



**Arizona Region HIDTA Annual Report
CY 2005**

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I. Executive Summary

The Arizona Region HIDTA covers eight counties: Cochise, La Paz, Maricopa, Mohave, Pima, Pinal, Santa Cruz, and Yuma. Arizona's 372-mile border with Mexico consists of sparsely populated areas, vast expanses of rugged mountainous terrain aligned in north-south corridors, broad valleys, and desert. Arizona's proximity to the Mexican border, combined with a limited law enforcement presence, creates an ideal drug smuggling environment. Arizona, the sixth largest state in the U.S. (114,000 square miles), is one of the fastest growing states. Arizona has six Customs Land Ports of Entry and five international airports.¹

The Arizona Region of the Southwest Border HIDTA during the past two to three years has been nationally highlighted in regards to border security. This is because of the high numbers of illegal aliens and amount of poly-drug trafficking organizations utilizing the Arizona Corridor to transport their drugs to the rest of the nation. Therefore, it is critical to significantly impact the drug supply chain, specifically at the international and multi-state level before the drugs reach the interior of the United States and its communities. During this reporting period, Arizona Region HIDTA initiatives disrupted the market for illegal drugs by meeting or exceeding most performance targets for the year and in a cost effective manner. The following highlights show this success.

- The essential ingredient for success is the cooperation, collaboration, and information sharing that generates intelligence. The Arizona Region HIDTA ISC uses the Intelligence, Interdiction, and Investigation Concept (I3) to maximize results. This enhances the Arizona Region HIDTA in facilitating the 57 federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies, involving 831 personnel, participating in the 24-Arizona Region HIDTA Initiatives.²
- Arizona Region HIDTA enforcement initiatives identified 54 DTOs and targeted 37 at the beginning of CY 2005. During the year 70 new DTOs were identified of which 69 were targeted, totaling 124 DTOs identified.³
- There were 106 DTOs targeted resulting in 93 or 88% either disrupted or dismantled. More importantly, 49 DTOs disrupted or dismantled were at the international or multi-state level which directly impacts the national market place. Eight of the international DTO investigations were OCDETF cases.⁴
- Arizona Region HIDTA's two dedicated financial task forces have disrupted seven of the 14 identified money laundering organizations; two are international and five are multi-state organizations.⁵

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- Over \$481,147,941 of drugs and \$25,062,632 drug assets were removed from the marketplace resulting in a \$46.00 Return on Investment.⁶
- Arizona Region HIDTA enforcement initiatives seized 44% of the marijuana, 68% of the cocaine, 37% of the heroin, and 89% of the meth totals listed in 2005 EPIC Statistical report of drugs seized in Arizona.⁷
- AZ HIDTA ISC provided analytical support to 687 HIDTA investigations, referred 478 cases to other HIDTAs and 880 cases to other agencies throughout the United States.⁸
- 65 methamphetamine laboratories were dismantled and seized and the Counter Narcotics Alliance (CNA) dismantled the Greenwell Drug Trafficking Organization, a major meth organization operating in Tucson.⁹
- Pima County HIDTA Narcotic Task Force (PCNTF) conducted a successful investigation of the Oscar MAGANA Heroin Trafficking Organization. It resulted in 17 arrests, 1.48 kilograms of Mexican heroin, 14-weapons and 16-vehicles seized.¹⁰
- The All Source Analysis Team/AZ HIDTA ISC entered 21,700 seizures report from agencies throughout the United States into the seizure database of which 5,586 were Arizona agency reports. The Post Seizure Analysis Team reviewed 15,233 incident reports from a variety of sources. Analysts conducted background research on 14,050 subjects resulting in 9,406 letters and memos of dissemination.¹¹
- The AZ Region HIDTA facilitated COBIJA XVII which had over 3000 coordinated federal, state, tribal, local and multi-agency operation plans resulting in 5,000 seizure incidents, \$37 million seized, over 500,000 pounds of drugs removed from the market place and over 7,000 subjects arrested.¹²

II. Introduction

The Arizona Region HIDTA was designated in June 1990. This Annual Report covers the period of 1 January 2005 through 31 December 2005. Funding received was \$11,142,859.00. The following eight Arizona counties are designated HIDTA Counties: Cochise, La Paz, Maricopa, Mohave, Pima, Pinal, Santa Cruz, and Yuma. Map 1 depicts the HIDTA designated counties and the 24 Arizona Region HIDTA Initiatives.

