Rocky Mountain HIDTA

ANNUAL REPORT
YEAR 2005

ROCKY MOUNTAIN HIDTA
2005 ANNUAL REPORT

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Trafficking and use of illicit drugs affect practically every aspect of our society. Under the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP), the HIDTA program was designed to reduce the availability of illicit drugs by disrupting or dismantling major drug trafficking organizations. The HIDTA program was also designed to enhance cooperation, coordination, information sharing and training among federal, state and local law enforcement agencies to target the drug problem from not only a state and local level but also a national level. The question is how efficiently and effectively are public dollars being spent on these two primary objectives of the program. This report will hopefully provide sufficient information for the reader to come to an objective conclusion as to the performance of Rocky Mountain HIDTA.

Rocky Mountain HIDTA completed its eighth full year of operation with an allotment of $9.2 million involving thirty-seven initiatives in four different states. The initiatives include 10 federal and 136 state/local agencies with a commitment of 90 federal and 1,400 state/local personnel. The Rocky Mountain HIDTA Executive Board, made up of federal, state and local law enforcement leaders, played an active role in setting goals and direction for the program. Some of the more noteworthy accomplishments under the Executive Board's direction, guidance and encouragement, etc. with a willing participation and execution by the individual agencies and drug task forces include:

Enforcement Activities:

- Mesa County Sheriff Deputy Mike Miller was awarded Rocky Mountain HIDTA's Outstanding Interdiction Officer of the Year Award.
- Southern Colorado Drug Task Force was awarded Rocky Mountain HIDTA's Outstanding Drug Task Force of the Year Award.
- Salt Lake City Police Officer Tyler Boelter was awarded the Outstanding Drug Enforcement Officer of the Year Award.
- The Wyoming Southeast Enforcement Team moved into the new DEA building in Cheyenne.
- TRIDENT merged with the DEA office in Glenwood Springs.
- DEA assigned two agents to the Southwest Drug Task Force.
- The Rocky Mountain HIDTA Investigation and Interdiction initiatives increased outputs in almost every category from 2005 and include the following:
  - 6,161 felony drug arrests.
  - Removed drugs from the marketplace with a wholesale value of $143.5 million in a return on investment (ROI) of $17 for every dollar of Rocky Mountain HIDTA funds invested. This includes:
    - 36 pounds of heroin
    - 1,333 pounds of cocaine
    - 14 pounds of crack cocaine

- 11,370 pounds of marijuana
- 22,357 pounds of marijuana plants
- 252 pounds of methamphetamine
- 357 pounds of methamphetamine "ice"
- 13 pounds and 4,604 dosage units of hallucinogens
- 5 pounds and 18,401 dosage units of club drugs
- 3 pounds and 17,321 dosage units of illegal pharmaceuticals
  - Seized $10 million in assets gained through illegal drug trafficking for a ROI of $1.00 for every dollar of Rocky Mountain HIDTA funds invested.
  - Seized 807 weapons.
  - Dismantled 140 clandestine drug labs that were capable of producing one million dollars worth of methamphetamine with only "one cook".
  - Seized clan lab chemicals and glassware on 31 occasions and cleaned up 34 clan lab dumpsites.
  - Identified 57 children affected by clan lab operations.
  - Targeted 41 international drug trafficking organizations while disrupting 16 and dismantling 3.
  - Targeted 92 multi-state drug trafficking organizations while disrupting 20 and dismantling 5.
  - Targeted 116 local drug trafficking organizations while disrupting 37 and dismantling 10.
  - Investigated drug trafficking organizations in which 9 were designated CPOT, 12 RPOT and 31 had OCDETF designation.
  - Drug task forces used wire intercepts on 58 occasions.
  - Drug task forces used PEN registers on 128 occasions.
  - 309 cases or investigations involving Rocky Mountain HIDTA enforcement or interdiction were referred, coordinated with or information shared with areas outside the Rocky Mountain HIDTA region.
  - Rocky Mountain HIDTA task forces assisted drug enforcement agencies outside the Rocky Mountain HIDTA region on 33 occasions.
  - 356 drug loads were intercepted with 32 resulting in controlled deliveries of the intercepted loads.

Intelligence:

- The Colorado Bureau of Investigations connected its name pointer index system to the RissIntel application, which is the final phase of the Tri-Connectivity project.
- The implementation of the web-based event deconfliction application was completed allowing designated officers from both HIDTA and non- HIDTA Colorado agencies to enter their own events 24 hours a day, seven days a week.
- An ISC Analyst instructed a PenLink course for analysts in Utah. This is the first time in five years Rocky Mountain HIDTA did not require a PenLink employee to instruct the course.
- 4,634 event deconflictions submitted.
- 12,652 subject deconflictions submitted.
- 361 investigations of DTOs had some analytical support.

Training:

- Conducted forty-four training courses of which forty-one were investigative/interdiction, one analytical and one management.
- Trained 1,516 students from 129 different agencies which totaled 46,732 student hours.
- Rocky Mountain HIDTA continued through partnership with the Colorado Regional Community Policing Institute (CRCPI) to present clan lab awareness training to 890 citizens.
- The Rocky Mountain HIDTA/CRCPI partnership also was responsible for training 848 police, EMT and other at-risk government employees with a clan lab first responder course.
- Successful implementation of on-line admissions and approval of training applications. (Comprising of 60% of enrollment)
- Training Officer Patrick Novak was awarded the Outstanding Support Personnel of the Year Award.
- Mandated entry into the HIDTA on-line Training Tracker (HOTT) system.
- POST approval for HIDTA courses in Montana.
- Development of new Law Enforcement Officer Survival Spanish II 40 hour course.
- Created standardized lesson plans for core classes.
- Outsourced nine classes through MCTFT and MCTC saving approximately $10,000.

II. INTRODUCTION

The Director, Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP), designates regions with critical drug trafficking problems adversely impacting the nation as High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTAs). The major federal, state and local law enforcement leaders in the designated areas form an Executive Board to assure compliance with the overall goal of the HIDTA program. The Executive Board hires a director and additional staff who helps establish multi-agency collocated/commingled drug task forces, an intelligence center, a training unit, and fiscal component. The initial step in developing the regional HIDTAs is to complete a drug threat assessment of the region and then develop a strategy to combat the threat. The fiscal component of HIDTA is used to implement the strategy and the results are reported in the annual report. This annual report reflects the activities of calendar year 2005. There are twenty-eight individual HIDTAs spread throughout the nation who work together in a partnership to address this nation's drug problem. All HIDTAs must address the National HIDTA Program Mission Statement which is:
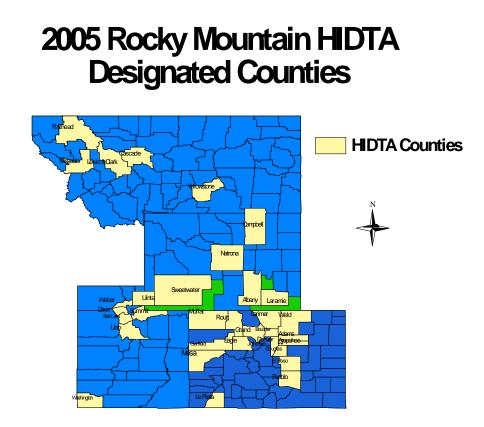
National HIDTA
Program Mission Statement
The mission of the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA) program is to disrupt the market for illegal drugs in the United States by assisting federal, state, and local law enforcement entities participating in the HIDTA program to dismantle and disrupt drug trafficking organizations, with particular emphasis on drug trafficking regions that have harmful effects on other parts of the United States.

Rocky Mountain HIDTA was designated in October 1996 and became operational July 1997. During the reporting period of this annual report (January 1, 2005 – December 31, 2005) ONDCP allocated $9,189,625 for HIDTA operations which includes enforcement, interdiction, intelligence, training and management/administration. The majority of these funds go to state and local fiduciaries supporting federal, state and local task forces with only about 3% going directly to federal agencies. Breakdown of the funding is approximately 79% that goes directly to support enforcement and interdiction efforts with 11% funding for the intelligence support centers, 5% for training and 5% for administration.

