencies**



This page intentionally left blank.



a. NW HIDTA TAS Price Data Tables:

METHAMPHETAMINE PRICES 2005					
County	Gram (\$)	Ounce (\$)	Pound (\$)	Kilogram (\$)	Reporting Agency
<i>Adams</i>	100	850	10,000		<i>Interagency Narcotics Enforcement Team</i>
<i>Asotin/Garfield/Whitman</i>	80 - 100	1,000	10,000		<i>Quad Cities Drug Task Force</i>
<i>Benton/Franklin</i>	50 (1/16 oz)	500 - 600	4,500 - 5,500		<i>Tri-City Metro Drug Task Force</i>
<i>Chelan/Douglas</i>		900			<i>Columbia River Drug Task Force</i>
<i>Clallam</i>	80	400	6,000		<i>Olympic Peninsula Narcotics Enforcement Team</i>
<i>Clark/Skamania</i>	80	600 - 750	8,500 - 10,000	20,000	<i>Clark/Skamania Drug Task Force</i>
<i>Cowlitz/Wahkiakum</i>	50	600 - 800	8,000		<i>Cowlitz/Wahkiakum Narcotics Task Force</i>
<i>Grays Harbor</i>	60	800	9,000	25,000	<i>Grays Harbor Drug Task Force</i>
<i>King</i>		760			<i>Eastside Narcotics Task Force</i>
	60 - 80	650	9,000	19,800	<i>King County Sheriff's Office</i>
		500			<i>NW HIDTA Integrated Task Force</i>
	40	700	4,000		<i>DEA - SeaTac Task Force</i>
	50 - 120	600 - 1,700	8,000 - 14,000		<i>Valley Narcotics Enforcement Team</i>
<i>Kitsap</i>	80				<i>West Sound Narcotics Enforcement Team</i>
<i>Okanogan</i>	30	500	9,000		<i>North Central WA Narcotics Task Force</i>
<i>Pierce</i>		400	4,500		<i>DEA - Tacoma</i>
	100	700	5,000	12,000	<i>Tacoma PD</i>
<i>Skagit</i>	40	700	9,000	13,000	<i>Skagit County Interlocal Drug Enforcement Unit</i>
<i>Snohomish</i>	40	600	8,000		<i>Snohomish Regional Drug Task Force</i>
					<i>South Snohomish County Narcotics Task Force</i>
<i>Spokane</i>			8,000		<i>DEA - Spokane Task Force</i>
<i>Thurston</i>	80	800	7,000		<i>Thurston County Narcotics Task Force</i>
<i>Washington State Patrol</i>		550 - 700	7,500 - 8,500		<i>Washington State Patrol</i>
<i>Whatcom</i>	25	900	7,000	15,200	<i>Northwest Border Task Force</i>
	40	600			<i>Northwest Regional Drug Task Force</i>
<i>Yakima</i>	20	400	4,500		<i>Yakima City County Narcotics Unit</i>
	60	550	8,000	17,000	<i>L.E.A.D Narcotics Task Force</i>
	20	400	4,500		<i>DEA - Yakima Valley Narcotics Task Force</i>
Summary	Gram (\$)	Ounce (\$)	Pound (\$)	Kilogram (\$)	
Average	60	672	7,443	17,429	
High	120	1,700	14,000	25,000	
Low	20	400	4,000	12,000	



This page intentionally left blank.