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MAP 1: Arizona Region HIDTA Initiatives



This report documents the Arizona Region HIDTA's enforcement activities and successes in achieving the outcomes and HIDTA goals for CY 2005. The HIDTA Program provides additional federal resources to eliminate or reduce drug trafficking and its harmful consequences. Law enforcement organizations within HIDTAs assess drug trafficking problems and design specific initiatives to reduce or eliminate the production, manufacture, transportation, distribution and chronic use of illegal drugs, and money laundering.

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Improving the effectiveness and efficiency of drug control efforts, the HIDTA Program facilitates cooperation among drug control organizations through resource and information sharing, collocating and implementing joint initiatives. HIDTA funds assist federal, state and local law enforcement organizations to invest in the infrastructure and joint initiatives to confront drug trafficking organizations. The Arizona Region HIDTA's mission, to facilitate federal, state, local, and tribal multi-agency task forces and other partnerships to increase the safety of Arizona's citizens, will substantially reduce drug trafficking and money laundering, thereby reducing drug-related crime and violence.

Arizona continues to be a significant gateway for marijuana smuggling from Mexico. Changes in trafficking patterns along the southwest border since 2001-2002 have led to a widespread increase in the activities of organized criminal networks along the southern Arizona border. Major illicit smugglers perceive Arizona as a desirable location for a major transportation hub. Contributing factors are: increased enforcement activity along the Texas and California borders; Arizona's population growth; a transportation infrastructure of primary and secondary highways; and competition among Mexican drug trafficking organizations (DTOs) to control smuggling entry points into the United States. One reason for the significant impact of marijuana trafficking along the southern Arizona border is the ease of access afforded to smugglers by way of the region's primary road networks. These roads run south to north, connecting Tucson and Phoenix to major production areas in northwest and southwest Mexico. Most of the foreign-produced marijuana in the United States originates in, or transits through Mexico before it is smuggled across the U.S.-Mexican border.

Mexican DTOs successfully use their knowledge of available smuggling routes and methods to maintain a stable and active flow of illicit drugs into the United States. Among other methods, traffickers use "mule trains," human backpackers who trek overland to various destinations. This low-tech smuggling method takes advantage of a readily available labor pool in Mexico in the form of illegal immigrants. Exploiting this labor pool, smuggling organizations, or "coyotes," charge immigrants to escort them into the U.S. Carrying 50+ lbs of marijuana across the border as "mules" for drug trafficking organizations, illegal immigrants can defer payment for these passage fees.

Two significant investigations highlight the successes that the Arizona Region HIDTA accomplished during CY 2005. The dismantling of the Tucson based Greenwell Drug Trafficking Organization and the significant disruption of the Oscar MAGANA Heroin Trafficking Organization.

The innovative investigation of the Greenwell Meth DTO was the first methamphetamine investigation conducted by the Counter Narcotics Alliance looking at a major meth drug trafficking organization.

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The difference between a meth organization and other illegal drug trafficking organizations is that meth DTO members are usually meth users and are highly addicted to the drug. These members would engage in numerous illegal activities. During the time that this DTO was operational records indicated there were over 800 illegal transactions, \$250,000 of stolen property, 44 kilograms of meth dealt, and the organization dealt with over 100 co-conspirators. However, the real impact of the Greenwell DTO was on the community and its many victims that resulted from its activities. As a result of this investigation 39 members including Greenwell himself were arrested. Since the arrests there has been a dramatic decrease in criminal activity in the area that this organization plagued.¹³

The Pima County HIDTA Narcotic Task Force led the multi-agency investigation of the Oscar MAGANA Heroin Trafficking Organization (MHO) resulting in a significant disruption of that organization. The MHO consisted of members of MAGANA-LOPEZ family from Sinaloa, Mexico. This organization employed family associates and relatives brought into the United States illegally to conduct street level heroin distribution in Tucson. In November 2005, an enforcement operation was conducted executing 10 search warrants resulting in the arrest of 17-members of the MHO and the seizure of 1.48 kilograms of Mexican heroin, \$22,700, 14-weapons, and 16-vehicles.¹⁴

