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Research and Evaluation

■ Washington State  
Department of Community Development

# Washington State Patrol Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Enforcement Task Force Participation Program: An Evaluation

October 1993

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*Stronger Communities For A Better Washington*



## Research and Evaluation

■ Washington State  
**Department of Community Development**

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# Washington State Patrol

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# Multi-Jurisdictional Drug

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# Enforcement Task Force

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# Participation Program:

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# An Evaluation

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Dr. Patrick M. Moran, Evaluation Coordinator

October 1993



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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The first Multi-jurisdictional Drug Enforcement Task Forces, funded out of the Drug Control and Systems Improvement Formula Grant Program of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act (ADAA) of 1986, were formed in Washington State during 1987 (federal fiscal year). These funds, distributed by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), are administered by the Washington State Department of Community Development (DCD).

During the first year of funding, 11 task forces were formed which covered 15 counties. During 1992, 24 task forces were operating in Washington State and covered a combined 28-county area. Those 28 counties contain 95 percent of the state population. Washington State has 39 counties with a state population of approximately 5,000,400.

The multi-jurisdictional nature of these task forces requires a great deal of highly concerted coordination. The expenditure of the resources necessary to make such coordination possible is, for many jurisdictions, a difficult investment. Recognizing this obstacle, DCD devoted a portion of ADAA funds to be used exclusively to facilitate coordination. It was determined that the most appropriate organization to serve in this coordinating role was the Washington State Patrol (WSP).

These ADAA funds have allowed the WSP to place highly trained narcotics personnel in local task forces to serve in a supervisory capacity. Aside from the "managerial" role, WSP personnel also served as task force investigators and trainers. In addition, these funds have been used to support necessary clerical and secretarial services.

During the four and one-half years of BJA funding, under the Task Force Participation contract, the WSP has received \$2,103,209 of federal funds. The amount per year ranged from a high of 20.46 percent of the BJA funds administered by DCD in FFY 1987, to a low of 4.69 percent in FFY 1991 (the four-year average funding level was 9.745 percent). Over the four and one-half years of ADAA funding, these funds were used to cumulatively support 32 full-time-equivalent positions.

During the first year of funding (FFY 1987), four task forces had ten WSP personnel participating (one detective sergeant as supervisor and the remaining nine as detective level investigators). During the second year of funding (FFY 1990), six WSP detectives were assigned to three task forces, with two serving in a supervisory role. One year later (FFY 1991) the same task forces were staffed at the same levels by WSP detectives, and one task force was receiving clerical support through WSP. During FFY 1992, nine detectives were assigned to five task forces. Three of the task forces were the same as had been staffed by WSP during the previous two years, and at the same levels. The two new task forces were co-supervised by a WSP detective sergeant and a detective from a participating agency.

As part of the WSP participation, a great deal of related training was both provided

and received. It was found upon review of WSP reports that the exact type and length of training in which the WSP personnel participated, especially during the later years of program funding, were not always clearly demonstrated.

The task forces which received WSP supervision and participation during the four and one-half years of funding were responsible for arresting 1,185 drug-involved individuals. Twenty-five percent of these individuals were arrested on mid- to upper-level drug trafficking charges (12 percent upper-level and 13 mid-level), though 58 percent of these were arrested during the first 1.5 years of funding. The per-task-force proportion ranged from zero percent mid- to upper-level arrests during a given year, up to 46 percent.

During the most recent full funding year (FFY 1992), according to WSP task force supervisors, the proportion of cases investigated which were of mid- to upper-level drug traffickers, ranged from 10 percent to 80 percent. During this period, two task forces did not arrest any mid- or upper-level drug traffickers. These two task forces represented the two proportional extremes and each had two individuals simultaneously employed as supervisors. In addition, these two task forces had a great deal of personnel turnover among the participating agencies during this year.

Marijuana made up the largest dollar value of drugs seized over the 4.5 years (\$62,112,699). The amount of cocaine seized equalled 10 percent of the dollar value of marijuana (\$6,223,490 over the 4.5 years). All WSP task force survey respondents, except one, stated that cocaine was the dominant drug trafficking problem in their area, yet in all cases the value of seized marijuana far exceeded that of seized cocaine.

Analysis of the four and one-half years of WSP generated data and WSP task force participant feedback, resulted in the following recommendations:

- Reports submitted by WSP should be more specific regarding training. At a minimum, the number of participants, the title of the training, a description of the curricula, and the number of hours spent in training should be provided.
- There should be consistency in the way drugs seizure amounts are reported. For example, marijuana was frequently reported in grams, ounces, or pounds.
- Aside from the number of individuals arrested by level of drug trafficking offense, the number of cases initiated by suspected offense level plus the number of active cases by level should be included in the WSP reports.
- Under consultation with the WSP, the Washington State Drug Policy Board, Task Force Commanders, and DCD, a target level should be set

related to the proportion of cases initiated which are composed of mid-to upper-level offenders as well as the number actually arrested.

- Task Forces should be supervised by one individual at a time for at least one year.
- Law enforcement agencies which agree to participate in a task force should commit personnel to that task force for a minimum of one year.



## **BACKGROUND**

## BACKGROUND

The first Multi-jurisdictional Drug Enforcement Task Forces were formed in Washington State during 1987 (federal fiscal year\*). These task forces were funded out of the Drug Control and Systems Improvement Formula Grant Program of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act (ADAA) of 1986. These funds are distributed by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), and the Washington State Department of Community Development serves as the state administering agency.

During 1987, 11 task forces were formed covering a 15-county area. Five years later (1992), 24 task forces were in operation throughout the state covering a combined 28-county area. Washington State contains 39 counties with a state population of approximately 5,000,400. The 28 counties which the 24 task forces covered contained 95 percent of the state population (see Washington State Task Force Map, Appendix A).

Multi-jurisdictional Drug Enforcement Task Forces are allowed under the BJA composed Purpose Area number two. Under this purpose area, task forces are defined as:

*"Cooperative programs involving two or more separate law enforcement entities which have different jurisdictional responsibilities, with formal agreements to work together as a team to enforce drug laws, with a focus on mid- or high-level traffickers." (BJA Individual Project Report (IPR) Instructions, page 4.)*

DCD further delineated the responsibilities, goals, and objectives of task forces in the state:

*"The Multi-jurisdictional Narcotics Task Force Program seeks to, 1) take the profit out of crime by seizing the illicit proceeds of all those involved in drug trafficking, 2) build local capacity, and 3) create active cooperation between law enforcement agencies on the state and local levels. Multi-jurisdictional task forces seek to halt the effect of traditional single jurisdiction enforcement, which simply forces crime from high emphasis areas into adjacent municipalities. The active sharing of information and personnel under this program results in interdiction of large quantities of narcotics and the arrest of those individuals who could not previously be reached." (DCD Narcotics Control Strategy, page 21.)*

\* All "years" referenced in this report are Federal Fiscal Years. The difference in State Fiscal Year (SFY) and Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) composition results in a degree of overlap and, for example, FFY 1987 is SFY 1988, FFY 1988 is SFY 1989, etc.



As can be seen from the preceding paragraphs, coordination is key to task force operation. This coordination requires an expenditure of human and fiscal resources which, for many jurisdictions, is difficult to invest. Recognizing this obstacle, DCD devoted a portion of ADAA funds to be used exclusively to facilitate this coordination. The most appropriate organization to serve in this role was determined to be the Washington State Patrol (WSP).

The WSP Task Force Coordinator provided the following "Brief History of the Washington State Patrol and the Narcotics Section":

*"The Washington State Highway Patrol was created June 8, 1921, as a branch of the "Department of Efficiency". In 1933, sixty-three officers driving motorcycles and panel vehicles with a one-way police radio became known as the Washington State Patrol.*

*In 1970, the Washington State Patrol created the Drug Control Assistance Unit (DCAU). The section was to provide assistance for the purpose of enforcement; establishing a record system to coordinate with all law enforcement agencies in the state; and provide a communications network capable of interconnecting all offices and investigators of the unit.*

*In 1981, as a result of the reorganization of the Washington State Patrol, this unit has been renamed the Narcotics Section of the Investigative Assistance Division. Added to the previous responsibilities was a requirement to provide training assistance for local law enforcement agencies in the field of drug enforcement.*

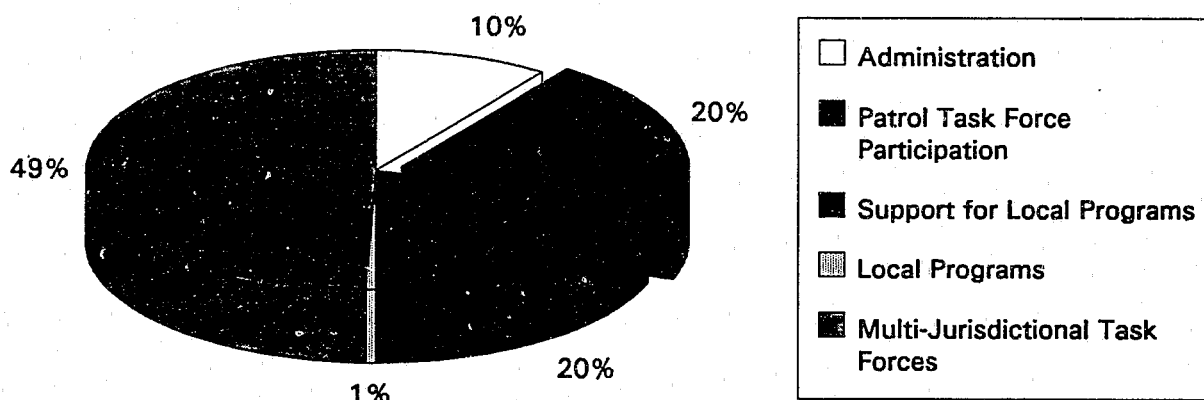
*In 1985, rather than assigning detectives to work with local agencies for short term periods, the Narcotics Section began to develop multi-agency task force operations with federal, state, local and tribal enforcement agencies participating on a permanent basis. This allows for investigations to be conducted at the highest level possible. This includes participation in Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces (OCDETF) and Federal Title III (wire tap) cases."*

These ADAA funds have allowed the WSP to place highly trained narcotics personnel in local task forces to serve in a supervisory capacity. Aside from the "managerial" role, WSP personnel also served as task force investigators and trainers. In addition, these funds have been used to support necessary clerical and secretarial services.

Commencing in July, 1987, WSP personnel participated in multi-jurisdictional drug enforcement task forces in the City of Seattle, and the counties of Thurston, Yakima, and Spokane Counties. The WSP task force participation program received \$664,209

in ADAA funds and \$221,403 in required "local" match funds (i.e., a 33.2 percent match level). The \$664,209 represents 20 percent of the ADAA amount which DCD administered for that year.

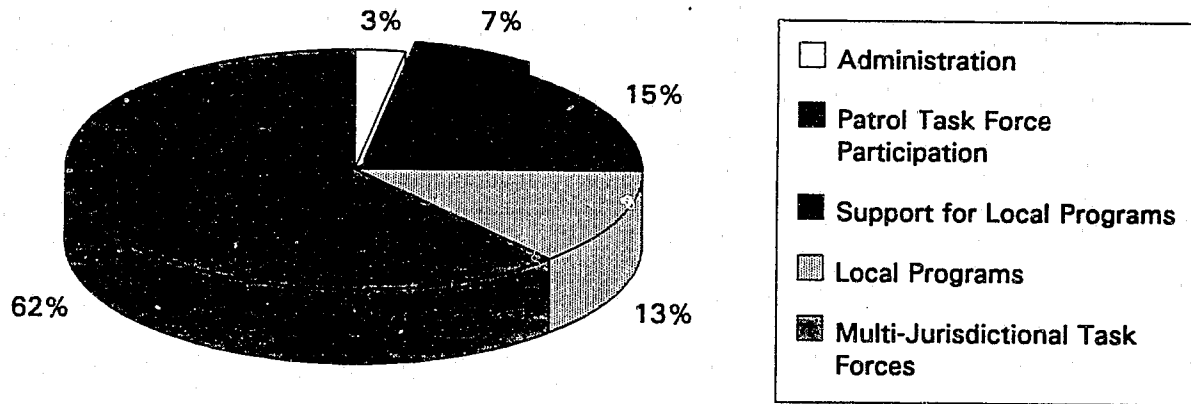
**1987: TOTAL BJA AMOUNT = \$3,247,002**



For the next two years WSP participated in six regional task forces as a member agency. These task forces were located in Thurston County, Spokane County, the Tri-Cities region (Richland, Kennewick, and Pasco), Yakima County, and the Seattle-Tacoma International Airport (the latter two task forces were operated by the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration). Coordination and supervision were largely left to the concerned local or federal law enforcement agencies, with varying levels of effectiveness. A number of factors precipitated WSP personnel reinvolvement in the coordination and supervision role of regional task forces. These factors ranged from a level of expertise which, for various reasons, was inaccessible at the local level to the need for personnel free from local pressure and obligations.

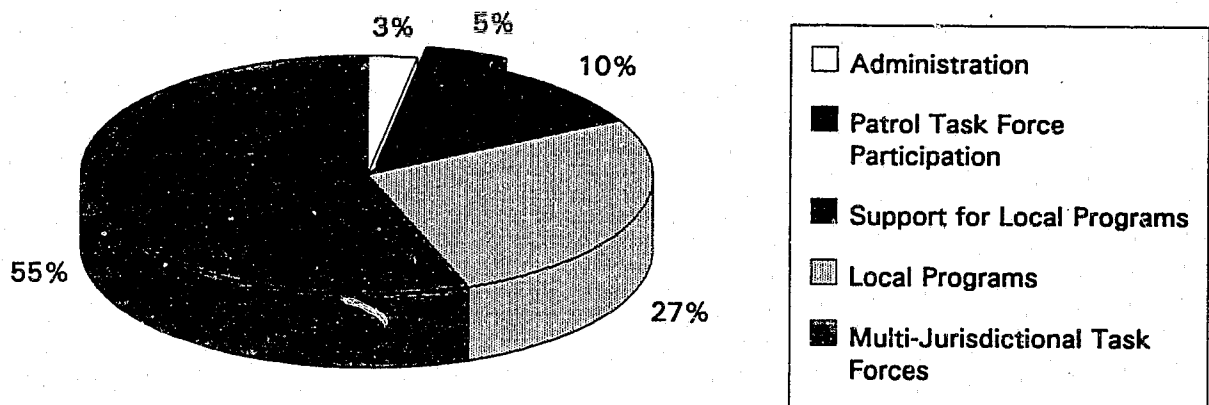
During 1990, WSP was involved with task forces in Lewis and Yakima Counties as well as the Tri-Cities region. The task force located in the Tri-Cities region was administered by the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA). The WSP received \$500,000 of ADAA funds for this involvement and an additional \$174,495 was contributed in match (i.e., a 34.9 percent match). The \$500,000 of federal funds represents seven percent of the amount awarded to DCD by BJA for this year.