'ICE' METHAMPHETAMINE PRICES 2005					
County	Gram (\$)	Ounce (\$)	Pound (\$)	Kilogram (\$)	Reporting Agency
<i>Adams</i>	100	850	10,000		<i>Interagency Narcotics Enforcement Team</i>
<i>Asotin/Garfield/Whitman</i>	80 - 120	800 - 1,200	14,000		<i>Quad Cities Drug Task Force</i>
<i>Benton/Franklin</i>		800 - 900			<i>Tri-City Metro Drug Task Force</i>
<i>Chelan/Douglas</i>		1,200			<i>Columbia River Drug Task Force</i>
<i>Clallam</i>					<i>Olympic Peninsula Narcotics Enforcement Team</i>
<i>Clark/Skamania</i>					<i>Clark/Skamania Drug Task Force</i>
<i>Cowlitz/Wahkiakum</i>					<i>Cowlitz/Wahkiakum Narcotics Task Force</i>
<i>Grays Harbor</i>	80	1,000	10,000	30,000	<i>Grays Harbor Drug Task Force</i>
<i>King</i>		1,000	12,500		<i>Eastside Narcotics Task Force</i>
	60 - 80	900	10,000	22,000	<i>King County Sheriff's Office</i>
					<i>NW HIDTA Integrated Task Force</i>
		1,200	11,000		<i>DEA - SeaTac Task Force</i>
		600 - 1,000			<i>Valley Narcotics Enforcement Team</i>
<i>Kitsap</i>	100	1,000	8,000		<i>West Sound Narcotics Enforcement Team</i>
<i>Okanogan</i>	50	800	10,800		<i>North Central WA Narcotics Task Force</i>
<i>Pierce</i>		800	8,000		<i>DEA - Tacoma</i>
		1,200	18,000		<i>Tacoma PD</i>
<i>Skagit</i>	40	700	9,000	18,000	<i>Skagit County Interlocal Drug Enforcement Unit</i>
<i>Snohomish</i>	50	750	10,000		<i>Snohomish Regional Drug Task Force</i>
		800	10,000	20,000	<i>South Snohomish County Narcotics Task Force</i>
<i>Spokane</i>			8,000		<i>DEA - Spokane Task Force</i>
<i>Thurston</i>	100	1,000	10,000		<i>Thurston County Narcotics Task Force</i>
<i>Washington State Patrol</i>					<i>Washington State Patrol</i>
<i>Whatcom</i>	100 - 200	800	12,000		<i>Northwest Border Task Force</i>
	60	900	9,000		<i>Northwest Regional Drug Task Force</i>
<i>Yakima</i>	40	650	8,500		<i>Yakima City County Narcotics Unit</i>
	60	600	9,000		<i>L.E.A.D Narcotics Task Force</i>
	40	650	8,500		<i>DEA - Yakima Valley Narcotics Task Force</i>
Summary	Gram (\$)	Ounce (\$)	Pound (\$)	Kilogram (\$)	
Average	74	884	10,315	22,500	
High	200	1,200	18,000	30,000	
Low	40	600	8,000	18,000	



This page intentionally left blank.



MARIJUANA PRICES 2005						
County	Gram (\$)	Ounce (\$)	Pound (\$)	Kilogram (\$)	Most Prevalent Type (grow location)	Reporting Agency
Adams	10	125	800		Outdoor	Interagency Narcotics Enforcement Team
Asotin/Garfield/Whitman		100 - 250	1,500 - 3,000		Indoor	Quad Cities Drug Task Force
Benton/Franklin		300	3,100		Outdoor	Tri-City Metro Drug Task Force
Chelan/Douglas		180			Outdoor	Columbia River Drug Task Force
Clallam	20	250	2,000		Indoor	Olympic Peninsula Narcotics Enforcement Team
Clark/Skamania	20	250	2,500 - 3,000	5,500 - 6,000	Indoor	Clark/Skamania Drug Task Force
Cowlitz/Wahkiakum	10	265			Indoor	Cowlitz/Wahkiakum Narcotics Task Force
Grays Harbor	15	240	3,500		Outdoor	Grays Harbor Drug Task Force
King			2,500		Indoor	Eastside Narcotics Task Force
	10 - 20	250 - 300	3,000	5,800	Indoor	King County Sheriff's Office
					Indoor	NW HIDTA Integrated Task Force
			2,500		Indoor	DEA - SeaTac Task Force
	10 - 20		2,500 - 5,000		Indoor	Valley Narcotics Enforcement Team
Kitsap		400	3,500		Indoor	West Sound Narcotics Enforcement Team
Okanogan		225	3,000		Outdoor	North Central WA Narcotics Task Force
Pierce			2,400		Indoor	DEA - Tacoma
			3,000		Indoor	Tacoma PD
Skagit	20	240	1,500	3,000	Indoor	Skagit County Interlocal Drug Enforcement Unit
Snohomish	10	220	2,700		Indoor	Snohomish Regional Drug Task Force
					Indoor	South Snohomish County Narcotics Task Force
Spokane			2,200		Indoor	DEA - Spokane Task Force
Thurston	20	300	2,800		Indoor	Thurston County Narcotics Task Force
Washington State Patrol		300	3,000		Outdoor	Washington State Patrol
Whatcom	20	220	2,400	4,800	Indoor	Northwest Border Task Force
		250	2,500		Indoor	Northwest Regional Drug Task Force
Yakima	20	100	800 - 3,000		Outdoor	Yakima City County Narcotics Unit
	20	80	800		Outdoor	L.E.A.D Narcotics Task Force
	20	100	800 - 3,000		Outdoor	DEA - Yakima Valley Narcotics Task Force
Summary					Most Prevalent	
Average	17	225	2,490	4,838	Indoor (grow locations)	
High	20	400	5,000	6,000		
Low	10	80	800	3,000		



