

2006 ANNUAL REPORT

**EDWARD BYRNE MEMORIAL STATE AND LOCAL
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE
&
EDWARD BYRNE MEMORIAL JUSTICE ASSISTANCE
GRANTS**



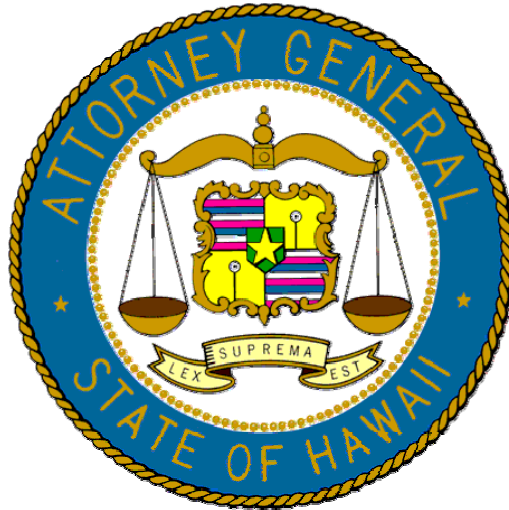
STATE OF HAWAII

**DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
CRIME PREVENTION AND JUSTICE ASSISTANCE DIVISION
GRANTS AND PLANNING BRANCH**

December 2006

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, 42 U.S.C. 3711, et seq., as amended, establishes the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance (Byrne) Program and, in 2005, the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program (JAG). The JAG program replaced both the Byrne and Local Law Enforcement Block Grant (LLEBG) programs. Subsequently, there is a JAG portion that is made directly available to counties for their administration, and is separate from the funds mentioned in this report.

The Act authorizes the Bureau of Justice Assistance to make formula grants to states, for use by states and local units of government, for the purpose of enforcing state and local laws which establish offenses similar to those established in the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.). The Byrne program seeks to improve the functioning of the criminal justice system, with emphasis on violent crime and serious offenders. The JAG program supports the same areas and, like the Byrne program, allows states and local governments to support a broad range of activities to prevent and control crime. This annual report reflects the cumulative results of Hawaii's state and county projects funded with the Byrne program and the state administered portion of the JAG program (State JAG).

The Governor has designated the Department of the Attorney General to administer Hawaii's Byrne grant and the State JAG program. The Governor's Committee on Crime (GCOC), the advisory body for the formula grant program, designated six funding priority areas for the Byrne program and nine funding priority areas for the State JAG program.

Priority Areas

Byrne Program

Drug Interdiction and Treatment
Juvenile Crime
Prison Overcrowding
Property Crime
System Improvement
Violent Crime

State JAG Program

Children and Elder Protection
Criminal Justice Information System
Community Prosecution
Cyber Crime
Drug Interdiction
Offender Services
Property Crime
Public Safety Communication
Violent Crime

This annual report reflects the results of the Byrne and State JAG funded projects from July 1, 2005 to June 30, 2006. The Byrne program funded the bulk of the projects listed in this report with funding from the FY 2002, 2003, and 2004 grants while the State JAG projects were funded with the FY 2005 grant. The grants are primarily used to support and seed a large number of projects where funding is limited or non-existent.

Listed below in italics are some of the authorized purpose areas that Hawaii was approved to use for the Byrne and State JAG funding. Also listed are highlights of the project accomplishments.

Multi-jurisdictional task force programs to integrate federal, state, and local drug law enforcement agencies and prosecutors for the purpose of enhancing interagency coordination and intelligence and facilitating multi-jurisdictional investigations.

- Several large multi-agency sting operations were successfully conducted which resulted in the Hawaii Narcotics Task Force seizing 11,330 grams of crystal methamphetamine, 9,874 grams of cocaine, 386 grams of heroin, and 77,536 grams of marijuana. One thousand, eight hundred and twenty four arrests were made, and \$637,274 in cash, 61 weapons, and 25 vehicles were seized.
- The Statewide Marijuana Eradication Task Force seized 2,690 marijuana plots and 33 indoor marijuana grows in which 140,065 plants were destroyed. The estimated value of the eradicated marijuana was \$140,065,000. Six hundred seventy-six arrests were made, \$284,673 seized, and 48 weapons were confiscated.
- The Department of Land and Natural Resources' Maritime Intelligence and Enforcement project is making headway in interceding drug trafficking in the maritime sector and pursuing drug trafficking investigations in State recreational harbors and waters. The project works with the county police departments and other law enforcement agencies, initiated 28 drug-related investigations, participated in 10 surveillances, and reported 61 arrests.

