



# California Border Alliance Group Drug Market Analysis

June 2007

U.S. Department of Justice

## Preface

This assessment provides a strategic overview of the illicit drug situation in the California Border Alliance Group (CBAG) region of responsibility, highlighting significant trends and law enforcement concerns related to the trafficking and abuse of illicit drugs. The report was prepared through detailed analysis of recent law enforcement

reporting, information obtained through interviews with law enforcement and public health officials, and available statistical data. The report is designed to provide policymakers, resource planners, and law enforcement officials with a focused discussion of key drug issues and developments facing the CBAG region.



Figure 1. California Border Alliance Group region.

This assessment is an outgrowth of a partnership between the NDIC and HIDTA Program for preparation of annual assessments depicting drug trafficking trends and developments in HIDTA Program areas. The report has been vetted with the HIDTA, is limited in scope to HIDTA jurisdictional boundaries, and draws upon a wide variety of sources within those boundaries.

## Strategic Drug Threat Developments

- Mexican ice methamphetamine is more readily available in the CBAG region than domestically produced powder methamphetamine, largely as a result of precursor chemical control laws in California and increased production of ice methamphetamine in Mexico. According to U.S. Border Patrol data, methamphetamine seizures in the San Diego and El Centro Sectors increased 94 percent from 2005 through 2006. (See Table 3 on page 6.) Additionally, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) reports that methamphetamine seizures at the San Diego and El Centro ports of entry (POEs) increased 55 percent from 2005 through 2006. (See Table 2 on page 5.)<sup>1</sup>
- Marijuana production has increased in the CBAG region as a result of rising demand for higher-potency marijuana, both regionally and nationally. Mexican drug trafficking organizations (DTOs) are fueling a large percentage of this increase, producing marijuana with higher THC (delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol) levels than they have in the past.
- Violence among Mexican DTOs for control of lucrative drug smuggling corridors along the California–Mexico border endangers law enforcement and innocent citizens.
- The use of subterranean tunnels by Mexican DTOs to smuggle illicit drugs into the United States is increasing in the CBAG region.

## CBAG Overview

The CBAG region, which consists of San Diego and Imperial Counties and encompasses California’s entire 145-mile portion of the U.S.–Mexico border, is a principal drug smuggling corridor for illicit drugs entering the country from Mexico. This border area is extensively used by DTOs

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### Drug Trafficking Organizations, Criminal Groups, and Gangs

**Drug trafficking organizations** are complex organizations with highly defined command-and-control structures that produce, transport, and/or distribute large quantities of one or more illicit drugs.

**Criminal groups** operating in the United States are numerous and range from small to moderately sized, loosely knit groups that distribute one or more drugs at the retail and midlevels.

**Gangs** are defined by the National Alliance of Gang Investigators’ Associations as groups or associations of three or more persons with a common identifying sign, symbol, or name, the members of which individually or collectively engage in criminal activity that creates an atmosphere of fear and intimidation.

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through which to smuggle significant quantities of methamphetamine, cocaine, marijuana, and heroin into the CBAG region.

A high volume of cross-border traffic facilitates illicit drug smuggling from Mexico into the CBAG region. The daily movement of individuals and goods across the border provides innumerable opportunities for traffickers to conceal smuggling activities while blending with legitimate traffic. Mexican DTOs typically enter the CBAG region at or between the six land POEs along the U.S.–Mexico border in California: Andrade, Calexico East, Calexico West, Otay Mesa, San Ysidro, and Tecate. The San Ysidro POE is one of the busiest POEs along the U.S.–Mexico border in the volume of private vehicles and pedestrians entering the United States.

The population of the CBAG region, along with that of the Mexican cities located along the California–Mexico border, accounts for 60 percent of the population along the entire U.S.–Mexico border. San Diego, the largest U.S. city on the U.S.–Mexico border, and its sister city,<sup>2</sup> Tijuana,

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1. U.S. Border Patrol Sector drug seizures refer to the amount of illicit drugs seized between ports of entry (POEs), including at fixed and roving checkpoints, in sectors as reported by the Office of Border Patrol within U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

2. Sister cities are separate border cities located in proximity to one another; one of the cities is located in Mexico and the other in the United States. These cities often constitute binational and bicultural communities between which a high volume of individuals commute for work or school daily.

the second-largest Mexican city on the border, have a combined population greater than that of any other border area. The cultural connections among the large population in the California–Mexico border area contribute to drug traffickers’ ability to engage in large-scale smuggling operations. DTOs often have family members and extensive contacts on both sides of the border who frequently assist in trafficking operations.