Rocky Mountain HIDTA consists of four states with the following geographic area of responsibility:
- Colorado – the counties of Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Denver, Douglas, Eagle, El Paso, Garfield, Grand, Jefferson, LaPlata, Larimer, Mesa, Moffat, Pueblo, Routt, and Weld.
- Montana – the counties of Cascade, Flathead, Lewis and Clark, Missoula, and Yellowstone.
- Utah – the counties of Davis, Salt Lake, Summit, Utah, Washington and Weber.
- Wyoming – the counties of Albany, Campbell, Laramie, Natrona, Sweetwater, and Uinta.

2005 Rocky Mountain HIDTA Designated Counties

Rocky Mountain HIDTA consists of 146 federal, state and local agencies and approximately 1,500 personnel working together to achieve the vision established by the director and executive board. The Rocky Mountain HIDTA vision statement is:

> **Rocky Mountain HIDTA**
> **Vision Statement**
> To stop any increase and actively reduce drug use and trafficking.

The Rocky Mountain HIDTA also has established a mission statement so that Rocky Mountain initiatives have no doubt what the program is trying to achieve. The Rocky Mountain HIDTA mission statement is as follows:

<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px;">

Rocky Mountain HIDTA
Mission Statement

The mission of the Rocky Mountain HIDTA is to support the national drug control strategy of reducing drug use. Specifically, the Rocky Mountain HIDTA's ultimate mission is to facilitate cooperation and coordination among federal, state and local drug enforcement efforts to enhance combating the drug trafficking problem locally, regionally and nationally. This mission is accomplished through intelligence-driven joint multi-agency collocated drug task forces sharing information and working cooperatively with other drug enforcement initiatives including interdiction. The aim is to:

- Reduce drug availability by eliminating or disrupting drug trafficking organizations.

- Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of law enforcement organizations in their efforts within HIDTA.

</div>

Rocky Mountain HIDTA uses five subsystems to accomplish the vision and mission consisting of Administration, Intelligence, Training, Investigation and Interdiction. Administration, Intelligence and Training are singular initiatives whereas in Investigation, there are thirty initiatives, and in Interdiction, there are four. For more details on the strategy, please see the Rocky Mountain HIDTA 2005 Strategy Report.

III.   NATIONAL HIDTA GOALS

Nationally, HIDTAs have adopted two specific goals to be achieved in addressing the drug threat. These two national goals apply to all HIDTA initiatives and activities throughout the nation. In developing a strategy to address the drug threat, the HIDTA program must target their efforts around two goals. The two national HIDTA goals are:

<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px;">

National HIDTA 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.

</div>

IV.   SUMMARY OF THREAT ASSESSMENT FOR BUDGET YEAR 2005

As indicated earlier in this report, the first step is to identify the threat before developing a strategy to address the threat. Each HIDTA is required to prepare a threat assessment annually for those areas designated HIDTA. This section consists of a brief summary of the threat in the

Rocky Mountain HIDTA region. For in-depth detailed information, please refer to the 2005 Threat Assessment.

- Mexican drug trafficking organizations (DTOs) are using the Rocky Mountain HIDTA to further their illicit drug activities through well-established trafficking networks that reach from sources of supply in Mexico to Colorado Springs, Denver, and Salt Lake City. They transport illicit drugs from these distribution centers to drug markets in Midwestern and eastern states.

- Mexican DTOs increasingly distribute low-cost, high-purity methamphetamine (primarily ice) throughout the Rocky Mountain HIDTA in response to the decreased availability of locally-produced methamphetamine. Manpower and resources previously allocated to investigations of local methamphetamine production are now being shifted to investigations of major Mexican DTOs.

- The increased availability and abuse of ice methamphetamine has resulted in a surge in drug-related crimes including identity theft, retail theft, burglary, forgery, and currency counterfeiting throughout the Rocky Mountain HIDTA. Arrests related to these crimes have overburdened court systems, treatment facilities, and prisons and jails.

- Mexican DTOs are now distributing crack cocaine at the retail level in some urban areas of the Rocky Mountain HIDTA, forcing local African American street gangs to move their crack distribution operations to suburban areas, and resulting in increased violence and drug-related crime in these suburbs.

- Asian DTOs are transporting high potency BC Bud marijuana and MDMA across the Montana-Canada border to markets in the Rocky Mountain HIDTA and throughout the United States.

- Mexican DTOs increasingly exploit the vast expanses of public and tribal lands in, and adjacent to, the Rocky Mountain HIDTA to distribute and produce illicit drugs, believing that in doing so they will evade law enforcement detection.

V. HIDTA STRATEGY SUMMARY

Rocky Mountain HIDTA developed a strategy to address the drug problem based on the threat, personnel resources, fiscal resources and past performance. In some cases, existing task forces modified their focus to meet the threat and in other cases, task forces were developed to meet a threat that appears to go basically unchallenged. Rocky Mountain HIDTA's primary strategy is to foster sharing of information and resources through collocated interagency federal, state and local task forces willing and able to target the most posing threats. These task forces are developed, trained, equipped and guided by the Rocky Mountain HIDTA program. They are routinely monitored and evaluated both fiscally and operationally to assure that they stay on track in trying to accomplish the national and regional mission. Rocky Mountain HIDTA uses zero-based budgeting thus maintaining flexibility to make changes to address the threat as necessary. Programs have been discontinued and others created in furtherance of the strategy. The emphasis on intelligence, information-sharing, deconfliction and analytical support serves as the core or hub to the strategy as it branches out to the various regions of the four states.

Training also plays an important role in assuring that officers have the knowledge and skill to address the threat as it currently exists and changes.

Rocky Mountain HIDTA consists of 146 different federal, state and local agencies and offers approximately 1,500 personnel, the majority of which are officers. These agencies' officers and personnel are involved full-time in thirty-seven different initiatives. There are thirty investigative initiatives of which:

- 23 investigate all levels of drug trafficking but focus on DTOs
- 3 target exclusively major DTOs
- 1 targets primarily drug fugitives
- 1 targets primarily drug trafficking gangs
- 2 target money laundering organizations

There are four interdiction initiatives with three working primarily interstate interdiction and one working various aspects of interdiction in the Denver metro area. There is one intelligence initiative with satellites, one training initiative and one management/administration initiative. Seventy-nine percent of HIDTA funds support the investigative and interdiction initiatives or are applied to operations with 11% applied to intelligence, 5% training and 5% administration. The Fugitive Location and Apprehension Group (FLAG) initiative in Colorado targets and apprehends fugitives throughout the Denver metro area who are wanted for major violent crimes and/or drug trafficking offenses. In 2005, FLAG made 572 arrests, confiscated 32 weapons, 3.3 pounds of cocaine, 5.4 pounds of methamphetamine, 500 dosage units of club drugs, investigated 8 cases and referred or assisted 7 cases outside the Rocky Mountain HIDTA region and referred or assisted on 4 cases within the Rocky Mountain HIDTA region.

VI.   HIDTA PERFORMANCE MEASURES

In 2005, the National HIDTA Program modified its performance measurements to more accurately and clearly reflect the performance of each individual HIDTA as it related to the national goals. The National HIDTA Program has always had measurements and performance evaluators although the new ones should provide a better barometer for the efficiency and effectiveness of the HIDTA program. These measurements will allow scrutiny as to how the HIDTA strategy actually impacts the drug threat on a local, regional and national level. This section of the annual report will be a series of tables and charts to present these specific outputs and efficiency measures reflecting National HIDTA Goal 1 (disrupt/dismantle drug trafficking organizations) and Goal 2 (increase effectiveness and efficiency of drug law enforcement.)