Improving the operational effectiveness of law enforcement through the use of crime analysis techniques, street sales enforcement, schoolyard violator programs, gang-related and low-income housing drug control programs.

- The Maui Police Department initiated a project to target street drug sales that combined training uniform officers on gathering drug evidence and conducting presumptive field tests for illegal drugs. The officer training and field-testing bolstered the number of drug related arrests and drugs seized. Five hundred drug cases were initiated, 386 suspects were arrested, and 221 grams of crystal methamphetamine, 1,327 grams of marijuana, and 6.84 grams of cocaine were seized.

Programs to improve the investigation and prosecution of white-collar crime, organized crime, public corruption, and fraud against the government, with priority attention to cases involving official corruption.

- The Financial Exploitation project continued to operate in its fourth year on Oahu to improve the Department of Human Services, Adult Protective Services' response to the misuse of a dependent adult's finances and property. Pursuing cases where family members are misusing or stealing funds from their elderly parents have proven difficult. To help shed light on the problem, 13 community outreach and information sessions were held for approximately 200 attendees.

Programs to improve the corrections system and provide additional public correctional resources, including treatment in prisons and jails, intensive supervision programs, and long-range corrections and sentencing strategies.

- The Department of Public Safety continued to use grant funds to provide assessment, treatment, and discharge planning services for incarcerated offenders with severe and persistent mental illnesses. The project provided individualized, integrated educational and cognitive behavioral approach to 73 inmates at Halawa Correctional Facility, and 48 inmates at the Women's Community Correctional Center. Treatment plans and clinical interventions were tailored to meet the mental health needs of the individual.

Innovative programs that demonstrate new and different approaches to enforcement, prosecution, and adjudication of drug offenses and other serious crimes.

- The Cold Case Squad began operating in October 2004 and worked to address unsolved homicide cases by increasing investigation and prosecution efforts through the specialized squad. The project initially supported three investigators, however, due to funding reductions, the project operated with two investigators in 2005-2006. Nevertheless, the squad continued to make steady progress. The squad accepted five more cold homicide cases (for a total of 14 cases) and worked to refer two more cases (for a total of 5 cases) for prosecution to the Department of the Attorney General, Criminal Justice Division.
- The Hawaii High Technology Crime Unit (HHTCU) strategy to stop high tech (computer and computer-related) crime is a comprehensive approach. Since its inception in 2002, the unit's computer forensic examiners have completed examinations on approximately 68 hard drives and a variety of removable media. They have assisted in the recovery of digital evidence and the execution of search warrants in at least 15 cases. Throughout the year, HHTCU provided comprehensive trainings to multi-disciplinary agencies and provided a platform for peers to network and continue building working, sustainable relationships.

Criminal justice information systems (including automated fingerprint identification systems) to assist law enforcement, prosecution, courts, and corrections organizations.

- The Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center (HCJDC) continued to work to develop and implement enhancements to CJIS-Hawaii (the State's criminal history repository system) that has electronic interfaces and integration with other automated systems (police booking, prosecutor case management, court information, and corrections management) and the Green Box (an integrated livescan electronic arrest/booking system). HCJDC continued to work with the Maui and Honolulu Police Departments during this reporting period to integrate the county police systems with CJIS so that all county arrest/booking information, fingerprints, and mug photos statewide can be transmittable electronically to the State's AFIS (Automated Fingerprint Identification System), CJIS-Hawaii, and the FBI's fingerprint identification system.

Program to enforce child abuse and neglect laws, including laws protecting against child sex abuse, and promoting programs designed to prevent child abuse and neglect.

- The Maui Police Department, in their response to sexual exploitation of children via the Internet, has identified, in undercover investigations, 40 suspects that possess and offer to share child pornography via the Internet. The suspects were referred to the Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force. Two arrests were made and investigative subpoenas were issued in three cases.