The extensive transportation network that facilitates commercial trade and traffic across the California–Mexico border creates an ideal environment for drug trafficking operations. Mexican DTOs transport illicit drugs across the border using private and commercial vehicles, private and commercial aircraft, buses, rail, and package delivery services. Once the drugs are in the United States, overland transportation along Interstates 5, 8, 15, and 805 affords drug traffickers the means and routes to transport them within the CBAG region and on to other markets throughout the United States. The CBAG region also is vulnerable to maritime smuggling from Mexico along the region’s Pacific Coast. Traffickers use small watercraft to retrieve drugs either in Mexico or from larger ships located offshore and transport them into the area by blending with commercial and recreational maritime traffic.

## Drug Threat Overview

Ice methamphetamine<sup>3</sup> is the most significant drug threat to the CBAG region. It is the most abused illicit drug in the area, other than marijuana. Methamphetamine also is associated with a considerable number of drug-related crimes in the CBAG region, including assaults, robberies, and incidents of domestic violence. Mexican DTOs have relocated many of their methamphetamine production facilities to Mexico as a result of law enforcement pressure and regulatory restrictions on the acquisition of precursor chemicals; thus, nearly all the methamphetamine available in the CBAG region is ice that is smuggled from Mexico. Mexican commercial-grade marijuana is readily available

throughout the region. However, the availability of high-potency marijuana, produced at an increasing number of indoor grow sites in the region as well as at domestic locations outside the region, is rising. Additionally, the availability of high-potency marijuana from Canada (BC Bud) is increasing in the area. The availability of cocaine and Mexican black tar heroin also is increasing throughout the region. South American heroin is regularly seized by law enforcement officers in the area; however, the drug quite likely is being seized in transit, destined for traffickers in other drug markets, primarily on the East Coast. Pharmaceutical drugs obtained from Mexican pharmacies along the California–Mexico border are a significant source of diverted pharmaceuticals distributed and abused throughout the region. Other dangerous drugs (ODDs), such as MDMA (3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine, also known as ecstasy), ketamine, and GHB (gamma-hydroxybutyrate), are available in the CBAG region, but they pose lesser threats than other drugs of abuse.

## Drug Trafficking Organizations

Mexican DTOs are the dominant transporters and distributors of illicit drugs in the CBAG region. These DTOs maintain sophisticated command-and-control operations in Mexico and exert nearly total control over drug trafficking operations along the U.S.–Mexico border, rendering them the primary organizational threat to the CBAG region. Mexican DTOs manage sophisticated smuggling, transportation, and distribution networks that compartmentalize duties; employ advanced security and communication techniques; gather intelligence; and use violence and intimidation to deter law enforcement authorities, control organization members, and secure smuggling territories. Over the past few years, the structure of Mexican DTOs that operate in the CBAG region has changed from traditional hierarchical organizations to organizations composed of decentralized networks of interdependent, task-oriented cells. For example, one cell may be responsible for transporting drug shipments across the U.S.–Mexico border,

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3. For the purposes of this report, ice methamphetamine refers to methamphetamine that has been crystallized from powder methamphetamine.

another for transporting drugs to U.S. markets, and yet another for laundering drug funds. The varied nature of the individual cells associated with a Mexican DTO as well as their insular nature, particularly for organizational heads, renders Mexican DTOs more difficult for law enforcement to dismantle than DTOs with a traditional hierarchical structure.

Competition among Mexican DTOs for control of smuggling corridors in Baja California, Mexico, has resulted in high levels of violent crime in Mexico. Historically, the Arellano-Felix Organization (AFO), also known as the Tijuana Cartel, dominated drug smuggling in the Baja California area; however, the indictment of several leaders of the organization has disrupted its control over drug smuggling in that area. As a result, several DTOs are attempting to gain control of this lucrative corridor, including the Osiel Cardenas-Guillen Organization, also known as the Gulf Cartel, the Joaquin Guzman-Loera Organization, and the Vicente Carrillo-Fuentes Organization, also known as the Juárez Cartel. These DTOs are engaging in increasingly violent tactics to intimidate other traffickers. This increased violence among traffickers at the border area places CBAG's border communities at increased risk of drug-related crime and violence.