PERFORMANCE MEASURES FOR GOAL 1

TABLE 1

Percentage of DTOs and MLOs Disrupted or Dismantled for Year 2005 at Rocky Mountain HIDTA						
Year	DTOs Identified	Total Targeted	# Disrupted	% of Targeted Disrupted	# Dismantled	% of Targeted Dismantled
Begin 2005	63	60	13	22%	3	5%
During 2005	210	189	60	32%	15	8%
Total 2005	273	249	73	29%	18	7%

Table 1 reflects the number of drug trafficking organizations that were identified and targeted by the various HIDTA initiatives within the Rocky Mountain region. The table also reflects the number of those targeted that were disrupted or dismantled. Rocky Mountain HIDTA uses the national definition of a drug trafficking organization which, simply put, is an organization consisting of five or more persons operating in a clearly-defined hierarchy whose principal activity is to generate income through a series of illegal drug production, manufacturing, importation or distribution activities. Rocky Mountain HIDTA adds that these DTOs must be involved in distributing or manufacturing kilo quantities of drugs on a monthly basis. A task force targets a DTO when they officially open a case and begin investigating the organization with the intent of disrupting and/or dismantling. In order for an initiative to be credited with disrupting a DTO, they must have impeded their normal and effective operation for at least sixty days causing major changes which at least temporarily seriously disrupts their ability to operate. For an initiative to be credited with dismantling a drug trafficking organization, they must basically destroy the organization's leadership, financial base and supply network to the extent that the organization is incapable of operating or reconstituting itself.

It should be noted that to target a drug trafficking organization, it is a long-term proposition and very resource-intense. Seldom is a DTO disrupted or dismantled in less than six months and depending on its size and scope can take multiple years. Generally, DTO investigations involve coordinating with other jurisdictions, require case analytical support and depending upon the circumstances, may involve various sophisticated investigative techniques including wire intercepts.

TABLE 2

Percentage of DTOs and MLOs Disrupted or Dismantled by Scope for Year 2005, at Rocky Mountain 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	42	41	16	39%	3	7%	19	46%
Multi-state	96	92	20	22%	5	5%	25	27%
Local	135	116	37	32%	10	9%	47	41%
Total	273	249	73	29%	18	7%	91	37%

Table 2 categorizes the drug trafficking organizations by what is considered their scope or geographic tentacles. The scope with the greatest geographic impact is considered an international drug trafficking organization. It regularly conducts illegal drug trafficking or money laundering activities in more than one country or is based in one country and conducts or coordinates illegal activities in another. The second category is multi-state, which is an organization that regularly carries out illegal drug trafficking or money laundering activities in more than one state. The third category is local, and it is an organization whose illegal drug trafficking or money laundering activities are generally but not always limited to the same metropolitan area or in the case of non-metropolitan areas, is limited to an easily-defined region or small number of geographic proximity counties. Within Rocky Mountain HIDTA, there were forty-one international cases targeted and nineteen disrupted and dismantled. This is consistent with the threat that indicates the Rocky Mountain region has become much more of a distribution and transshipment point than was believed many years ago. The large number of multi-state DTOs also indicates how the drug activity in the Rocky Mountain region impacts the rest of the nation.

TABLE 3

			Percentage of Money Laundering Organizations Disrupted or Dismantled by Scope for Year 2005, at Rocky Mountain HIDTA					
Scope	# Identified MLOs	# Targeted	# Disrupted	% of Targeted Disrupted	# Dismantled	% of Targeted Dismantled	Total Disrupted or Dismantled	Total % Disrupted or Dismantled
International	11	11	4	36%	2	18%	6	55%
Multi-state	3	3	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Local	10	9	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	24	23	4	17%	2	9%	6	26%

Table 3 monitors the activities related to money laundering organizations. A money laundering organization is one where a hierarchy of individuals engages in processing illegal drug profits through a continual series of illegal activities so as to make those illegal profits appear to be legitimate income. Within the Rocky Mountain HIDTA region, these organizations have to be involved in an average of $10,000 on a monthly basis. This is a category where traditionally Rocky Mountain HIDTA has not been successful. Although Rocky Mountain HIDTA initiatives have been successful in seizing assets, more in-depth investigation to discover hidden assets and to actually disrupt or dismantle money laundering organizations has been limited. This focus has changed over the last year and should improve annually. In 2005, the HIDTA Financial Task Force and Utah Financial Investigations Team focused its efforts to almost exclusively targeting money laundering organizations and has a number of major cases. These cases have not come to fruition yet because they are long-term and complicated. Again, this is an area that should see vast improvement within the next couple years.

TABLE 4

			Operational Scope of All DTO and MLO Cases Initiated for Year 2005, at Rocky Mountain HIDTA	
Scope	# CPOT Cases	# RPOT Cases	# OCDETF Cases	% OCDETF of Total DTOs Targeted
International	8	2	11	27%
Multi-state	1	7	19	21%
Local	0	3	1	1%
Total	9	12	31	12%

In Table 4 the National HIDTA Program further defines drug trafficking organizations by their operational scope. Two of these operational scopes include what is called priority targets. The

first one is Consolidated Priority Organizational Targets (CPOTs). A CPOT is a drug trafficking organization known to be linked to or affiliated with a major international drug trafficking organization and/or money laundering enterprise that is included on the Department of Justice's CPOT list. This CPOT list contains the control and command element of a major international drug trafficking organization and/or money laundering enterprise that significantly impacts the U.S. drug supply. The second is Regional Priority Organizational Target (RPOT). An RPOT is a drug trafficking organization known to be linked to or affiliated with a major regional/national drug trafficking organization and/or money laundering enterprise that is designated as an RPOT by the Organized Crime and Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) Program Regional Coordinating Committee. The last column listed in the table is OCDETF cases. This is an investigation that has been accepted and designated by the OCDETF program which may also be considered a CPOT or RPOT. The aspect of the Rocky Mountain HIDTA region as it relates to operational scope again is indicative of this region and its relationship to international, national and regional drug problems. These are good indications as to why this region has been declared a HIDTA region and its impact in relationship to the national drug enforcement strategy. This focus of Rocky Mountain HIDTA on the larger more international CPOTs and OCDETF designation has increased over the years directly related to the HIDTA program and its emphasis on these priorities. This includes not only the emphasis but the training and encouragement to expand cases beyond just a local or even multi-state region.

Core Table 5: Drugs Removed from the Marketplace by Year

Drugs Removed from the Marketplace for Year 2005, at Rocky Mountain HIDTA		
Drugs Seized (kg or D.U.)	Amount Seized (kg or D.U.)	Wholesale Value
heroin kg	17.030	$762,944
cocaine HCL kg	607.940	$10,638,950
crack cocaine kg	6.310	$119,890
marijuana kg	11040.790	$88,326,320
marijuana plants and grows	10139.230	$81,113,840
methamphetamine kg	113.980	$2,849,500
methamphetamine ice kg	164.990	$5,362,175
ecstasy(MDMA)(D.U.s)	0	$0
Club drugs	18861.000	$188,610
Hallucinogens	5934.000	$59,340
Other	19631.000	$294,465
Other	0	$0
Other	0	$0
Total Wholesale Value		$189,716,034

Table 5 reports drug seizures. Seizing drugs and removing their availability from the marketplace is an important aspect of the overall drug strategy. This not only lessens the availability, which affects drug use, but increases the cost of doing business. Rocky Mountain HIDTA has in the past and continues to have significant impact on the drug trade through its drug seizures. This is true not only regionally, but a portion of the seizures were destined for other locations in the United States. In the interest of conservative reporting and true depiction of economic impact, the HIDTA program has chosen to use the wholesale value of the respective drugs as opposed to the retail value. Table 5 lists the amount of the various drugs seized and the wholesale value of those drugs based on the National Drug Intelligence Center's illicit drug prices for the United States. This report reflects the prices for the various drugs in the Rocky Mountain HIDTA four-state region. Ecstasy was combined with all other club drugs, and in the last line, "other" refers to pharmaceuticals and anabolic steroids seized.

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

Rocky Mountain HIDTA 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	$8,678,071	$34,011,324	$0	$34,011,324	$4
2005	$8,424,257	$34,011,324	$3	$189,716,034	$23

Table 6 shows measurement of the program related to the return on investment. In this case, one measurement would be the return on the dollar value of drugs seized in relation to each dollar spent in the HIDTA program for the various investigative, interdiction and intelligence initiatives. This chart only considers the HIDTA investment for the Rocky Mountain region and acknowledges that other federal, state and local agencies also invest much to make the program successful. However, within Rocky Mountain HIDTA, much of what has been accomplished would not have been if it weren't for the HIDTA program.