Law Enforcement Programs

- The Honolulu Police Department used grant funds to track and seize stolen firearms and firearms used in the commission of crimes. During its first four months of operation (May to August 2006), nine firearms were seized: two Mossberg 12 gauge shotguns, two 45 caliber handguns, two 9 mm semiautomatic handguns, a 357 revolver, a 22 caliber Marlin rifle, and a 38 caliber revolver.
- The Department of the Attorney General (AG) began in 2006 a comprehensive response to individuals that have not complied with the required Hawaii Revised Statutes 846E, Registration of Sex Offenders and Other Covered Offenders and Public Access to Registration Information. The AG response includes: 1) creating a centralized repository of noncompliant cases; 2) reviewing with public safety officials their responsibility to cover the requirements and complete the registration form with those in custody; 3) locating the whereabouts of the covered individuals; and 4) preparing cases for court for those failing to comply. The target populations are unregistered sex offenders, offenders with unverified information, and delinquent cases where the individual did not complete the registration process.

INTRODUCTION

Purpose

All activities funded under the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant Program (Byrne) and the state portion of the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program (State JAG) for the period July 1, 2005 to June 30, 2006 are covered in the 2006 State Annual Report as required under Section 522 (42 U.S.C. 3711 et seq.).

Administration of the Formula Grant Program

The Department of the Attorney General is the state agency designated to administer the Byrne grant and the State JAG grants. The Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division (CPJAD), which also manages the federal Victims of Crime Act Victim Assistance grant, the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) grant, the VAWA discretionary grants, and the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners grant, is responsible for the development of the strategy and for grant awards to state and county criminal justice agencies. It is advised by the Governor's Committee on Crime (GCOC), whose membership includes the state attorney general, two police chiefs, two prosecuting attorneys, a judge, the administrative director of the court, the directors of the Department of Public Safety and Department of Health, the chairperson of the Hawaii Paroling Authority, the superintendent of the Department of Education, and the U.S. Attorney (ex-officio member).

Distribution of Formula Grant Funds

The total funding amount for the programs covered in this report is \$4,156,082.

In preparation for the submittal of its application for the Byrne and State JAG funds, the Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division solicits not only criminal justice data but also information regarding agency and system needs. This information enables CPJAD to identify unmet needs and gaps in services.

Based on the crime data and identified needs (gathered during the year prior to the implementation of a multi-year strategic plan) the GCOC determines priorities for the strategy.

A broad spectrum of Hawaii's criminal justice system benefits from the Byrne and State JAG funds. Continuation and new programs were operational in the four county police departments, three county prosecuting attorneys offices, the Judiciary, the Department of the Attorney General, the Department of Public Safety, the Hawaii Paroling Authority, the Department of Human Services, and the Department of Land and Natural Resources.

Under both the Byrne and State JAG programs, states are required to pass through a certain amount of funds to local units of government. The Bureau of Justice Statistics determines the amount by assessing the percentage of state funding as compared to local funding for

criminal justice. The pass-through requirement is a minimum level of funding for local governments, not a ceiling. The current pass through requirement for Hawaii is 49.53 percent.

Other areas covering the federal requirements on the distribution of funds changed when the grant program switched from the Byrne to the JAG program. Below is a summary of the distribution requirements for the Byrne and JAG programs.

✦ *Byrne*

States are required to use at least 5 percent of their formula grant awards for the improvement of criminal justice records. Accurate and timely information is vital for criminal justice agencies to make sound decisions that affect public safety. The re-designed Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) is Hawaii's information system that maintains arrest, conviction, fingerprints, and status records of offenders. The criminal justice agencies rely upon this database to make crucial decisions.

The Byrne grant requires a 25 percent cash match of the total program cost and limits program support to 48 months of funding. The only exceptions are multi-jurisdictional drug task forces, multi-jurisdictional gang task forces, victim assistance programs, and projects funded under the Criminal Justice Records Improvement Program.

The Byrne program has 29 congressionally defined purpose areas that can be funded.

✦ *State JAG*

Unlike the Byrne grant, the JAG program has no mandatory set aside for criminal justice records improvement.

The JAG program does not require a match requirement or limit the number of months that can be supported by JAG. However, the GCOC approved two administrative policies to maximize available funds and local contributions. The GCOC policies are:

- 20 percent cash match is required of the total program cost, and
- to continue the 48-month funding cap as established under Byrne. The 48 months starts anew under JAG, therefore, the period counted under the Byrne grant will not be added to the 48 months available under the State JAG. Multi-jurisdictional task forces are exempt from the 48-month rule, to ensure that statewide coordination of drug interdiction efforts is continued.

The JAG program has six congressionally defined purpose areas that can be funded.

