

**ATLANTA HIGH INTENSITY DRUG
TRAFFICKING AREA
2005 ANNUAL REPORT**

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Executive Summary

U. S. and foreign criminal drug trafficking organizations (DTOs) have created a significant enough threat in Atlanta (both the City and the metro area) that it has been designated by the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) as a High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area since 1995. Although special projects and coordinated strategies have reduced violent crime in some city neighborhoods and urban corridors, as well as some suburban counties, the Atlanta area continues to experience an unprecedented increase in the volume of imported cocaine, marijuana, and methamphetamine. There is a corresponding increase in the number and sophistication of drug trafficking organizations (DTOs) engaged in importing the drugs and in distributing them not only to the Atlanta area but also to other parts of the eastern US. There is a consequent export of large amounts of contraband currency from the Atlanta area to the southwest border and on to Mexico. Intelligence analysis by Atlanta HIDTA and its participating agencies, as well as by NDIC, DEA (local), and EPIC, all signal a status change for Atlanta. It is no longer a secondary importation and distribution point for controlled substances, but a primary center.

Georgia's agricultural sector and Atlanta's industries provide a ready market for immigrant labor. There is a well established and growing Hispanic community, largely Mexican, many of whom are here illegally. Like every immigrant group before them, they include criminal gangs. Over the last two years Mexican trafficking organizations, increasingly disciplined, organized, and operationally sophisticated, have become the principal importers of crack, cocaine, methamphetamine, and marijuana in the Atlanta area. In the City of Atlanta these DTOs usually work in concert with established African-American drug dealers. Mid and upper level Mexican DTOs have been the primary focus for the Atlanta HIDTA's two Task Forces throughout 2005. This is also true for most drug-related investigative activities of other agencies in metro Atlanta. Multi-agency interdiction, intelligence, and coordination initiated in HIDTA's Statewide Analytical Interdiction and Narcotics Team (SAINT) program continues to complement the HIDTA's enforcement strategies and those of participating agencies.

Metro Task Force and DeKalb Task Force Initiatives

Throughout 2005, despite a continuing shortage of personnel and a significant change in Atlanta HIDTA's management, HIDTA's two core Task Forces have achieved a credible record as measured by national HIDTA's Performance Management Process (PMP). Eighty three DTO cases are currently in the HIDTA inventory; of these, twenty seven were new investigations opened in 2005.

In 2005, HIDTA Task Forces targeted all but one DTO for enforcement action and prosecution. Of that number, 37 were disrupted (arrests/seizures) and 20 were completely dismantled. Attached templates reflect the 22 international organizations targeted in 2005, of which 13 were disrupted and one was completely dismantled. Seven multi-state DTOs were targeted in 2005, of which five disrupted and one was dismantled. During the year, 54 local DTOs were targeted; 37 were dismantled or disrupted. Also,

during this period, two money laundering organization were targeted and one was disrupted. In 2005, HIDTA Task Force agents removed more than \$12.8 million (wholesale) in controlled substances from the market and seized more than \$1.76 million dollars in drug-related assets from Atlanta's drug underworld.

In 2005, the Atlanta HIDTA Wiretap Center initiated and supported 33 Title 3 investigations and 45 pen registers for HIDTA Task Forces and participating law enforcement units.

Early in 2005 the local DEA office in Atlanta seized the first metro Atlanta "super" meth lab. The lab was located in Smyrna, a Cobb County community just 14 miles from midtown Atlanta. Due to State legislation restricting the sale of pseudo-ephedrine, most methamphetamine in the Atlanta area is now being smuggled into the Atlanta area from Mexico in everything from produce trucks to passenger cars that have been rebuilt with compartments for hiding contraband.

Atlanta HIDTA Task Force units were focused predominantly on disrupting and eliminating local and multi-state cocaine organizations operating in or otherwise affecting specific high crime neighborhoods. Notwithstanding, HIDTA participating agencies, the Executive Board, and HIDTA's Intelligence Unit have been mindful of the increasing threat from international DTOs in our region and thus HIDTA's case inventory reflects a growing number of such DTOs, which are poly drug distribution organizations, importing primarily cocaine, methamphetamine, and marijuana, but including other drugs in their inventory.

Drug Intelligence Fusion Component (DIFC) and Deconfliction Initiative

In 2005, HIDTA's Deconfliction unit projected 881 submissions. The actual number of 2005 deconfliction submissions was 758 of which 51 operational situations were "deconflicted." During this same period, HIDTA's Drug Intelligence Fusion Component (DIFC) projected direct analytical case support to 298 HIDTA and non-HIDTA investigations. During 2005, the unit provided direct support to 296 investigations. During 2004 and early 2005 this initiative was adversely affected by several vacancies. Hiring and training was intensified during this period, and from early spring until the end of 2005, the Intelligence component operated with only 2 vacancies.

Atlanta Coalition Training Initiative

Training by The Atlanta Coalition Training Initiative (ACTS) is available first to Atlanta HIDTA personnel and then to any law-enforcement personnel in Georgia, but primarily to those from the fifteen counties in the center of the metro Atlanta area. During 2005, more than 850 students have received over 9,000 hours of training in various disciplines; this was a 60% increase over 2004. Over 7,000 of these hours provided drug investigative/interdiction training.

Prosecution Initiative

There is one HIDTA-funded prosecutor. It should be noted this prosecutor cannot prosecute all HIDTA cases. Many cases in 2005 were handled by attorneys in the US Attorney's Office (NDGA) and in the Fulton, DeKalb and Cobb Counties' District Attorney's Offices and in other jurisdictional venues. Projections for the single HIDTA-funded prosecutor were 30 cases. Actual outputs reflect that he directed 24 cases for an effectiveness rate of 80%.

Crime Lab Initiative

The Crime Lab is housed at the Georgia Bureau of Investigation, where a Scientist and one Technician are currently funded by HIDTA, although 3 Technicians were originally requested. HIDTA investigations have priority for these HIDTA funded personnel. In 2005 the Crime Lab identified 239 drug samples for HIDTA.

Prevention Initiative

Atlanta HIDTA allocates \$25,000 to its Prevention Initiative, all of which goes to fund a conference for Drug Abuse Treatment Providers.

Facilities Initiative

Atlanta HIDTA allocates all of its expenses for the Investigative Support Center, e.g., lease and utilities, to the Facilities Initiative. In the future this Initiative will be discontinued and the facility expenses will be allocated among the other Initiatives housed at the ISC.

Introduction

This Annual Report presents measures of the effectiveness of the Atlanta HIDTA program during calendar year 2005. The Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) has designated Atlanta as a High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA), one of 28 such areas in the country. When designating a HIDTA, the Director of ONDCP consults with the Attorney General, Secretary of the Treasury, heads of national drug control agencies and the appropriate governors and considers the following:

- The extent to which the area is a center of illegal drug production, manufacturing, importation, or distribution;
- The extent to which state and local law enforcement agencies have committed resources to respond to the drug trafficking problem in the area, thereby indicating a determination to respond aggressively to the problem;
- The extent to which drug-related activities in the area are having a harmful impact

- in other areas of the country; and
- The extent to which a significant increase in the allocation of federal resources is necessary to respond adequately to drug-related activities in the area.