This page intentionally left blank.



COCAINE PRICES 2005					
County	Gram (\$)	Ounce (\$)	Pound (\$)	Kilogram (\$)	Reporting Agency
Adams	40	650	8,000	16,000	Interagency Narcotics Enforcement Team
Asotin/Garfield/Whitman	60	800			Quad Cities Drug Task Force
Benton/Franklin	150 (1/8 oz)	500 - 700		18,000 - 22,000	Tri-City Metro Drug Task Force
Chelan/Douglas		800			Columbia River Drug Task Force
Clallam	80	700	16,000		Olympic Peninsula Narcotics Enforcement Team
Clark/Skamania	80	650 - 800	13,000	22,500	Clark/Skamania Drug Task Force
Cowlitz/Wahkiakum	40	450			Cowlitz/Wahkiakum Narcotics Task Force
Grays Harbor	60	1,000	10,000	30,000	Grays Harbor Drug Task Force
King		600			Eastside Narcotics Task Force
	60 - 80	700	8,000	17,600	King County Sheriff's Office
		600		15,000	NW HIDTA Integrated Task Force
	50	700		18,000	DEA - SeaTac Task Force
	50 - 120			18,000 - 26,000	Valley Narcotics Enforcement Team
Kitsap	80	800			West Sound Narcotics Enforcement Team
Okanogan	50	700		18,000	North Central WA Narcotics Task Force
Pierce		700		18,000	DEA - Tacoma
	100	600	9,600	22,000	Tacoma PD
Skagit	40	700	8,000	15,000	Skagit County Interlocal Drug Enforcement Unit
Snohomish	50	650	9,000		Snohomish Regional Drug Task Force
		500			South Snohomish County Narcotics Task Force
Spokane				18,000	DEA - Spokane Task Force
Thurston	100	1,000	10,500	23,000	Thurston County Narcotics Task Force
Washington State Patrol		350 - 400	5,000 - 6,000		Washington State Patrol
Whatcom	40	900	10,000	19,000	Northwest Border Task Force
	50	550	8,000	18,000	Northwest Regional Drug Task Force
Yakima	40	600	9,500	18,000	Yakima City County Narcotics Unit
	30	500	7,500	17,000	L.E.A.D Narcotics Task Force
	40	600	9,500	18,000	DEA - Yakima Valley Narcotics Task Force
Summary	Gram (\$)	Ounce (\$)	Pound (\$)	Kilogram (\$)	
Average	59	673	9,473	19,216	
High	120	1,000	16,000	30,000	
Low	30	350	5,000	15,000	



This page intentionally left blank.