Mexican DTOs' control over drug trafficking in the region is augmented by alliances that they have formed with various prison gangs, street gangs, and outlaw motorcycle gangs (OMGs) to transport, stash, and package illicit drugs and to assist in money laundering activities. Mexican DTOs capitalize on the organizational networks that these gangs have established to distribute drugs in the area. For example, the AFO works with Mexican Mafia to recruit and train members of Southern California Hispanic street gangs to act as smugglers, soldiers, and debt collectors.

## Production

Mexican DTOs produce significant quantities of high-potency marijuana at large-scale, outdoor cannabis grow sites on private ranches and public lands in northern San Diego County as well as at indoor grow sites. According to the Drug Enforcement

Administration (DEA) Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program (DCE/SP), San Diego County ranked second in the state for the number of cannabis plants eradicated at outdoor and indoor grow sites in 2006. The number of plants eradicated from outdoor grow sites in San Diego County decreased 37 percent from 2004 through 2005. (See [Table 1.](#)) This decline can be attributed to extensive soil damage throughout the major cannabis cultivation areas in the region caused by the largest forest fire in San Diego County's history in 2003. Mexican DTOs, aware of this situation, increased the amount of Mexican marijuana smuggled into the region. The number of plants eradicated from outdoor grow sites increased 43 percent from 2005 through 2006; however, anecdotal evidence suggests that a sizable portion of cannabis is cultivated outside the CBAG region in areas south and east of Tijuana, Mexico.

**Table 1. Number of Cannabis Plants Seized at Indoor and Outdoor Sites in San Diego County, 2004–2006\***

Year	2004	2005	2006
Indoor	11,266	13,981	13,443
Outdoor	270,619	169,452	243,044
<b>Total</b>	<b>281,885</b>	<b>183,433</b>	<b>256,487</b>

Source: Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program, as of January 23, 2007.

\*Historically, law enforcement officers have seized very few cannabis plants in Imperial County. No plants were seized in Imperial County in 2004, 2005, or 2006.

Powder methamphetamine production is limited in the CBAG region as a result of the ready availability of ice methamphetamine produced in Mexico. Mexican DTOs operate large-scale laboratories in Mexico, where they can obtain precursor chemicals more easily than they can in the United States. Mexican DTOs previously operated these laboratories in southern California but have since transferred operations to Mexico because of the stringent precursor chemical control laws enacted in California in 2003. Moreover, small-scale, domestic powder methamphetamine producers in the CBAG region have also decreased their operations; most of

these producers now purchase ice methamphetamine from Mexican DTOs instead of producing the less-potent powder form of the drug. The limited amount of powder methamphetamine that is produced in the area is generally manufactured in small-scale laboratories and is intended for personal use or limited distribution. Ice conversion laboratories—in which powder methamphetamine is converted to ice—exist in the area but are limited because ice methamphetamine is commonly smuggled into the CBAG region from Mexico. Additionally, precursor chemical smuggling from Mexico through the CBAG region to large-scale laboratories throughout the United States has decreased as a result of a nationwide decline in large-scale, domestic powder methamphetamine production.

## Transportation

The California–Mexico border is one of the most active drug smuggling corridors along the U.S.–Mexico border. Mexican DTOs smuggle large quantities of cocaine, heroin, marijuana, and methamphetamine through California POEs destined for wholesale markets within the CBAG region and throughout the United States. Illicit drugs are generally transported in private and commercial vehicles, typically concealed in hidden compartments or in cargo shipments; however, sometimes they are transported openly on the seat or in the trunk of a vehicle. Cocaine, heroin, and methamphetamine seizures at the San Diego and El

Centro POEs increased from 2005 through 2006. CBP data indicate that the amount of cocaine seizures increased 72 percent from 2005 through 2006; heroin seizures increased 102 percent; and methamphetamine, 55 percent. There was a 14 percent decrease in the amount of marijuana seized at POEs from 2005 through 2006. (See Table 2.) Mexican DTOs primarily use Interstates 5, 8, 15, and 805 as principal trafficking routes through and from the CBAG region. Additionally, Mexican DTOs use I-5 and I-15 to connect to I-10, an east-west highway that traverses the southern portion of the United States from Barstow, California, to Jacksonville, Florida.