**1990: TOTAL BJA AMOUNT = \$7,175,945**



One year later (1991), the WSP was involved with the same task forces in the same counties as they were in 1990. The amount of ADAA funds, though, was reduced by 25 percent to \$375,000 with a local match of \$125,000 (i.e., a 33.3 percent match). The \$375,000 represents five percent of the ADAA amount which DCD administered for that year.

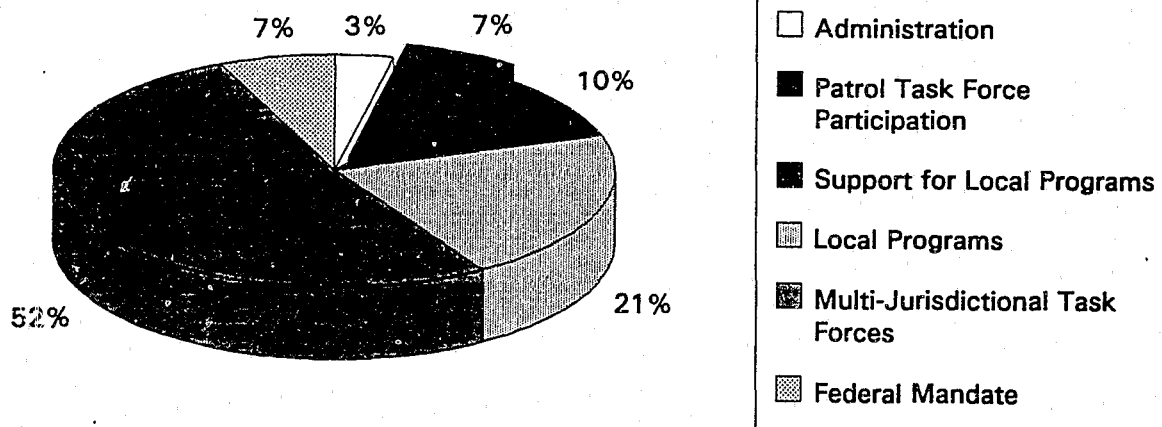
**1991: TOTAL BJA AMOUNT = \$8,002,540**



During 1992 WSP provided personnel not only to Lewis County, Yakima County, and Tri-Cities, but also Kitsap and Clark Counties. This increase in service area was accompanied by a 50 percent increase in funding; \$564,000 of ADAA funds. A

\$181,000 match was provided (i.e., 33.3 percent). The \$564,000 of federal funds represents seven percent of the BJA amount awarded to the state.

**1992: TOTAL BJA AMOUNT = \$8,215,683**



The following section will explore performance data for each of the four years of WSP task force involvement.



## PERFORMANCE DATA

## **PERFORMANCE DATA**

When possible, data in this section will be presented cumulatively per year. This is not always possible because, especially in the earlier years of funding, the data reporting format often varied on a per quarter basis. During the first funding cycle, for example, the Quarterly Activity Report data was presented per month, whereas later it was presented cumulatively for the entire quarter. Also, for example, a particular task force may have recorded the number of "active cases" and then switched to the number of "cases initiated" per month (in the case of the former an average is necessitated, whereas in the case of the latter the sum is appropriate when reporting cumulative data). Further, sometimes the number of individuals arrested was reported or the number of cases "worked" (in the case of the former the number of individuals arrested may be greater than the number of cases; e.g., one case may result in ten individuals being arrested; in the case of the latter, a case worked in a particular month may have been initiated three or four months earlier and reported as "worked" in each month's data for the quarter).

The offense levels noted in the following sections correspond to the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) drug trafficking offense levels. An upper-level drug trafficker would be classified as a Class I offender; a mid-level trafficker would have committed a Class II offense; and a low-level offender would be a Class III or IV offender. See Appendix B for a quantitative drug level description.

The street level worth of drugs seized reported in the following section was computed for each of the task forces. The estimated street level per-unit value was provided by the WSP.

### **FIRST FUNDING CYCLE: JULY 1, 1987 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1988**

WSP submitted four quarterly activity reports for each task force in which they participated. The first "quarter" covered a nine-month period (July 1, 1987 through March 31, 1988). Each quarter funded thereafter was for discrete three-month blocks of time. WSP participated in four task forces during this period: the City of Seattle, and the Counties of Spokane, Yakima, and Thurston.

#### **CITY OF SEATTLE TASK FORCE**

The WSP provided one detective sergeant and two detectives to the task force. During the first nine months the task force "initiated" eight cases. Six of these cases were with the King County Police, one was with the Seattle Police Department, and one was with the DEA. In addition, the King County Department of Public Safety participated in a number of the cases.

Although quantity of drugs confiscated was not reported, it was noted that cocaine, methamphetamine, and marijuana were seized. One case involved a Class I cocaine trafficker. Two vehicles were seized.

Between April 1, 1988 and June 30, 1988 no new cases were initiated, and on July 1, 1988, the task force was disbanded. Two of the active cases were transferred to the DEA and the remainder were transferred to the WSP Narcotics Section in Olympia.

### **SPOKANE COUNTY TASK FORCE**

One detective sergeant and two detectives were provided by WSP to the Spokane Task Force. There were an average of 4.5 "active cases" per month during the first nine months of this contract. This task force worked with the Spokane County Sheriff's Office, the City of Spokane Police Department, the Washington State Gambling Commission, the DEA, the Metro Task Force, the Idaho Bureau of Narcotics, the Idaho State Patrol, and the California Bureau of Narcotics.

Cocaine, heroin, "crack", methamphetamine, marijuana, and LSD were seized as well as "stolen property" and vehicles. During one quarter, working with local law enforcement, the task force targeted local motels involved with drug trafficking. This effort resulted in 22 separate arrests plus the seizure of five vehicles and \$37,000 in cash. During the next quarter, the task force assisted local law enforcement with "traffic stops" which, combined with other efforts, resulted in 49 separate arrests (four of these individuals were involved in a multi-state cocaine operation). The average number of cases worked during the last quarter was three per month. The task force also secured a methamphetamine lab and filed kidnapping charges against a suspect who held an informant hostage.

### **YAKIMA COUNTY TASK FORCE**

The WSP provided one detective sergeant and two detectives to the Yakima Task Force. There were an average of 4.88 "active cases" per month. The task force worked with the Yakima County Sheriff's Office, the City of Yakima Police Department, the Idaho Bureau of Law Enforcement, the Seattle Police Department, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the U.S. Marshal's Office, the U.S. Department of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, the DEA, and various other local law enforcement agencies.

Cocaine, marijuana, LSD, heroin, and a methamphetamine laboratory were seized by the task force. In addition, money, weapons, jewelry, and a house with furnishings were seized. Working with an out-of-state law enforcement agency, \$45,000 in "drug money" was seized at a Washington thruway rest stop. The task force also arrested a medical doctor for dispensing drugs without prescription and assisted



federal agencies in closing down a tavern which served as a drug market.

### **THURSTON COUNTY TASK FORCE**

One WSP-detective participated in the Thurston County Task Force. During this period, 79 separate cases were initiated. The task force worked with the City of Olympia Police Department, the Thurston County Sheriff's Office, and the DEA.

Heroin, hashish, marijuana, cocaine, methamphetamine, hallucinogenic mushrooms, and "crack" were seized as well as cash, weapons, and vehicles. Six Class I violators were arrested as part of one investigation, and during this period, 70 individuals were arrested in total. One case involved prescription forgery and five involved marijuana grow operations.

### **Summary Figures**

Aside from reporting performance data on each task force per month, the Quarterly Activity Reports also contained summary information on training, cases, drug removal, and asset seizure. This task force information was reported in the aggregate for the entire reporting period. The following table contains case-generated performance information for the entire 18-month period.

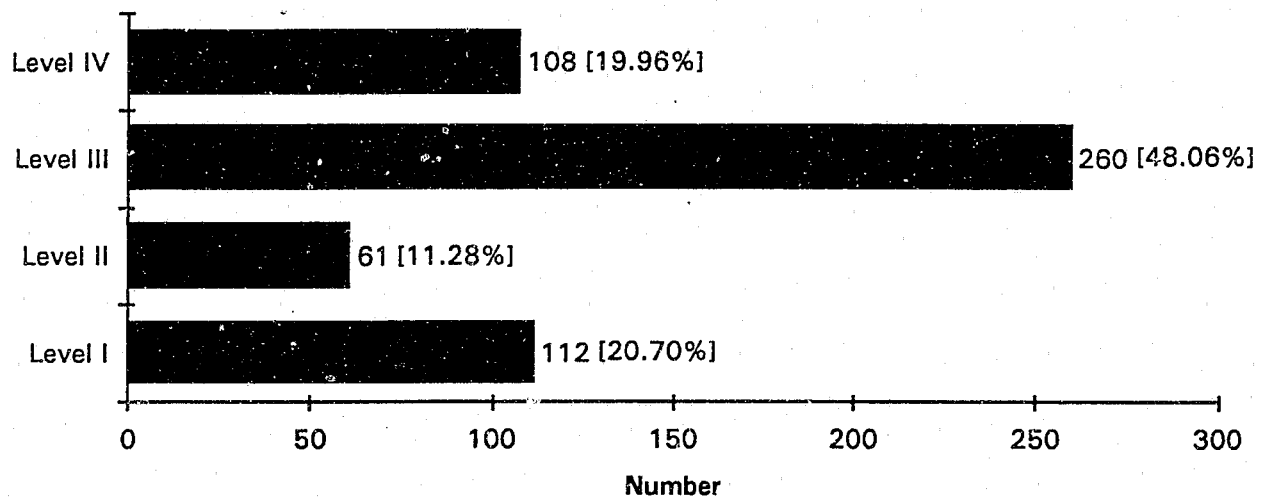
DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT OF MEASURE
Cases:		
Opened	139	separate cases
Closed	68	separate cases
Offense Level:		
Level I	112	individual offender
Level II	61	individual offender
Level III	260	individual offender
Level IV	108	individual offender
Informants Established	24	individual informants
Drugs Removed:		
Heroin	529.5	grams
Cocaine	33.695	kilograms
Marijuana	964.4224	kilograms
Hashish	7.5	grams
LSD	1169.0	dosage units
Methamphetamine	10.834	kilograms
Amphetamine	100.0	dosage units
Other	481.1	grams
Mushrooms	1702.0	mushrooms
Methylamine (precursor)	9.0	liters
Codeine	10.0	tablets
Value of Drugs Removed	\$6,286,963	dollars
Assets Seized:		
Cash	\$373,446	dollars
Guns	47	separate weapons
Vehicles	69	separate vehicles
Houses:	3	structures
value of houses	\$285,000	dollars
Other	\$94,000	dollars

As can be seen from the above table, a sizeable number of cases were opened during the 18 months under this contract and these 139 cases resulted in 541 arrests. Various types and quantities of drugs were confiscated by WSP-involved task forces, and it was estimated by the WSP that the value of these drugs, at the consumer level, was \$6,286,963. In three of the five asset seizure categories (cash, houses, and "other"), \$752,446 in assets was seized.

Thirty-two percent of the violators were mid- to upper-level offenders.

### CUMULATIVE ARRESTED OFFENDER LEVEL

N = 541



In addition, task force participants received a great deal of investigation training. During the contract period, 37 separate investigative classes were conducted ranging from Clandestine Lab Operations to Surveillance Van Training (see Appendix C). In total, 125 task force members participated in this training for a total of 3,419 classroom hours (of these 125 members, many participated in more than one of the training sessions). Although WSP personnel did not conduct this training, it does reflect on the task forces which they supervise. Also, in many cases WSP personnel did participate in the training.

WSP personnel also provided a significant amount of training to task force participants.

CLASS	NUMBER OF STUDENTS	INSTRUCTOR HOURS
Firearms	2	2
Line Officer Training*	95	14.5
Report Writing	10	2
CJTC Basic Law Enforcement Training	54	16
Detective In-service	25	2
Basic Narcotics	36	4
Motel Profile*	130	2
Clandestine Laboratory Overview	40	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>45.5</b>

\* These classes were offered twice during the 18-month contract period.

As can be seen in the preceding table, WSP task force-assigned personnel provided 45.5 hours of instruction to 392 students between July 1, 1987 and December 31, 1988.

#### **SECOND FUNDING CYCLE: MARCH 1, 1990 THROUGH JUNE 30, 1991**

Although this contract was for a 16 month period, performance data was reported only for the September 1, 1990 through June 30, 1991 period. The first six months were devoted to identifying staff, addressing logistical concerns, and creating a per-task-force tracking system.

WSP submitted one report for the nine-month period. Personnel were assigned to the Law Enforcement Against Drugs (LEAD) Task Force, the Unified Narcotics Enforcement Team (UNET) Task Force, and the Tri-Cities DEA Task Force. The following section will explore each task force staffing pattern, training, observations, and any significant accomplishments. In addition, the level of offender and amount and value of drugs seized will also be discussed.

#### **UNIFIED NARCOTICS ENFORCEMENT TEAM**

This task force (UNET) operated primarily in Lewis County. The WSP report notes that this task force was formed "to conduct high-level drug trafficking investigations and prepare cases for state prosecution."

##### **Personnel**

The WSP assigned two personnel to UNET; a sergeant who served as task force supervisor and a detective. In addition, the Lewis County Sheriff's Office assigned three detectives, and the police departments of Centralia, Chehalis, and Toledo each assigned one detective (eight personnel total).

##### **Training**

It was noted on the report that all detective-level personnel assigned to UNET had "attended a Basic Narcotics Investigator's course sponsored by the Drug Enforcement Administration." Further, that they "attend seminars and other drug enforcement related training on a regular basis."