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

Rocky Mountain HIDTA 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	$8,678,071	$14,005,000	$0	$0	$14,005,000	$14,005,000	$2
2005	$8,424,257	$14,005,000	$1	$10,185,945	$0	$10,185,945	$1

Table 7 relates to illegally-gained assets removed. The vast majority of drug traffickers attempt to secure assets for fiscal reasons. The HIDTA program, whenever possible, seeks out and attempts to forfeit those illegally-gained assets. This directly attacks their primary motive and increases the cost of doing business and oftentimes negates the ability to do business because of the upfront costs. Rocky Mountain HIDTA does fairly well in this category although this is an area that improvement could be made. The HIDTA Financial Task Force in Denver has refocused its efforts more toward money laundering and Utah created the Utah Financial Investigations Team which also targets money laundering organizations. There are a number of Rocky Mountain HIDTA-initiated cases whose tentacles spread throughout the United States in which assets were seized but reported by the seizing jurisdiction and not Rocky Mountain HIDTA.

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

Rocky Mountain HIDTA 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	$8,678,071	$48,016,324	$0	$48,016,324	$6
2005	$8,424,257	$48,016,324	$4	$199,901,979	$24

Table 8 relates to return on investment for both drugs and assets. Removing drugs reduces availability and increases the cost of doing business as does the forfeiture of illegally-gained assets by these drug trafficking organizations. Not only is this a significant aspect of drug enforcement but an important measurement as well. In Table 8, Rocky Mountain HIDTA

combined the wholesale value of the drugs seized plus the value of the assets seized and compared them to the budget or investment. The purpose of this table is to show the combined return on investment for the taxpayers. Regarding Rocky Mountain HIDTA in 2005, which invested $9 million dollars to achieve the two goals as set forth by the Office of National Drug Control Policy, the return on investment was $24.00 every $1 of HIDTA funds spent. Overall, Rocky Mountain HIDTA permanently removed $190 million in illicit drugs and $10 million in drug profits from the marketplace. There was a substantial increase of drugs/assets removed from the market in 2005 compared with 2004. This table alone would compare more than favorably to even the best run organizations in the private or public sector and would demonstrate efficient and effective drug law enforcement.

Core Table 9: Prosecution Outputs and Outcomes by Year

Prosecution Outputs and Outcomes by Year at Rocky Mountain HIDTA HIDTA				
Year	Investigations Baseline	Investigations Projected	Investigations Handled	% Handled
2004	467	110	467	425%
2005	467	417	433	104%

Table 9 is related to HIDTA prosecution outputs and outcomes. Rocky Mountain HIDTA does not have separate prosecution initiatives per se although has funded some attorneys to help prosecute the more complex sophisticated HIDTA investigations against drug trafficking organizations. During 2005, these prosecutors handled 228 separate prosecutions or investigations. Many of the prosecutors are collocated with the task forces and besides prosecuting investigations, they provide on-site advice, legal counsel, legal assistance in operational matters, assistance on search warrants, developing probable cause, training, etc.

Core Table 10: Value of Clandestine Methamphetamine Laboratories Dismantled by Size for Year 2005, at Rocky Mountain HIDTA

Value of Clandestine Methamphetamine Laboratories Dismantled by Size for Year 2005, at Rocky Mountain HIDTA			
Meth Cost Per Ounce		$700.00	
Lab Size	ID/Targeted	Dismantled	Value of Labs Dismantled
A. Less than 2 Oz	104	104	$145,600.00
B. 2 - 8 Oz	21	21	$73,500.00
C. 9 - 31 Oz	6	6	$52,500.00
D. 32 - 159 Oz	7	7	$431,200.00
E. 10 - 20 Lbs	1	1	$168,000.00
F. Over 20 Lbs	1	1	$224,000.00
Total	140	140	$1,094,800.00

Table 10 explains the manufacture of methamphetamine. Methamphetamine abuse, production and trafficking presents unique problems not associated with most drugs. The fact that there are so many clandestine labs manufacturing meth not only affects availability but has other adverse impacts such as explosion, drug endangered children, toxic waste dumps, etc. Methamphetamine is an extremely dangerous drug that is closely associated with violence of the users. The manufacture of methamphetamine is dangerous and affects innocent people by the toxic nature of the labs in unsuspecting apartments and motels. There were 57 children found in the 140 labs seized. Its adverse impact is only beginning to be discovered. The National Jewish study out of Denver, largely coordinated by Rocky Mountain HIDTA, has confirmed these widespread negative aspects of clandestine labs. In Table 10, the labs are categorized by how much they would normally manufacture at one particular setting. Clandestine labs that manufacture ounces are generally referred to as "mom and pop" operations; however, they can be just as dangerous as the "super labs" that manufacture multi pounds of methamphetamine at a time. The majority of the labs in the Rocky Mountain region are the lesser producing labs. Table 10 considers the number of clandestine labs dismantled by their production rate and then uses the ounce cost of methamphetamine to put a value on the labs that were dismantled. For instance, if a lab is making two ounces or less and the cost of methamphetamine in the area is $800 per ounce, then the value of that lab dismantled would be considered $1,600. This does not take into consideration that this lab may be producing two ounces or less on a monthly basis, but HIDTA tends to be conservative when giving its estimates so as not to be accused of distorting the problem or the value of the HIDTA program. It should be noted that since HIDTA was initiated in the Rocky Mountain region, clan lab seizures have been reduced dramatically in each state due to the efforts of drug law enforcement, precursor and chemical laws, and education of the public and industry. This again demonstrates the success of a coordinated cooperative effort from a federal, state and local standpoint. In 2003 there were 499 labs seized, in 2004 365 labs seized and in 2005, 140 labs seized. This reflects a highly successful decrease in the amount of labs

producing methamphetamine, which includes chemical/glassware equipment and dumpsites. Table 10 effectively demonstrates very conservatively the dollar value of production of raw material that was stopped prior to hitting the streets. But again, this is assuming that a lab would only produce that amount of methamphetamine once a year, which would be highly unlikely as the majority of labs have multiple productions.

TABLE 11 - Clandestine Labs

HIDTA Clandestine Laboratory Activities for Year Rocky Mountain HIDTA, in 2005				
	Baseline	# Projected	# Identified	% Identified
Laboratory Dump Sites Seized	120	34	34	100%
Chemical/Glassware Equipment Seizures	51	31	31	100%
Children Affected	0	57	57	100%

Table 11 demonstrates other aspects of manufacturing methamphetamine. Unlike many drugs used by Americans, methamphetamine has its unique issues, particularly since much is manufactured in this country. Associated with the manufacture of methamphetamine is the securing of sufficient precursors and essential chemicals to make the drug as well as dumping the toxic waste to avoid detection. There are three categories that HIDTA captures related to clandestine lab activity.

First is the number of laboratory dumpsites. Discovery of a dumpsite does not necessarily mean that an operational lab was seized, but it does mean that a lab was in operation and that the organization dumped toxic chemicals. This oftentimes has an adverse affect on our environment. These dumpsites can be extremely dangerous and have a very detrimental affect to the environment. They are also indicative of clan lab activity even though a lab was not seized.

Second is the number of chemical/glassware seizures. By definition, a clan lab can only be counted as having been seized if there is sufficient chemicals and glassware at a specific location that could actually result in the manufacture of methamphetamine. Oftentimes officers come across partial, disassembled or parts of labs that cannot be counted as clandestine lab seizures. In these cases, HIDTA categorizes these seizures as chemical/glassware which falls short of an actual operating lab but are indicative of clandestine manufacturing activities.

The last category is <u>the amount of children affected that were found in the clandestine laboratories</u>. There are continuous studies being done by the National Jewish Medical Center in Denver, Colorado to determine the contamination effects of meth labs and the overall affect they have on children exposed to meth lab chemicals.