CRACK COCAINE PRICES 2005					
County	Gram (\$)	Ounce (\$)	Pound (\$)	Kilogram (\$)	Reporting Agency
Adams	40				Interagency Narcotics Enforcement Team
Asotin/Garfield/Whitman					Quad Cities Drug Task Force
Benton/Franklin	300 (1/8 oz)				Tri-City Metro Drug Task Force
Chelan/Douglas					Columbia River Drug Task Force
Clallam					Olympic Peninsula Narcotics Enforcement Team
Clark/Skamania					Clark/Skamania Drug Task Force
Cowlitz/Wahkiakum					Cowlitz/Wahkiakum Narcotics Task Force
Grays Harbor					Grays Harbor Drug Task Force
King	100				Eastside Narcotics Task Force
	80 - 100	800	8,500	18,700	King County Sheriff's Office
		600		15,000	NW HIDTA Integrated Task Force
		700			DEA - SeaTac Task Force
	100 - 120				Valley Narcotics Enforcement Team
Kitsap					West Sound Narcotics Enforcement Team
Okanogan	50				North Central WA Narcotics Task Force
Pierce		800		20,000	DEA - Tacoma
	150	900		32,000	Tacoma PD
Skagit	20	500	6,500	14,000	Skagit County Interlocal Drug Enforcement Unit
Snohomish	60	600	9,000		Snohomish Regional Drug Task Force
		600			South Snohomish County Narcotics Task Force
Spokane		300			DEA - Spokane Task Force
Thurston	160				Thurston County Narcotics Task Force
Washington State Patrol					Washington State Patrol
Whatcom	50				Northwest Border Task Force
	100	650			Northwest Regional Drug Task Force
Yakima					Yakima City County Narcotics Unit
					L.E.A.D Narcotics Task Force
	40	800			DEA - Yakima Valley Narcotics Task Force
Summary	Gram (\$)	Ounce (\$)	Pound (\$)	Kilogram (\$)	
Average	81	659	8,000	19,940	
High	160	900	9,000	32,000	
Low	20	300	6,500	14,000	



This page intentionally left blank.



HEROIN PRICES 2005					
County	Gram (\$)	Ounce (\$)	Pound (\$)	Kilogram (\$)	Reporting Agency
Adams	80				Interagency Narcotics Enforcement Team
Asotin/Garfield/Whitman					Quad Cities Drug Task Force
Benton/Franklin					Tri-City Metro Drug Task Force
Chelan/Douglas	80				Columbia River Drug Task Force
Clallam	80				Olympic Peninsula Narcotics Enforcement Team
Clark/Skamania	50 - 90	1,000			Clark/Skamania Drug Task Force
Cowlitz/Wahkiakum	100	600			Cowlitz/Wahkiakum Narcotics Task Force
Grays Harbor	30	400	4,500		Grays Harbor Drug Task Force
King		275			Eastside Narcotics Task Force
	80 - 100	900	10,000	22,000	King County Sheriff's Office
					NW HIDTA Integrated Task Force
	50		9,000		DEA - SeaTac Task Force
	80 - 200			120,000	Valley Narcotics Enforcement Team
Kitsap	60	800			West Sound Narcotics Enforcement Team
Okanogan	50				North Central WA Narcotics Task Force
Pierce	40	340	5,500		DEA - Tacoma
	100	600	9,600	22,000	Tacoma PD
Skagit	50	1,000	15,000	30,000	Skagit County Interlocal Drug Enforcement Unit
Snohomish	100	700	12,800		Snohomish Regional Drug Task Force
		450	6,400		South Snohomish County Narcotics Task Force
Spokane	100				DEA - Spokane Task Force
Thurston	100	800			Thurston County Narcotics Task Force
Washington State Patrol		350	4,800		Washington State Patrol
Whatcom	100	500			Northwest Border Task Force
	50	800	10,000		Northwest Regional Drug Task Force
Yakima	50 (1/4 gram)	500 - 600 (piece)			Yakima City County Narcotics Unit
	60	500	7,500		L.E.A.D Narcotics Task Force
	30	500	7,500		DEA - Yakima Valley Narcotics Task Force
Summary	Gram (\$)	Ounce (\$)	Pound (\$)	Kilogram (\$)	
Average	72	619	8,550	48,500	
High	200	1,000	15,000	120,000	
Low	30	275	4,500	22,000	



This page intentionally left blank.