In addition to disrupting drug trafficking, HIDTAs have concomitant objectives of reducing violent crime and of disrupting the firearms trafficking and money laundering that often accompany the illegal drug trade. The National HIDTA Mission Statement follows.

National HIDTA Program Mission Statement

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

To accomplish its mission the National HIDTA Program offers funding for administrative, technical, and logistical support to qualified areas that are willing to establish inter-agency Task Forces of law enforcement personnel to concentrate on the disruption and dismantling of drug trafficking organizations. The 2005 funding for Atlanta HIDTA was \$3,847,044.

The Atlanta HIDTA Executive Board includes representatives from all the federal, state, and local agencies that assign personnel to HIDTA. It maintains oversight and provides direction to the Atlanta HIDTA, and also addresses important administrative issues. The Board has established Enforcement and Intelligence Subcommittees which support Atlanta HIDTA initiatives and its participating agencies on a wide variety of intelligence, training, computer technology, and other related topics. On the following page are the Atlanta HIDTA's Mission and Vision statements as updated by the Board in June of 2005.

Following the Mission and Vision Statements is a map showing the Atlanta HIDTA "footprint." The Atlanta HIDTA originally covered the City of Atlanta, Fulton and DeKalb Counties, and Atlanta's airport, Hartsfield-Jackson International. The City of Atlanta covers the middle third of Fulton County and a small portion of western DeKalb County. The north Fulton County cities of Alpharetta and Roswell will be joining HIDTA in 2006. Other Atlanta metro jurisdictions are considering inclusion in HIDTA.

Atlanta HIDTA Program Mission Statement

The mission of the Atlanta HIDTA Program is to measurably enhance public safety in *strategically designated high drug crime areas of metropolitan Atlanta. This mission is to be accomplished principally by two, intelligence driven investigative Drug Task Forces which are focused on reducing and dismantling a specific number of categorical Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTOs) and Violent Career Criminals operating within or otherwise affecting Atlanta HIDTA areas of responsibility. Financial and technical investigative assistance, as well as administrative and intelligence support which enhance targeting, coordination of drug trafficking investigations, interagency cooperation and prosecution are essential aspects of this law enforcement mission, designed to alleviate the harmful consequences of drug trafficking, drug availability and armed violence. *Eliminated in 12/05.

(Revised 6/05)

Atlanta HIDTA Program Vision Statement

Initiatives of the Atlanta HIDTA Program will provide coordinated investigative service, operational deconfliction, access to criminal databases, law enforcement training, analytical intelligence, forensic and technical support to HIDTA and participating agencies and to law enforcement agencies throughout metropolitan Atlanta.

(Revised 6/05)

Jurisdictions Participating in Atlanta HIDTA, 2005



Fulton County
DeKalb County
City of Atlanta
Hartsfield-Jackson International Airport

National HIDTA Goals

The National HIDTA Program has established two complimentary goals. These two national goals guide all HIDTA initiatives and activities throughout the United States.

National HIDTA Program Goals

Goal 1: Disrupt the market for illegal drugs by dismantling or disrupting drug trafficking and/or money laundering organizations; and

Goal 2: Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of HIDTA initiatives.

Each HIDTA must develop an assessment of the drug threat in its own region and a strategy to address this threat in terms of the two national goals. The strategy must have quantifiable performance targets. Each HIDTA's budget is based on this strategy. In addition, each HIDTA must report data on its performance to ONDCP throughout the year. This data is entered into ONDCP's Performance Measurement Process (PMP) database, which serves as a self-evaluation tool since HIDTA initiatives have access to the database. Success is measured by results, and each initiative's manager is accountable for meeting the initiative's targets or goals.

While drug trafficking and abuse in the United States are complex problems, the abundant availability of many addictive and dangerous illegal drugs is created primarily by foreign criminal enterprises, primarily Columbian and Mexican, operating within our borders. While Columbia remains the production center for cocaine and heroin, Mexican Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTOs) are the leading "wholesale" distributors of these and other drugs, including methamphetamine, in the United States. Moreover, terrorists can make use of the DTOs for smuggling people and dangerous substances other than drugs.

Aside from the obvious damage to individuals and families, illegal drugs drain money from the legitimate economy. It does not have the positive "multiplier" effect of money spent on legal goods and services. The enormous profits made from the illicit drug trade also fuel small and large-scale political corruption both in this country and in the countries that grow and/or manufacture the drugs.

The DTOs cannot be suppressed except by sophisticated law enforcement by multiple agencies. Coordination of the many agencies charged with suppressing drug trafficking, money laundering, and firearms trafficking, as well as those responsible for illegal immigration or terrorism is absolutely essential. Goals in HIDTA enforcement planning are specifically designed for inter-agency coordination. Coordination is "institutionalized" in the command and control structure of HIDTA. HIDTA combines administrative, intelligence, and operational components, mutually controlled by federal, state, and local officials.

To make the Atlanta HIDTA more efficient and effective, there must be a continuous information feed-back loop between the Task Forces and the intelligence analysts regarding DTOs. Training of agents and Task Force officers will enhance this information feed-back. It will also enable Atlanta HIDTA to increase its OCDETF inventory and expand its financial investigations.

Summary of Threat Assessment for Budget Year 2005

Metro Atlantaⁱ has become a primary center for the importation, transshipment, and distribution of illicit drugs entering the United States. Interstate highways, and state and local roads in Georgia, along with interstate railways, buses, and international, regional, and private airports provide drug trafficking organizations (DTOs) with a host of options for the transport of controlled substances and financial proceeds derived from distribution and trafficking. This web of highways, airports, trains, and buses facilitates easy, direct access to source markets and distribution stash sites, as well as exit routes for bulk currency. Mexican DTOs with local and national outlets for wholesale quantities of cocaine and other controlled substances are the principal “organized crime” threat in Atlanta, and oftentimes act in concert with African American distribution organizations.

Ongoing investigations being carried out by DEA, HIDTA Task Forces, and other state and local law enforcement agencies indicate that larger “loads” of cocaine and increased shipments of other controlled substances are entering Atlanta’s metropolitan area. Coincident to this increase are larger and more bulk shipments of US currency exiting metropolitan Atlanta destined for Mexico and southwestern border states. The number of Mexican DTOs and Latino street gangs in metropolitan Atlanta is also increasing.