Mexican DTOs also smuggle illicit drugs through remote areas between POEs along the California–Mexico border. Traffickers often use backpackers, private vehicles, and all-terrain vehicles while smuggling drugs between POEs, particularly in traversing the mountainous areas in eastern San Diego County and the desert and sand dune areas in Imperial County. Drug seizures between POEs dramatically increased from 2005 to 2006. U.S. Border Patrol data indicate that the amount of marijuana seizures increased 64 percent from 2005 through 2006; cocaine seizures increased 120 percent; heroin, 234 percent; and methamphetamine, 94 percent. (See Table 3 on page 6.)

**Table 2. U.S. Customs and Border Protection Drug Seizures, by Drug, in Kilograms, San Diego and El Centro Sectors, 2004–2006**

Drug	2004	2005	2006
Marijuana	87,973	111,535	95,373
Cocaine	1,997	2,287	3,934
Heroin	69	46	93
Methamphetamine	368	864	1,343

Source: U.S. Customs and Border Protection, as of June 5, 2007.

**Table 3. U.S. Border Patrol Drug Seizures, by Drug, San Diego and El Centro Sectors, 2004–2006**

Drug	2004	2005	2006
<b>Marijuana (lb)</b>	44,573	55,847	91,365
<b>Cocaine (lb)</b>	146	317	698
<b>Heroin (oz)</b>	6	180	601
<b>Methamphetamine (lb)</b>	34	67	130

Source: U.S. Border Patrol data, as of March 1, 2007.

According to law enforcement officials, the number of subterranean tunnels used by Mexican DTOs through which to smuggle drugs into the United States is increasing. Approximately 31 tunnels have been discovered along the California–Mexico border since 1993—15 were discovered in 2006 alone. Law enforcement reporting indicates that one of the tunnels was accidentally discovered when a law enforcement vehicle fell into a passageway. Use of subterranean tunnels is mostly limited to large-scale Mexican DTOs because they have the resources and influence needed to organize, fund, and construct these tunnels. Despite increased use of subterranean tunnels by Mexican DTOs, marijuana has been the only drug seized from tunnel operations along the California–Mexico border; however, given the polydrug nature of Mexican DTOs, it is quite likely that most drugs trafficked by Mexican DTOs have, at one time or another, been smuggled to the United States through tunnels. Moreover, subterranean tunnels may pose a distinct security threat to the country because they are a potential means by which terrorists can enter—or smuggle weapons into—the United States. Law enforcement officials believe that DTOs increased their use of tunnels after enhanced border security measures were implemented following the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks.

Mexican DTOs may also use air and rail conveyances to smuggle illicit drugs into the CBAG region from Mexico. San Diego and Imperial Counties have 48 airstrips recognized by the Federal Aviation Administration and numerous, privately owned, “soft surface” runways, which can be used by low-flying aircraft attempting to avoid radar detection to smuggle illicit drugs into the

region. A San Diego County park ranger from the Agua Caliente County Park (an area long popular with drug smugglers) noted significant clandestine air activity at the Agua Caliente airfield. The ranger also noticed on several occasions that both ends of the runway had burn marks in the asphalt, and there was evidence that flares had been used. The potential for rail smuggling exists at the Calexico and San Ysidro POEs, which have the only POE rail crossings on the California–Mexico border. Law enforcement officials report that traffickers often use spotters to monitor rail traffic traversing the U.S.–Mexico border. Individuals conducting surveillance, equipped with Nextel push-to-talk phones, have been observed on the U.S. side of the Calexico POE, positioned a short distance from locations at which trains enter the United States from Mexico.

Mexican DTOs use recreational and commercial watercraft to smuggle illicit drugs into the region along coastal areas, including the San Diego Bay and surrounding bays and harbors. Maritime smuggling operations into southern California often originate from Rosarito Beach, Popotla Beach, and La Salina Beach in northern Baja California, Mexico. Mexican vessels departing from these locations regularly travel to the Coronado Islands off the coast of Baja California, where they offload drug shipments to U.S.-registered pleasure craft that transport the shipments into the San Diego area, often blending with legitimate maritime traffic. Additionally, the Port of San Diego handles cargo shipments from illicit drug source countries and transit areas, including Mexico, Central and South America, and Asia, particularly South Asia. U.S. law enforcement authorities often

seize illicit drugs from commercial vessels that cross the Eastern Pacific Ocean, originating in countries from these areas en route to the Port of San Diego or nearby locations. For instance, during fiscal year (FY) 2005, the latest year for which data are available, approximately 300,000 pounds of cocaine were seized in the Eastern Pacific, an increase of 25 percent from FY2004.