MDMA PRICES 2005		
County	Tablet / Dosage Unit (\$)	Reporting Agency
<i>Adams</i>		<i>Interagency Narcotics Enforcement Team</i>
<i>Asotin/Garfield/Whitman</i>		<i>Quad Cities Drug Task Force</i>
<i>Benton/Franklin</i>		<i>Tri-City Metro Drug Task Force</i>
<i>Chelan/Douglas</i>		<i>Columbia River Drug Task Force</i>
<i>Clallam</i>		<i>Olympic Peninsula Narcotics Enforcement Team</i>
<i>Clark/Skamania</i>	15 - 20	<i>Clark/Skamania Drug Task Force</i>
<i>Cowlitz/Wahkiakum</i>	20	<i>Cowlitz/Wahkiakum Narcotics Task Force</i>
<i>Grays Harbor</i>		<i>Grays Harbor Drug Task Force</i>
<i>King</i>		<i>Eastside Narcotics Task Force</i>
	15	<i>King County Sheriff's Office</i>
		<i>NW HIDTA Integrated Task Force</i>
	4	<i>DEA - SeaTac Task Force</i>
		<i>Valley Narcotics Enforcement Team</i>
<i>Kitsap</i>	20	<i>West Sound Narcotics Enforcement Team</i>
<i>Okanogan</i>		<i>North Central WA Narcotics Task Force</i>
<i>Pierce</i>	25	<i>DEA - Tacoma</i>
		<i>Tacoma PD</i>
<i>Skagit</i>	16	<i>Skagit County Interlocal Drug Enforcement Unit</i>
<i>Snohomish</i>		<i>Snohomish Regional Drug Task Force</i>
		<i>South Snohomish County Narcotics Task Force</i>
<i>Spokane</i>		<i>DEA - Spokane Task Force</i>
<i>Thurston</i>		<i>Thurston County Narcotics Task Force</i>
<i>Washington State Patrol</i>	10	<i>Washington State Patrol</i>
<i>Whatcom</i>	10 - 20	<i>Northwest Border Task Force</i>
	15	<i>Northwest Regional Drug Task Force</i>
<i>Yakima</i>		<i>Yakima City County Narcotics Unit</i>
		<i>L.E.A.D Narcotics Task Force</i>
Summary	Tablet / Dosage Unit (\$)	
Average	16	
High	25	
Low	4	



This page intentionally left blank.



b. NW HIDTA TAS Seizure Data Table:

NW HIDTA TAS Drug Seizure Data Table														
Reporting Agency	Methamphetamine (Grams)	Ice Methamphetamine (Grams)	Marijuana		Cocaine HCL (Grams)	Crack Cocaine (Grams)	Heroin (Grams)	ODDs				Precursors		Currency (U.S. \$)
			Bulk (Grams)	Plants				Diverted Pharmaceuticals (DUs)	Hallucinogens (Grams)	MDMA (DUs)	Other Club Drugs (DUs)	Ephedrine (Grams)	Pseudoephedrine (Grams)	
CLARK/SKAMANIA DTF	9,413	0	93,968	2,044	1,101	0	459	584	28	120	0	0	0	102288
COLUMBIA RIVER DTF	500	200	9,000	35,200	100	0	5	200	0	0	0	0	0	35,000
COWLITZ/WAHHIAKUM NTF	994	0	1,038	119	288	0	395	0	0	0	0	0	720	32,691
EASTSIDE NTF	0	1,695	16,847	1,223	2,168	25	922	1,271	0	0	30	0	0	100,871
GRAYS HARBOR DTF	0	4,793	18,170	3,660	100	0	278	476	0	0	0	0	0	109,460
INTERAGENCY NARCOTICS ENFORCEMENT TEAM	138	0	361	22,004	345	3	0	37	5	0	0	17	0	16,251
KING COUNTY SO	1,837	227	116,849	25,694	20,159	1,766	432	12,828	412	1,030	407	85	121	1,464,842
NORTH CENTRAL WA NTF	1,514	0	598,080	2,787	463	5	0	1,120	0	0	0	0	0	4,641
NORTHERN BORDER TF	2	0	7,141,053	0	484,904	0	7	1,458	16	1,191,045	0	715,534	0	941,128
NORTHWEST RDTF	620	3,401	116,471	419	4,839	171	331	1,474	78	5,088	0	480	0	276,839
NW HIDTA INTEGRATED TF	8,000	0	5,000	4,575	15,383	0	6,000	0	0	7	0	0	71	350,000
NW HIDTA INTERNATIONAL MONEY LAUNDERING TF	0	0	3,328	0	0	0	0	0	0	57,960	0	0	0	539,740
OLYMPIC PENINSULA NET	2,569	0	780	334	1	0	1	37	0	0	0	0	0	59,589
PACIFIC NW HIGHWAY INTERDICTION PROGRAM	1,748	126	2,430,579	0	83,746	0	173	972	0	2,712	0	0	0	281,206
PIERCE CO SO SIU	127	0	16,765	1,420	83	0	138	0	1	5	0	0	58	14,600
QUAD CITIES DTF	709	25	1,979	1,235	1,000	0	89	630	0	70	0	0	0	7,897
SEATAC TRANSPORTATION GROUP	205	5,275	209,220	0	12,211	0	941	0	0	2,958	0	0	0	145,567
SKAGIT CO INTERLOCAL DEU	0	14,230	697,190	1,131	46,601	0	967	0	0	0	0	0	9,124	67,332
SNOHOMISH RDTF	1,554	2,920	443,634	1,341	1,694	91	521	412	0	0	0	0	0	216,397
SOUTH SNOHOMISH NTF	0	3,859	84,346	86	6,801	1,153	2,884	169	0	16	0	0	0	55,486
SPOKANE DEA TASK FORCE	12,382	0	535,235	1,563	18,450	0	197	0	0	0	0	0	0	356,264
TACOMA DEA TF	9	0	329,704	2,299	6	0	3,074	213	0	0	0	0	0	1,481,117
TACOMA PD SIU	814	0	4,384	0	5,464	2,079	76	0	0	0	20	0	0	257,337
THURSTON CO NTF	1,894	90	30,096	3,505	378	22	455	4,019	0	2,357	0	0	0	81,162
TRI CITY METRO DTF	744	6,696	2,480	7,480	1,148	434	44	392	35	12	0	0	0	23,307
VALLEY NET	0	0	124,021	7,733	628	0	0	0	0	3,851	0	0	0	31,445
WEST SOUND NET	0	3,327	30,341	4,711	1,185	0	76	108	0	30	0	0	0	194,963
WSP PRO-ACTIVE METH TEAM	6,568	0	3,175	1,107	3,924	0	681	0	0	30	0	0	0	45,992
YAKIMA CITY COUNTY NARCOTICS UNIT	4,987	0	47,632	2,410	3,596	0	417	411	0	0	0	1,800	0	117,912
YAKIMA DEA / YAKIMA VALLEY NTF	5,858	13,506	93,981	18,747	9,198	0	391	0	0	5	0	0	18,241	156,099
YAKIMA LEAD TASK FORCE	4,722	1,500	8,628	16,553	3,415	5	297	0	0	0	0	0	0	30,428
TOTALS	67,908	61,870	13,214,335	169,380	729,379	5,754	20,251	26,811	575	1,267,296	457	717,916	28,335	7,597,851