Methamphetamine is the greatest drug threat outside of metropolitan Atlanta and will soon emerge as the number one threat for the entire state of Georgia. The areas surrounding the greater metropolitan area have experienced dramatic increases in the number of methamphetamine labs seized. High purity, low cost methamphetamine is readily available, and the drug is widely used, particularly in the rural areas. Law enforcement reporting reflects that methamphetamine is also an increasing threat in suburban areas due to the drug’s low price and ready availability; methamphetamine is replacing other drugs as a less expensive, more potent alternative. Multi-pound seizures by law enforcement are becoming common in many of the counties immediately surrounding Atlanta. Mexican DTOs are the primary transporters and wholesale distributors of methamphetamine produced in Mexico, California, and southwestern states. Mexican DTOs, Caucasian criminal groups, street gangs, and outlaw motorcycle gangs, as well as independent dealers distribute methamphetamine at the retail level.

Marijuana is the most readily available and widely used illicit drug in the Atlanta metropolitan area, but is not considered as significant as cocaine and methamphetamine because it is less often associated with violent crime. Most of the marijuana available in the state is produced in Mexico, although some cannabis is cultivated locally. Mexican criminal groups using tractor-trailers and private vehicles are the dominant transporters of

the Mexico-produced marijuana available in Atlanta. The primary wholesale distributors of marijuana produced in Georgia are Mexican and Caucasian criminal groups, as well as local Caucasian independent dealers. Marijuana is distributed at the wholesale level in quantities up to several hundred kilograms. African-American and Hispanic criminal drug gangs are the primary retail-level distributors of marijuana in Atlanta. Other criminal groups, operating within their own communities, and outlaw motorcycle gangs also distribute marijuana at the street level.

Heroin is easily obtained and trafficked principally in inner city Atlanta neighborhoods. More specifically, heroin can be readily found in the English Avenue community, commonly referred to as “The Bluff.” Heroin is transported primarily from Florida, New Jersey, New York, and Texas to the Atlanta metropolitan area by Mexican organizations, as well as Dominican criminal groups employed by Colombian and Mexican source organizations. Most of the heroin available in Atlanta is produced in South America. Colombian DTOs typically supply large quantities of South American heroin to Mexican criminal drug organizations in Atlanta.

Other dangerous drugs, including club drugs and illegally diverted pharmaceuticals, pose an increasing threat to Atlanta. MDMA, GHB, LSD, and Rohypnol are readily available in Atlanta, as well as diverted pharmaceuticals such as Xanax, Lortab, and OxyContin. Within this category, MDMA and GHB are the most commonly used club drugs in Atlanta. They are consumed at clubs and private parties or “raves”.

Treatment and substance abuse trends as reported by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration’s (SAMHSA) DAWN. Their data show that the total number of emergency room visits for heroin related medical conditions increased 104.3 percent in metropolitan Atlanta (the city of Atlanta and 19 surrounding counties) between CY 99 and 01. This region contains approximately 3.9 million of the state of Georgia’s 8.1 million inhabitants. This report states that Hispanic-Latino heroin admissions for treatment have shown a marked increase in the Atlanta area and reached four percent in the first half of 2002. Current statistics are not yet available. This is the largest proportion of Hispanic-Latino admissions into treatment for any drug. Overall, however, Atlanta is very low in emergency department (ED) mentions for heroin overdoses: 20 per 100,000. In June 2003, the Atlanta HIDTA reported the results of Anam Cara Consultants’ survey on substance abuse. Data for CY 02 from treatment providers in Clayton, Cobb, DeKalb, Fulton, Gwinnett, and Rockdale counties showed that heroin was the drug of choice for approximately nine percent of all addicts who sought treatment. Within DeKalb and Fulton Counties the heroin abuser population was thirteen percent of all those who sought treatment, whereas in the suburban counties this population was three percent. The survey noted an increase in heroin addiction with most heroin abusers in the early 20s age range. In April 2004, a National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) study noted a shift from injecting heroin to snorting or smoking because of increased purity and the misconception that these forms are safer.

HIDTA Strategy Summary

Atlanta HIDTA's funds for 2005 were allocated to three core initiatives and six support initiatives.

Core Initiatives:

- Metro Atlanta Task Force
- DeKalb Task Force
- Drug Intelligence Fusion Component (DIFC)

Support initiatives:

- Administration/Management
- Crime Lab
- Prosecution
- Training (ACTS)
- Facilities
- Prevention

The two Task Forces, Metro and DeKalb, are the enforcement initiatives, i.e., they are made up of the sworn officers assigned to HIDTA by its member law enforcement agencies to investigate drug trafficking and arrest suspects. The Metro Task Force agents are organized into operational groups, each led by an agency member of HIDTA. The plan was for Metro HIDTA to be made up of seven operational groups: Group 1 led by APD, Group 2 – DEA, Group 3 – ATF, Group 4 – IRS, Group 5 – ICE, Group 6 – DEA, Group 7 – FBI. Six groups were to be based at the Investigative Support Center and one (Group 5) at the Hartsfield-Jackson Airport. The DeKalb Task Force constitutes one operational group. The Task Forces provide data on local drug activity to the Drug Intelligence Fusion Component analysts. The analysts have access to state and national data bases and are able to “connect the dots” to help guide Task Force investigations. The other initiatives support the work of the Task Forces and the analysts.

For 2005 the Metro Task Force's Group 1 – APD and Group 2 – DEA were to focus on DTOs operating within five neighborhoods in the City of Atlanta. These neighborhoods are well-known for their high violent crime rate and busy drug trade. The Task Force investigations did not end at the boundaries of these neighborhoods, but they were the most likely places in which to begin investigations and develop leads and confidential sources and informants.

A Methamphetamine sub-initiative was to have been a cooperative effort among Groups 1 – APD, 2 – DEA, 6 – DEA, and 7 – FBI.

Atlanta HIDTA's Group 3 – ATF was to continue its anti-violence mission in support of Project Safe Neighborhood (PSN) in addition to its focus on drug related major firearms trafficking and the arrest and prosecution of armed violent career criminals.

Group 5 – ICE was to focus on drug smuggling. ICE agents are based at the Hartsfield-Jackson International Airport.

Atlanta HIDTA’s Group 4 – IRS was obligated to pursue IRS FIAT targets, long range investigations, and to assist the other HIDTA groups track assets for an ever growing inventory of multiple defendant conspiracy cases. In 2005 the plan was to give a significantly higher profile to drug-related financial investigations in both enforcement and training.

It was anticipated that additional federal agents would be joining the Metro Task Force, forming Groups 6 – DEA and 7 – FBI, and they would take the lead on developing OCDETF cases.

Each of the operational groups of the Metro Task Force was committed to disrupt or dismantle a specific number of DTOs and to arrest a specific number of Armed Career Criminals associated with each sub-initiative. Sub-initiatives were either geographical or situational. In 2005, the HIDTA geographical areas were identified in Atlanta as *Pittsburgh/Mechanicsville, Martin Luther King Drive, Grady Homes (4th Ward), Thomasville Heights, and Vine City-Bluff*. The situational categories were identified as *Airport Smuggling, Financial Investigations, Countywide Organizational Methamphetamine Trafficking*.