##### **Accomplishments**

Between September 1, 1990 and June 30, 1991, UNET seized the following types and quantities of drugs:

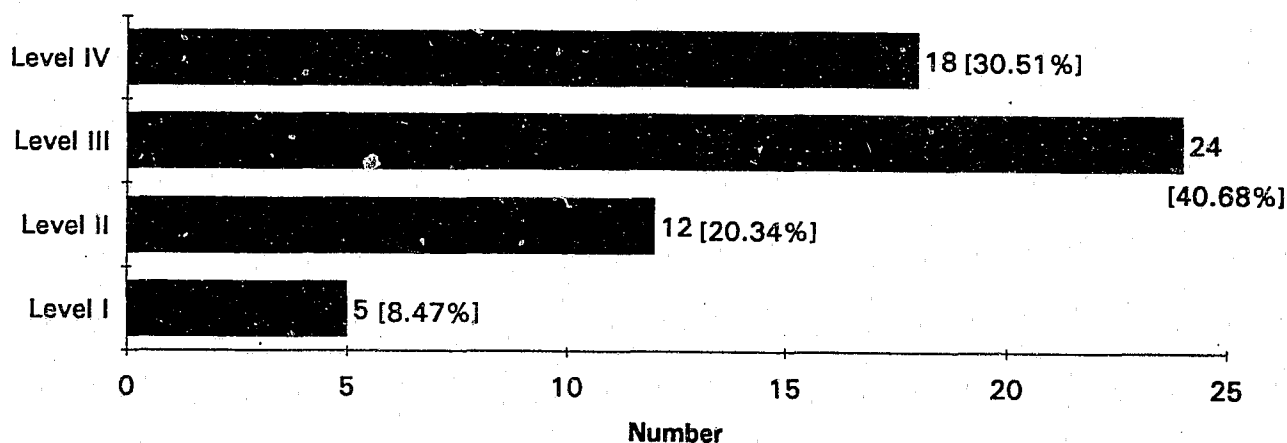
Drugs Removed	Quantity	Unit of Measure
Heroin	7.3	grams
Cocaine	3,191.6	grams
Marijuana	26.57	pounds
Marijuana	1,120	plants
Methamphetamine	323.85	grams
LSD	211	dosage

Using the WSP-provided median drug values for this period, it was found that \$3,332,231 of heroin, cocaine, marijuana, and methamphetamine was seized by the task force (\$2,555 worth of heroin, \$430,866 worth of cocaine, \$66,425 worth of processed marijuana, \$2,800,000 worth of marijuana plants, and \$32,385 worth of methamphetamine).\*

During this period, UNET arrested 59 offenders on drug-related charges.

#### UNET ARRESTED OFFENDER LEVEL

N = 59



\* The dollar value range for these drugs during this period was \$90 - \$180 per gram for cocaine (median value = \$135 per gram), \$200 - \$500 per gram for heroin (median value = \$350), \$2500 per pound for marijuana, \$2000 - \$3000 per marijuana plant (median value = \$2500 per plant), and \$100 per gram for methamphetamine. Marijuana is often sold in quantities less than a pound. A pound of marijuana may be sold in bulk for \$2500 or less, whereas that same pound when sold by the gram is worth \$11,340 (there are 453.592 grams per pound).

As can be seen in the preceding chart, 28.81 percent were mid- or upper-level offenders (i.e., Class II or Class I).

A "significant accomplishment" was noted on the report:

- A cooperative cocaine investigation between UNET and the Inland Regional Narcotics Enforcement Team of San Bernadino, California, resulted in 14 arrests and the seizure of \$395,000 in cash and property valued at approximately \$170,000.

## **LAW ENFORCEMENT AGAINST DRUGS**

The Law Enforcement Against Drugs (LEAD) Task Force operated primarily in the Lower Yakima Valley. The primary goal of this task force was to "conduct mid-level and high-level drug trafficking investigations and prepare cases for state prosecution."

### Personnel

Eleven individuals made up the LEAD Task Force during this period. The WSP provided the supervisor and an additional detective. The police departments of Grandview, Sunnyside, Wapato, Zillah, and Toppenish each provided one detective as did the Yakima Tribal Police. The Yakima County Sheriff's Office provided two detectives, and the U.S. Department of Immigration and Naturalization provided one investigator.

### Training

It was noted on the report that all detective-level personnel assigned to LEAD had "attended a Basic Narcotics Investigator's course sponsored by the Drug Enforcement Administration. They attend seminars and other drug enforcement-related training on a regular basis."

### Accomplishments

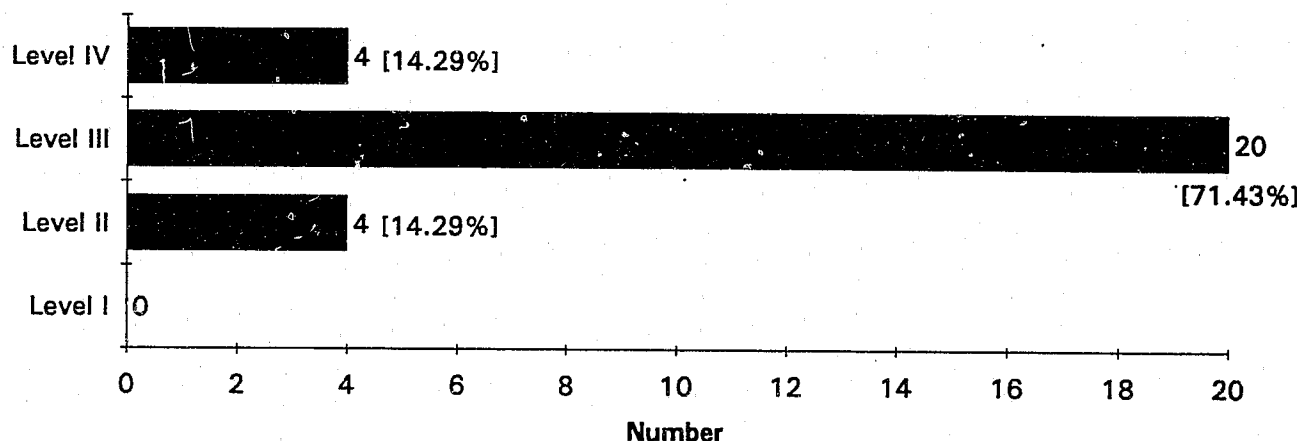
Between September 1, 1990 and June 30, 1991, this task force had seized the following types and quantities of drugs:

Drugs Removed	Quantity	Unit of Measure
Heroin	141.5	grams
Cocaine	4,386.5	grams
Marijuana	16.08	pounds
Marijuana	300.0	plants
Methamphetamine	4.0	grams

During this period, using the WSP-provided median drug values, \$49,525 worth of heroin, \$592,178 worth of cocaine, \$40,200 worth of processed marijuana, \$750,000 worth of marijuana plants, and \$400 worth of methamphetamine were seized by the task force (\$1,432,303 total).\*

During this period, LEAD arrested 28 offenders on drug-related charges.

#### LEAD ARRESTED OFFENDER LEVEL N = 28



\* The dollar value range for these drugs during this period was \$90 - \$180 per gram for cocaine (median value = \$135 per gram), \$200 - \$500 per gram for heroin (median value = \$350), \$2500 per pound for marijuana, \$2000 - \$3000 per marijuana plant (median value = \$2500 per plant), and \$100 per gram for methamphetamine. It must be recognized that marijuana is often sold in quantities less than a pound. A pound of marijuana may be sold in bulk for \$2500 or less, whereas that same pound when sold by the gram is worth \$11,340 (there are 453.592 grams per pound).

As can be seen in the above chart, 14.29 percent were mid-level offenders (i.e., Class II).

The task force also reported the following "significant accomplishment":

- Participating in an Organized Crime and Drug Enforcement Task Force with the DEA office in Yakima, a "principal violator" was targeted who allegedly was responsible for "distributing 60-80 kilograms of cocaine and two kilograms of tar heroin per month."

### **TRI-CITIES DEA TASK FORCE**

The Tri-Cities DEA Task Force operated out of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) office located in Richland. The primary goal of this task force was to "conduct high-level drug trafficking investigations and prepare cases for federal prosecution."

#### **Personnel**

A DEA officer supervised the Tri-Cities DEA Task Force. The WSP assigned two detectives during this period, and the U.S. Marshal's Service and the Benton County Sheriff's Office each provided one detective.

#### **Training**

It was noted on the report that all detective-level personnel assigned to the Tri-Cities DEA Task Force have "attended a Basic Narcotics Investigator's course sponsored by the Drug Enforcement Administration. They attend seminars and other drug enforcement-related training on a regular basis."

#### **Accomplishments**

The Tri-Cities DEA Task Force seized the following types and quantities of drugs:

Drugs Removed	Quantity	Unit of Measure
Cocaine	8,422.02	grams
Tar Heroin	452.8	grams
Marijuana	9.98	pounds
Marijuana	240.0	plants
Methamphetamine	509.4	grams

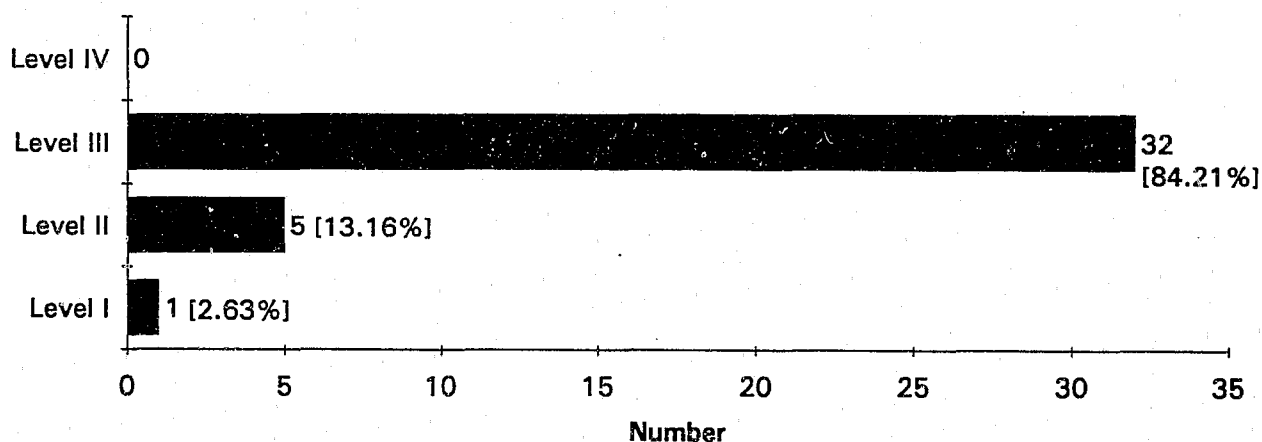


Using the WSP-provided median drug values for this period, this task force seized \$1,971,343 worth of illegal drugs (\$158,480 worth of heroin, \$1,136,973 worth of cocaine, \$24,950 worth of processed marijuana, \$600,000 worth of marijuana plants, and \$50,940 worth of methamphetamine).\*

During this period, the Tri-Cities DEA Task Force arrested 38 offenders on drug related charges.

#### TRI-CITIES ARRESTED OFFENDER LEVEL

N = 38



As can be seen in the above chart, 15.79 percent were mid- to upper-level offenders (i.e., Class I and Class II).

The task force reported the following "significant accomplishment":

- Participating with a California-based task force in an Organized Crime and Drug Enforcement Task Force, 15 kilograms of cocaine were seized, and, at the time of the report, "[a]pproximately 30 indictments are expected in this case and asset seizures could exceed \$1,000,000."

\* The dollar value range for these drugs during this period was \$90 - \$180 per gram for cocaine (median value = \$135 per gram), \$200 - \$500 per gram for heroin (median value = \$350), \$2500 per pound for marijuana, \$2000 - \$3000 per plant (median value = \$2500 per plant), and \$100 per gram for methamphetamine. Marijuana is often sold in quantities less than a pound and a pound may be sold in bulk for \$2500 or less, whereas that same pound when sold by the gram is worth \$11,340.

### THIRD FUNDING CYCLE: JULY 1, 1991 THROUGH JUNE 30, 1992

WSP submitted one report covering the 12-month fiscal year. Personnel were assigned to UNET, LEAD, and the Tri-Cities DEA Task Force. The following section will explore each task force staffing pattern, training, observations, and any significant accomplishments. In addition, the level of offender and amount and value of drugs seized will also be discussed.

#### **UNIFIED NARCOTICS ENFORCEMENT TEAM**

The Unified Narcotics Team (UNET) operated primarily in Lewis County. The WSP reports note that this task force was formed "to conduct high-level drug trafficking investigations and prepare cases for state prosecution."

##### Personnel

Six individuals made up this task force. The WSP provided a patrol sergeant, who served as the task force supervisor, as well as a detective. The Police Departments from Centralia, Chehalis, and Toledo each provided one detective as did the Lewis County Sheriff's Office.

##### Training

It was noted on the report that all detective-level personnel assigned to UNET had "attended a Basic Narcotics Investigator's course sponsored by the Drug Enforcement Administration. They attend seminars and other drug enforcement-related training on a regular basis."

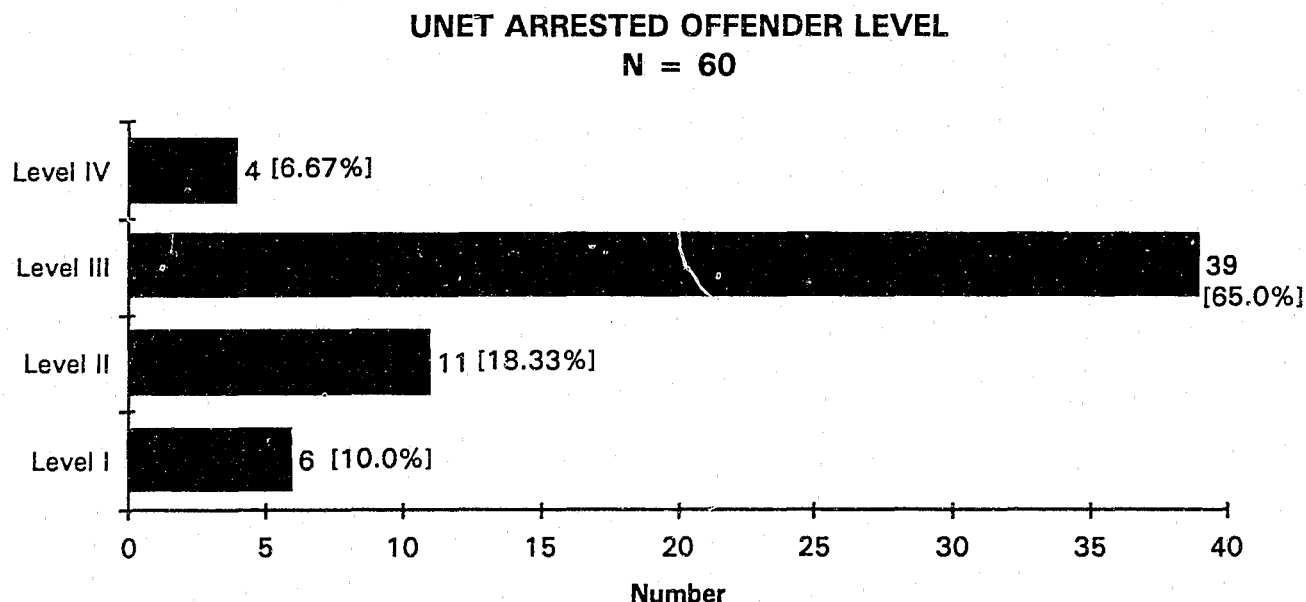
##### Accomplishments

Between July 1, 1991 and June 30, 1992, UNET seized the following types and quantities of drugs:

Drugs Removed	Quantity	Unit of Measure
Heroin	4.67	grams
Cocaine	622.43	grams
Marijuana	13.7	pounds
Marijuana	1,406.0	plants
Methamphetamine	313.55	grams

Using the WSP-provided median drug values for this period, it was found that \$3,666,268 of heroin, cocaine, marijuana, and methamphetamine was seized by the task force (\$1,635 worth of heroin, \$84,028 worth of cocaine, \$34,250 worth of processed marijuana, \$3,515,000 worth of marijuana plants, and \$31,355 worth of methamphetamine).\*

During this period, UNET arrested 60 offenders on drug-related charges.



