

California Border Alliance Group – Southwest Border HIDTA 2005 ANNUAL REPORT

I. Executive Summary

The National HIDTA Program Office has directed the format and content of this Annual Report, to include specific data tables and performance measures, as well as excerpts from program documents and assessments, that reflect the impact and achievements of the California Border Alliance Group HIDTA funded initiatives during 2005.

- The Major Mexican Traffickers Initiative – Imperial Valley Task Force’s wiretap investigations, supported extensively by the Imperial County District Attorney as well as SOD, resulted in the **identification and designation of one new, previously unidentified CPOT organization, and identified another new Drug Trafficking Organization that is in the process of CPOT designation.**
- The Commercial Interdiction Unit’s Operation “Gear Grinder” dismantled the illicit steroid operations of eight Mexican pharmaceutical companies and the distribution network that supplied **85 percent of the total U.S. illicit anabolic steroid market.** The fact that illicit steroids are essentially unavailable in the U.S. at this time is due to this remarkable investigation.
- The Combined Border Prosecutions Initiative reviewed 5975 cases, and prosecuted 5,366 individuals, of whom **4,633 were convicted and served time**, removing drug offenders and smugglers from the streets, and providing a deterrent effect that raised the cost of doing business for DTO’s. The Prosecutions Initiative also obtained a total of 246 wiretap orders, and 586 drug-related search warrants.
- Progress was made in the organization and implementation of the **San Diego Law Enforcement Coordination Center (LECC)**, a unique effort that will co-locate and commingle the HIDTA Intelligence Center, Federal, State and Local intelligence units, the San Diego Joint Terrorism Task Force and San Diego Terrorism Early Warning Group in a **true all-source, all-crime, and homeland security fusion center.** Concurrently, the **Imperial Valley LECC has expanded** to include all special enforcement teams in Imperial County with an on-site Federal, State, and local intelligence unit, **enhanced by standardized a 800 MHz communications network and data systems connected between both counties, and the San Diego maritime Sector Command Center (Joint)** run by the Coast Guard, Navy, and Harbor Police.
- The National Methamphetamine & Chemicals Initiative, seeking to replicate the **success achieved in the reduction of pseudoephedrine for methamphetamine manufacturing through cooperation with Canada**, sponsored and managed a conference between U.S. Federal, State, and Local law enforcement and their **counterparts in the Mexican Federal Government.** The conference, originally scheduled for November, 2005, was rescheduled for May, 2006, and will be attended by

both the U.S. Attorney General and the Mexican Attorney General. One session of the conference will be a joint U.S.-Canada-Mexico meeting, including representation from the Canadian Parliament, to discuss international precursor control efforts.

- The Operation Alliance Task Force (in San Diego) has formed a Tunnel Team to detect and investigate smuggling tunnels in the CBAG area, which continue to be discovered on a disturbingly regular basis and in increasingly sophisticated construction. **Forty tunnels have been found since September 11, 2001, of which 21 were in California.**

- The Terrorism-Related Drug initiative achieved convictions in Operation Restore Justice (the **Stinger Missile-for-Heroin** case,) three of only a handful of convictions for material support to terrorism ever achieved. Also **Daoud Ibrahim, (Operation Silk Road) has been designated as a CPOT Target.** This has resulted in Ibrahim's designation by The Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Asset Control (OFAC) as a narcotics "kingpin."

- Through the National Marijuana Initiative, the establishment of **priorities and order to domestic marijuana eradication efforts and an emphasis on investigations** that has resulted in seizures of over 1.3 million kilograms of high-grade marijuana and the actual dismantlement of 4 International and Multi-state DTO's.

- The **co-location of over 600 agents and analysts, in the CBAG area, from over 50 federal, state and local law enforcement agencies** in task force environments and intelligence centers, enhancing coordination, cooperation, and information sharing.