Overview of Programs as Linked to State Strategy

✦ *Byrne*

Every four years, Hawaii develops a multi-year strategy based on crime data and identified needs. The programs funded under the Byrne FY 2002, 2003, and 2004 grants reflect the goals and objectives of Hawaii's 2001 multi-year strategy. The Byrne grant multi-year strategy seeks to address six priority areas that are affecting Hawaii's criminal justice system. The areas are drug interdiction and treatment, prison overcrowding, property crime, violence (domestic, child, and sex assault), system improvement, and juvenile crime.

✦ *State JAG*

The programs funded under the State JAG grant reflect the goals and objectives of Hawaii's 2005 multi-year strategy. The State JAG grant multi-year strategy seeks to address six of the nine priority areas that are affecting Hawaii's criminal justice system. The priority areas being funded are criminal justice information systems, cyber crime, drug interdiction, offender services, property crime, and violent crime. (A significant drop in the federal allocation in State funding for FY 2005 has limited the number of priorities funded.)

✦ *Funding Priorities*

The following priorities were funded during the July 2005 to June 2006 report period.

Drug Interdiction – In response to the ever-burgeoning drug problem in Hawaii, a sizeable portion of Byrne and JAG funds has been committed to drug interdiction. Key components in addressing the drug problem have been task force efforts in interdiction and marijuana eradication.

Juvenile Crime – While delinquent and at-risk youth have a major impact on Hawaii's criminal justice system, this priority area usually receives the smallest number and amount of awards. To ensure that funds and services for delinquent and at-risk youth are coordinated and comprehensive, CPJAD has referred delinquency prevention and program concepts to the Hawaii Department of Human Services, Office of Youth Services (OYS). OYS receives state and federal grant funds to provide and coordinate a continuum of services and programs for youth-at-risk to prevent delinquency and reduce the incidence of recidivism. OYS places great emphasis on providing and supporting prevention, diversion, and intervention services.

Prison Overcrowding/Offender Services – One of the strategies to reduce prison overcrowding is to provide alternative or diversion programs that combine substance abuse treatment, mental health treatment, education/vocational assistance, and other enhancement components to improve the offender's ability to maintain a drug and crime-free lifestyle while in the community.

Property Crime/Cyber Crime – Hawaii's ranking for property crime rate continues to be in the top five among the 50 states. In addition to the traditional property crimes (forging

checks, vehicle theft, burglary), identity theft is on the rise and criminals have become savvy in using computers and the Internet to conduct illicit activities.

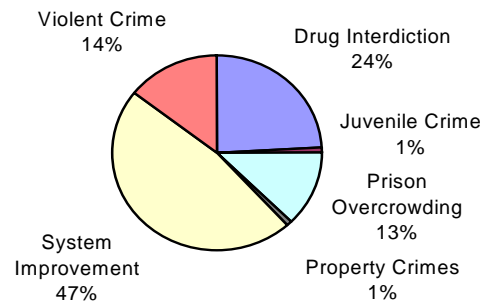
System Improvement/Criminal Justice Information System – This is an area that received a large portion of the grant funds. System improvement projects are multi-agency efforts that sought to address a common problem. The scope of the programs funded ranged from comprehensive community programs to the state’s criminal justice information system (CJIS), a new criminal history repository system that has electronic interfaces with other automated systems such as police booking, prosecutor case management, court information, and corrections management.

Violent Crime – Violent crimes against children, sex offenses, homicides and firearm violations top the list of the programs funded under this priority area.

Funding Amounts by Priority Area for July 2005 - June 2006

Drug Interdiction	\$1,004,586
Juvenile Crime	\$ 35,997
Prison Overcrowding	\$ 521,233
Property Crimes	\$ 28,000
System Improvement	\$1,964,270
Violent Crime	\$ 601,996
Total	\$4,156,082

Percentage of Funding by Priority Area



Organization of Report

This report includes a brief description of each program area, including project goals, objectives, activities, performance measures, and accomplishments of programs funded by the Byrne grant from July 1, 2005 to June 30, 2006. The total funding for the program area is also reported. Projects funded with Byrne FY 2002, FY 2003, and FY 2004 awards and the State JAG FY 2005 award were active during the reporting period.

While this is an annual report, some projects started after July 1, 2005 or ended prior to June 30, 2006. Therefore, some projects may not have been operational for 12 months. The funding amounts reported are the federal amounts awarded by CPJAD for the contracts that were active from July 1, 2005 to June 30, 2006.