All three of these measures are important to recognize and are not only indicative of the problem but demonstrate continued success of the program in taking a holistic approach to the manufacture of methamphetamine.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES FOR GOAL 2

TABLE 12 - Training

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	27	15	27	10	840	160	$18,500	$980	$22.02	$6.12	-72%
Investigative/Interdiction	1,362	1,490	1,216	1,351	39,460	42,852	$175,000	$271,700	$4.43	$6.34	43%
Managment/Administrative	0	150	0	155	0	3,720	$0	$0	$0.00	$0.00	0%
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	$0	$0	0	0	0%
Total	1,389	1,655	1,243	1,516	40,300	46,732	$193,500	$272,680	$4.80	$5.83	21%

HIDTA Training Efficiency by Type of Training for Year 2005, at Rocky Mountain HIDTA

<u>Table 12</u> illustrates overall training. Prior to the inception of HIDTA in the Rocky Mountain region, there was a major void in training. Understanding this need, the Rocky Mountain HIDTA Executive Board initially set out and continues to make training a major priority for this particular HIDTA. The Rocky Mountain HIDTA Training Program consists of a training manager and two assistant training officers. This program develops its own training courses to meet the regional needs and has continually been cited for its successful endeavors. In fact, in 2004 Rocky Mountain HIDTA's Training Program was recognized as a Best Practice and continues to be one of the premier training programs throughout HIDTA. Most of the training provided to the officers and criminal justice personnel are in courses developed and taught within the Rocky Mountain HIDTA region. This includes a basic two-week school, gang school, Spanish training and clandestine lab training. Rocky Mountain HIDTA training courses have been approved by the Peace Officers Standard and Training (POST) for all four states and have

looked at the considerable leadership and coordination role it plays for training in general and even for non-HIDTA regions. Table 12 lists the number of students actually trained and the training hours provided along with the cost of this training that can be broken down into training costs per hour. Rocky Mountain HIDTA trained 1,516 personnel from 129 different agencies and had a total of 46,732 student hours. Rocky Mountain HIDTA breaks down training into cost per student, which is $587 for interdiction training, $160 for investigative training and $90 for intelligence training.

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

Percentage of HIDTA Initiatives Using Event and Case Deconfliction Services for Year at Rocky Mountain HIDTA				
Year	Total HIDTA Initiatives	# Initiatives Targeted to Use Services	# Initiatives Using Services	% Initiatives Using Services
2004	34	29	34	117%
2005	34	31	31	100%
2006	36	0	0	0%

Table 13 deals with deconflicting systems. The Rocky Mountain HIDTA Executive Board mandates event and case deconfliction use by all HIDTA initiatives. This is not optional, and the use and amount of use is monitored on a regular basis. All initiatives use these deconfliction services, and there is 100% compliance. The Rocky Mountain HIDTA Executive Board considers this not only critical to sharing information, making sure there is no duplicate effort on the same drug trafficking organization but also an officer safety issue. Prior to Rocky Mountain HIDTA becoming operational in 1997, there were no regular deconfliction services in the region. Montana's deconfliction system became operational at the end of 2005. Rocky Mountain HIDTA established a users group to work with Montana DCI in making sure not only their system works well but is consistent tying into a national system.

Case or subject deconfliction consists of submitting the suspects and associates of drug trafficking organizations and/or others with a criminal predicate (compliance with 28CFR) into a statewide system that all agencies and task forces use. Should two agencies have the same case or subject, the system will put them together so they can discuss and join their efforts. In the case of Colorado, Utah and Wyoming, they are also tied to the nationwide system through riss.net. Montana, as stated earlier, has just started a deconfliction system and is probably a year away from tying into the national system.

Event deconfliction is utilized in metropolitan areas where large numbers of drug units, task forces and other tactical operations occur on a regular basis. In this case, police departments, task forces and drug units are required to submit the tactical operation into a system giving the

date, the approximate time and location. If something else is going on at the same location or near the vicinity of that location, the two operating units are notified and they discuss the situation to avoid any kind of conflict. This is particularly important in officer safety of covert, undercover operations when plain-clothes officers are utilized.

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

Percentage of Event and Case Deconflictions Submitted for Year at Rocky Mountain HIDTA						
Year	Baseline # Deconflictions Submitted	# Deconfliction Submissions Targeted	# Event Deconflictions Submitted	# Case/Subject Deconflictions Submitted	Total Deconflictions Submitted	% Deconflictions Submitted
2004	18446	20,000	3,582	16,889	20,471	102%
2005	18446	20,000	4,634	12,652	17,286	86%
2006	18446	0	0	0	0	0%

Table 14 is self-explanatory and includes not only the number of deconflictions anticipated but the actual event and case/subject deconflictions submitted by Rocky Mountain HIDTA initiatives in 2005.

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

Percentage of Cases Provided Analytical Support for Year at Rocky Mountain HIDTA				
Year	Baseline # Cases Receiving Analytical Support	# Cases Targeted for Analytical Support	# Cases Provided Analytical Support	% Targeted Cases Supported
2004	70	75	68	90%
2005	70	250	361	144%
2006	70	70	0	0%

Table 15 shows analytical support. One of the cornerstones of the HIDTA program is the Intelligence initiative which includes an Investigative Support Center (ISC). The ISC is set up to support major investigations through a number of activities including telephone toll analysis, graphs, charts, timelines, Grand Jury preparation, interviews, etc. Ideally, when a task force targets a drug trafficking organization, they will then request case support from an analyst who is assigned at the beginning of the investigation and works with the investigator through the conclusion of the investigation. When Rocky Mountain HIDTA was started in 1997, with the

exception of DEA, there were no investigative or intelligence analysts nor did the drug units or task forces understand the value of the service in enhancing their investigations to a successful conclusion. Since that time, there has been an increased acceptance and demand for analysts for analytical services. This is reflected in the number of investigations currently worked by both the ISC in Denver and the satellite ISC in Salt Lake City. Unfortunately the vast geographic area makes it very difficult to assign an analyst to task forces that are three or four hours away and work with them on a regular basis. In 2004, case analytical support in Rocky Mountain HIDTA included not only assigning an analyst, but the analyst must perform at least three separate and distinct activities for that task force in the investigation. This is a more conservative approach to claiming credit for a case resulting in lower numbers. In 2005, RMHIDTA used ONDCP's definition of any analytical support which resulted in the large increase from 68 to 361 cases.

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

Percentage of HIDTA Initiative Cases Referred to Other HIDTAs and Other Agencies for Year at Rocky Mountain 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	483	289	280	91	371	128%
2005	265	384	221	94	315	82%
2006	0	350	0	0	0	0%

Table 16 refers to impact outside the RMHIDTA region. Too often, pre-HIDTA, when a drug task force or unit developed leads or information concerning related drug activity in other areas of the nation, this data was not forwarded. With the emphasis on perceiving the drug problem from not only a local and regional level but a national level, this has changed immensely. Leads and information concerning investigations affecting other areas routinely are passed on and referred to the appropriate agencies. In the case of the Rocky Mountain HIDTA Highway Interdiction, whenever the origin of the load and/or the destination load is made known, this information is passed on to the appropriate law enforcement entity in those regions. The HIDTA has no control over what happens to that information but is aware on a number of occasions the information has resulted in some significant cases, seizures and arrests. There is insurmountable information passed back and forth between the HIDTAs and case referrals to track it all, but the fact is, more information sharing, cooperation and coordination is occurring nationwide. It is one of the cornerstones of the HIDTA program. The numbers in Table 16 reflect those investigations or cases that had an impact on regions outside the Rocky Mountain HIDTA area. It includes information on cases referred as well as coordinated investigations with entities outside the Rocky Mountain HIDTA region where they work a particular aspect of a major DTO. Table 16 includes DTO cases and interdiction cases.

VII. CONCLUSION

Calendar year 2005 marked the second year that Rocky Mountain HIDTA has reported initiative operational targets and subsequent outcomes using the new Performance Management Process (PMP) in its completeness. These performance measurements should give the reader an accurate and reliable basis on which to judge the performance of Rocky Mountain HIDTA. Each HIDTA has its own uniqueness, and the four states that make up this HIDTA are no different. The Rocky Mountain region is not Los Angeles, New York or Miami or the southwest border. This HIDTA is made up of a combination of major metropolitan areas, smaller population centers and even more rural jurisdictions. However, the graphs and tables clearly point to how the drug trafficking problem in this country is inter-related and that all regions must address this as a national problem.

The vast majority of the 690 interdiction seizures and arrests involved other regions of this country. In fact, in 199 cases there was a tie-in to another region of the country outside the Rocky Mountain HIDTA area. The information on the interdiction stops, seizures and follow-up investigations are forwarded to those in the jurisdictions. In a number of cases, they resulted or contributed to some major drug trafficking investigations ongoing in other areas. Examining the drug trafficking organizations targeted by HIDTA task forces, the nexus to the rest of the nation is obvious. Fifty-four percent had international or multi-state involvement and 46% primarily local.