III. National HIDTA Goals

Arizona Region HIDTA's Strategy supports the two national HIDTA goals:

1. *Disrupt the market for illegal drugs by dismantling or disrupting drug trafficking organizations*
2. *Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of HIDTA initiatives*

The Arizona border area epitomizes the definition of a High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area. The Arizona Region HIDTA is ideally positioned to disrupt the market for illegal drugs, first by interdiction operations within the Arrival Zone, and then by investigations. The creation of an environment fostering COBIJA planning operations and other outreach meetings facilitates coordination, communication and cooperation among HIDTA task force initiatives and the HIDTA Investigative Support Center (ISC). The ISC plans the collection of specific information to be stored, evaluated, collated, analyzed, and disseminated. Using logic and analytic tools, analysts derive a comprehensive overview of the drug seizure situation, identify trends and patterns, and make predictive conclusions about drug smuggling and trafficking operations. The post seizure analytical effort related to significant seizures further exploits the ability to connect/deconflict cases. In addition, analysts provide intelligence support to interdiction and investigation components to identify new or emerging drug trafficking organizations.

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The Arizona Region HIDTA's proactive information sharing philosophy, results in sharing its information through letters of disseminations and access to information systems.

Integral to implementing the Arizona Region HIDTA strategy is funding 24 initiatives. Each initiative is a collocated or collaborative multi-agency federal, state and local effort with one 'centerpiece' initiative (task force). This multi-agency task force directs its efforts at major drug case development and drug smuggling as delineated in the threat assessment. The remaining initiatives augment the primary task forces by providing specialized units to target money laundering, drug-related violence, corruption, fugitive apprehension, surveillance expertise, training, demand reduction, technical or intelligence support. In addition, the COBIJA process has significantly improved the efficiency and effectiveness of the Arizona Region HIDTA initiatives.

IV. Summary of Threat Assessment for Budget Year FY 2005

Seizures of marijuana increased 8% from CY 2003 to CY 2004. Cocaine remains a popular drug of choice in Arizona, primarily in the metropolitan areas, but is also available in many areas of the state. Crack cocaine abuse is widespread throughout the lower economic class. Crack, once available primarily in urban areas, has expanded into rural areas. The prices of both powdered and crack cocaine have remained relatively stable from CY2001. Cocaine seizures increased 35% over CY 2003. Methamphetamine has become a serious problem in Arizona; it has become the second most popular drug of choice in many areas of the state, surpassing cocaine. Both powdered and crystal methamphetamine is available; however, "ice" methamphetamine is the dominant form of methamphetamine available on the street. Methamphetamine laboratory operations are more prevalent in Mexico. The price of powdered methamphetamine has remained stable, but the price for "ice" or crystal methamphetamine has increased slightly during the past year. Methamphetamine seizures have increased during the past two years with an increase of 32% over CY 2003. Prior to 2003, a majority of the heroin entering the Phoenix area was transported into Arizona through California. Law enforcement agencies assumed Southern California heroin distributors were associated with much larger DTOs. Thus they were able to distribute in Arizona underselling the Arizona-based Mexican competitors by as much 50%. In early 2003, the Phoenix Police Department witnessed a shift in the way heroin entered the Phoenix area. Since then the majority of heroin enters Arizona through the POEs. The heroin market appeared stable in early 2004, but since mid-year seizures have increased drastically. Based upon DEAs Southwest Laboratory results, the majority of heroin entering, transiting and consumed in Arizona continues to be of Mexican origin. Intelligence gathered from a variety of sources indicated that heroin trafficking groups operating in the Phoenix area have been identified as family run organizations operating independently from the large scale poly-drug organizations.

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V. HIDTA Strategy Summary

The Arizona Region HIDTA Executive Board has funded 24 initiatives to execute the Arizona Region HIDTA strategy. Each initiative is a collocated and commingled multi-agency federal, state and local effort, except for seven instances where a large, diverse, rural environment does not permit collocation. Each initiative is a collocated or collaborative multi-agency federal, state and local effort with one ‘centerpiece’ initiative (task force). This multi-agency task force directs its efforts at major drug case development and drug smuggling as delineated in the threat assessment. These ‘centerpiece’ task forces are essentially multi-dimensional to meet HIDTA program guidance criteria. The remaining initiatives augment the primary task forces by providing specialized units to target money laundering, drug-related violence, corruption, fugitive apprehension, surveillance expertise, training, demand reduction, technical or intelligence support. The Arizona Region HIDTA spearheads the COBIJA concept (a coordinating mechanism for operational, intelligence, and connectivity issues) collaborating closely with the Southwest Border HIDTA in addition to numerous other HIDTAs throughout the United States.