EVALUATION PLAN AND ACTIVITIES

The evaluation plan of the Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division (CPJAD) includes the following components:

- The project goals and objectives are reviewed upon the submission of an application for funding. CPJAD staff work with the subgrantees to develop appropriate and measurable goals and objectives. The Byrne/JAG evaluator reviews objectives and performance measures and recommends, as appropriate, ways in which they can be improved to better evaluate the project's performance.
- Progress reports must be submitted by the subgrantees every six months for the project duration and upon termination of the project. The reports are reviewed by CPJAD staff to ensure that sufficient information is contained in the reports to document project activities and whether progress is being made towards meeting the goals and objectives.
- CPJAD monitors projects frequently. This includes desk monitoring (review of fiscal and program reports, telephone contacts, etc.) and site visits. Site visits include a review of fiscal documents (e.g., invoices) to ensure expenditures are consistent with the budget, a discussion of program activities and progress towards meeting objectives, and a discussion of any problems or technical assistance needs.
- Subgrantees conduct a self-assessment upon termination of the project. The final report must document the achievement of the goals and objectives. Some subgrantees hire an independent consultant, using Byrne Memorial funds, to conduct an evaluation.
- CPJAD staff does a closeout report on each project, and makes an assessment whether or to what extent objectives were met, and what impact the project had.

Evaluations, in the form of self-assessments required of all projects funded by the Byrne and State JAG programs, continue to be the primary source of evaluation findings for CPJAD.

The Department of Justice, Office of the Comptroller offers regular financial management training across the United States for both grantees and subgrantees. However, the sessions are usually held on the mainland, and travel for Hawaii subgrantees tend to be cost prohibitive. In early 2006, CPJAD evaluated a need for financial management training as a growing number of new fiscal and program managers were responsible for grant administration. CPJAD also recognized that refresher training for long-time fiscal and program managers could be useful.

CPJAD co-hosted a Financial Management Training on June 20-23, 2006 in Honolulu, Hawaii, with the Department of Justice, Office of the Comptroller. The lead trainer was Michael

Williams from the Office of the Comptroller, Grants Financial Management Division. The training was divided into one, two-day session for agency personnel that administer DOJ federal grants; and two, one-day sessions for project directors and financial officers who receive federal funds from CPJAD. The training covered financial management and accounting systems, match requirements, program income, supplanting, OMB Circular A-87 and A-133, conditions and requirements of awards, adjustments, payments, financial reporting, certifications, monitoring, close-outs, and the Financial Guide and other resources. Approximately 80 fiscal and program managers attended one of the three sessions.

DRUG INTERDICTION

HAWAII NARCOTICS TASK FORCE

Program Overview

The integral components of the Hawaii Narcotics Task Force (HNTF) are multi-agency efforts, airport interdiction, intelligence sharing, standardized training, the use of undercover officers, and the use of canine in the detection of drugs. Mid- to high-level distributors are targeted. Multi-agency efforts include the combined resources of federal and county law enforcement personnel, as well as the occasional use of state narcotics investigators. The major drugs in Hawaii are marijuana, crystal methamphetamine, cocaine, and heroin.

The lead agency of the HNTF is the Maui Police Department. The Honolulu Police Department participates in task force operations despite not receiving Byrne grant funds.

Aggregate Funding Information

Three projects received funding during the report period. The Maui Police Department received FY 2003 and FY 2005 funds totaling \$112,914; the Kauai Police Department received FY 2003 and FY 2004 funds of \$48,000; and the Hawaii County Police Department received FY 2004 funds totaling \$55,500. Total funding for the Hawaii Narcotics Task Force program was \$216,414.

Goals and Objectives

The goal of the Hawaii Narcotics Task Force program is to reduce the availability of drugs in Hawaii.

The objectives are:

- to meet at least quarterly;
- to make drug-related arrests;
- to make drug, weapon, and asset seizures; and
- to provide training to task force members.

Program Activities

Because the majority of drugs are being imported into the State, the task force focus is on mid- to high-level drug dealers. Operations are enhanced by utilizing multiple law enforcement agencies, consisting of at least one county police department and a federal agency, such as the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) or the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). The use of undercover officers from other jurisdictions has been an effective tool in infiltrating drug

organizations. Canine units continue to play an important role in intercepting drugs. Ongoing training is an integral component of task force operations. Officers have attended local as well as out-of-state training and conferences. Regular task force meetings are necessary not only to plan joint operations but also to discuss pertinent task force issues.