This page intentionally left blank.



c. Acronyms and Abbreviations:

BC Bud	Canada-produced marijuana
CBP	Customs and Border Protection
CY	Calendar Year
DASA	Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse
DAWN	Drug Abuse Warning Network
DEA	Drug Enforcement Administration
DOE	Department of Ecology
DTO	Drug Trafficking Organization
DU	Dosage Units
ED	Emergency Department
EPIC	El Paso Intelligence Center
FD	Field Division
FDSS	Federal-wide Drug Seizure System
FinCEN	U.S. Department of Treasury Financial Crimes Enforcement Network
FY	Fiscal Year
GHB	Gamma-hydroxybutyrate
HCl	Hydrochloride
HIDTA	High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area
IBIT	Integrated Border Intelligence Team
ICE	U.S. Immigrations and Customs Enforcement
ISC	Investigative Support Center
LSD	Lysergic acid diethylamide
MDMA	3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine
NDIC	National Drug Intelligence Center
NDTS	NDIC - National Drug Threat Survey
NW	Northwest
ODD	Other Dangerous Drug
OMG	Outlaw Motorcycle Gang
OR	Oregon State
PCP	Phencyclidine
PICC	Pediatric Interim Care Center
POE	Port of Entry
RCMP	Royal Canadian Mounted Police
SAR	Suspicious Activity Report
SFY	State Fiscal Year
TAS	Threat Assessment Survey
TEDS	Treatment Episode Data Set
THC	Delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol
U.S.	United States
USSC	United States Sentencing Commission
WA	Washington State



d. Contributing Agencies:

The following agencies or programs provide supervisory personnel and analytical resources for the NW HIDTA ISC Initiative:

Drug Enforcement Administration
Northwest High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area
Washington State Patrol

In addition, the following agencies and programs provided statistics and other data used in the preparation of this document:

FEDERAL

Executive Office of the President
 Office of National Drug Control Policy
National Institute of Justice
 Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring Program
 Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services
 Office of Applied Studies
 Drug Abuse Warning Network
 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse
 Treatment Episode Data Set
U.S. Department of Agriculture
 Forest Service
U.S. Department of Defense
 Army
 Fort Lewis
 Washington National Guard Counterdrug Task Force
 Air Force
 McChord Air Force Base
 Navy
 Everett Naval Station
U.S. Department of Homeland Security
 Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement
 Customs and Border Patrol
 Blaine
 Oroville
 Spokane
 Coast Guard
 13th District
U.S. Department of Interior
 Bureau of Indian Affairs
U.S. Department of Justice
 Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives
 Criminal Justice Division
 Western States Information Network
 Drug Enforcement Administration
 Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program
 Domestic Monitor Program
 El Paso Intelligence Center
 Clandestine Laboratory Seizure System



Operation Jetway
Operation Pipeline
Seattle Field Division
Blaine Resident Office
Division Intelligence Group
Spokane Resident Office
Tacoma Resident Office
Yakima Resident Office
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Seattle Field Division
National Drug Intelligence Center
United States Attorneys Office
Eastern District of Washington
Western District of Washington
U.S. Department of Treasury
Internal Revenue Service—Criminal Investigation
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
U.S. Federal Protective Service
U.S. Marshal's Service
U.S. Postal Inspection Service
U.S. Sentencing Commission

STATE

Alcohol/Drug 24-Hour Helpline – WA Alcohol/Drug Clearinghouse
Office of the Washington State Lieutenant Governor
Pediatric Interim Care Center
Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs
Washington State Association of Drug Court Professionals
Washington State Attorney General's Office
Criminal Investigation Section
Washington State Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development
Washington State Department of Corrections
Washington State Department of Ecology
Washington State Department of Natural Resources
Washington State Department of Social and Health Services
Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse
Washington State Department of Transportation
Washington State Governor's Office on Indian Affairs
Washington State Office of Financial Management
Washington State Patrol
Investigative Assistance Division
K-9 Unit, Field Operations Bureau
Pro-active Meth Investigation Team
University of Washington, Alcohol and Drug Abuse Institute