VI. HIDTA Performance Measures

This Annual Report section is dedicated to reporting the performance measures set for the HIDTA initiatives during the previous year, and evaluating whether these targets were accomplished efficiently and effectively.

A. Performance Measures for Goal 1

Disrupt the market for illegal drugs by dismantling or disrupting drug trafficking organizations.

Table 1.

HIDTA Law Enforcement Initiatives for 2005 at SWB - Arizona Region						
Year	DTOs Identified	Total Targeted	# Disrupted	% of Targeted Disrupted	# Dismantled	% of Targeted Dismantled
Begin 2005	54	37	33	89%	3	8%
During 2005	70	69	46	67%	11	16%
Total 2005	124	106	79	75%	14	13%

Table 1 reflects the number of DTOs identified and targeted at the beginning of CY 2005. Those DTOs identified and targeted during CY 2005 are drug organizations that were identified primarily through the post seizure analysis of interdiction operations and spin-off of ongoing investigations.

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Table 2

HIDTA DTOs Disrupted or Dismantled, for 2005, at SWB - Arizona Region [ALL DTOs; MLOs included]								
Scope	# Identified	# Targeted	# Disrupted	% of Targeted Disrupted	# Dismantled	% of Targeted Dismantled	Total Disrupted or Dismantled	Total % Disrupted or Dismantled
International	55	42	30	71%	5	12%	35	83%
Multi-state	19	18	13	72%	1	6%	14	78%
Local	50	46	36	78%	8	17%	44	96%
Total	124	106	79	75%	14	13%	93	88%

This table highlights the importance of a Southwest Border HIDTA when 74 of the 124 identified DTOs are international and or multi-state. During 2005 Arizona Region HIDTA enforcement initiatives disrupted or dismantled 35 of the 42 international DTOs and 14 of the 18 multi-state DTOs. This demonstrates the importance of this HIDTA's impact on the nation's illegal drug market.

Table 3

HIDTA Money Laundering Organizations Disrupted or Dismantled, for 2005, at SWB - Arizona Region								
Scope	# Identified MLOs	# Targeted	# Disrupted	% of Targeted Disrupted	# Dismantled	% of Targeted Dismantled	Total Disrupted or Dismantled	Total % Disrupted or Dismantled
International	3	2	2	100%	0	0%	2	100%
Multi-state	8	8	5	62%	0	0%	5	62%
Local	0	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	11	10	7	70%	0	0%	7	70%

Money is the life blood of all DTOs and disrupting the flow of money is critical in disrupting the drug market. Disrupting 100% of the International DTOs clearly demonstrates the importance of the Arizona Region HIDTA role in the National Counter Narcotic Strategy and specifically the Southwest Border Secure Borders Strategy.

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Table 4

HIDTA Operational Scope, 2005, at SWB - Arizona Region					
Scope	# Cases Opened	# CPOT Cases	# RPOT Cases	# OCDETF Cases	% OCDETF of Total Cases
International	18	6	3	8	44%
Multi-state	5	0	0	0	0%
Local	23	0	0	1	4%
Total	46	6	3	9	20%

OCDETF cases are encouraged and pursued as a matter of priority. The Arizona Region HIDTA in CY 2005 opened a total of 18 international, 5 multi-state and 23 local DTO cases of which 9 were OCDETF cases.