Performance Measures/Indicators and Evaluation Methods

- number of task force meetings held,
- number of drug-related arrests,
- types and amount of drugs seized,
- types and amounts of asset seized, and
- types of training attended.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

The task force met quarterly, for a total of four meetings throughout the year. The meetings focused on intelligence sharing, training opportunities, grant administration, and tactical planning.

The task force seized approximately 77,500 grams of marijuana, 11,300 grams of crystal methamphetamine, 9,800 grams of cocaine, and 386 grams of heroin in three counties.

**Table 1
Hawaii Narcotics Task Force Drug Seizures in Grams, 7/1/2005 – 6/30/2006**

COUNTY	Crystal Methamphetamine	Cocaine	Heroin	Marijuana
Hawaii	5,487.16	2,222.36	28.52	57,807.40
Kauai	648.00	5,629.60	27.00	7,159.00
Maui	5,195.00	2,023.00	331.00	12,570.00
TOTAL	11,330.16	9,874.96	386.52	77,536.40

In addition to drug seizures, the three police departments reported 1,824 arrests and the seizure of \$637,274 in cash, 61 weapons, and 25 vehicles.

**Table 2
Hawaii Narcotics Task Force Arrests and Seizures, 7/1/2005 – 6/30/2006**

COUNTY	Number of Arrests	Cash Seized (U.S. Dollars)	Weapons Seized	Vehicles Seized
Hawaii	1,351	\$334,323	54	17
Kauai	133	\$46,622	0	7
Maui	340	\$256,329	7	1
TOTAL	1,824	\$637,274	61	25

The drug and asset seizures were the result of several significant operations. For example, Operation "Pure Aloha" culminated in July 2005 with the dismantling of a major Drug Trafficking Organization (DTO) on Maui. The investigation lasted slightly less than a year and included wiretaps of significant drug dealers within the organization. The investigation spanned Maui and other states on the Mainland. Involved in the investigation were the Maui, Hawaii County, Honolulu, and Kauai Police Departments, the State Sheriff's Office, DEA, FBI, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and the U.S. Marshal. Approximately seven pounds of "ice," over \$56,000 in U.S. currency, five vehicles, two firearms, several computers, and cellular phones were recovered. Thirteen suspects were arrested and some of them have already pleaded to federal charges. The investigation remains ongoing.

In September 2005, Maui Police Department (MPD) Vice officers located a suspicious package at a private parcel service and obtained a positive canine alert on it. A federal search warrant was obtained and resulted in the recovery of 138 grams of ice and 110 grams of cocaine. A joint investigation was conducted with the task force, the MPD Vice Unit, and the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) Task Force. A controlled delivery was conducted which resulted in the arrest of one adult male. The case is pending in federal court.

In March 2006, MPD Vice officers obtained information that a suspect was holding a large amount of "dope," and was also involved with dealing/selling the drugs. Investigators obtained two search warrants and also arranged for a "buy/bust" operation. The investigation resulted in the recovery of about 2,507 grams of crystal methamphetamine, 1,692 grams of cocaine, 331 grams of black tar heroin, one Ford van, and \$32,950 in U.S. currency. Three adult males and one adult female were arrested. The case is still under investigation.

In May 2006, a Makawao (Maui) landlord reported that chemical containers and glass bottles with attached hoses were discovered in a residence in which the tenant was just evicted. MPD Vice officers along with the MPD Clandestine Laboratory team investigated and found a crystal methamphetamine clan lab at the residence. Patrol officers had already evacuated people from some of the surrounding residences. Found at the residence were chemicals, glassware, and other drug paraphernalia associated with a clan lab. Also found were about 8 grams of "ice" and samples of several unknown liquids. A private chemical disposal company disposed of the chemicals. One adult female suspect has been identified, and the case is still under investigation.

In June 2006, U.S. Postal Inspectors intercepted two parcels on Oahu that were bound for Maui. MPD Vice officers and the U.S. Postal Inspectors arranged for a controlled delivery of the parcels (containing about 5,118 grams of processed marijuana). The marijuana was discovered after a federal search warrant was executed on the parcels. The processed marijuana was hidden in two musical drums. Two adult male suspects were arrested, and consent was obtained to search one of their residences. As a result of the search, about 15 grams of processed marijuana and six more musical drums were recovered. The case is pending review by prosecutors in state court.

In March 2006, Vice officers from the Kauai Police Department (KPD) and the Hawaii Airport Task Force conducted a joint operation. In that operation, one adult male was arrested

following a controlled delivery. Confiscated during the operation were 10.14 pounds of cocaine and 1,040 grams of marijuana.