Assuming the configurations described above, Atlanta HIDTA’s Metro Task Force expected to disrupt or dismantle the number of DTOs and arrest the number of Armed Career Criminals (ACC) shown in the chart below.

Figure 1

Metro Task Force 2005 Expected Outputs (# of DTOs Dismantled or Disrupted and # of ACCs arrested) by type of DTO and by Sub-Initiative

Type of DTO	Sub-Initiative and Assigned Operational Group(s)*										Total
	P-M G1	MLK G1	4 th Ward G1	TH G2	TH G6	Bluff G3	Meth G1,2,6,7	Fin G4	Smug G5	OCDETF G6,7	
Local	2	2	2			8	2				16
Regional	1	1	1			1	1				5
Local/Reg	1	2	2	1	1		2			1	10
CPOT				1	1					1	3
OCDETF				5	5			9	9	5	33
Total DTOs	5	5	5	7	7	9	5	9	9	6	67
ACCs arrested	3	3	3	7	7	20	4			7	54

* Each Sub-initiative was assigned one or more Operational Groups

The DeKalb HIDTA Task Force concentrates on four high drug crime corridors in DeKalb County: *Candler Road, Buford Highway, Memorial Drive Corridor, Wesley Chapel Road*. A DeKalb County police detective is assigned to the Metro Task Force to serve as operational liaison between the Task Forces. DeKalb expected to dismantle or disrupt 16 DTOs (9 local, 6 regional, and 1 OCDETF) and arrest 30 violent career criminals.

In 2005 the intelligence initiative was renamed the Drug Intelligence Fusion Component (DIFC) to emphasize the connection to EPIC, NDIC, and to DEA.

HIDTA's Executive Board decides the areas to be targeted based on local, drug-related violent crime rates and regional and local drug trafficking assessments by Atlanta HIDTA's DIFC and by participating law enforcement agencies. The 2005 Strategy was designed according to ONDCP directives and Atlanta HIDTA's Drug Threat Assessment by DIFC. The 2005 Strategy was crafted on the assumption that there would be increased participation by federal agencies, specifically the DEA, FBI, and the US Post Office. However, these agencies' increased duties related to other objectives left them with insufficient personnel to fulfill their commitments to HIDTA. Groups 6 and 7, to be led respectively by the DEA and FBI, never formed, and other personnel, who would have been incorporated into the remaining operational groups, were never assigned. The Methamphetamine Sub-initiative was discontinued late in 2005. Moreover, Atlanta HIDTA experienced a major administrative disruption when the Atlanta Police Department replaced the Georgia Bureau of Investigation as the fiduciary agent. This put a moratorium on the availability of PEPI money for the last six months of 2005, which limited investigative activity.

HIDTA Performance Measures

ONDCP's Performance Management Process (PMP) is intended to give HIDTAs around the country a self-management tool to enable them to maintain their focus on dismantling and disrupting drug trafficking organizations and arresting the violent career criminals in the illicit drug trade. The PMP also provides ONDCP with data to guide the development of national drug policy.

Performance measures introduce a new capability to quantify and track HIDTA targets and monitor HIDTA results. Application of the new PMP enables the Atlanta HIDTA Annual Report to provide concrete documentation of HIDTA's efficiency and effectiveness. The report also provides a comparison with previous year's efforts and base numbers for defining future action and for ascertaining human and financial resource requirements. The ensuing series of tables and charts presents specific outcome and efficiency measurements.

Performance Measures for Goal 1

Core TABLE 1: DTOs and MLOs Disrupted or Dismantled in 2005

Table 1: Percentage of DTOs and MLOs Disrupted or Dismantled for Year 2005 at Atlanta HIDTA						
Year	DTOs Identified	Total Targeted	# Disrupted	% of Targeted Disrupted	# Dismantled	% of Targeted Dismantled
Begin 2005	55	55	28	51%	16	29%
During 2005	28	27	9	33%	4	15%
Total 2005	83	82	37	45%	20	24%

Given the manpower expectations at the beginning of 2005, the goals were 67 disrupted/dismantled DTOs for the Metro Task Force and 16 for the DeKalb Task Force, a total of 83 disrupted or dismantled. By the end of 2005, Atlanta HIDTA had identified a total of 83 DTOs, i.e. there were 83 DTOs in some stage of investigation in 2005, 57 of which were dismantled or disrupted.

Core TABLE 2: Percentage of DTOs Disrupted or Dismantled by Scope, 2005

Table 2: Percentage of DTOs and MLOs Disrupted or Dismantled by Scope for Year 2005, at Atlanta HIDTA [ALL DTOs; MLOs included]								
Scope	# Identified	# Targeted	# Disrupted	% of Targeted Disrupted	# Dismantled	% of Targeted Dismantled	Total Disrupted or Dismantled	Total % Disrupted or Dismantled
International	22	21	13	62%	1	5%	14	67%
Multi-state	7	7	5	71%	1	14%	6	86%
Local	54	54	19	35%	18	33%	37	69%
Total	83	82	37	45%	20	24%	57	70%

The large number of International DTOs versus Multi-State DTOs is a reflection of the growing immigrant communities in the Atlanta area, as well as the fact that the foreign drug traffickers are using Atlanta as a distribution hub for the eastern part of the United States.

Core TABLE 3: Percentage of Money Laundering Organizations Disrupted or Dismantled by Scope, 2005

Table 3: Percentage of Money Laundering Organizations Disrupted or Dismantled by Scope for Year 2005, at Atlanta HIDTA								
Scope	# Identified MLOs	# Targeted	# Disrupted	% of Targeted Disrupted	# Dismantled	% of Targeted Dismantled	Total Disrupted or Dismantled	Total % Disrupted or Dismantled
International	3	2	1	50%	0	0%	1	50%
Multi-state	0	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Local	1	1	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	4	3	1	33%	0	0%	1	33%

In 2005, Atlanta HIDTA did not focus on the in-depth, sophisticated financial tracking required to bring down MLOs. A significant amount of drug money leaves Atlanta, not through banks or businesses, but by truck; shipments of bulk contraband currency out of Atlanta to the Southwest and Mexico are part of the focus of our interdiction program, SAINT.

Core TABLE 4: Operational Scope of All DTO Cases Initiated, 2005

Table 4: Operational Scope of All DTO and MLO Cases Initiated for Year 2005, at Atlanta HIDTA				
Scope	# CPOT Cases	# RPOT Cases	# OCDETF Cases	% OCDETF of Total DTOs Targeted
International	2	4	1	10%
Multi-state	0	2	0	0%
Local	0	4	0	0%
Total	2	10	1	4%

The plan was to have Group 6 – DEA and Group 7 – FBI lead the effort in developing the OCDETF cases. However, DEA and FBI had other priorities and not enough personnel to cover their commitments to Atlanta HIDTA.