Table 5

Table 5: Drugs Removed from the Marketplace for Year 2005, at SWB - Arizona Region		
Drugs Seized (kg or D.U.)	Amount Seized (kg or D.U.)	Wholesale Value
heroin kg	18.440	\$590,080
cocaine HCL kg	1,988.000	\$30,317,000
crack cocaine kg	2.436	\$37,149
marijuana kg	265,172.000	\$424,275,200
marijuana plants and grows	0	\$0
methamphetamine kg	580.044	\$19,141,452
methamphetamine ice kg	47.360	\$1,562,880
ecstasy(MDMA)(D.U.s)	148,006.000	\$4,440,180
Marijuana (Hydroponic)	560.000	\$784,000
Other	0	\$0
Other	0	\$0
Other	0	\$0
Other	0	\$0
Total Wholesale Value		\$481,147,941

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Table 5 shows the impact of removing the DTOs' product from the market place. The value of the drugs removed is based on the Arizona Region wholesale prices.¹⁵ This is a very conservative estimate of the value of these drugs since most of the drugs interdicted within Arizona are destined for markets outside Arizona (Midwest and Northeast) where the wholesale value is significantly higher.¹⁶ Although the amount of drugs seized have decreased from CY 2004, the amount seized in 2005 is more than was seized in CY 2003. The importance of the Arizona Region HIDTA is clearly demonstrated when comparing the amount of drugs in the CY 2005 EPIC Southwest Border Statistics with the above PMP Table. Arizona Region HIDTA enforcement initiatives seized 44% of the marijuana, 68% of the cocaine, 37% of the heroin, and 89% of the meth reported to EPIC.¹⁷

Table 6

SWB - Arizona Region 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	\$11,142,859	\$266,345,748	\$24	\$266,345,478	\$24
2005	\$11,021,415	\$266,345,748	\$26	\$481,147,941	\$44

Table 6 reflects the significant ROI increase over CY 2004 and also far surpassing the Arizona Region HIDTA's CY 2005 target ROI. The high ROI reflects the Southwest Border location and Arizona as a principle drug trafficking corridor into the United States.

Table 7

SWB - Arizona Region 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	\$11,142,859	\$37,742,350	\$3	\$0	\$37,742,350	\$37,742,350	\$3
2005	\$11,021,415	\$37,742,350	\$4	\$9,665,508	\$15,397,124	\$25,062,632	\$2

Other assets include vehicles, real estate, weapons, etc. Law enforcement agencies made 454 currency seizures over \$1,000 in CY 2005.

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The \$9,665,508 seized by the enforcement initiatives is 71% of the total cash seizures reported to the Arizona HIDTA ISC.¹⁸

Table 8

SWB - Arizona Region 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	\$11,142,859	\$304,088,098	\$27	\$304,087,828	\$27
2005	\$11,021,415	\$304,088,098	\$30	\$506,210,573	\$46

This table reflects the combined drugs and assets removed from the market place and the ROI which is \$19 higher than CY 2004 and \$16 over the CY 2005 target.

Table 9

Prosecution Outputs and Outcomes by Year at SWB - Arizona Region HIDTA				
Year	Investigations Baseline	Investigations Projected	Investigations Handled	% Handled
2004	0	0	0	0%
2005	0	2538	3680	145%

The significant number of investigations handled over the projected is a result of targets of opportunity that arose from various intelligence sources during the year.

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Table 10

Value of Clandestine Methamphetamine Laboratories Dismantled by Size for Year 2005, at SWB - Arizona Region			
Meth Cost Per Ounce		\$850.00	
Lab Size	ID/Targeted	Dismantled	Value of Labs Dismantled
A. Less than 2 Oz	0	17	\$28,900.00
B. 2 - 8 Oz	0	17	\$72,250.00
C. 9 - 31 Oz	0	30	\$318,750.00
D. 32 - 159 Oz	0	1	\$74,800.00
E. 10 - 20 Lbs	0	0	\$0.00
F. Over 20 Lbs	0	0	\$0.00
Total	0	65	\$494,700.00

There has been a significant decline in lab seizures throughout the Southwest Border during the past five years, and Arizona is no exception. In CY 2000 there were 353 meth labs dismantled in Arizona with the largest concentration dismantled in Maricopa County. Since then there has been a significant drop each year with 2005 having only 65 labs.¹⁹ Pima County went from 5 labs in 2004 to 19 in 2005, this is attributed to the increased emphasis on targeting meth dealers and labs by the AZ Region HIDTA Counter-Narcotics Alliance (CNA). The primary reason for the drop in Maricopa County from 353 in 2000 to 54 in 2005 is the sustained efforts of the AZ Region HIDTA Maricopa Meth Task Force. With the decrease in labs seizures has come significant increase in meth coming from Mexico.²⁰