As can be seen in the above chart, 28.33 percent were mid- or upper-level offenders (i.e., Class II or Class I).

\* The dollar value range for these drugs during this period was \$90 - \$180 per gram for cocaine (median value = \$135 per gram), \$200 - \$500 per gram for heroin (median value = \$350), \$2500 per pound for marijuana, \$2000 - \$3000 per marijuana plant (median value = \$2500 per plant), and \$100 per gram for methamphetamine. It must be recognized that marijuana is often sold in quantities less than a pound. A pound of marijuana may be sold in bulk for \$2500 or less, whereas that same pound when sold by the gram, is worth \$11,340 (there are 453.592 grams per pound).

Some significant accomplishments were recorded on the report:

- An individual who had been "a person of interest" for over 20 years was arrested after a confidential informant, wearing a "judicially authorized" wiretap, purchased marijuana from the suspect. Packaged heroin was seized along with a loaded firearm, two Corvettes, a 4x4 pickup, and approximately \$2000 cash.
- Working with the Washington State Liquor Control Board, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, the Internal Revenue Service, the Lewis County Sheriff's Office, and the Chehalis and Napavine Police Departments, as well as a confidential informant, illegal firearms (including Chinese machine guns and sawed-off shotguns) and methamphetamine were purchased. Five individuals were arrested and a tavern was seized.
- A working methamphetamine lab was closed and approximately one ounce of processed methamphetamine and precursor chemicals sufficient to process an additional ten pounds, were seized. In addition, a vehicle and close to \$3000 in cash were also seized.
- A former out-of-state attorney was arrested for operating multi-site marijuana grow operations and first degree theft of power. Three vehicles, over \$145,000 in cash, roughly \$250,000 worth of growing equipment, and "substantial" real estate, including a Golf Course lot (excess value of \$50,000) were seized.
- Another marijuana grow operation investigation resulted in the seizure of 457 plants, a 15-acre farm with house, and \$37,563 in cash.

## **LAW ENFORCEMENT AGAINST DRUGS**

The BJA supported task force located in the lower Yakima Valley is officially known as the Law Enforcement Against Drugs (LEAD) Task Force. The primary goal of this task force was to "conduct mid-level and high-level drug trafficking investigations and prepare cases for state prosecution."

### **Personnel**

Eleven individuals made up the LEAD Task Force. The WSP provided the supervisor, an additional detective, and the administrative support person. The police departments of Grandview, Sunnyside, Wapato, and Zillah each provided one detective as did the Yakima Tribal Police. The Yakima County Sheriff's Office

provided two detectives, and the Yakima County Prosecutors Office assigned one prosecutor to the task force.

### Training

It was noted on the report that all detective level personnel assigned to LEAD had "attended a Basic Narcotics Investigator's course sponsored by the Drug Enforcement Administration. They attend seminars and other drug enforcement-related training on a regular basis."

### Accomplishments

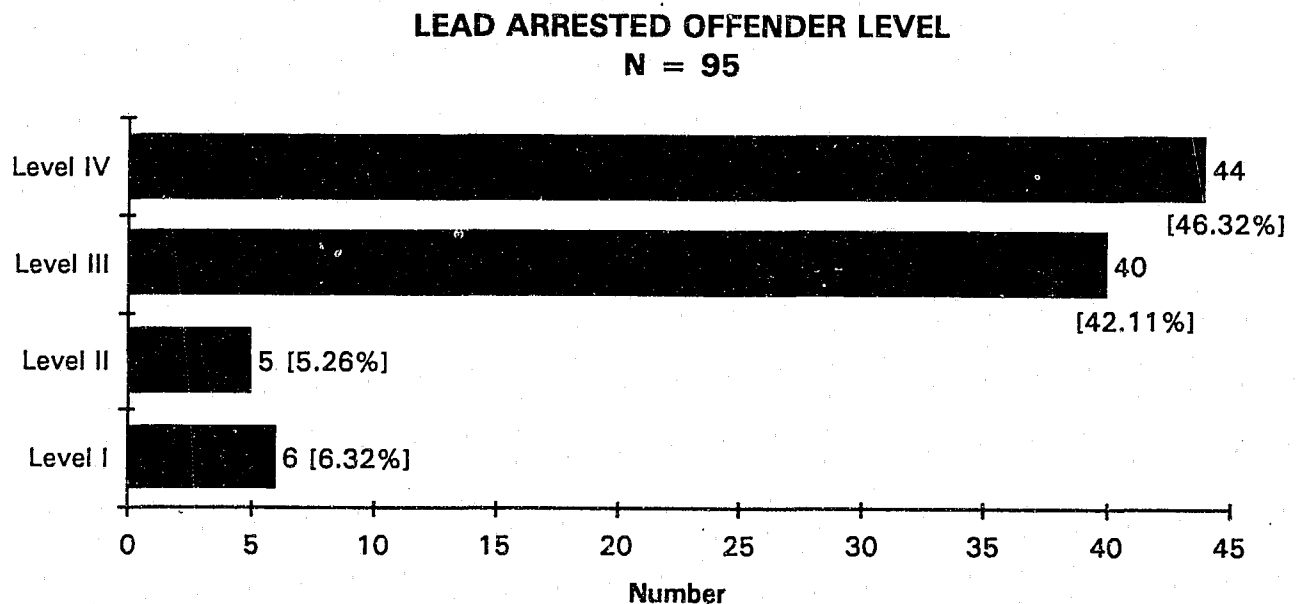
Between July 1, 1991 and June 30, 1992, this task force had seized the following types and quantities of drugs:

Drugs Removed	Quantity	Unit of Measure
Heroin	86.46	grams
Cocaine	12,777.75	grams
Marijuana	29.56	pounds
Marijuana	480.0	plants
Methamphetamine	28.0	grams
LSD	1.7	grams

During this period, using the WSP-provided median drug values, \$30,261 worth of heroin, \$1,724,996 worth of cocaine, \$73,900 worth of processed marijuana, \$1,200,000 worth of marijuana plants, and \$2800 worth of methamphetamine were seized by the task force (\$3,031,957 total).\*

\* The dollar value range for these drugs during this period was \$90 - \$180 per gram for cocaine (median value = \$135 per gram), \$200 - \$500 per gram for heroin (median value = \$350), \$2500 per pound for marijuana, \$2000 - \$3000 per marijuana plant (median value = \$2500 per plant), and \$100 per gram for methamphetamine. It must be recognized that marijuana is often sold in quantities less than a pound. A pound of marijuana may be sold in bulk for \$2500 or less, whereas that same pound when sold by the gram is worth \$11,340 (there are 453.592 grams per pound).

During this period, LEAD arrested 95 offenders on drug-related charges.



As can be seen in the above chart, 11.58 percent were mid- or upper-level offenders (i.e., Class II or Class I).

The task force also reported a number of significant accomplishments:

- LEAD participated in a multi-agency investigation with the Yakima Drug Enforcement Agency and the Organized Crime Task Force which resulted in the arrest of 13 individuals and "multiple asset seizures."
- At the request of the Yakima County Sheriff's Office and the Lower Valley Police Chiefs, the task force targeted an entire community which was "in response to the community's concern of being overrun by lower level street dealers." Seventeen individuals were arrested.
- The task force participated in a marijuana eradication project with the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

#### **TRI-CITIES DEA TASK FORCE**

The Tri-Cities DEA Task Force operated out of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) office in Richland. The primary goal of this task force was to "conduct

high-level drug trafficking investigations and prepare cases for federal prosecution."

#### Personnel

This Tri-Cities DEA Task Force was supervised by a DEA officer. The WSP assigned two detectives during this period, and the U.S. Marshal's Service and the Benton County Sheriff's Office each provided one detective.

#### Training

It was noted on the report that all detective level personnel assigned to the Tri-Cities DEA Task Force have "attended a Basic Narcotics Investigator's course sponsored by the Drug Enforcement Administration. They attend seminars and other drug enforcement-related training on a regular basis."

#### Accomplishments

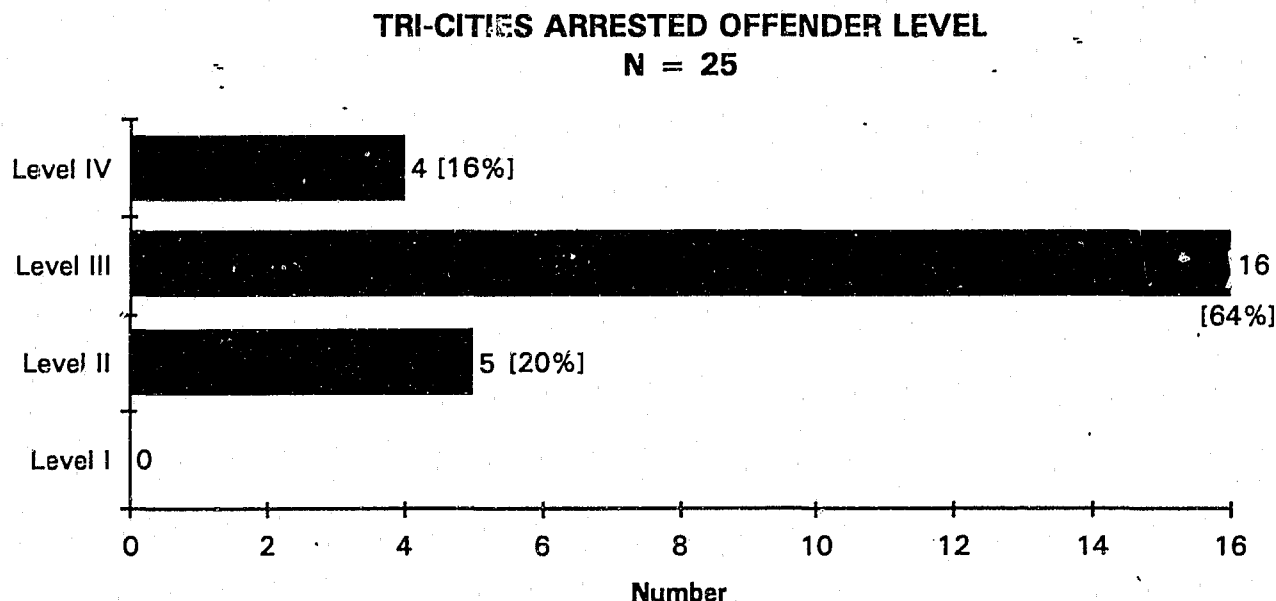
Between July 1, 1991 and July 30, 1992, the Tri-Cities DEA Task Force seized the following types and quantities of drugs:

Drugs Removed	Quantity	Unit of Measure
Cocaine	642.3	grams
Marijuana	14.073	pounds
Marijuana	340.0	plants
Methamphetamine	194.2	grams

Using the WSP-provided median drug values for this period, this task force seized \$991,314 worth of illegal drugs (\$86,711 worth of cocaine, \$35,183 worth of processed marijuana, \$850,000 worth of marijuana plants, and \$19,420 worth of methamphetamine).\*

\* The dollar value range for these drugs during this period was \$90 - \$180 per gram for cocaine (median value = \$135 per gram), \$200 - \$500 per gram for heroin (median value = \$350), \$2500 per pound for marijuana, \$2000 - \$3000 per plant (median value = \$2500 per plant), and \$100 per gram for methamphetamine. Marijuana is often sold in quantities less than a pound and a pound may be sold in bulk for \$2500 or less, whereas that same pound when sold by the gram is worth \$11,340 (there are 453.592 grams per pound).

During this period, the Tri-Cities DEA Task Force arrested 25 offenders on drug-related charges.



As can be seen in the above chart, 20 percent were mid-level offenders (i.e., Class II).

The task force reported two significant accomplishments:

- During this period, the task force worked cases with "Oregon and Washington authorities which involved cocaine trafficking and the purchase of methamphetamine."
- By the close of the reporting year, the task force, participating in an Organized Crime and Drug Enforcement Task Force, was preparing indictments in cases involving several western states.

#### **FOURTH FUNDING CYCLE: JULY 1, 1992 THROUGH JUNE 30, 1993**

WSP submitted four Quarterly Activity Reports for each of the five task forces they were involved with. These quarters covered the July 1 through September 30, 1992 period, the October 1 through December 31, 1992 period, the January 1 through March 31, 1993 period, and the April 1 through June 30, 1993 period. WSP had personnel assigned to the LEAD Task Force, UNET Task Force, CSNTF



(Clark/Skamania Narcotic Task Force), WESTNET (West Sound Narcotics Enforcement Team), and the Tri-Cities DEA Task Force.

The following section will explore each task force four-quarter staffing pattern, training, observations, and any significant accomplishments. In addition, the level of offender and amount and value of drugs seized will also be discussed. In an effort to capture the uniqueness of each individual task force, a survey was circulated to WSP task force supervisors with LEAD, UNET, CSNTF, and WESTNET. At the time of survey distribution, the Tri-Cities DEA Task Force had been disbanded (see appropriate section). Aside from title, task force tenure, and a description of duties, the respondent was asked to provide an estimate of the proportion of cases investigated which involved certain types of drugs and the level of offender involved (see Appendix D). In these items, a distinction was made between the cases investigated and the number of individuals actually arrested. This is in acknowledgement of the fact that not all individuals investigated are arrested and that, in some cases, although most of the individuals arrested were low-level offenders, these offenders may not have utilized the majority of the investigative resources.

It should be noted that the drug reporting protocol utilized by the task forces varied not just between task forces but often from one report to the next. For example, one task force may have reported the amount of seized cocaine by the ounce, while another task force may have reported it by the gram; and one task force may report the amount of cocaine seized in tenths of a kilogram then change to tenths of an ounce. The drug seizure data presented in the following were recalculated for ease of comparison.

## **LAW ENFORCEMENT AGAINST DRUGS**

Reports submitted by WSP state that the primary goal of this task force was to "conduct high-level drug trafficking investigations and prepare cases for state prosecution." WSP modified this statement in later reports to include mid-level drug traffickers.