The charts and statistics clearly point out the national level of the drug problem and the necessity for HIDTA programs throughout the country. The numbers do not include the daily interaction among the HIDTAs, the sharing of best practices and facilitating a unity in the national drug problem. These tables and charts cannot account for the lack of duplicity or the more effective and efficient drug law enforcement that has developed because of the HIDTA program. There are multi-agency collocated, commingled task forces that would not exist except for the HIDTA program. Tactical deconfliction and event deconfliction were non existent to the area before HIDTA. There was a major void in drug enforcement training in the four-state region prior to HIDTA. In fact, drug unit commanders in the various states did not have regular meetings, but they do now because of HIDTA. It is doubtful the Drug Endangered Children program would be such a national focus if it weren't for the HIDTA program. The use of civilian analysts to assist on major investigations was a new concept in the Rocky Mountain region prior to HIDTA. These are just a few things that HIDTA has done and continues to do for the region of its responsibility. Others include the first regional investigative support centers, helping to establish the Colorado Drug Investigators Association (CDIA), assisting in getting needed precursor, chemical and drug-endangered children laws passed, creation of the Colorado Coalition for Drug Endangered Children which subsequently became a national coalition, thousands and thousands of officers and other key criminal justice personnel being trained.

Rocky Mountain HIDTA completed its eighth full year of operation in 2005. As indicated above, there have been significant activities and accomplishments during the year. However, the program is still developing. The future includes continued growth, constant pursuit of stated goals and objectives, fine-tuning and putting additional systems in place for further effective and

efficient operation and assessments. Other developments will include strengthening the existing initiatives and making necessary changes to meet the ever-moving threat. All of the above are based on a detailed threat assessment, a flexible strategy and the ability to modify initiatives to address the threat.

HIDTA has already had significant impact but cannot take full credit for all drug enforcement activities from HIDTA-funded programs in the four-state area. Federal, and particularly state and local agencies, contributes much in resources, knowledge, skill etc. Some of the task forces supported by HIDTA were pre-existing. They were and continue to be supported by the Edward Byrne Memorial Fund as well as state and local resources. HIDTA's greatest success has been to bring federal, state and local law enforcement resources together working as partners to attack the drug problem. This cooperation and coordination includes law enforcement agency heads and drug unit commanders joining together to plan, strategize and attempt to be more efficient and effective. This is a critical and important outcome.

Another major milestone of the HIDTA program is been the Investigative Support Center which has increased the exchange of information and sharing in investigations. This, augmented by event and subject deconfliction, continues to enhance the information flow among not only local agencies but state and federal agencies in the Rocky Mountain region and the nation.

The HIDTA Training Program has been able to allow officers to safely disassemble clandestine labs as well as handle tactical operations. The training in gangs, basic drug investigations, Spanish language training and clandestine labs as well as interdiction has been critical to the success of the program. The Highway Patrol Criminal Interdiction Program established by HIDTA is a model. Through professional law enforcement officers and good training, there have been no complaints about their interdiction activities.

Rocky Mountain HIDTA will continue to progress and develop into being even more effective and efficient. The Rocky Mountain HIDTA Executive Board, director and staff as well as all participants in HIDTA are proud of the program and their accomplishments. The basic question: 'Has Rocky Mountain HIDTA been effective in targeting and dismantling/disrupting drug trafficking organizations thus reducing the availability of drugs in this region and the nation?' The other question: 'Has Rocky Mountain HIDTA played a significant role in making drug law enforcement more effective and efficient in the Rocky Mountain region?' The answer to both questions is 'yes', and the program has been successful and will continue to be so in the future. The primary reason for the success of the program is that it is managed by the top federal, state and local leaders in the region with the flexibility to adapt it to regional needs as it pursues national goals. This is an equal partnership with equal commitment and desire for success.

VIII. APPENDICES

A   Table of Organization for Rocky Mountain HIDTA
B..   Rocky Mountain HIDTA Executive Board
C.   Participating Agencies
D.   Rocky Mountain HIDTA 2005 Annual Report Investigative and Interdiction
         Initiatives Summary

IX.   LIST OF TABLES AND CHARTS

X.   ENDNOTES

The information for this report came from:

- Rocky Mountain HIDTA annual reports required of all initiatives
- National Drug Intelligence Center *Narcotics Digest Weekly*, "Illicit Drug Prices," December, 2005
- EPIC Clan Lab Report
- HIDTA Drug Trafficking Organization and Money Laundering Organization Report
- 2005 Rocky Mountain HIDTA Strategy
- 2005 Rocky Mountain HIDTA Budget Initiatives
- Performance Management Process (PMP) database

Rocky Mountain HIDTA Executive Board

Federal Agencies (10)	State Agencies (4)	Local Agencies (9)
Jeff Sweetin, SAC DEA (Colorado & Wyoming)	Joe Morales, Exec. Director Colorado DPS	Dan Oates, Chief Aurora Police Department, CO
Richard Powers, SAC FBI (Colorado & Wyoming)	Mike Batista, Administrator Montana DCI	Rich St. John, Deputy Chief Billings Police Department, MT
Tim Fuhrman, SAC FBI (Utah)	Robert Flowers, Commissioner Utah DPS	Luis Velez, Chief Colorado Springs Police Department, CO
Jeff Copp, SAIC Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) (Colorado & Wyoming)	Kurt Dobbs, Director Wyoming DCI	Bob Fecht, Chief Cheyenne Police Department, WY
Terry Stuart, SAC Internal Revenue Service/CID (Colorado & Wyoming)		Gerald Whitman, Chief Denver Police Department, CO
William Leone, U.S. Attorney U.S. Attorney's Office (Colorado)		Dave Weaver, Sheriff Douglas County Sheriff's Office, CO
Kathleen Roberts, Inspector in Charge U.S. Postal Service (Colorado, Utah & Wyoming)		Stan Hilkey, Sheriff Mesa County Sheriff's Office, CO
Bill Mercer, U.S. Attorney U.S. Attorney's Office (Montana)		Rick Dinse, Chief Salt Lake City Police Department, UT
Paul Warner, U.S. Attorney U.S. Attorney's Office (Utah)		Buzz Nielsen, Chief West Valley Police Department, UT
Matt Mead, U.S. Attorney U.S. Attorney's Office (Wyoming)		

2005 Rocky Mountain HIDTA Participating Agencies

- Adams County (Colorado) Sheriff's Office
- American Fork (Utah) Police Department
- Arapahoe County (Colorado) Sheriff's Office
- Arvada (Colorado) Police Department
- Aurora (Colorado) Police Department
- Billings (Montana) Police Department
- Boulder County (Colorado) Sheriff's Office
- Boulder (Colorado) Police Department
- Bountiful (Utah) Police Department
- Brighton (Colorado) Police Department
- Broomfield (Colorado) Police Department
- Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
- Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)
- Campbell County (Wyoming) Sheriff's Office
- Carbondale (Colorado) Police Department
- Casper (Wyoming) Police Department
- Cascade County (Montana) Sheriff's Office
- Cheyenne (Wyoming) Police Department
- Clearfield (Utah) Police Department
- Colorado Bureau of Investigations
- Colorado Department of Corrections
- Colorado Judicial District Attorney's Offices – 1st, 2nd, 4th, 9th, 14th, 17th, 19th, 20th
- Colorado National Guard
- Colorado Springs (Colorado) Police Department
- Colorado State Patrol
- Colorado State University Police Department
- Commerce City (Colorado) Police Department
- Craig (Colorado) Police Department
- Davis County (Utah) Sheriff's Office
- Denver (Colorado) District Attorney's Office
- Denver (Colorado) Police Department
- Douglas County (Colorado) Government
- Drug Enforcement Administration
- El Paso County (Colorado) Sheriff's Office
- Englewood (Colorado) Police Department
- Erie (Colorado) Police Department
- Evanston (Wyoming) Police Department
- Federal Bureau of Investigation
- Federal Heights (Colorado) Police Department
- Flathead County (Montana) Sheriff's Office
- Fort Collins (Colorado) Police Services