Table 11

HIDTA Clandestine Laboratory Activities for Year SWB - Arizona Region, in 2005				
	Baseline	# Projected	# Identified	% Identified
Laboratory Dump Sites Seized	0	0	54	0%
Chemical/Glassware Equipment Seizures	0	0	0	0%
Persons Affected:				
Children	0	0	50	0%

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B. Performance Measures for Goal 2

Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of HIDTA initiatives

Table 12

Table 12: HIDTA Training Efficiency by Type of Training for Year 2005, at SWB - Arizona Region											
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	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	\$0.00	0%
Investigative/Interdiction	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	\$0.00	0%
Managment/Administrative	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	\$0.00	0%
Advance Clan Lab Investigation	0	0	45	45	24	24	\$1,200	\$1,200	\$50.00	\$50.00	0%
Basic Clandestine Lab	0	120	120	120	80	80	\$19,000	\$19,000	\$237.50	\$237.50	0%
Basic Clandestine Lab Recertification	0	0	350	350	56	56	\$1,200	\$1,200	\$21.43	\$21.43	0%
Fire Arms Training and Qualifications	0	10,000	0	10,788	0	3,127	\$0	\$29,707	\$0.00	\$9.50	0%
Live Fire House	0	450	0	604	0	127	\$0	\$1,207	\$0.00	\$9.50	0%
Video Simulator	0	1,200	0	1,516	0	558	\$0	\$5,301	\$0.00	\$9.50	0%
Total	0	11,770	515	13,423	160	3,972	\$21,400	\$57,615	\$133.75	\$14.50	-89%

Table 13

Percentage of HIDTA Initiatives Using Event and Case Deconfliction Services for Year at SWB - Arizona Region				
Year	Total HIDTA Initiatives	# Initiatives Targeted to Use Services	# Initiatives Using Services	% Initiatives Using Services
2004	15	17	0	0%
2005	15	17	15	100%
2006	15	17	0	0%

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Table 14

Percentage of Event and Case Deconflictions Submitted for Year at SWB - Arizona Region						
Year	Baseline # Deconflictions Submitted	# Deconfliction Submissions Expected	# Event Deconflictions Submitted	# Case/Subject Deconflictions Submitted	Total Deconflictions Submitted	% Deconflictions Submitted
2004	6129	0	5162	967	6129	0%
2005	6129	3900	3087	1537	4624	118%
2006	6129	6430	0	0	0	0%

Separate law enforcement initiatives, while aggressively pursuing suspects or covering an event, can easily cross paths in the field. This can be dangerous if either party is unaware of the other. Thus, information which can serve to deconflict such potential encounters is vital to well coordinated policing. The Arizona Region HIDTA provides such information through its Investigative Support Center. Table 13 shows 15 enforcement initiatives as the number of initiatives mandated to use an event/case denconfliction system. The AZ Region HIDTA uses the HIBIS NINJAS Event Deconfliction system. Our target number of 17 reflects two support initiatives (MAST and HEAT) that are required to use the system. The current PMP Database does not allow for the counting of these two initiatives as actual users.

Table 15

Percentage of Cases Provided Analytical Support for Year at SWB - Arizona Region				
Year	Baseline # Cases Receiving Analytical Support	# Cases Targeted for Analytical Support	# Cases Provided Analytical Support	% Targeted Cases Supported
2004	2267	1100	2267	206%
2005	2267	1150	2436	211%
2006	2267	2100	0	0%

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Table 16

Percentage of HIDTA Initiative Cases Referred to Other HIDTAs and Other Agencies for Year at SWB - Arizona Region						
Year	Total HIDTA Initiative Investigations	# Initiative Investigations Targeted for Referral	# HIDTA Initiative Investigations Referred to Other HIDTAs	# HIDTA Initiative Investigations Referred to Other Agencies	Total Initiative Investigations Referred	% Targeted Initiative Investigations Referred
2004	0	0	0	394	394	0%
2005	3585	650	487	883	1370	210%
2006	0	455	0	0	0	0%