### **Personnel**

This task force started the funding year with a WSP detective sergeant serving as supervisor and one detective each provided by the Grandview Police Department, the Sunnyside Police Department, the Wapato Police Department, the Yakima Tribal Police, the Zillah Police, and the WSP as well as two detectives provided by the Yakima County Sheriff's Office. In addition, the Yakima County Prosecutor's Office assigned a prosecutor to the task force. During the next quarter, the WSP assigned a clerical support person and, during the third quarter, the Wapato Police Department withdrew its detective from task force duty. During the fourth quarter, the number

of personnel assigned to LEAD was one WSP supervisor, seven detectives from six different law enforcement agencies, one prosecutor, and one clerical support person.

The WSP detective sergeant in completing the WSP Task Force Participation Survey, identified his position as supervisor and noted that he had been with LEAD for two years. This individual described his duties as:

*"Direct all field activities, maintain case files, conduct monthly meetings for participating agency heads, account for monies utilized for purchase of evidence/information and account for petty cash fund, track/maintain records on seizures, complete correspondence, supervise all task force officers (maintain personnel records, etc.), maintain data tracking system to include monthly/qtrly reports, etc."*

### Training

The WSP indicates that all task force-assigned detectives attended training related to drug enforcement on a regular basis. In addition, all detectives had received training through the DEA Basic Narcotics Investigator's course.

### Accomplishments

Between July 1, 1992 and June 30, 1993, LEAD seized the following types and quantities of drugs:

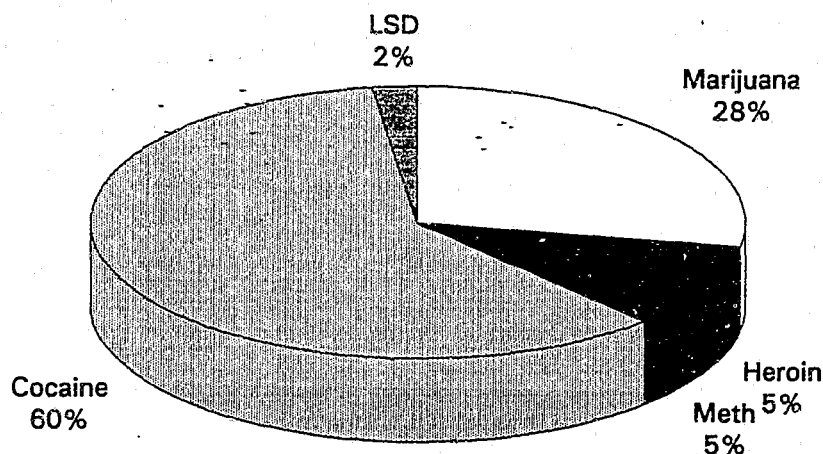
Drugs Removed	Quantity	Unit of Measure
Heroin	21.8	grams
Cocaine	1410.3	grams
Marijuana	73.6473	pounds
Marijuana	376.0	plants
Methamphetamine	44.95	grams

During this 12 month period, cocaine was involved in the largest number of cases investigated followed by marijuana.

Using WSP provided median street drug value estimates for the period for the five major drug groups, it is found that LEAD removed \$1,437,105 of drugs from the street (i.e., \$7,630 of heroin, \$190,391 of cocaine, \$294,589 of processed marijuana, \$940,000 worth of marijuana plants and \$4,495 worth of

methamphetamine).\*

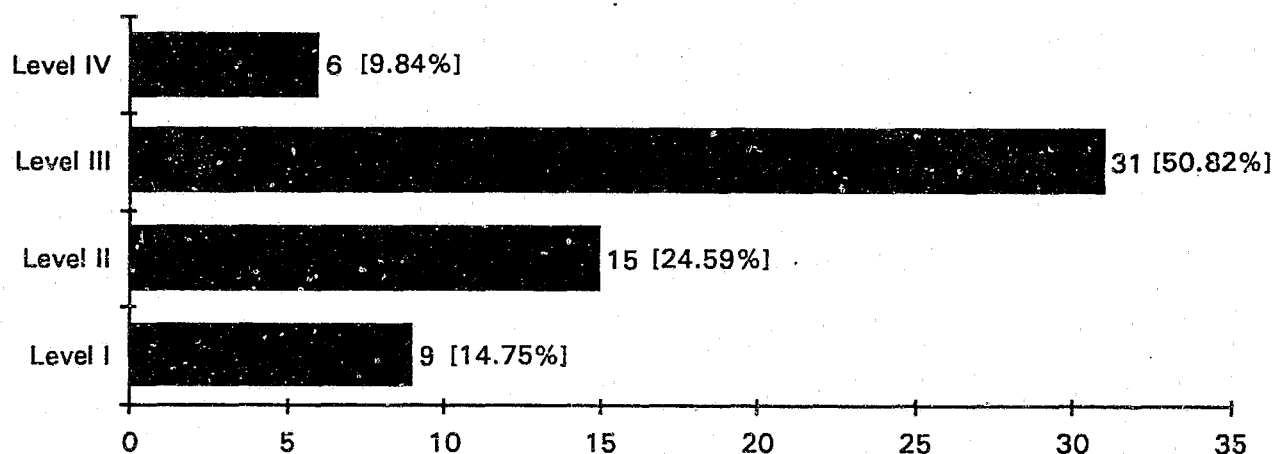
### PROPORTION OF DRUGS INVOLVED



Of those individuals investigated, according to the survey, 72 percent were suspected of dealing drugs in the mid- to upper-level ranges. During this period, 61 offenders were arrested by the LEAD Task Force.

### LEAD ARRESTED OFFENDER LEVEL

N = 61



\* The dollar value range for these drugs during this period was \$90 - \$180 per gram for cocaine (median value = \$135 per gram), \$200 - \$500 per gram for heroin (median value = \$350), \$3500 - \$4500 per pound for marijuana (median value = \$4000 per pound), \$2000 - \$3000 per marijuana plant (median value = \$2500 per plant) and \$100 per gram for methamphetamine. A pound of marijuana may be sold in bulk for anywhere between \$3500 and \$4500, whereas that same pound when sold at \$25 per gram is worth \$11,340 (there are 453.592 grams per pound).

As the preceding chart shows, slightly over 39 percent were Level I or Level II offenders; i.e., involved in upper- or mid-level drug trafficking. The remaining 61 percent were low-level street dealers or users.

In addition, LEAD experienced some significant accomplishments. For example:

- An investigation subject was tied to a 1988 homicide.
- As part of an undercover operation, task force officers purchased stolen property which led to the arrest of three burglary suspects.
- Working with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF), the task force arrested a cocaine distributor. Twenty-four sticks of dynamite were seized after serving a search warrant.
- In another case involving the ATF, a sub-machine gun was seized.
- Upon request from a neighboring police department and the Washington State Gambling Commission, the task force, using a confidential informant and video surveillance equipment, investigated an illegal gambling operation which led to the arrest of seven individuals.
- Two task force detectives, working undercover, arrested an individual wanted in California for a homicide conducted at a swap meet.
- Using a kilogram of cocaine, the task force initiated a reverse investigation which resulted in five arrests and the seizure of \$22,514 in cash and three vehicles.

#### Observations

Although the WSP-recorded primary goal of LEAD was to target mid- to high-level drug traffickers, the following notation was recorded under "Problems/Concerns" on each of the four Quarterly Activity Reports:

"Due to political pressures of the member agencies, many of the LEAD Task Force cases were of lower level violators. Although the task force was successful in prosecuting these cases, we are now attempting to target mid to upper level violators as mandated by DCD. This change in target has resulted in a temporary slow down of arrests."

This "attempt" evidently was unsuccessful. Starting with the third quarter, the following was appended to the above statement:

"The LEAD Task Force is continuing to address individual community violators, who though not upper level violators, pose a continuing problem to the community."

### **UNIFIED NARCOTICS ENFORCEMENT TEAM**

The Unified Narcotics Enforcement Team (UNET) "was formed to conduct high-level drug trafficking investigations and prepare cases for state prosecution."

#### Personnel

A WSP detective sergeant served as the supervisor for this task force with the Lewis County Sheriff's Office, and the Centralia, Chehalis, and Toledo police department's, and the WSP, each contributing one detective. During the second quarter, the Lewis County Sheriff's Office assigned two additional detectives to the task force, the Centralia Police Department assigned two administrative support personnel, and the Washington National Guard assigned one support person. The number of task force personnel remained steady during the next quarter, and during the fourth quarter UNET was composed of one WSP supervisor, seven detectives from five different agencies, and three administrative support personnel from two separate agencies.

The WSP detective sergeant noted his position as supervisor on the WSP Task Force Participation Survey. He recorded that he had been with the task force for two months and described his duties as:

*"Supervision on a daily basis of the detectives cases. Managing priorities of the task force. Making sure the job is done right in accordance with the rules, policies, and procedures established by the Policy Board and DCD. Supervise tracking of cases and reporting of them."*

#### Training

Task force detectives received training through the DEA Basic Narcotics Investigator course as well as participating in other related seminars and training.

#### Accomplishments

During the four quarter period, UNET seized the following quantities and types of drugs:

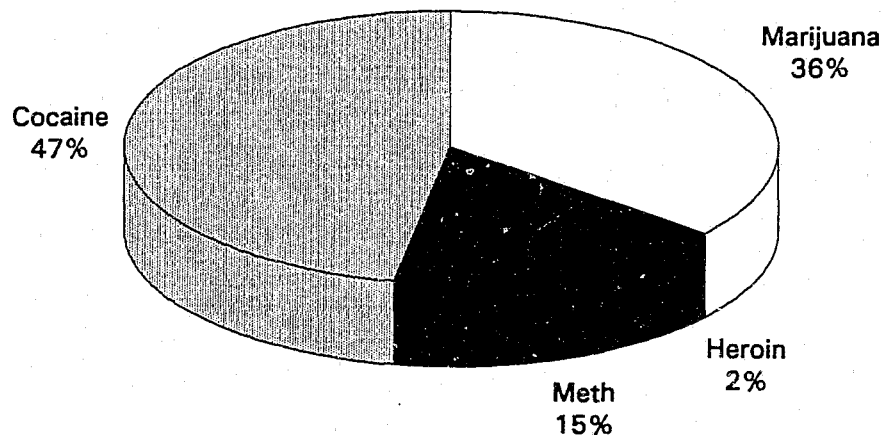
Drugs Removed	Quantity	Unit of Measure
Heroin	20.08	grams
Cocaine	1125.515	grams
Marijuana	26.73	pounds
Marijuana	1192.0	plants
Methamphetamine	28.35	grams
LSD	35.0	grams
MDA	0.7	ounces
Mushrooms	0.5	ounces
Steroids	143.0	syringe

Looking at heroin, cocaine, marijuana, and methamphetamine, UNET seized \$3,248,728 street worth of these drugs during the July 1, 1992 through June 30, 1993, period. Using WSP-provided median street drug value estimates for this period, it is found that UNET removed \$7,028 worth of heroin, \$151,945 worth of cocaine, \$106,920 worth of marijuana, \$2,980,000 worth of marijuana plants, and \$2835 worth of methamphetamine.\*

\* The dollar value range for these drugs during this period was \$90 - \$180 per gram for cocaine (median value = \$135 per gram), \$200 - \$500 per gram for heroin (median value = \$350), \$3500 - \$4500 per pound for marijuana (median value = \$4000 per pound), \$2000 - \$3000 per marijuana plant (median value = \$2500 per plant) and \$100 per gram for methamphetamine. It must be recognized that marijuana is often sold in quantities less than a pound. A pound of marijuana may be sold in bulk for anywhere between \$3500 and \$4500, whereas that same pound when sold at \$25 per gram is worth \$11,340 (there are 453.592 grams per pound).

Between July 1, 1992 and June 30, 1993, the largest number of cases investigated involved cocaine followed by marijuana.

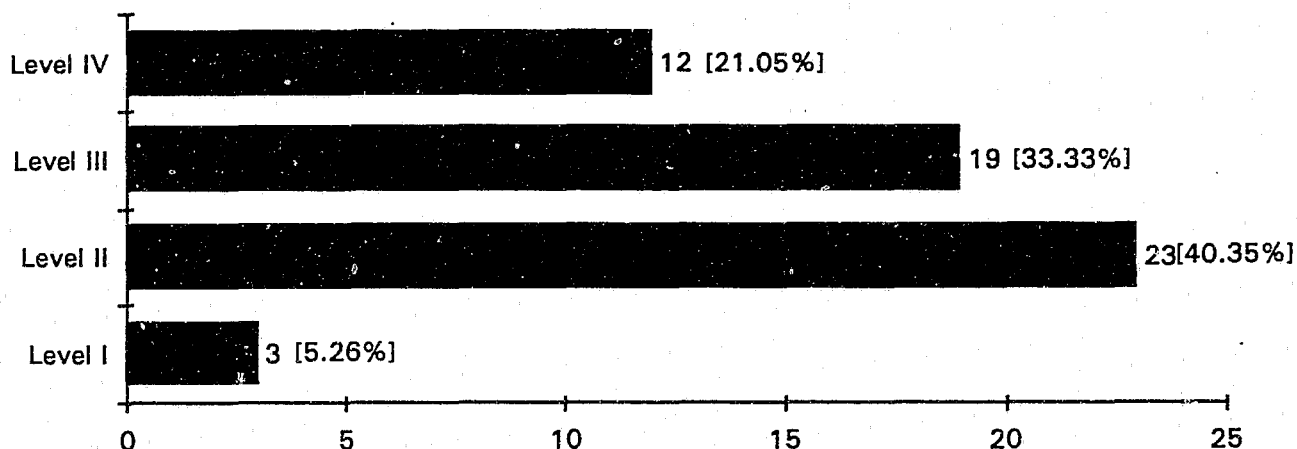
#### PROPORTION OF DRUG INVOLVED CASES



Seventy percent of those individuals investigated by the task force were suspected of being involved in drug trafficking in the mid- to upper-level ranges. Between July 1, 1992 and June 30, 1993, UNET arrested 57 offenders. Forty-six percent were mid-upper level drug traffickers while the remaining 54 percent were low-level street dealers or users.

#### UNET ARRESTED OFFENDER LEVEL

N = 57



The following are some significant accomplishments recorded on the Quarterly Activity Reports.

- During the first quarter UNET seized an estimated \$225,000 in real estate and other property.
- During the second quarter, the task force seized five weapons, five vehicles, various electronic equipment, and \$7,014 in cash. Also during this period, the task force received \$50,215 in cash from forfeitures.
- During the third quarter, the task force "added \$212,560.07 to the Trust Account from [three separate] forfeited cases..."
- During the fourth quarter, a joint investigation with the DEA led to the arrest of two individuals involved in marijuana grow operations in three separate counties.