2005 Rocky Mountain HIDTA Participating Agencies continued…

- Fountain (Colorado) Police Department
- Garfield County (Colorado) Sheriff's Office
- Gillette (Wyoming) Police Department
- Glenwood Springs (Colorado) Police Department
- Golden (Colorado) Police Department
- Grand County (Colorado) Sheriff's Office
- Grand Junction (Colorado) Police Department
- Great Falls (Montana) Police Department
- Green River (Wyoming) Police Department
- Greenwood Village (Colorado) Police Department
- Hurricane (Utah) Police Department
- Ignacio (Colorado) Police Department
- Internal Revenue Service
- Jefferson County (Colorado) Sheriff's Office
- Kalispell (Montana) Police Department
- Kaysville (Utah) Police Department
- Lafayette (Colorado) Police Department
- Lakewood (Colorado) Police Department
- LaPlata County (Colorado) Sheriff's Office
- Laramie County (Wyoming) District Attorney's Office
- Laramie County (Wyoming) Sheriff's Office
- Laramie (Wyoming) Police Department
- Larimer County (Colorado) Sheriff's Office
- Laurel (Montana) Police Department
- Layton (Utah) Police Department
- Lehi (Utah) Police Department
- Lewis and Clark County (Montana) Attorney's Office
- Littleton (Colorado) Police Department
- Louisville (Colorado) Police Department
- Loveland (Colorado) Police Department
- Mesa County (Colorado) Sheriff's Office
- Midvale (Utah) Police Department
- Missoula (Montana) Police Department
- Missoula County (Montana) Sheriff's Office
- Moffat County (Colorado) Sheriff's Office
- Montana Department of Corrections
- Montana Division of Criminal Investigation
- Murray City (Utah) Police Department
- Natrona County (Wyoming) Sheriff's Office
- Northglenn (Colorado) Police Department
- Orem (Utah) Police Department

2005 Rocky Mountain HIDTA Participating Agencies continued…

- Payson (Utah) Police Department
- Pleasant Grove (Utah) Police Department
- Provo (Utah) Police Department
- Pueblo (Colorado) Police Department
- Rangely (Colorado) Police Department
- Rifle (Colorado) Police Department
- Rio Blanco County (Colorado) Sheriff's Office
- Routt County (Colorado) Sheriff's Office
- St. George (Utah) Police Department
- Salt Lake City (Utah) Police Department
- Salt Lake County (Utah) District Attorney's Office
- Salt Lake County (Utah) Sheriff's Office
- Salt Lake (Utah) District Attorney
- Sandy (Utah) Police Department
- Sheridan (Wyoming) Police Department
- Sheridan County (Wyoming) Sheriff's Office
- South Jordan (Utah) Police Department
- Spanish Fork (Utah) Police Department
- Springville (Utah) Police Department
- Steamboat Springs (Colorado) Police Department
- Sweetwater County (Wyoming) District Attorney's Office
- Sweetwater County (Wyoming) Sheriff's Office
- Teller County (Colorado) Sheriff's Office
- Teton County (Montana) Sheriff's Office
- Thornton (Colorado) Police Department
- Torrington (Wyoming) Police Department
- Uinta County (Wyoming) Sheriff's Office
- United States Attorney's Offices – Colorado, Montana, Utah and Wyoming
- United States Marshal's Service
- University of Colorado Police Department
- Utah County (Utah) Sheriff's Office
- Utah Department of Public Safety
- Utah National Guard
- Washington County (Utah) District Attorney's Office
- Washington County (Utah) Sheriff's Office
- West Jordan (Utah) Police Department
- West Valley City (Utah) Police Department
- Westminster (Colorado) Police Department
- Wheat Ridge (Colorado) Police Department
- Wheatland (Wyoming) Police Department
- Whitefish (Montana) Police Department
- Wyoming Division of Criminal Investigation

2005 Rocky Mountain HIDTA Participating Agencies continued…

- Wyoming 7th Judicial District Attorney's Office
- Wyoming Highway Patrol
- Yellowstone County (Montana) Sheriff's Office

Rocky Mountain HIDTA 2005 Annual Report

INVESTIGATIVE INITIATIVES

	Arrests	Seizures in Pounds Unless Noted													Assets Seized in $1,000	Weapons	Clan Labs		
		Heroin	Cocaine	Crack	Marijuana	Marijuana plants	Meth	ICE	Club Drugs	Dosage Units	Hallucgns	Dosage Units	Pharm/lbs	Dosage Units			Meth	Meth Major	Other
COLORADO																			
Boulder DTF	64	0.02	3.60	0.01	19.4	1,162	1.2	0.00	0.20	1,081	2.00	261	0	398	128	4	0	0	0
Colo Sprngs Metro TF	519	0.04	82.8	1.6	137.6	1,169	4.2	34.9	0	22	0	4,000	0	851	265	58	40	0	0
Financial TF	17	0	0	0.00	0.20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.8	0	161	0	0	0	0
Front Range TF	63	6.6	69.6	0.04	1,595	0	2.3	14.9	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	458	18	0	0	0
Fugitive TF	572	0	3.3	0	0	0	5.4	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	32	1	0	0
GRAMNET	65	0	0.6	0.03	2.40	101	1.3	0	0	0	0.05	0	0	58	5	15	2	0	0
Larimer County DTF	175	0.7	12.7	0	82.40	1,894	10.8	0	0	0	1.3	0	0	496	913	38	20	1	0
Metro Gang TF	91	0	9.6	3.9	105.6	0	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	190	16	4	1	0
North Metro TF	312	2.3	59.9	3.4	141.3	718	26	0	0	25	0	45	0	4,075	52	100	26	0	0
South Metro TF	96	0.2	4.6	1.1	444	235	6.9	0	0	1,061	0	31	0	505	37	21	13	1	0
Southern Colo TF	71	0.18	120.4	0	376.4	530	18.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	567	598	10	1	0	0
Southwest Colo TF	56	0	0.2	0	62.30	176	0	10.5	0	10	0.1	0	0	325	461	7	1	0	0
TRIDENT	66	0.08	1.2	0.01	4.50	4	0	0.4	0	0	0	246	0	82	86	3	1	0	0
Weld County DTF	147	0	4.4	0	4.8	389	0	8.5	0	3,297	0	0	0	0	156	7	6	0	0
West Metro DTF	298	0.3	27.1	1.1	129.8	1,260	22.2	0	0	6,093	0.6	0	0.00	445	79	25	8	0	0
Western CO DTF	97	0	26.7	0	235.9	12,247	0.00	58.4	0	108	0.9	0	0.3	0	712	7	1	0	0
Subtotal:	**2,709**	**10.42**	**426.70**	**11.19**	**3,184.10**	**19,885**	**99.30**	**127.60**	**0.20**	**13,197**	**4.95**	**4,583**	**3.10**	**7,852**	**4,301**	**361**	**124**	**3**	**0**
MONTANA																			
Central MT DTF	94	0.00	0.06	0.00	13.00	7	0.09	3.90	0.00	0	0.00	9	0.00	125	120	19	2	0	0
Eastern MT DTF	364	0.00	0.60	1.50	146.50	74	3.10	0.00	0.00	24	2.00	0	0.00	0	191	3	0	0	0
Missoula County DTF	282	0.40	3.80	0.00	536.80	1,140	5.50	0.00	0.00	0	0.03	0	0.00	1,271	658	50	3	0	0
Missouri River DTF	139	0.01	0.20	0.00	11.80	0	4.30	0.00	0.00	41	0.00	0	0.00	364	61	3	0	0	0
Northwest MT DTF	268	0.00	0.05	0.00	510.80	167	0.00	2.70	0.00	0	0.30	0	0.00	378	33	23	4	0	0
Subtotal:	**1,147**	**0.41**	**4.71**	**1.50**	**1,218.90**	**1,388**	**12.99**	**6.60**	**0.00**	**65**	**2.33**	**9**	**0.00**	**2,138**	**1,063**	**98**	**9**	**0**	**0**