## **Distribution**

Mexican DTOs use the CBAG region as a regional and national distribution center for illicit drugs. Most of the cocaine, heroin, marijuana, methamphetamine, and pharmaceutical drugs smuggled from Mexico into the area are destined for drug markets throughout the country, such as Boston, Massachusetts; Denver, Colorado; Detroit, Michigan; Honolulu, Hawaii; Los Angeles, California; Portland, Oregon; Tampa, Florida; and Washington, D.C. However, significant quantities of cocaine, heroin, marijuana, methamphetamine, ODDs, and diverted pharmaceuticals are distributed in the area.

After illicit drugs have been transported into the region, Mexican DTOs generally store them for a short time at stash sites throughout San Diego and Imperial Counties, including at residences, warehouses, storage facilities, and storefronts. After the illicit drugs have reached the stash sites, they are repackaged for distribution to drug markets in the CBAG region and markets throughout the United States.

Mexican DTOs dominate drug distribution in the CBAG region, generally supplying wholesale quantities of cocaine, heroin, marijuana, and methamphetamine, primarily to Mexican criminal groups and gangs, including prison gangs, street gangs, and OMGs. These groups supply midlevel quantities to retail distributors—predominantly smaller street gangs and independent dealers. African American, Asian, Caucasian, and Hispanic street gangs

dominate retail-level distribution throughout the CBAG region.

The distribution of diverted pharmaceuticals (including steroids) is prevalent in the CBAG region as a result of the area's proximity to a large number of pharmacies in Mexico. Tijuana, Mexico, has approximately 10 times the number of pharmacies needed to support its population, a strong indication that consumers—both legitimate and illegitimate—purchase significant quantities of pharmaceuticals in the city.<sup>4</sup> Individuals who seek diverted pharmaceuticals for abuse or distribution often travel to Mexico to obtain a variety of pharmaceuticals, primarily prescription narcotics, sedatives, and steroids and smuggle them across the California–Mexico border in private vehicles or on foot. Caucasian criminal groups and individuals are distributing increasing amounts of diverted pharmaceuticals from the CBAG region to areas throughout the United States.

## **Drug-Related Crime**

Drug-related violence is escalating in the CBAG region as a result of, in part, more aggressive measures that Mexican DTOs are using while attempting to smuggle illicit drugs into the area from Mexico. Law enforcement reporting indicates an increase in the number and severity of assaults against U.S. border enforcement officers and agents along the California–Mexico border. DTO members, who often face severe punishment or even death if their shipment is seized, are assaulting officers and agents more often with weapons and vehicles to escape apprehension. Moreover, traffickers are adopting aggressive tactics to distract law enforcement officers and hinder their efforts of securing the border.

Retail drug distribution further contributes to drug-related violence as well as property crime within the CBAG region. In the San Diego metropolitan area, disputes between retail distributors over distribution territories often result in violent criminal

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4. The large steroid manufacturing industry in Mexico supplies consumers primarily in the United States, and over 80 percent of steroids seized in the United States have been manufactured in Mexico.

activity such as assault, robbery, and homicide. Moreover, abusers of illicit drugs often engage in property crime to acquire money to purchase illicit drugs. The San Diego Police Department reports that most addicts commit crimes such as identity theft, automobile theft, shoplifting, or conducting prostitution operations to support their addictions. Law enforcement officials report that a significant portion of the drug-related criminal activity that occurs in the region is methamphetamine-related and that identity theft, which has significantly increased in the region over the past 5 years, is largely perpetrated by methamphetamine abusers.

The high level of violence occurring in Mexico over control of smuggling corridors also may contribute to escalating levels of drug-related violence in the CBAG region, endangering law enforcement officers and innocent citizens. Several law enforcement officers in the Tijuana and Mexicali, Mexico, areas have been murdered; it is possible that U.S. citizens and law enforcement officers in these border areas could be targeted in the future. Areas along the entire U.S.–Mexico border, including San Diego, are becoming embroiled in the wave of drug-related violence occurring in Mexico. Some of the groups that transport illicit drugs, provide safe houses, and smuggle weapons do so on behalf of or are affiliated with Mexican cartels, including the AFO.

## **Abuse**

Marijuana is the most readily available and abused drug in the region. Abusers, who initially began their drug use with marijuana and have moved to other drugs, continue to use marijuana. Ice methamphetamine is readily available and can easily be smoked; abuse is escalating and is second only to abuse of marijuana. Heroin and cocaine abuse is stable at high levels. Abuse of ODDs and diverted pharmaceuticals, although significant, poses a less significant threat than the abuse of other illicit drugs.