#### Observations

Narrative information recorded on the third and fourth quarter reports stated "...in excess of 1700 [marijuana] plants..." and "...more than 700 marijuana plants..." were seized as the result of two separate investigations. The "Drug Seizures" section of the corresponding reports, though, noted that there were 218 plants and 579 plants seized. It should be noted that, in the narrative section, the amounts reported seized were apparently estimates of the actual amounts (i.e., "in excess of" and "more than").

### **CLARK/SKAMANIA NARCOTICS TASK FORCE**

The Clark/Skamania Narcotics Task Force (CSNTF) operated primarily in of Clark and Skamania Counties. The first two reports submitted by WSP indicated that the goal of the task force was to "conduct high-level drug trafficking investigations and prepare cases for state prosecution." This goal was modified, as noted on the third quarterly report, to include "all levels of illicit drug activity..."

#### Personnel

A WSP detective sergeant and a detective sergeant from the Vancouver Police Department shared task force supervisory duties. The Clark County Sheriff's Department had five detectives assigned to the task force during the first quarter, the Vancouver Police Department had two detectives assigned, and the Camas Police Department, the Skamania County Sheriff's Office, and the WSP each had one detective assigned. During the second quarter, four clerical support personnel were



assigned to CSNTF, and this number was increased to five during the third quarter. Also during the third quarter, the Clark County Sheriff's Department reduced by one the number of detectives assigned to the task force while the Clark County Prosecutor's Office assigned three personnel. During the fourth quarter, two supervisors, nine detectives representing five different agencies, three prosecutors, and five administrative support personnel composed this task force.

The WSP sergeant, in completing the WSP Task Force Participation Survey, identified himself as "Unit Supervisor." Noting that he had been with the task force for 14 months, he described his duties as:

*"Directly supervise 4 detectives and one secretary. Oversee the day to day functions of these people and provide direction for the case investigations of these officers."*

### Training

Aside from the DEA Basic Narcotics Investigator training and the various other non-specified seminars and training sessions, members of this task force participated in a great deal of other training. One task force detective completed roughly a 70-hour course in Advanced Intelligence Analysis and Computer Forensics. In addition, training in SCAN, Interview Techniques, and field training was also offered to new members. One detective completed 40 hours of Meth Lab Training.

### Accomplishments

The following types and quantities of drugs were seized by the task force over the 12-month period.

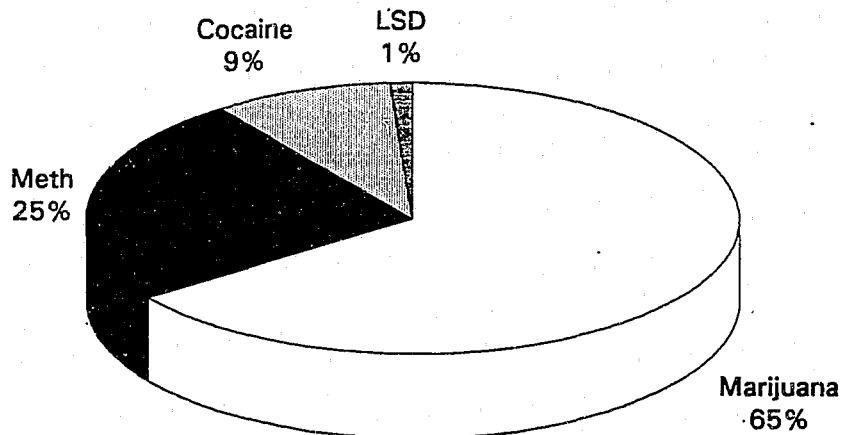
Drugs Removed	Quantity	Unit of Measure
Heroin	9.4	grams
Cocaine	207.59	grams
Marijuana	11.38	pounds
Marijuana	723.0	plants
Methamphetamine	692.42	grams

Using WSP-provided median street drug value estimates for the period for the five major drug groups, it is found that CSNTF removed \$1,953,577 of drugs from the street (i.e., \$3,290 of heroin, \$28,025 of cocaine, \$45,520 of processed marijuana,

\$1,807,500 worth of marijuana plants, and \$69,242 worth of methamphetamine)."

During this period, the largest proportion of cases investigated involved marijuana followed by methamphetamine.

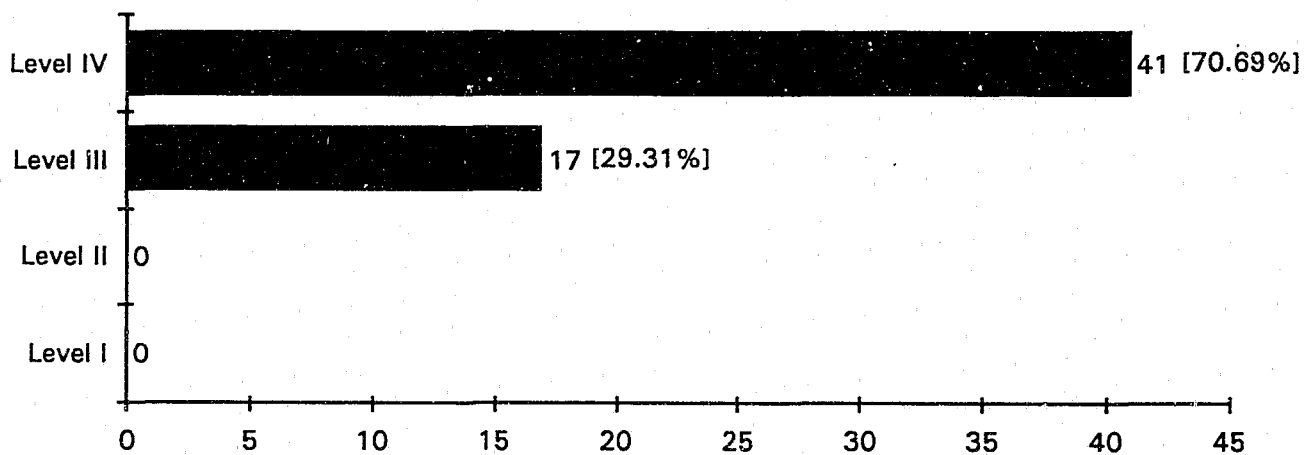
#### PROPORTION OF DRUG INVOLVED CASES



Of those individuals investigated, ten percent were suspected of being involved in drug trafficking in the mid- to upper-level range. During this period, CSNTF arrested 58 individuals involved with illegal drugs.

#### CSNTF ARRESTED OFFENDER LEVEL

N = 58



\* The dollar value range for these drugs during this period was \$90 - \$180 per gram for cocaine (median value = \$135 per gram), \$200 - \$500 per gram for heroin (median value = \$350), \$3500 - \$4500 per pound for marijuana (median value = \$4000 per pound), \$2000 - \$3000 per marijuana plant (median value = \$2500 per plant) and \$100 per gram for methamphetamine.

As the preceding chart reveals, all individuals arrested by this task force were either low-level street dealers or users.

The following are some of the accomplishments as noted on the Quarterly Activity Reports.

- As part of a multi-state, multi-agency investigation, the task force "assisted in the apprehension of four Mexican citizens" and the seizure of 11 pounds of cocaine.
- An investigation of nearly one-year resulted in the arrest of six individuals in the state and the identification of a drug "lab" in Oregon.
- As part of another case a residence was seized, and RICO filing is pending against the offender.
- A "sizeable meth lab" was put out of operation during the third quarter.

#### Observations

Although CSNTF reported that they did not arrest any Level I or Level II offenders, they did note in their narrative section that they "assisted in the apprehension" of four Level I offenders. The adjustment of the CSNTF "mission" (i.e., goal), as noted in the third quarter report, to include "all levels of illicit drug activity" coincided with the addition of the Clark County Prosecutor's Office to the task force.

### **WEST SOUND NARCOTICS ENFORCEMENT TEAM**

The West Sound Narcotics Enforcement Team (WESTNET) operates primarily in Kitsap and Jefferson Counties. During the first quarter, this task force had as its goal to "conduct high-level drug trafficking investigations and prepare cases for state prosecution." This goal was modified in the second quarter to include mid-level drug trafficking cases.

#### Personnel

During the first quarter, both the Bremerton Police Department and the WSP provided detective sergeants who served as task force supervisors. Both the Bainbridge Island Police Department and the Port Townsend Police Department assigned one detective each to the task force, and the Bremerton Police Department assigned three detectives. During the second quarter, the Bremerton Police Department withdrew its detective sergeant from the supervisory role and during the third quarter withdrew its three detectives from the task force. Also, during the third quarter, the Port

Townsend Police Department withdrew its detective. This reduction in four detectives was offset somewhat by the Kitsap County Sheriff's Office providing two detectives (one of which served in the new position of Task Force Coordinator) and the Kitsap County Sheriff's Office providing one detective. Also during this quarter, one administrative support person was added. The third quarter staffing level remained consistent through the fourth quarter (i.e., one coordinator, one supervisor, three detectives, and one support person).

The WSP respondent noted his position as coordinator on the Survey and that he had been with the task force for ten months. He recorded his duties as:

*"Supervising four full time detectives along with coordinating efforts with several outside agencies in setting up drug transactions/cases. I actively participate in the drug transactions and the coordination of the use of C.I.'s in our operation. I continually attempt to locate sources of revenue, manpower, and supplies/assets to assist the furtherance of the task force on a limited budget. Education to aide in the effectiveness of the task (force) is a priority, with myself checking regularly on availability and topics of schooling. I further attend meetings with other agencies/ task forces to exchange information and ideas for the betterment of my assigned task force."*

#### Training

All detectives assigned to WESTNET participated in the Basic Narcotics Investigator training conducted by the DEA and "attended seminars and other drug enforcement-related training on a regular basis."

#### Accomplishments

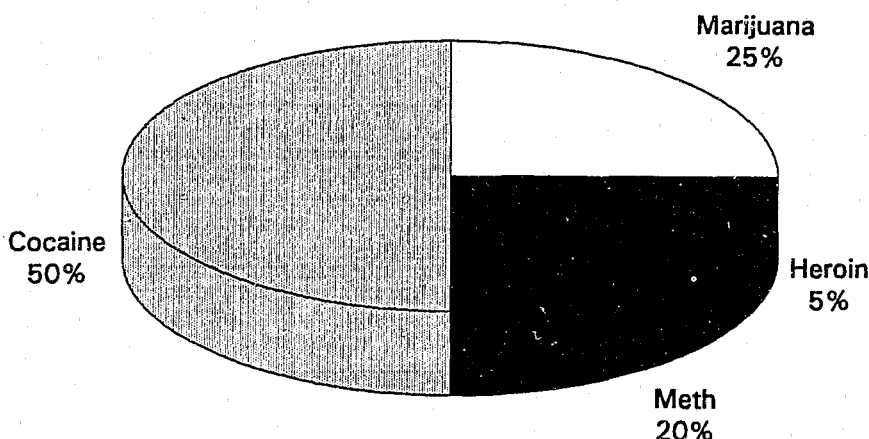
The following types and amounts of drugs were seized through task force activities:

Drugs Removed	Quantity	Unit of Measure
Heroin (Black Tar)	1.1	grams
Cocaine	310.41	grams
Crack Cocaine	256.8	grams
Marijuana	61.4108	pounds
Marijuana	4237.0	plants
Hashish	10.0	grams
Methamphetamine	41.53	grams
LSD	280.0	dosage

Using WSP-provided median street drug value estimates for the period for the five major drug groups, it is found that WESTNET removed \$10,885,586 worth of drugs from the street (i.e., \$385 worth of heroin, \$41,905 worth of cocaine, \$246,643 worth of processed marijuana, \$10,592,500 worth of marijuana plants, and \$4153 worth of methamphetamine).\*

According to the survey respondent, one-half of the cases investigated by the task force involved cocaine followed next by marijuana.

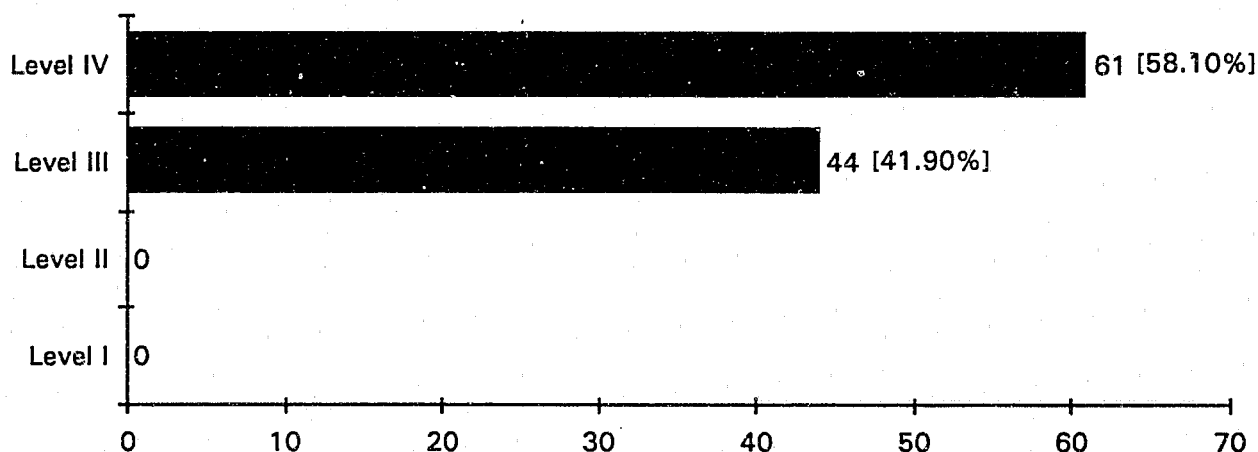
#### PROPORTION OF DRUG INVOLVED CASES



The respondent recorded on the WSP Task Force Participation Survey that, during the July 1, 1992 to July 30, 1993, period, 80 percent of the individuals investigated were mid- to upper-level drug traffickers. During the June 30, 1992 through July 30, 1993 period, WESTNET arrested 105 individuals involved with illegal drugs.

\* The dollar value range for these drugs during this period was \$90 - \$180 per gram for cocaine (median value = \$135 per gram), \$200 - \$500 per gram for heroin (median value = \$350), \$3500 - \$4500 per pound for marijuana (median value = \$4000 per pound), \$2000 - \$3000 per marijuana plant (median value = \$2500 per plant) and \$100 per gram for methamphetamine. A pound of marijuana may be sold in bulk for anywhere between \$3500 and \$4500, whereas that same pound when sold at \$25 per gram is worth \$11,340 (there are 453.592 grams per pound).

**WESTNET ARRESTED OFFENDER LEVEL**  
**N = 105**



As the above chart reveals, all individuals arrested by this task force were either low-level street dealers or users.

The following are some of the accomplishments as noted on the Quarterly Activity Reports.