Rocky Mountain HIDTA 2005 Annual Report

NVESTIGATIVE INITIATIVES

	Arrests	Heroin	Cocaine	Crack	Marijuana	Marijuana Plants	Meth	ICE	Club Drugs	Dosage Units	Hallcngns	Dosage Units	Pharm/lbs	Dosage Units	Assets Seized in $1,000	Weapons	Meth	Meth Major	Other
UTAH																			
Davis Metro TF	94	0.07	13.10	0.00	7.60	6	13.20	0.00	0.00	0	0.02	0	0.00	1,710	53	10	3	1	0
Salt Lake Metro TF	149	9.80	24.40	0.00	90.50	0	44.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	603	23	16	2	0
UT County Major Crimes TF	543	7.20	9.30	0.00	168.50	31	14.00	0.00	0.00	71	0.00	0	0.00	744	85	65	4	0	0
UFIT	18	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.70	74	0.30	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.08	0	524	1	0	0	0
Washington County TF	215	0.02	20.70	0.00	22.90	523	8.90	0.00	0.00	5	0.00	12	0.00	525	31	28	2	0	0
Weber/Morgan TF	317	0.00	11.50	0.20	15.50	142	25.80	0.00	0.00	0	0.20	0	0.00	249	489	67	1	0	0
Subtotal:	**1,336**	**17.09**	**79.00**	**0.20**	**322.70**	**776**	**106.20**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**76**	**0.22**	**12**	**0.08**	**3,228**	**1,785**	**194**	**26**	**3**	**0**
WYOMING																			
Wyoming CEET	171	0.00	0.50	0.00	16.90	14	6.50	0.00	0.30	0	0.90	0	2.80	0	54	17	1	0	0
Wyoming NEET	108	0.00	1.10	0.00	3.20	0	5.20	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	224	39	4	0	0
Wyoming SEET	137	0.00	0.20	0.20	71.50	260	0.50	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.03	0	182	28	2	0	0
Wyoming SWET	136	0.00	40.20	0.00	1.10	16	6.90	0.00	0.03	0	0.00	0	0.30	0	27	24	2	0	0
Subtotal:	**552**	**0.00**	**42.00**	**0.20**	**92.70**	**290**	**19.10**	**0.00**	**0.33**	**0**	**0.90**	**0**	**3.13**	**0**	**487**	**108**	**9**	**0**	**0**
TOTAL:	**5,744**	**27.92**	**552.41**	**13.09**	**4,818.40**	**22,339**	**237.59**	**134.20**	**0.53**	**13,338**	**8.40**	**4,604**	**3.18**	**13,218**	**7,636**	**761**	**168**	**6**	**3**

INTERDICTION INITIATIVES

	Arrests	Heroin	Cocaine	Crack	Marijuana	Marijuana Plants	Meth	ICE	Club Drugs	Dosage Units	Hallcngns	Dosage Units	Pharm/lbs	Dosage Units	Assets Seized in $1,000	Weapons	Meth	Meth Major	Other
CO Crim Interdiction	152	0.4	76.3	0.07	1,903	18	2.4	9.6	0.00	915	0.04	0	0.00	2,289	1,401	12	2	0	0
Denver Interdict. TF	37	0.07	94.20	0.60	181.00	0	0.00	0.00	4.00	0	0.01	0	0.00	460	867	9	0	0	0
UT Crim Interdiction	143	0.60	403.40	0.00	2,218.90	0	0.00	166.00	0.00	148	1.70	0	0.00	656	222	7	0	0	0
WY Crim Interdiction	85	7.00	206.70	0.00	2,250.00	0	12.50	46.90	0.00	4,000	3.20	0	0.00	698	243	18	1	0	0
Total:	**417**	**8.07**	**780.60**	**0.67**	**6,552.50**	**18**	**14.90**	**222.50**	**4.00**	**5,063**	**4.95**	**0**	**0.00**	**4,103**	**2,733**	**46**	**3**	**0**	**0**
GRAND TOTAL:	**6,161**	**35.99**	**1,333.01**	**13.76**	**11,370.90**	**22,357**	**252.49**	**356.70**	**4.53**	**18,401**	**13.35**	**4,604**	**3.18**	**17,321**	**10,369**	**807**	**171**	**6**	**0**

ROCKY MOUNTAIN HIDTA 2005 ANNUAL REPORT STATISTICS										
INVESTIGATIVE INITIATIVES										
	DTO's/MLO's/Gangs		Drug Loads							
Initiative	Targeted	Disrupted Dismantled	Intercept	Deliver	Invest Outside RMHIDTA	Refer/assist inside RMHIDTA	Assist outside RMHIDTA	Wire Intercept	PEN Reg	OCDETF
COLORADO										
Boulder TF	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Colorado Springs TF	5	2	0	0	1	4	0	0	1	0
Financial TF	10	1	1	1	3	4	2	0	0	0
Front Range TF	30	9	0	0	7	15	2	4/12	8/41	9
Fugitive TF	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	8	4	7	n/a	n/a	n/a
GRAMNET	7	1	3	2	5	0	0	0	2/2	1
Larimer County DTF	6	6	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0
Metro Gang TF	8	1	0	0	4	3	3	1/3	3/16	1
North Metro TF	10	5	0	5	0	7	2	1/1	0	1
South Metro TF	18	2	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	0
Southern Colo TF	10	5	0	2	8	6	0	10/25	10/36	6
Southwest Colo TF	8	3	0	0	3	1	2	2/2	2/4	1
TRIDENT	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weld County DTF	4	1	0	0	2	3	0	2/2	4/6	1
West Metro TF	9	2	42	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Western CO DTF	7	1	29	2	21	5	1	0	2/8	1
Subtotal:	**146**	**41**	**72**	**13**	**63**	**62**	**19**	**20/45**	**29/103**	**21**
MONTANA										
Central Montana DTF	7	2	0	0	6	3	0	0	0	0
Eastern Montana DTF	7	2	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	3
Missoula County DTF	4	3	0	0	2	6	0	0	1	1
Missouri River DTF	8	2	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0
Northwest Mont DTF	6	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal:	**32**	**13**	**0**	**0**	**18**	**11**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**4**

INVESTIGATIVE INITIATIVES										
	DTO's/MLO's/Gangs		Drug Loads							
Initiative	Targeted	Disrupted Dismantled	Intercept	Deliver	Invest Outside RMHIDTA	Refer/assist inside RMHIDTA	Assist outside RMHIDTA	Wire Intercept	PEN Reg	OCDETF
UTAH										
Davis Metro TF	9	2	0	1	2	10	1	0	0	0
Salt Lake Metro TF	15	5	7	2	6	5	2	5/11	4/17	3
Utah County TF	13	7	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	0
UFIT	5	2	0	0	6	6	2	0	2/2	4
Washington County TF	9	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	2/2	1
Weber/Morgan TF	7	3	3	6	0	0	3	1/2	1/4	1
Subtotal:	**58**	**21**	**10**	**9**	**16**	**26**	**10**	**6/13**	**9/25**	**9**
WYOMING										
Wyoming CEET	4	4	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming NEET	9	2	1	0	2	2	1	0	0	0
Wyoming SEET	6	3	0	0	7	2	1	0	0	0
Wyoming SWET	10	4	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0
Subtotal:	**29**	**13**	**1**	**0**	**15**	**6**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**
TOTAL:	**265**	**88**	**83**	**22**	**112**	**105**	**31**	**26/58**	**38/128**	**34**

INTERDICTION INITIATIVES										
	DTO's/MLO's/Gangs		Drug Loads							
Initiative	Targeted	Disrupted Dismantled	Intercept	Deliver	Invest Outside RMHIDTA	Refer/assist inside RMHIDTA	Assist outside RMHIDTA	Wire Intercept	PEN Reg	OCDETF
CO Crim Interdict	n/a	n/a	74	2	53	26	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Denver Interdict. TF	n/a	n/a	27	5	0	9	2	n/a	n/a	n/a
UT Crim Interdic	n/a	n/a	87	3	94	75	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
WY Crim Interdict	n/a	n/a	85	0	50	71	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
TOTAL:	**n/a**	**n/a**	**273**	**10**	**197**	**181**	**2**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**n/a**
GRAND TOTAL:	**265**	**88**	**356**	**32**	**309**	**286**	**33**	**26/58**	**38/128**	**34**