In July 2005, Vice officers from the Hawaii County Police Department executed a search warrant in Captain Cook and recovered 360.2 grams of methamphetamine, various drug paraphernalia, and \$12,500 in U.S. currency. One male and one female suspect were arrested and face numerous state charges. The suspects are believed to have transported at least six shipments of crystal methamphetamine from Arizona to Kona. In September 2005, Vice officers from the Hawaii County Police Department executed a search warrant on a vehicle that was stopped leaving Kona airport. A total of 4.1 grams of “ice,” \$34,00 in U.S. currency, a .357 caliber pistol, and a 9mm semi-automatic pistol were recovered. Four male suspects were arrested on various state charges.

Finally, in February 2006, Vice officers from the Hawaii County Police Department and other Task Force officers received information that a male suspect was transporting a large amount of crystal methamphetamine from California to Hawaii. The investigators executed a search warrant on the suspect’s hotel room and two vehicles. Recovered were 56.7 grams of crystal methamphetamine, 45.3 grams of processed marijuana, two handguns, and \$29,000 in U.S. currency. Four adult male suspects were arrested and will be prosecuted in federal court.

To keep abreast of trends and the latest investigative techniques, 45 task force members attended 15 training workshops.

<u>Training</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u># Attending</u>
Canine Handler Training/Certification	07/2005	Honolulu	1
Inter-County Criminal Intelligence Unit (ICCIU) Training	09/2005	Honolulu	12
2005 Hawaii Regional Training Conference on Pharmaceutical Diversion	10/2005	Honolulu	2
WSIN Training	10/2005	Honolulu	3
CNOA Conference	11/2005	Reno	3
Basic Asset Forfeiture Training	11/2005	Honolulu	1
ICCIU Training	02/2006	Kona	6
2006 Hawaii Narcotics Canine Training	02/2006	Honolulu	2
Canine Certification Training	03/2006	Honolulu	1
Vice Division New Investigator Training	03/2006	Honolulu	3
Drug and Violent Crime Training	03/2006	Honolulu	1
Maritime Smuggling (HIDTA)	03/2006	Honolulu	1
Clan Lab Certification Training	05/2006	Honolulu	3
International Conference on Asian Organized Crime & Terrorism	06/2006	Orlando	1
Financial Management Training	06/2006	Honolulu	5

MARITIME INTELLIGENCE AND ENFORCEMENT

Program Overview

A primary focus of the program has been to address the problem of maritime drug trafficking and drug activity in State and County harbors. Intelligence suggests that stringent airport and air cargo screening and increased security measures have discouraged drug traffickers from using airline carriers. According to the Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR), which has primary responsibility for the State's boating and ocean recreational programs, traffickers are beginning to rely on the maritime sector as a venue for the importation and distribution of illegal drugs. A primary objective of the project is to develop a baseline to document and identify the extent and magnitude of drug trafficking within the maritime sector and to pursue drug trafficking investigations in State recreational harbors and waters.

The DLNR (Division of Conservation and Resources Enforcement - DOCARE) received \$150,000 in FY 2004 funds for this project.

Goals and Objectives

The goal is to decrease drug trafficking and drug use in Hawaii's maritime sector including State harbors and facilities.

The objectives are:

- to attend interagency/task force meetings to obtain and share information and intelligence particularly regarding drug activity and trafficking in the maritime sector;
- to conduct surveillance and/or drug-bust operations or missions in State and County harbors and related maritime facilities;
- to arrest persons for illegally transporting, distributing, or using drugs;
- to make drug and asset seizures;
- to conduct informational/drug awareness presentations to the community and other government agencies; and
- to provide training for DOCARE officers.

Program Activities

This is the second year of operation for the project. Although the project experienced somewhat of a slow start, necessary hardware/equipment has been purchased; data systems and secured intelligence connections are now being accessed; coordinated, multi-agency efforts have been initiated; and both investigations and intelligence sharing activities are now actively

underway. For the past few years, intelligence in the maritime sector has been limited due to limited coordination and collaboration among various local, state, and federal agencies. The project has been working to fill this void by increasing its enforcement presence in the maritime sector and cooperation with the Western States Information Network (WSIN) and the Hawaii – High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HI – HIDTA).