- During one quarter, the task force participated in the destruction of 17 marijuana grow operations.
- The task force worked with the DEA and U.S. Customs in investigating a large-scale marijuana grow operation.

**Observations**

This task force experienced a great deal of turn-over in personnel in a fairly short amount of time. In addition, a "problem/concern" was noted on the first Quarterly Activity Report which compounded the effect of this turn-over:

"Lack of manpower has caused the task force to prioritize cases, leaving some cases without investigation or followup."

This concern was reiterated on the fourth quarterly report:

"Our current staffing level is barely adequate to carry out the task force

mission. As a result, our unit works only limited surveillance as they frequently require the entire team. Officers assigned are currently averaging 25-30 hours per month in overtime."

### **TRI-CITIES DEA TASK FORCE**

The goal of this task force, as noted on the first quarterly report, was to "conduct high-level drug trafficking investigations and prepare cases for state prosecution." This goal was modified placing the onus, as noted on the second quarterly report, on preparation "for federal prosecution."

#### Personnel

The DEA served in a supervisory role and, at least during the first quarter, provided one agent who served in this capacity. The Benton County Sheriff's Office assigned one detective to the task force as did the U.S. Marshal's Service. The WSP assigned two detectives to the task force, and during the second quarter the U.S. Marshal's Service increased their assigned personnel by one. Also starting the second quarter, the DEA provided administrative support. Five individuals made up this task force during the fourth quarter; one DEA supervisor, two WSP detectives, and one each from the Benton County Sheriff's Office and the U.S. Marshal's Service.

#### Training

All participants received Basic Narcotic Investigator training and monthly DEA training.

#### Accomplishments

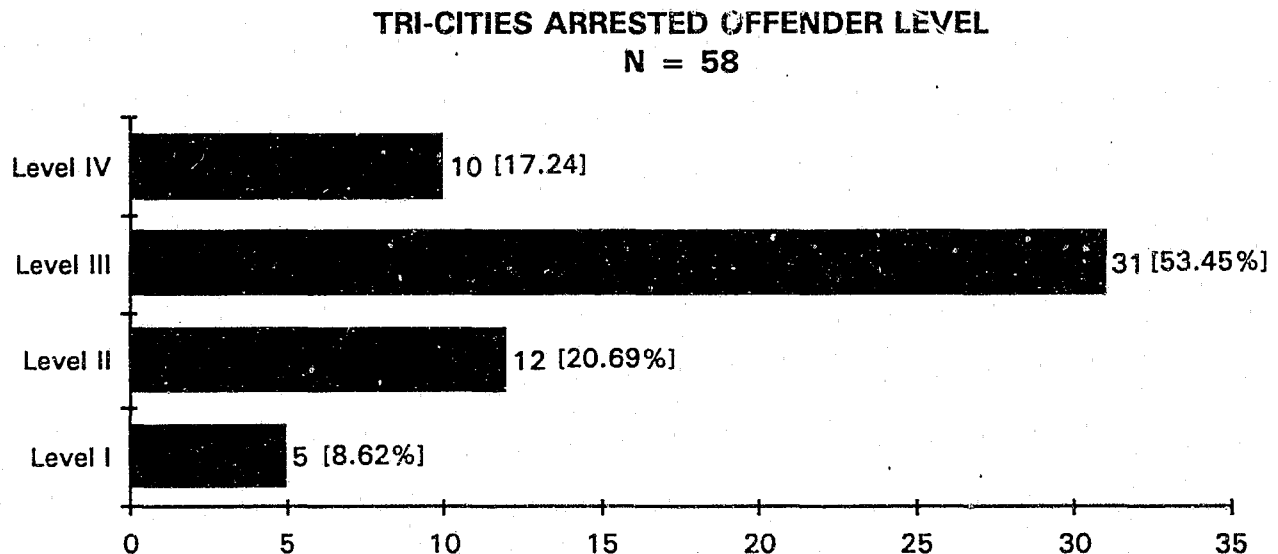
During this period, the Tri-Cities DEA Task Force seized the following drugs.

Drugs Removed	Quantity	Unit of Measure
Heroin	937.4	grams
Cocaine	13,003.5	grams
Marijuana	8190.78	pounds
Marijuana	938.0	plants
Methamphetamine	935.15	grams

Using WSP-provided median street drug value estimates for the July 1, 1992 through June 30, 1993 period for the five major drug groups, it is found that the Tri-Cities DEA Task Force removed \$37,286,196 worth of drugs from the street (i.e.,

\$328,090 of heroin, \$1,755,472 of cocaine, \$32,763,120 of processed marijuana, \$2,345,999 worth of marijuana plants, and \$93,515 worth of methamphetamine).\*

Fifty-eight individuals were arrested by the Tri-Cities task force during this period.



Twenty-nine percent of the individuals arrested by this task force were either mid- or upper-level drug traffickers.

\* The dollar value range for these drugs during this period was \$90 - \$180 per gram for cocaine (median value = \$135 per gram), \$200 - \$500 per gram for heroin (median value = \$350), \$3500 - \$4500 per pound for marijuana (median value = \$4000 per pound), \$2000 - \$3000 per marijuana plant (median value = \$2500 per plant) and \$100 per gram for methamphetamine. It must be recognized that marijuana is often sold in quantities less than a pound. A pound of marijuana may be sold in bulk for anywhere between \$3500 and \$4500, whereas that same pound when sold at \$25 per gram is worth \$11,340 (there are 453.592 grams per pound).



The following are some of the accomplishments as noted on the Quarterly Activity Reports.

- Arrested three members of a cocaine trafficking organization.
- Participated in multi-state investigations involving methamphetamine and heroin.
- Arrested four persons that were "moving pound quantities of tar heroin throughout the state of Washington."
- Arrested two individuals who were trafficking in methamphetamine. Seized property valued at over \$25,000,000 and 50 guns (eight were fully automatic).

#### Observations

A concern noted on all reports was the possible closure of the DEA office in Richland. This uncertainty resulted in a reluctance on the part of DEA to assign a "permanent" supervisor to the task force. This being the case, although this task force operated out of the local DEA office under DEA supervision, during the second quarter and third quarter, no DEA personnel were "permanently" attached to the task force.

The fourth Quarterly Activity Report contained the notation that, due the DEA's failure to provide a full-time task force supervisor, "this office will close September 30, 1993."



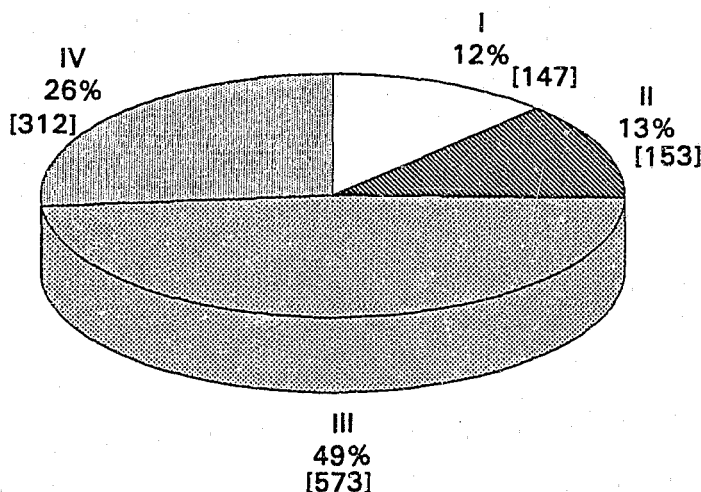
## **CUMULATIVE FINDINGS**

## CUMULATIVE FINDINGS

During the four funding cycles, the five task forces which had WSP supervisors or participation were responsible for arresting a large number of drug violators and removing a great deal of drugs from the streets.

In total, 1,185 violators were arrested by these task forces.

### CUMULATIVE ARRESTED OFFENDER BY LEVEL N = 1,185



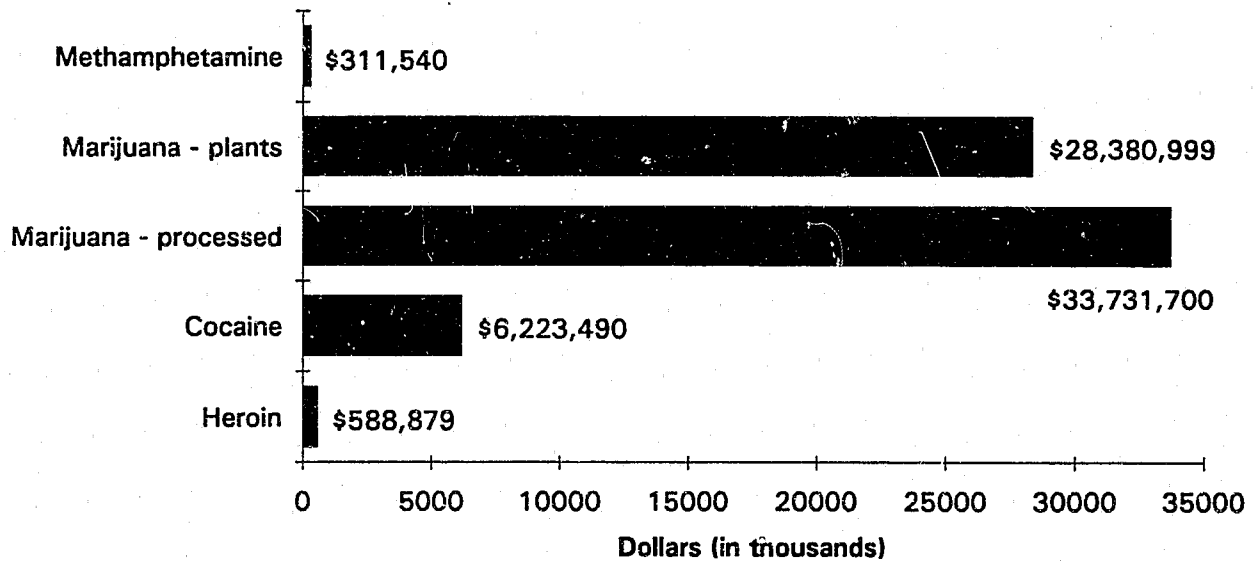
As can be seen in the above chart, 25 percent were mid- or upper-level drug traffickers. It should be noted that 58 percent of the mid- to upper-level traffickers were arrested during the first 1.5 years of WSP task force participation (n = 173). It should also be noted that two of the task forces (CSNTF and WESTNET) had not arrested any mid- or upper-level offenders. Both these task forces had WSP supervision and participation for only one year at the time of the evaluation.

As noted, large quantities of drugs were removed from circulation by these task forces.

Drugs Removed	Quantity	Unit of Measure
Heroin	10,181.23	grams
Cocaine	71,825.895	grams
Marijuana	10,595.639	pounds
Marijuana	11,352.0	plants
Methamphetamine	13,949.4	grams

During the three-year FFY 1990 through FFY 1992 period, these task forces removed heroin, cocaine, marijuana, and methamphetamine valued at \$69,236,608.

#### CUMULATIVE VALUE OF SEIZED DRUGS



If the \$6,286,963 worth of seized drugs noted on the FFY 1988 summary report are added to the above dollar figure, a total of \$75,523,571 is obtained.

## **DATA ANALYSIS**

## **DATA ANALYSIS**

In viewing the per-task-force data and respondent feedback for the 1992 FFY, three relationships became apparent. These relationships are:

- (1) The ratio of mid/upper-level to low-level offenders.
- (2) The proportion of individuals investigated who were actually arrested on mid- to upper-level drug trafficking charges.
- (3) The primary targeted type of drug compared to the dollar value of actually seized drugs.

**(1) The ratio of mid/upper-level to low-level offenders.**

During the July 1, 1992 through June 30, 1993 period, LEAD investigative activities yielded an arrest ratio of mid/upper-level offenders to low-level offenders of 3.0:4.63. In other words, for every one mid- to upper-level offender arrested by LEAD, 1.54 low-level offenders were arrested. The UNET mid/upper-level to low-level offender arrest ratio was even closer at 3.25:3.88 (i.e., for every one mid- to upper-level offender arrested, 1.19 low-level offenders were arrested). The Tri-Cities DEA Task Force ratio for this period was 2.13:5.13 (i.e., for every one mid- to upper-level offender arrested, 2.41 low-level offenders were arrested). During this period, neither CSNTF or WESTNET arrested any mid- or upper-level offenders.

**(2) The proportion of individuals investigated who were actually arrested on mid-to upper-level drug trafficking charges.**

Regarding investigation outcomes, five issues must be acknowledged: (1) an individual investigated during any given year may not actually be arrested during that year; (2) an individual initially investigated at the mid- or upper-level may be arrested for low-level trafficking; (3) an individual investigated as a low-level offender may eventually be arrested as an upper-level offender and (4) an investigation may not necessarily lead to an arrest; (5) a low-level offender might not be investigated per se, but may "simply" be arrested.

As a proportion of the overall number of individuals arrested by LEAD, 39.34 percent were mid- to upper-level offenders. The LEAD respondent noted that 72 percent of individuals investigated were suspected of trafficking drugs in the mid- to upper-level range. Based on these two figures, 54.64 percent of those individuals investigated, regardless of level and outcome, were actually arrested for drug trafficking in the mid- or upper-levels.

When looking at UNET data, it was found that 45.61 percent of the individuals arrested were arrested on mid- to upper-level drug trafficking charges. The UNET respondent noted that 70 percent of the individuals investigated during this period, were suspected of trafficking in the mid- to upper-level range. Again, regardless of level or outcome, 65.16 percent of the individuals investigated were arrested on mid- to upper-level trafficking charges.

As previously noted, the Tri-Cities DEA Task Force is no longer in operation so a survey was not administered to the WSP participant. Of the individuals arrested by this task force, 29.31 percent were mid- to upper-level drug traffickers.

The CSNTF respondent noted on his returned survey that 10 percent of the individuals investigated were suspected of trafficking drugs at the mid- to upper-levels. The WESTNET respondent recorded on his survey that 80 percent of the individuals investigated were in this category. Neither of these task forces reported arresting any mid- or upper-level drug traffickers during the July 1, 1992 through June 30, 1993 period.

**(3) The primary targeted type of drug compared to the dollar value of drugs actually seized.**

A case can be made that there should be a relationship between type of drug cases investigated and the value of drugs actually removed from circulation. This relationship is especially germane since task forces by their very nature are designed to respond to local drug trafficking activity. In other words, if the major mid- to upper-level drug trafficking activity in a given area is determined, through investigative procedures, to be heroin, then it stands to reason that, through the devotion of appropriate interdiction resources, a large proportion of the assessed value of drugs seized in this region should be heroin. It must be recognized that circumstances may modify this relationship. A particularly large marijuana seizure, for example, or changes in heroin trafficking practices, may by appearance or in actuality, modify this drug target/seized drug dollar value relationship. In short, although there is not a direct linear relationship between type of drug involved cases investigated and seized drug dollar value, these two variables should at least co-relate.