Core TABLE 5: Drugs Removed from the Marketplace, 2005

Table 5: Drugs Removed from the Marketplace for Year 2005, at Atlanta HIDTA		
Drugs Seized (kg or D.U.)	Amount Seized (kg or D.U.)	Wholesale Value
heroin kg	10.967	\$849,942
cocaine HCL kg	104.267	\$1,981,073
crack cocaine kg	12.010	\$290,642
marijuana kg	893.988	\$5,900,320
marijuana plants and grows	0	\$0
methamphetamine kg	37.689	\$580,410
methamphetamine ice kg	0	\$0
ecstasy(MDMA)(D.U.s)	207,419.300	\$829,677
Ketamine	0.028	\$0
Khat	229.560	\$114,780
Marijuana (Hydroponic)	7.305	\$120,532
Opium, powdered	70.340	\$2,110,200
Other	0	\$0
Total Wholesale Value		\$12,777,578

Core TABLE 6: Return on Investment (ROI) for Drugs Removed from the Marketplace by Law Enforcement Initiatives, by Year

Atlanta HIDTA Table 6: Return on Investment (ROI) for Drugs Removed from the Marketplace by Law Enforcement Initiatives by Year					
Year	Budget	Baseline Drug Wholesale Value	Targeted Drug ROI	Drug Wholesale Value Removed From Market	Actual Drug ROI
2004	\$3,157,833	\$17,523,309	\$5	\$17,523,309	\$6
2005	\$2,293,733	\$17,523,309	\$6	\$12,777,578	\$6

The ROI for Drugs for 2004 was \$5.55; for 2005 it was \$5.57.

Core TABLE 7: Return on Investment (ROI) for Assets Removed from the Marketplace by Law Enforcement Initiatives, by Year

Atlanta HIDTA Table 7: Return on Investment (ROI) for Assets Removed from the Marketplace by Law Enforcement Initiatives by Year							
Year	Budget	Baseline Value of Drug Assets	Targeted Asset ROI	Value of Drug Assets Removed from Market			Actual Asset ROI
				Cash	Other Assets	Total	
2004	\$3,157,833	\$2,587,908	\$1	\$2,014,534	\$573,374	\$2,587,908	\$1
2005	\$2,293,733	\$2,587,908	\$1	\$1,278,822	\$482,373	\$1,761,195	\$1

Core TABLE 8: Total Return on Investment (ROI) for Drugs and Assets Removed from the Marketplace by Law Enforcement* Initiatives by Year

Atlanta HIDTA Table 8: Total Return on Investment (ROI) for Drugs and Assets Removed from the Marketplace by Law Enforcement Initiatives by Year					
Year	Budget	Drugs and Assets Baseline	Targeted Total ROI	Drugs and Assets Removed from Market	Actual Total ROI
2004	\$3,157,833	\$20,111,217	\$6	\$20,111,217	\$6
2005	\$2,293,733	\$20,111,217	\$7	\$14,538,774	\$6

The ROI for 2004 for Drugs and Assets was \$6.36; for 2005 it was \$6.34.

Core TABLE 9: Prosecution Outputs and Outcomes by Year

Prosecution Outputs and Outcomes by Year at Atlanta HIDTA HIDTA				
Year	Investigations Baseline	Investigations Projected	Investigations Handled	% Handled
2004	29	30	29	97%
2005	29	30	24	80%

The Methamphetamine Sub-initiative was cancelled before the end of 2005. While there is some local production of methamphetamine, the Georgia General Assembly passed a law in 2004 making it more difficult to obtain ephedrine and pseudoephedrine. The bulk of the meth is coming to Georgia from Mexico.

Core TABLE 10: Value of Clandestine Methamphetamine Labs Dismantled in 2005, by Size

Table 10: Value of Clandestine Methamphetamine Laboratories Dismantled by Size for Year 2005, at Atlanta HIDTA			
Meth Cost Per Ounce		\$0.00	
Lab Size	ID/Targeted	Dismantled	Value of Labs Dismantled
A. Less than 2 Oz	0	0	\$0.00
B. 2 - 8 Oz	0	0	\$0.00
C. 9 - 31 Oz	0	0	\$0.00
D. 32 - 159 Oz	0	0	\$0.00
E. 10 - 20 Lbs	0	0	\$0.00
F. Over 20 Lbs	0	0	\$0.00
Total	0	0	\$0.00

Core TABLE 11: HIDTA Clandestine Laboratory Activities in 2005

Table 11: HIDTA Clandestine Laboratory Activities for Year Atlanta HIDTA, in 2005				
	Baseline	# Projected	# Identified	% Identified
Laboratory Dump Sites Seized	0	0	0	0%
Chemical/Glassware Equipment Seizures	0	0	0	0%
Children Affected	0	0	0	0%

Performance Measures for Goal 2

Core TABLE 12: HIDTA Training Efficiency by Year and Type of Training

Table 12: HIDTA Training Efficiency by Type of Training for Year 2005, at Atlanta HIDTA											
Type of Training	# Students Expected for Training		# Students Actually Trained		# Training Hours Actually Provided		Total Training Cost		Training Cost Per Hour		
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	% Change 2004-2005
Analytical/Computer	60	70	50	105	1,080	1,852	\$26,552	\$28,383	\$24.59	\$15.33	-38%
Investigative/Interdiction	535	490	405	687	7,064	12,188	\$118,925	\$127,360	\$16.84	\$10.45	-38%
Managment/Administrative	90	90	90	70	1,152	880	\$16,589	\$26,200	\$14.40	\$29.77	107%
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	0	0	0%
Total	685	650	545	862	9,296	14,920	\$162,066	\$181,943	\$17.43	\$12.19	-30%

Core TABLE 13: Percentage of HIDTA Initiatives Using Event and Case Deconfliction Services, by Year

Table 13: Percentage of HIDTA Initiatives Using Event and Case Deconfliction Services for Year at Atlanta HIDTA				
Year	Total HIDTA Initiatives	# Initiatives Targeted to Use Services	# Initiatives Using Services	% Initiatives Using Services
2004	3	2	2	100%
2005	3	2	2	100%
2006	3	0	0	0%

Core TABLE 14: Percentage of Event and Case Deconflictions Submitted, by Year

Table 14: Percentage of Event and Case Deconflictions Submitted for Year at Atlanta HIDTA						
Year	Baseline # Deconflictions Submitted	# Deconfliction Submissions Targeted	# Event Deconflictions Submitted	# Case/Subject Deconflictions Submitted	Total Deconflictions Submitted	% Deconflictions Submitted
2004	881	972	881	0	881	91%
2005	881	881	758	0	758	86%
2006	881					

In 2004 there were 881 event deconfliction submissions, of which 73 involved actual conflicts. The number of deconfliction submissions targeted in 2005 was 758, 100% of which were event deconflictions. The number of events where a potential conflict was averted was 51 or 6.7%. There were no case/subject deconflictions. Atlanta HIDTA has not given up on developing case/subject deconfliction. It is done internally at HIDTA, but the other law enforcement agencies in the area have so far been unwilling to share case/subject information.