LOCAL

Battle Ground Police Department
Bellingham Police Department
Blaine Police Department
Bonney Lake Police Department
Bothell Police Department
Bremerton Police Department
Buckley Police Department
Camas Police Department
Canada Customs and Revenue Agency
Centralia Police Department
Chehalis Police Department
Clakamas County (OR) Sheriff's Office
Clark County Department of Community Services
Clark County Prosecutor's Office
Clark County Sheriff's Office
Clark/Skamania Deputy Prosecutor's Office
Clark-Skamania Narcotics Task Force
Columbia River Drug Task Force
Cowlitz County Corrections Department
Cowlitz County Drug Court
Cowlitz County Prosecutor's Office
Cowlitz County Sheriff's Office
Cowlitz Substance Abuse Coalition
Cowlitz-Wahkiakum Narcotics Task Force
Des Moines Police Department
Eastside Narcotics Task Force
Everett Police Department
Grandview Police Department
Granger Police Department
Grant County Sheriff's Office
Grays Harbor County Drug Task Force
Greater Spokane Substance Abuse Coalition
Interagency Narcotics Enforcement Team
Kelso Police Department
King County Department of Judicial Administration
King County Medical Examiner's Office
King County Sheriff's Office
Kitsap County Department of Personnel and Human Services
Lacey Police Department
Law Enforcement Against Drugs Task Force
Lewis County Sheriff's Office
Longview Police Department
Marysville Police Department
Morton Police Department
Mossyrock Police Department
Mountlake Terrace Police Department
Multnomah County (OR) Sheriff's Office
Napavine Police Department
North Central Washington Narcotics Task Force
Northeast Washington Treatment Alternatives
Northwest Drug Task Force
Olympia Police Department
Orting Police Department
Pe Ell Police Department
Pierce County Alliance
Pierce County Department of Human Services
Pierce County Health Department
Pierce County Planning and Land Services
Pierce County Prosecutor's Office
Pierce County Sheriff's Office, Tacoma
Port of Seattle Police Department
Portland (OR) Police Bureau
Puyallup Police Department
Quad-Cities Drug Task Force
Redmond Police Department
Regional Organized Crime and Narcotics
Royal Canadian Mounted Police
Seattle Neighborhood Group
Seattle Police Department
Skagit County Department of Human Services
Skagit County Inter-local Drug Enforcement Unit
Skagit Recovery Center
Skamania County Sheriff's Office
Snohomish County Department of Human Services
Snohomish County Health District
Snohomish County Prosecutor's Office
Snohomish County Sheriff's Office
Snohomish Regional Narcotics Task Force
Spokane County Prosecutor's Office
Spokane County Sheriff's Office
Spokane Police Department
Straight Talk About Responsibility
Sumner Police Department
Sunnyside (Clark County) Police Department
Sunnyside (Yakima County) Police Department
Tacoma Police Department
Thurston County Narcotics Task Force
Thurston County Prosecutor's Office
Thurston County Sheriff's Office
Thurston County Superior Court
TOGETHER!
Toledo Police Department
Toppenish Police Department
Tri-City Metro Drug Task Force
Tumwater Police Department
Unified Narcotics Enforcement Team
Union Gap Police Department
Vader Police Department
Valley Narcotics Enforcement Team
Vancouver (WA) Police Department
Vancouver (BC) Police Department
Washington County (OR) Sheriff's Office
Washougal Police Department
West Sound Narcotics Enforcement Team
Whatcom County Prosecutor's Office
Whatcom County Sheriff's Office
Whatcom County Superior Court
Winlock Police Department
Yakama Tribal Police
Yakima County Court Services
Yakima County Prosecutor's Office
Yakima County Sheriff's Office
Yakima County Superior Court
Yakima Police Department