The LEAD respondent noted that 60 percent of the cases investigated involved cocaine and 28 percent involved marijuana. When looking at the value of the drugs seized by this task force, \$1,234,589 worth of marijuana (processed and plants) was removed from circulation as compared to \$190,391 worth of cocaine.

The UNET respondent reported that 47 percent of the investigated cases involved cocaine and 36 percent involved marijuana. As with LEAD, the dollar value of seized marijuana far exceeded that of seized cocaine (i.e., \$3,086,920 worth of marijuana



and \$151,945 worth of cocaine).

Sixty-five percent of the cases investigated by CSNTF involved marijuana followed by 25 percent of the cases involving methamphetamine. This ordering appears to be borne out by the dollar value of the drugs seized; \$1,853,020 worth of marijuana and \$69,242 worth of methamphetamine.

The WESTNET respondent reported that 50 percent of all cases investigated involved cocaine and 25 percent involved marijuana. The dollar value of drugs seized during this period reveals that \$10,839,143 worth of marijuana and \$41,905 worth of cocaine were seized.

As previously mentioned, the Tri-Cities DEA Task Force participant did not complete a survey. This task force did seize \$35,109,119 worth of marijuana and \$1,755,472 worth of cocaine.

It should be noted that, with respect to CSNTF and WESTNET:

- (1) Neither of these task forces, as previously noted, reported arresting any mid- or upper-level drug traffickers during the July 1, 1992 through June 30, 1993, period.
- (2) Although both of these task forces were first funded in FFY 1990, at the time of this evaluation, they had WSP participation for only one year.
- (3) Both of these task forces had two detectives which shared supervisory duties at lease during part of the year; a WSP detective sergeant and a detective from a participating agency.



## **SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

## SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

During the four and one-half years of BJA funding, under the Task Force Participation contract, the WSP has received \$2,103,209 of federal funds. The per-year amount ranged from a high of 20.46 percent of the BJA funds administered by DCD in FFY 1987, to a low of 4.69 percent in FFY 1991 (the four year-average funding level was 9.745 percent). These funds were used to cumulatively support, over the four and one-half years of ADAA funding, 32 full-time-equivalent positions.

During FFY 1987, four task forces had ten WSP personnel participating (one detective sergeant as supervisor and the remaining nine as detective level investigators). During FFY 1990, six WSP detectives were assigned to three task forces, with two serving in a supervisory role. One year later (FFY 1991) the same task forces were staffed at the same levels by WSP detectives, and one task force was receiving clerical support through WSP. During FFY 1992, nine detectives were assigned to five task forces. Three of the task forces were the same as had been staffed by WSP during the previous two years, and at the same levels. The two new task forces were co-supervised by a WSP detective sergeant and a detective from a participating agency.

Review of reports submitted by WSP to DCD revealed that the exact type and length of training in which the WSP personnel participated was not always clearly stated; this is especially so in the later years of the program. During the first 1.5 years of funding (July 1, 1987 - December 31, 1988), a great deal of specificity was provided regarding training received and provided (see Appendix C). In later years, boilerplate statements were inserted in submitted reports with no description as to the type of training received or when it was provided. For example, WSP personnel were "participating in other related seminars and training," and "attended seminars and other drug enforcement-related training on a regular basis."

During the four and one-half years of funding, the task forces which received WSP supervision and participation were responsible for arresting 1,185 drug-involved individuals. Twenty-five percent of these individuals were arrested on mid- to upper-level drug trafficking charges (12 percent upper-level and 13 mid-level), though 58 percent of these were arrested during the first 1.5 years of funding. The per-task-force proportion ranged from zero percent mid- to upper-level arrests during a given year, up to 46 percent.

During the most recent full funding year (FFY 1992), the proportion of cases investigated which were of mid- to upper-level drug traffickers, ranged from a reported 10 percent to 80 percent. It is interesting to note that the two task force respondents who reported the two extremes represented task forces which did not arrest any mid- or upper-level drug traffickers during this period.

The two task forces which did not arrest any mid- or upper-level drug traffickers each

had two individuals simultaneously employed as supervisors. Although such an arrangement may be politically expedient, it does not appear to enhance supervisory efficiency. It should also be noted that these two task forces had a great deal of personnel turnover among the participating agencies during the last year (July 1, 1992 through June 30, 1993). This turnover is counterproductive to optimal task force effectiveness.

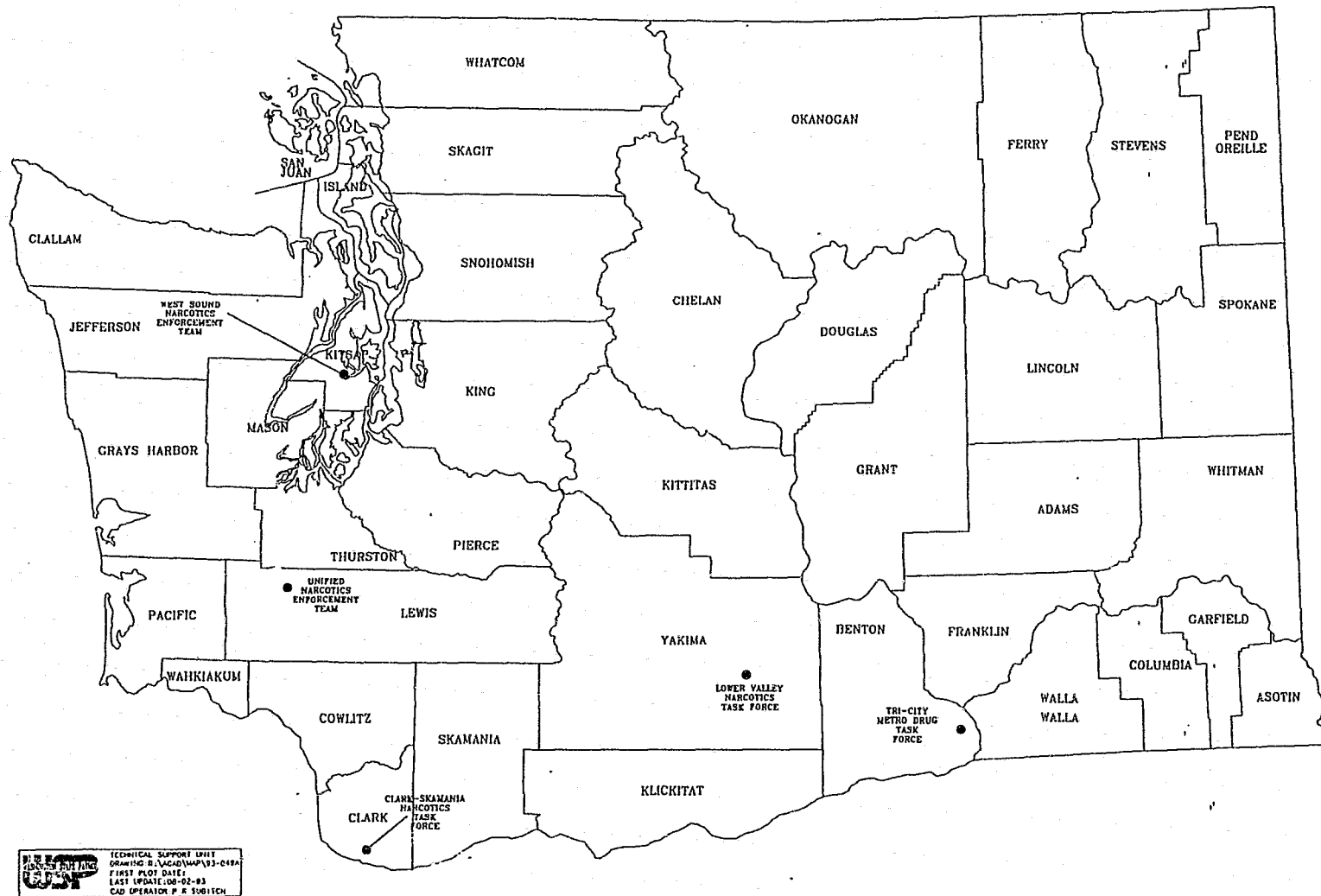
Cumulatively, marijuana made up the largest dollar value of drugs seized over the 4.5 years (\$62,112,699). The amount of cocaine seized equalled 10 percent of the dollar value of marijuana (\$6,223,490 over the 4.5 years). It is also interesting to note that when asked, all WSP task force respondents, except one, stated that cocaine was the dominant drug trafficking problem in their area, yet in all cases the value of seized marijuana far exceeded that of seized cocaine.

Based on the preceding, the following recommendations are offered:

- Reports submitted by WSP should be more specific regarding training. At a minimum, the number of participants, the title of the training, a description of the curricula, and the number of hours spent in training should be provided.
- There should be consistency in the way drugs seizure amounts are reported. For example, marijuana was frequently reported in grams, then ounces, then pounds.
- Aside from the number of individuals arrested by level of drug trafficking offense, the number of cases initiated by suspected offense level plus the number of active cases by level should be included in the WSP reports.
- In consultation with the WSP, Task Force Commanders, the Washington State Drug Policy Board, and DCD, a target level should be set related to the proportion of cases initiated which are composed of mid- to upper-level offenders as well as the number actually arrested.
- Task Forces should be supervised by one individual at a time for at least one year.
- Law enforcement agencies which agree to participate in a task force should commit personnel to that task force for a minimum of one year.

**APPENDIX A:**  
**WASHINGTON STATE PATROL TASK FORCE**  
**PARTICIPATION: MAP**

# WASHINGTON STATE PATROL TASK FORCE PARTICIPATION PROGRAM PERSONNEL ASSIGNMENTS







**APPENDIX B:**  
**QUANTITATIVE DRUG OFFENSE LEVELS**

## **VIOLATOR LEVELS - WSP INVESTIGATIVE REPORTING MANUAL**

### **9.10.033 - CRIMINAL ACTIVITY CODE**

"The... "Class of Violation" identifies the level in which persons, organizations, and/or businesses are quantitatively involved in the production, sale, and/or delivery of a controlled substance.

**Class 1 - A person or organization engaged in the illicit distribution, smuggling, manufacturing, sales, financing, or possession of the following quantities of narcotics or dangerous drugs within a 30-day period:**

- (a) Three or more pounds of heroin or cocaine
- (b) One or more tons of marijuana
- (c) 100 or more pounds of hashish
- (d) 100,000 or more dosage units of LSD
- (e) 500,000 or more dosage units of amphetamine
- (f) 250,000 or more barbiturate tablets or capsules
- (g) Ten or more pounds of PCP, THC, or methamphetamine
- (h) Five or more gallons of hashish oil

**Class 2 - A person or organization engaged, during a 30-day period, in illicit distribution, smuggling, manufacturing, sales, financing, or possession of quantities less than in Class 1, but not less than:**

- (a) Eight ounces of heroin or cocaine
- (b) 500 pounds of marijuana
- (c) Five pounds of hashish
- (d) 5,000 units of LSD
- (e) 50,000 amphetamine tablets
- (f) 25,000 barbiturate tablets or capsules

- (g) Eight ounces of PCP, THC, or methamphetamine
- (h) One-half gallon of hashish oil

**Class 3 - A person or organization engaged, during a 30-day period, in the illicit distribution, smuggling, manufacturing, sales, financing, or possession of narcotics or dangerous drugs in quantities less than in Class 2, but not less than:**

- (a) One or more ounces of heroin or cocaine
- (b) Ten pounds of marijuana
- (c) One ounce or more of hashish
- (d) .Gram quantities of LSD
- (e) 1,000 or more dosage units or amphetamines or barbiturates
- (f) One ounce or more of PCP, THC, or methamphetamine
- (g) Any quantity of hashish oil or other substances which may have statewide interest

**Class 4 - All other individuals investigated and/or arrested for violation of RCW 69.50, the Controlled Substances statute."**

**APPENDIX C:**  
**TASK FORCE PARTICIPANT TRAINING: 1987**

## TRAINING RECEIVED: JULY 1, 1987 - DECEMBER 31, 1988

CLASS TITLE	NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS	STUDENT HOURS
Clandestine Labs	3	12
Detective Basic	1	80
DEA - Basic	2	120
DEA - Firearms (2)	4	28
Electronic Intelligence Systems	2	80
Federal Asset Seizure	1	30
Field Training	11	880
Homicide School	2	16
Narcotic & Dangerous Drug Info. System	3	12
Narcotics Basic	10	800
Quarterly Firearms Qualification (2)	22	70
Report Writing	2	4
Sergeants' In-Service (3)	3	48
Traffic Enforcement & Management System (2)	4	42
Troopers' In-Service	6	112
Undercover Operative	1	24
State Narcotic Investigator Association	9	148
Western States Information Network	3	72
Basic Supervisors's School	1	40
NORA Conference	2	48
ACCESS Training	2	16
FBI Task Force School	1	80
Narcotics Raids	2	2
Surveillance Van Training	1	8
Airport Profiling	3	24
Firearms (2)	6	16
Drug Unit Commanders' School	3	120
Detectives In-Service (2)	4	152
Clandestine Lab Safety	4	160
Lab Entry Training	3	15
Travelling Criminal Apprehension Program	2	12
Equitable Sharing	1	4
Clandestine Lab Seminar	3	48
Clandestine Lab Refresher	3	24
O.J.T. Narcotics Training	1	40
Investigative Assistance Division Conference	4	32
<b>Totals</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>3,419</b>

Note: The number in parenthesis following certain course titles indicates the number of times that course was offered during the 18 month contract period.



**APPENDIX D:**

**WSP TASK FORCE PARTICIPATION SURVEY**

## WSP TASK FORCE PARTICIPATION SURVEY

1. What position do you hold with the task force? (supply title)
  
2. How long have you been with the multi-jurisdictional drug enforcement task force?
  
3. Please describe your duties.
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
4. What proportion (percentage) of cases which your task force investigated during the last year (July 1, 1992 - June 30, 1993) involved mid- to upper-level violators? [Please note: this item refers to proportion investigated, not necessarily arrested]  
  
\_\_\_\_\_ percent
  
5. Of the cases investigated during this period what type of drugs were involved and in what approximate proportion?  
  
\_\_\_\_\_ percent Marijuana      \_\_\_\_\_ percent Cocaine  
\_\_\_\_\_ percent Heroin      \_\_\_\_\_ percent Methamphetamine  
\_\_\_\_\_ percent LSD      \_\_\_\_\_ percent Other [identify]

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Thank you for your participation. Please return this survey by **September 14, 1993**, in the attached envelope to:

Dr. Patrick M. Moran  
Department of Community Development  
906 Columbia St. S.W. / P.O. Box 48300  
Olympia, WA 98504-8300