Core TABLE 15: Percentage of Investigations Provided Analytical Support, by Year

Table 15: Percentage of Cases Provided Analytical Support for Year at Atlanta HIDTA				
Year	Baseline # Cases Receiving Analytical Support	# Cases Targeted for Analytical Support	# Cases Provided Analytical Support	% Targeted Cases Supported
2004	282	282	353	125%
2005	282	298	296	99%
2006	282	304	0	0%

Core TABLE 16: Percentage of HIDTA Initiative Investigations Referred to Other HIDTAs and Other Agencies, by Year

Table 16: Percentage of HIDTA Initiative Cases Referred to Other HIDTAs and Other Agencies for Year at Atlanta HIDTA						
Year	Total HIDTA Initiative Cases	# Initiative Cases Targeted for Referral	# HIDTA Initiative Cases Referred to Other HIDTAs	# HIDTA Initiative Cases Referred to Other Agencies	Total Initiative Cases Referred	% Targeted Initiative Cases Referred
2004	412	10	2	8	10	100%
2005	24	72	1	37	38	52%
2006	0	74	0	0	0	0%

Figure 2

Atlanta HIDTA/GBI Crime Lab Samples Analyzed
1/1/2005 - 12/31/2005

	Metro Task Force	DeKalb Task Force	Total
Drug Identification	5	1	6
Drug Quantification	1	0	1
Leafy Material – Drug Identification	25	1	26
Solid Material – Drug Identification	108	98	206
Total	139	100	239

2004/2005 Comparative Analysis

At the beginning of 2004, there were 45 DTOs listed in Atlanta HIDTA’s catalog – 29 new DTOs were **identified** during the year giving a total of 74 DTOs at the end of 2004. By the end of 2004, 46 of the **identified** DTOs were **disrupted**, and 9 were **dismantled**. In 2005, 28 new DTO’s were **identified**, with 9 being **disrupted** and 4 **dismantled** thus providing a year-end total of 83 DTOs. **[Core Table 1]**

For 2004, the operational scope (i.e., international, multi-state or local) of the 74 DTOs identified is as follows: 15 DTOs were identified as international, 10 as multi-state and 49 as local. Further in 2004, 63 of the total DTOs **targeted** were categorized as 13 international, 10 multi-state, and 40 local. Of the 46 **disrupted**, 11 were international, 6 were multi-state, and 29 as local. For the 9 DTOs **dismantled**, the categories are 1 international, 2 multi-state, and 6 local. In 2005 82 of the total DTOs **targeted** were categorized as 21 international, 7 multi-state, and 54 local. Of the 37 DTOs **disrupted**, 13 were international, 5 were multi-state, and 19 were local. Of the 20 DTOs **dismantled**, the categories are 1 international, 1 multi-state, and 18 local. **[Core Table 2]**

In 2004, Atlanta HIDTA successfully **targeted** and **disrupted** one (1) DTO's money laundering organization (local). In 2005, 3 MLO's were **identified** internationally and 1 local. 2 international and 1 local MLO were **targeted**, and of these MLOs 1 international DTO was **disrupted**, and no MLO's were **dismantled** in 2005. [**Core Table 3**]

In terms of cases opened, and their designations: in 2004 162 cases were opened, with 15 being international, 16 multi-state, and 131 local. Of the cases receiving CPOT designation; 12 were international, 2 were multi-state, and 2 were local. 2 RPOT cases were international, 1 was multi-state, and 0 were identified as local. Of those cases receiving OCDETF designation, 3 were international, 2 multi-state, and 2 local. In 2005, 2 DTO/MLO cases initiated, and were international CPOT cases, 4 were international RPOT cases, 2 were multi-state RPOT, and 4 were local. 1 international case received OCDETF designation. [**Core Table 4**]

During the 2004 calendar year Atlanta HIDTA removed over \$17.5 million dollars in wholesale drugs from the market place, compared with \$12.7 million dollars removed in 2005. However, 2005 drug seizures yielded large amounts of khat and opium, drugs not previously seized. During 2004, over \$2.5 million in drug assets were removed, compared with over \$1.7 removed for 2005. [**Core Table 5**]

The removal of drugs and drug assets in 2004 yielded a Return on Investment (ROI) of \$6 for every \$1 spent. Calendar year 2005 yielded the same ROI. [**Core Tables 6, 7, 8**]

The Prosecution Initiative projected 30 cases for 2004 and 29 investigative cases were handled. In 2005, 30 investigations were projected, and 24 were actually handled. [**Core Table 9**]

In both 2004 and 2005, Atlanta HIDTA neither targeted nor identified any Clandestine Laboratory activity. [**Core Table 10 and 11**]

In 2004, Atlanta HIDTA coordinated the training of 545 students, logging over 9,000 hours of training. Of the total training hours, 380 hours were devoted to Spanish classes for the group. The cost of training for 2004 was less than \$18 per training hour. In 2005, the Training Initiative saw over 850 students trained and almost 15,000 hours of training. The 2005 total training cost per hour was \$12.19. [**Core Table 12**]

The Intelligence component performance for 2004 yielded 972 deconfliction submissions targeted, and 881 events were submitted. Comparison with CY 2005 shows the total number of deconflictions targeted was 881 and 758 were submitted. [**Core Table 14**]

In 2004, 282 investigations were targeted to receive analytical support at Atlanta HIDTA. By the end of 2004, it was reported that 353 investigations received analytical support.

CY 2005 saw 298 cases targeted for analytical support, and it was reported that 296 cases received analytical support. **[Core Table 15]**

In 2004, it was reported that out of 412 Atlanta HIDTA investigations, 10 were targeted for referral. Out of those 10 targeted for referral, 2 investigations went to other HIDTAs and the other 8 investigations were sent to other law enforcement agencies. In 2005, 72 cases were targeted for referral, with 1 case referred to another HIDTA, and 37 cases were referred to other agencies. **[Core Table 16]**

Conclusions

Throughout 2005, unfilled vacancies hampered HIDTA's Task Force activities. The minutes of the July 29, 2005 Atlanta HIDTA Board Meeting reflected this: "Almost all of the numbers needed to be adjusted for the 2005 predictions of DTOs targeted, dismantled and/or disrupted. Due to lack of manpower, HIDTA would like to re-evaluate their Task Force goals to reflect a more realistic and manageable goal." Terrorism-related re-assignments left some agencies with insufficient personnel to cover their commitments to HIDTA.