Tables 15 and 16 clearly depict the positive outcome achieved by Arizona Region HIDTA initiatives in the areas of Investigation Support and Affiliated Case Referrals. These activities are essential to the Arizona Region HIDTA for improving efficiency and effectiveness through information sharing and coordinated intelligence. The Arizona HIDTA far exceeded the anticipated number of requests for analytical support, and in every instance was able to provide this service. During calendar year 2005, the All Source Analysis Team (ASAT) entered over 21,700 reports received from participating agencies. This was a slight increase over CY 2004. For the same time period, the Post Seizure Analysis Teams (PSAT) reviewed 15,233 incident reports from a variety of sources, up from just over 8,800 in CY 2004. Analysts conducted background research on 14,050 subjects. This produced 9,406 letters and memos of dissemination. As shown on Map 4, 550 of these letters-of-dissemination were sent outside of Arizona to agencies that have requested the AZ HIDTA ISC forward such information. The increase of the total number of disseminations in this calendar year by approximately one-third reflects a continued increase in the number of Arizona recipients and in the number and variety of reports produced.²¹

Threat Specific Table 18

Arizona		HIDTA Fugitives Targeted and Apprehended by Year			
Year	# Identified	# Targeted	% Targeted of Identified	# Apprehended	Apprehended % of Targeted
2004	2,500	942	38%	1,562	166%
2005	2,936	1,600	54%	3,538	221%
2006					
2007					

This table reflects the significance for having a dedicated task force that focuses on felony fugitives. Because of the proximity of the Mexico border there are significant numbers of fugitives moving back and forth across the border.

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The numbers above show that this task force has made a significant contribution to the AZ Region HIDTA mission.

VI. Conclusions

The removal of drugs and assets from the market place resulted in a significant disruption/dismantling of DTOs, but just as important eliminated over \$440 million dollars worth of drug product from reaching our communities.

The CY 2005 ONDCP investment in the Arizona Region HIDTA provided an excellent return when assessing the key outputs and the Return on Investment (ROI), over \$42 for every HIDTA dollar.

The COBIJA Concept/Process facilitated by the Arizona Region HIDTA develops intelligence for targeting drug shipments and the planning of coordinated operations during specific time periods during the year. Federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies and task forces participate in the COBIJA Process. This concept/process has provided significant information, intelligence sharing and case development from the Southwest Border to the Midwest, Northwest, Northeast, and Southeast regions of the nation. The planned and coordinated operational periods have produced more drug and asset seizures than during non-operational periods.

The Arizona Region HIDTA Strategy successfully has supported the national HIDTA goals of disrupting the market for illegal drugs by dismantling or disrupting drug trafficking organizations and improving the efficiency and effectiveness of HIDTA initiatives.

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- ³ Arizona Region HIDTA PMP Core Tables – CY 2005
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- ⁵ Id
- ⁶ Id
- ⁷ EPIC Southwest Border Statistics – CY 2005
- ⁸ Arizona Region HIDTA PMP Core Tables – CY 2005
- ⁹ Counter Narcotics Alliance Case Report
- ¹⁰ Pima County HIDTA Narcotic Task Force Case Report
- ¹¹ Arizona Region HIDTA Drug Seizure Analysis Report – CY 2005
- ¹² COBIJA XVII Intelligence After Action Report
- ¹³ Counter Narcotics Alliance Case Report
- ¹⁴ Pima County HIDTA Narcotic Task Force Case Report
- ¹⁵ NDIC National Illicit Drug Prices – December 2005
- ¹⁶ Id
- ¹⁷ CY 2005 EPIC Southwest Border Statistics
- ¹⁸ Arizona Region HIDTA Drug Seizure Analysis Report – CY 2005
- ¹⁹ EPIC Clandestine Lab Database
- ²⁰ Arizona Region HIDTA Drug Seizure Analysis Report – CY 2005
- ²¹ Id