## **Illicit Finance**

Mexican DTOs launder illicit drug proceeds generated in the CBAG region primarily through bulk cash smuggling across the U.S.–Mexico border, typically through the San Ysidro and Calexico POEs. Mexican DTOs routinely transport cash into Mexico using the same vehicles that were used to smuggle drugs into the United States, concealing the currency in the same hidden compartments used for smuggling the drugs. These traffickers easily blend with the high volume of traffic along I-5 to transport illicit proceeds undetected. Additionally, Mexican DTOs in other areas of California and in cities throughout the country, such as Chicago, Detroit, and New York, transport illicit bulk proceeds into and through the CBAG region en route to Mexico.

Mexican DTOs also launder illicit drug proceeds in the CBAG region through money services businesses (MSBs) by electronically wiring proceeds into Mexico. Most traffickers use money exchange houses located throughout the San Ysidro and Calexico border areas, but some have begun to use the growing number of wire transfer businesses established in the region over the past several years. These businesses commonly are located in grocery stores and gas stations and accommodate the local Hispanic community's need to remit cash to Mexico and Central America.

DTOs, gangs, and independent dealers operating in the CBAG region also launder illicit proceeds through a variety of other methods. They commonly commingle illicit proceeds with funds from legitimate businesses such as automobile dealerships, retail stores, real estate companies, and restaurants. These groups or individuals also purchase high-value assets with proceeds or use underground banking services and gaming casinos to launder illicit drug proceeds.



## Outlook

Mexican DTOs will increasingly use the CBAG region to smuggle illicit drugs into the country. Heightened security measures along other areas of the U.S.–Mexico border where territorial violence is occurring will cause DTOs to expand their smuggling operations in the CBAG region in an attempt to circumvent law enforcement efforts.

Cross-border violence may escalate as Mexican DTOs battle for control over drug smuggling in the area. Additionally, intensifying border violence will quite likely extend inward into the region, endangering both law enforcement personnel and citizens. The involvement of U.S.-based groups, including violent prison and street gangs, in the disputes will quite likely lead to an expansion of these violent confrontations into the CBAG region.

Local cannabis cultivation will most likely increase as the growing demand for high-potency marijuana continues in the CBAG region. Remote and fertile public lands in the region will provide Mexico-based marijuana producers with the opportunity to cultivate cannabis, including higher-potency strains, cost effectively with little or no risk of law enforcement detection. Additionally, an increasing amount of indoor cultivation may occur in response to the demand for higher-potency marijuana in the region and elsewhere.

The number and use of subterranean tunnels will increase. The exceedingly sophisticated nature of these tunnels has made law enforcement detection difficult. These tunnels will pose a more serious national security threat to the United States by providing more avenues by which terrorists or weapons may be surreptitiously transported into the country. Mexican DTOs will search for even more innovative methods to transport illicit drugs and drug proceeds across the California–Mexico border.

## Sources

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### Local, State, and Regional

Chula Vista Police Department  
El Cajon Police Department  
Imperial County Narcotic Task Force  
Imperial Valley Street Interdiction Team  
Oceanside Police Department  
San Diego County Sheriff's Office  
San Diego Police Department  
San Diego Regional Pharmaceutical Narcotic Enforcement Team  
State of California  
    Department of Justice  
    Department of Public Health  
    Department of Substances Control

### Federal

Executive Office of the President  
    Office of National Drug Control Policy  
        High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area  
            Southwest Border–California Border Alliance Group  
            National Marijuana on Public Lands Initiative  
            San Diego/Imperial County Regional Narcotic Information Network  
U.S. Department of Agriculture  
    Forest Service  
U.S. Department of Commerce  
    U.S. Census Bureau  
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services  
    Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration  
        Office of Applied Studies  
            Drug Abuse Warning Network  
U.S. Department of Homeland Security  
    U.S. Coast Guard  
    U.S. Customs and Border Protection  
        U.S. Border Patrol  
U.S. Department of Justice  
    Criminal Division  
        Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force  
    Drug Enforcement Administration  
        Diversion Program

Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program

El Paso Intelligence Center

National Clandestine Laboratory Seizure System

San Diego Division

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U.S. Attorney's Office

Southern District of California

U.S. Department of the Treasury

Internal Revenue Service



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