Throughout 2005, Atlanta HIDTA has been negotiating with law enforcement agencies for additional sworn personnel. In late 2005 a DEA ASAC was assigned to HIDTA as a Deputy Director. The north Fulton County cities of Roswell and Alpharetta committed to sending enough sworn officers to enable HIDTA to form a new operational group in 2006. The US Postal Inspection Office committed to send one officer in July 2006. The Georgia Department of Corrections will send two, the Georgia State Patrol three, and MARTA Police will assign at least one officer to HIDTA. Cobb County was approved for inclusion in HIDTA by the Executive Board for 2006 (a Cobb County Police officer has served in the Metro Task Force since 2003). Other metro counties are being considered for inclusion in HIDTA, as well as the US Marshals Service.

Furthermore, in 2005, a transition to a new HIDTA fiduciary occurred. The Atlanta HIDTA Executive Board approved this transition in late 2004 because of the Georgia Bureau of Investigation's unwillingness to continue as HIDTA's fiduciary agent. At this time the GBI indicated its desire to close out the 2004 budget accounts as soon as possible and stated it would not accept HIDTA's 2005 award. The Atlanta Police Department stepped forward to assume the fiduciary role, but there was a delay in the awarding of the 2005 grant. The award was subsequently accepted by the APD, and, during the first half of 2005, accounts were developed, positions assigned, and training on APD administrative and financial procedures furnished to HIDTA administrators. Further, because APD did not want to manage HIDTA-funded personnel, the HIDTA Board approved a contract with a Professional Employee Organization, Allstaff, to administer payroll. By the close of calendar year 2005, virtually all HIDTA financial accounts previously held by the GBI were expended and closed, and the 2005 budget accounts were opened and operating for the Atlanta HIDTA with the APD as fiduciary.

The Atlanta HIDTA training program is one way to compensate somewhat for the shortage of Task Force personnel by training law enforcement personnel in other agencies. The training programs are open to other law enforcement personnel in Georgia but mainly those in the fifteen counties in the center of the Atlanta metro area. Many of the courses are POST certified. In 2005, Atlanta HIDTA increased training hours by 60%, but reduced the overall per hour cost of training. The 2005 Training Initiative has added significant depth to the HIDTA Program. Fortunately for HIDTA's future plans, the training coordinator, retired from the DEA supervisory ranks, is a nationally recognized subject matter expert in drug financial investigations.

In 2006 both HIDTA Task Forces will endeavor to increase financial investigations, OCDETF cases, and interdiction activities. Significant OCDETF indicators exist in many active DTO investigations begun in 2004 and 2005. Enhanced analytical support and more in-depth prosecutorial review of HIDTA cases will enable Atlanta HIDTA to increase OCDETF inventories. The operational groups have been reorganized for 2006: one benefit of this is that HIDTA's most productive group, led by the APD, will have an additional federal (DEA) investigator who is familiar with OCDETF procedures. Similarly, Atlanta HIDTA's own Task Force officers and agents will receive increased financial investigative training, which will also be offered to non-HIDTA personnel as well. Although there was little activity around MLOs in 2005, IRS agents at Atlanta HIDTA were able to work with other Task Force agents to identify income that could be taxed even though it was not possible to prove that the income was from the illicit drug trade. One case yielded about \$50,000 for the taxpayers.

Late in 2005, ONDCP conducted an On-Site Review at Atlanta HIDTA. In response to the ONDCP's Finding, the Atlanta HIDTA Executive Board approved the elimination of geographical assignments (neighborhoods) from the descriptions of the operational groups. Although investigations had never been limited to these neighborhoods, ONDCP felt that associating the operational groups with neighborhoods "promoted the belief that the HIDTA does not actively pursue high level targets...."

Enhancement of Atlanta HIDTA's computer technology will also improve Atlanta HIDTA's ability to work high level cases: in early 2006, under the direction of the Deputy Director who is a DEA ASAC, Atlanta HIDTA began planning to improve Task Force officers' access to the DEA Firebird system. This will greatly facilitate the sharing of information among law enforcement agencies. HIDTA leadership saw that the initiatives needed to make more use of such tools.

Notwithstanding transitional administrative changes, and a large number of administrative, sworn, and intelligence vacancies, as well as a reduction of \$864,100 in Task Force budgets, HIDTA's Task Forces managed to maintain the Drug/Asset ROI: it was \$6.36 in 2004 and \$6.34 in 2005. Moreover, the latest reports from the FBI are that, while violent crime has increased nationwide in 2005 by 2.5%, violent crime in the City of Atlanta, where HIDTA is most active, has gone down almost 9% and all crime is down by 6%.