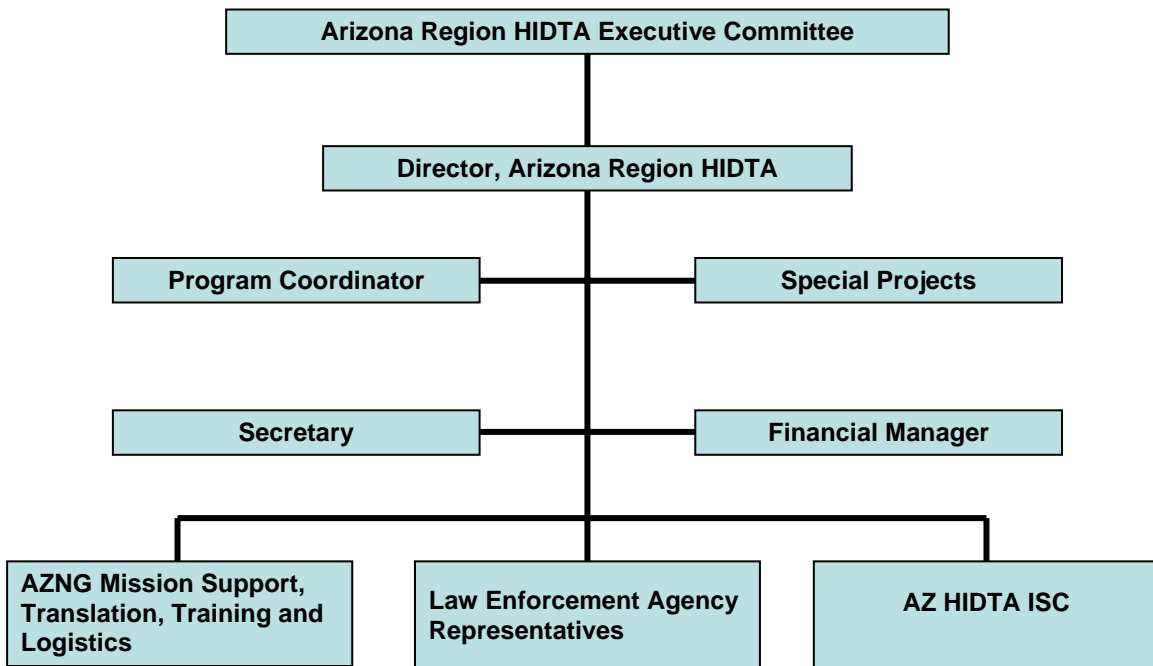
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IX. Appendices

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Appendix A

Arizona Region HIDTA Organizational Chart



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Appendix B

Composition of Executive Board

Voting Members:

Federal (7)

Department of Interior
Drug Enforcement Administration
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Immigration and Customs Enforcement
United States Attorney
United States Marshall
United States Border Patrol
Joint Task Force North

State (3)

Arizona Attorney General
Arizona National Guard
Arizona Department of Public Safety

Local (5)

Maricopa County Sheriff's Office
Phoenix Police Department
Pima County Sheriff's Department
Tucson Police Department
Yuma County Sheriff's Office

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Appendix C

Participating Agencies

Federal agencies:

Drug Enforcement Administration
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Border Patrol
U. S. Bureau of Immigration and Customs
Enforcement
Customs and Border Protection

U. S. Marshal Service
U. S. Attorney
U. S. National Park Service
U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service
U. S. Bureau of Land Management
U. S. Forest Service

State agencies:

Arizona Department of Public Safety
Arizona Attorney General
Arizona National Guard

Local agencies:

Cochise County Sheriff's Office
Maricopa County Sheriff's Office
Phoenix Police Department
Pima County Sheriff's Department
Santa Cruz County Sheriff's Department
La Paz County Sheriff's Department
Mohave County Sheriff's Department
Pinal County Sheriff's Department
Yuma Police Department
Glendale Police Department
Youngtown Police Department
Oro Valley Police Department
Quartzsite Police Department
Kingman Police Department
Bullhead City Police Department
Lake Havasu Police Department
Casa Grande Police Department
Pima County Attorney's Office
Santa Cruz County Attorney's Office
La Paz County Attorney's Office
Yuma County Sheriff's Office

Coolidge Police Department
Kearney Police Department
Marana Police Department
South Tucson Police Department
Parker Police Department
San Luis Police Department
Somerton Police Department
Nogales Police Department
Bisbee Police Department
Tombstone Marshall's Office
Wilcox Police Department
Tucson Police Department
Mesa Police Department
Chandler Police Department
Surprise Police Department
Florence Police Department
Eloy Police Department
Yuma County Attorney's Office
Cochise County Attorney's Office
Mohave County Attorney's Office
Maricopa County Attorney's Office

Tribal agencies:

Tohono O'Odham Police Department
Colorado Indian Tribes PD

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Appendix D:

HIDTA Counties

Cochise County
Santa Cruz County
Pima County
Yuma County
Pinal County
Maricopa County
La Paz County
Mohave County

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