DOCARE has become a member of WSIN and HIDTA and continues to network with members of the Hawaii Narcotics Task Force (HNTF), Big Island Ice Task Force, Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), U.S. Coast Guard, U.S. Customs and Border Patrol, and the National Park Service. Additionally, DOCARE has been able to access and utilize different secured database systems for intelligence sharing (WSIN, HIDTA), and offender information (Criminal Justice Information System/CJIS, Judiciary Information Management System/JIMS). The project’s maritime enforcement efforts to deter drug activity within the State’s recreational harbor facilities have resulted in the initiation of several drug related investigations (see below).

Performance Measures/Indicators and Evaluation Methods

- number and dates of coordinating and information/intelligence sharing meetings and the agencies participating;
- amount of relevant and credible information and intelligence obtained;
- number of cases/investigations initiated;
- number of persons arrested for illegally transporting, distributing, or using drugs;
- amount of drug and other assets seized;
- dates, type of training, and number of participants completing the training; and
- dates, type of audience, and number of participants for the informational/drug awareness presentations.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

The project reports that DOCARE has coordinated/participated in seven interagency/task force meetings to obtain and share relevant information and intelligence particularly regarding drug activity and trafficking in the maritime sector.

DOCARE continues to review, verify, and follow up with all sources of information and intelligence received regarding trafficking activity. As a result, DOCARE has initiated 28 drug-related investigations within the State’s recreational harbor facilities. These investigations include cases of reported smuggling and distribution of heroin, marijuana, methamphetamines, and possible money laundering. Nine of these investigations are multi-agency investigations and are still being actively pursued.

DOCARE has conducted ten surveillance and/or drug-bust operations during the period. Surveillance operations were conducted at the following sites: Kaneohe Bay, Ke'ehi small boat harbor, Wailoa small boat harbor, Napoopoo pier, Kailua pier, Nawiliwili harbor, Radio Bay, Hilo Bay, and Honokahau small boat harbor. The surveillance conducted of an anchored barge at Kaneohe Bay resulted in: one arrest, the seizure of drug paraphernalia consisting of a glass smoking pipe with marijuana residue and five glass pipes containing methamphetamine residue, weight scales, and material for packaging. During the operation, the barge was seized (barge and floating dock valued at \$2,000) and a suspect was arrested. Other suspects have been identified, and grand jury indictments are being sought for those individuals.

Another operation was initiated by DOCARE on a tip on a large indoor marijuana grow in North Kohala on the Big Island. The suspects utilized large vehicles laden with contraband. The vehicles were placed on commercial barges and shipped inter-island. In this multi-agency investigation, two search warrants were executed and eventually led to the arrest of ten individuals on Oahu and the Big Island. Seized during the operation were a five-acre farm, vehicles, firearms, and currency exceeding \$200,000. Drugs that were seized included: over one pound of crystal methamphetamine, 15 pounds of marijuana and hashish, and other miscellaneous drugs. The estimated street value of the seized drugs was more than \$1 million.

Surveillance and investigations to establish patterns of suspected drug trafficking activity continue at harbor facilities and on waters surrounding the State. The intelligence gathered is disseminated and shared with members of other law enforcement agencies. DOCARE continues to inspect vessels and to initiate sea boardings to obtain or corroborate intelligence. DOCARE reports that officers are working on numerous leads and investigations that indicate possible maritime drug trafficking and money laundering in addition to organized crime links.

Project operations have resulted in the arrest of several individuals. During the above described Kaneohe Bay operation, several individuals were arrested and are facing possible grand jury indictments for Promoting Dangerous Drugs III, Possession of Drug Paraphernalia, and Promoting Harmful Drugs. In the Wailoa small boat harbor operation, one suspect was arrested for cocaine possession and distribution. Eight other individuals were arrested on various other charges. At Kailua pier, two individuals were arrested for drug possession. To date, the project reports that there have been a total of 61 arrests.

The project has involved relevant training for the involved DOCARE officers. In February 2006, five officers attended the Inter-County Criminal Intelligence Unit Training Conference. During the conference, DOCARE provided a power point presentation on the maritime project and gained the attention of those who were unaware of the project. Additionally, officers attending the conference made numerous contacts with other county, state, and federal law enforcement personnel interested in working with DOCARE on relevant drug trafficking investigations in the maritime sector. During the project period, 15 DOCARE officers have attended three narcotics/drug-related training workshops/conferences.

Twelve informational and drug awareness community presentations were conducted at various locations throughout the State for schools (students and teachers) and other community events.