Appendices

- A. Table of Organization**

- B. Table Listing Composition of Executive Board**

- C. List of Participating Agencies**

- D. List of Agencies Participating in 2005
Training Program**

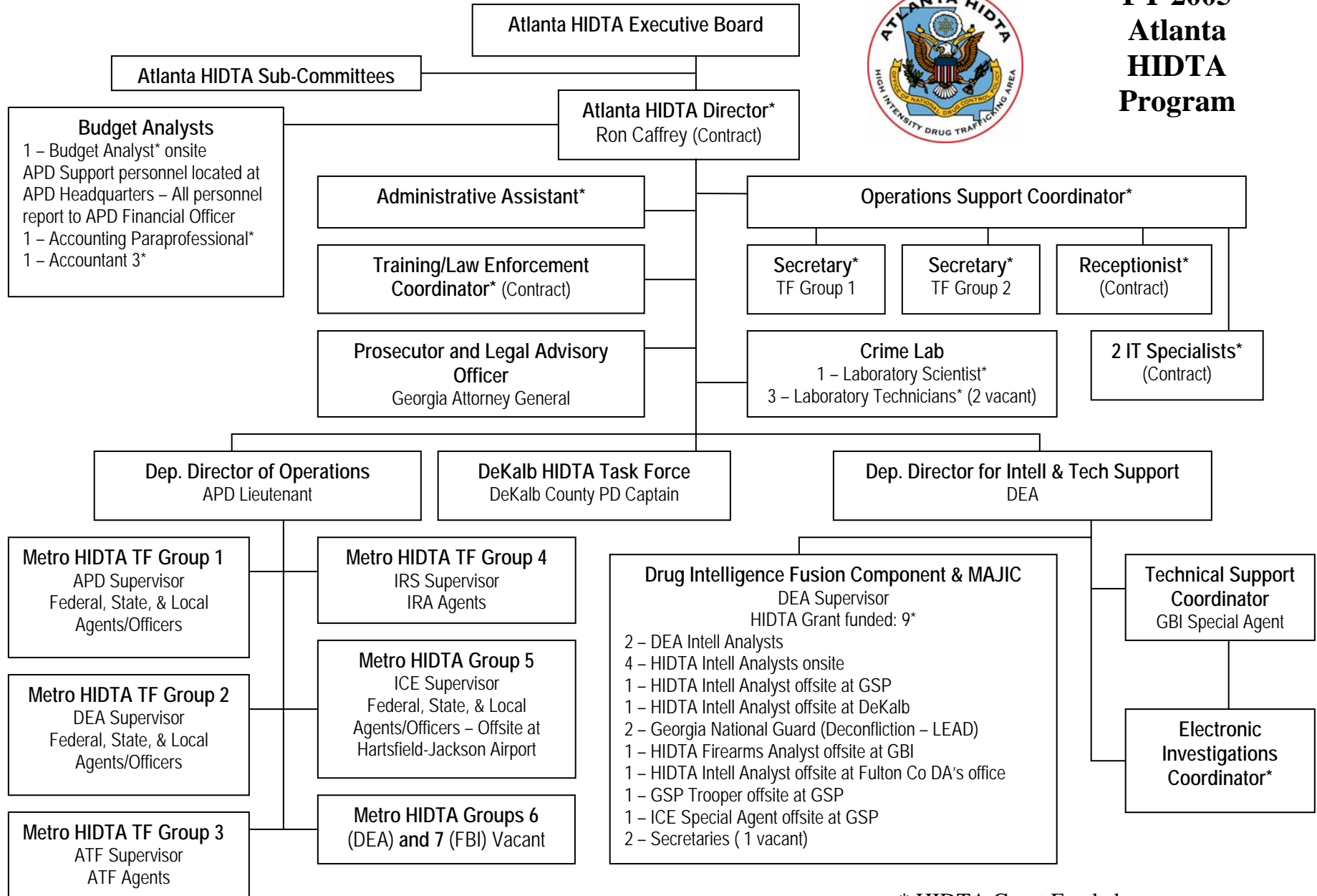
- E. List of Tables and Charts**

- F. End Notes**

APPENDIX A



**FY 2005
Atlanta
HIDTA
Program**



* HIDTA Grant Funded

APPENDIX B – Atlanta HIDTA Executive Board Membership

Local: 6 members State: 4 members Federal: 6 members

LOCAL MEMBERS

George Coleman
Chief of Police
Fulton County Police Department

Gwendolyn Keyes
District Attorney
DeKalb County District Attorney's Office

Louis Graham (RETIRED 2006)
Chief of Police
DeKalb County Police Department

Richard Pennington
Chief of Police
Atlanta Police Department

Paul Howard
District Attorney
Fulton County District Attorney's Office

Eugene Wilson (Retired) (EX OFFICIO)
Chief of Police
MARTA Police Department

STATE MEMBERS

Thurbert Baker
Attorney General
Georgia State Attorney General's Office

Vernon Keenan
Director
Georgia Bureau of Investigation

Bill Hitchins
Colonel
Georgia State Patrol

Brian Owens (EX OFFICIO)
Commissioner
Georgia Department of Corrections

FEDERAL MEMBERS

Gregory Jones (EX OFFICIO)
Special Agent in Charge
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Kenneth Smith
Special Agent in Charge
U.S. Bureau of Immigration & Customs
Enforcement

Vanessa McClemore
Special Agent in Charge
U.S. Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco & Firearms

Sherri Strange
Special Agent in Charge
U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration

David Nahmias
U.S. Attorney
U.S. Attorney's Office - NDGA

James Vickery
Special Agent in Charge
U.S. Internal Revenue Service

APPENDIX C – List of Participating Agencies

FEDERAL AGENCIES (6)

U.S. Attorney’s Office - NDGA
U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms & Explosives
U.S. Bureau of Immigration & Customs Enforcement
U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration
U.S. Internal Revenue Service
Federal Bureau of Investigation (Ex Officio)

STATE AGENCIES (5)

Georgia Attorney General’s Office
Georgia Bureau of Investigation
Georgia Department of Corrections (Ex Officio)
Georgia National Guard
Georgia State Patrol

LOCAL AGENCIES (7)

Atlanta Police Department
Cobb County Police Department
DeKalb County District Attorney’s Office
DeKalb County Police Department
Fulton County District Attorney’s Office
Fulton County Police Department
MARTA Police Department (Ex Officio)

APPENDIX D – List of Agencies Participating in 2005 Training Program

1. Acworth PD
2. Alpharetta PD
3. APD
4. Army
5. ATF
6. Bartow Cnty SO
7. Butts Cnty SO
8. Cherokee Multi-Agency Narcotics
9. Clayton Cnty DTF
10. Clayton Cnty SO
11. Clayton Cnty SO
12. Cobb Cnty Finance Dept.
13. Cobb Cnty PD
14. Cobb Cnty School Board
15. College Park PD
16. DEA
17. DeKalb Cnty PD
18. DOJ
19. Douglas Cnty SO
20. Drug Treatment Professionals
21. East Metro Drug DET
22. FAA
23. FDLE
24. Fayette Cnty SO
25. Federal Air Marshal Service
26. Fulton Cnty DA
27. Fulton Cnty PD
28. Fulton Cnty School PD
29. Gadsden, AL PD
30. Garden Cnty SO
31. GBI
32. Georgia National Guard
33. Georgia Tech PD
34. Glenco, AL PD
35. GMH
36. GPA
37. Greenville, SC PD
38. Griffin-Spalding NTF
39. GSP
40. Gwinnett Cnty DA
41. Gwinnett Cnty PD
42. Gwinnett Cnty SO
43. Hall Cnty SO
44. Harrison/Paulding DTF
45. Heard Cnty SO
46. Helen, GA PD
47. Henry Cnty PD
48. Henry Cnty SO
49. HIDTA
50. ICE
51. IRS
52. Johnson Cnty, GA SO
53. Kennesaw PD
54. Kennesaw State University
55. Marta PD
56. MCS Narcotics
57. Monroe Cnty SO
58. Morrow PD
59. NDIC
60. NE GA Drug Task Force
61. Piedmont-Northern MANS
62. Pineville, NC PD
63. Rowan Cnty, NC SO
64. Shelby Cnty, TN SO
65. Stanislaus, CA SO
66. Tri Cities Narcotics
67. Union City PD
68. USMS
69. USPIS
70. Villa Rica PD
71. Warner Robbins PD
72. West Georgia Drug Task Force
73. West TN DTF
74. Whitfield Cnty SO
75. Wilkinson Cnty SO
76. Wrightsville, NC PD
77. Zell Miller Mountain Park Way DTF

Appendix E – List of Tables and Charts

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Endnotes

ⁱ The City of Atlanta covers the middle third of Fulton County and a small portion of western DeKalb County. It is the center of the Metropolitan Statistical Area of Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, established in the 2000 Census, which includes 28 counties and dozens of municipalities, covers most of north Georgia, and includes over half of Georgia’s population. Its core counties are Fulton, DeKalb, Cobb, Clayton, and Gwinnett. It is one of the fastest growing MSAs in the country. Fulton, DeKalb, and Cobb Police Departments have assigned law enforcement personnel to HIDTA.