- The San Diego/Imperial County Narcotic Information Network (NIN) handled event **deconfliction for 9,778 enforcement actions** in San Diego and Imperial counties – resulting in 876 operational conflicts being avoided. Additionally, the NIN conducted **80,591 database inquiries with a "hit" rate of just over 34 percent**, or over 27,000 instances of subject information sharing between task forces and agencies.

- The San Diego Violent Crime Task Force – Fugitive Group **arrested 2,242 felony fugitives**, mostly drug-related and many of them violent offenders, removing them from America's neighborhoods and streets.

- **CBAG initiatives seized over \$1.22 Billion in drugs and cash/assets**, removing drugs from the market, and proceeds from the DTO's.

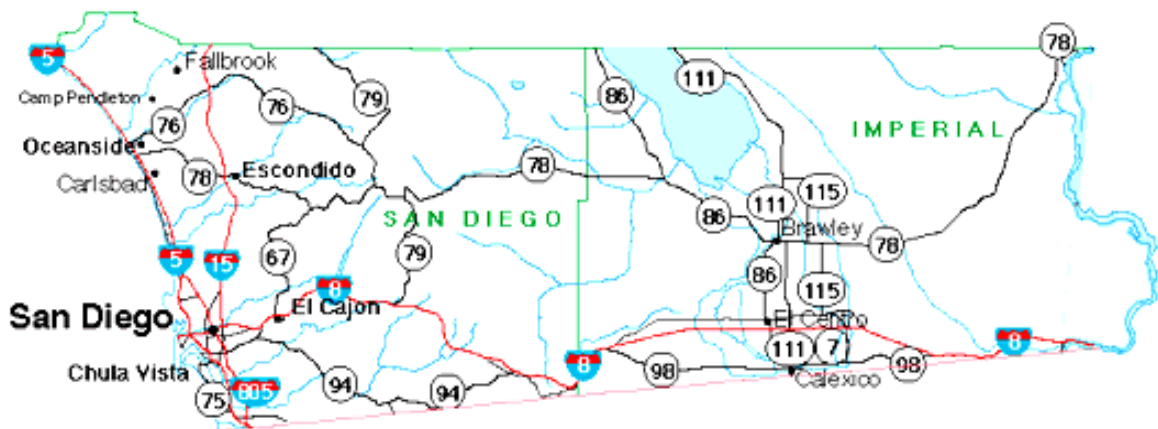
- CBAG initiatives achieved a **Return on Investment (ROI) of \$137** in drugs and assets seized for every \$1 in HIDTA funds allotted.

II. Introduction

The Mission of the National 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.

The HIDTA Program views intelligence-driven task force development and supporting initiatives as the most effective approach to accomplishing this mission. A basic HIDTA tenet is that the ability of federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies within a HIDTA to counter drug trafficking is significantly improved when those agencies work together and share information. ONDCP requires each HIDTA Executive Board to establish an intelligence subsystem that provides actionable, accurate, detailed, and timely tactical, investigative, and strategic criminal intelligence to HIDTA initiatives, HIDTA participating agencies, and other law enforcement agencies as appropriate. The National HIDTA Program guidance establishes the intelligence subsystem as the primary subsystem for each HIDTA.

The California Border Alliance Group (CBAG) is a Regional Partnership of the Southwest Border HIDTA, designated in 1990. The CBAG's mission is to measurably reduce drug trafficking, thereby reducing the impact of illicit drugs in other areas of the country. To accomplish this mission, the CBAG assists in the coordination of joint operational and supporting initiatives to deter, disrupt, dismantle, and ultimately destroy the most significant Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTO's), their supporting transportation and money laundering organizations. The CBAG also emphasizes efforts against methamphetamine manufacturing, precursor supply, and abuse through innovative enforcement operations and demand reduction programs utilizing a multi-agency, joint concept of operations.



The CBAG area of responsibility encompasses San Diego and Imperial Counties, California, and extends north 65 miles from the international border with the Republic of Mexico to the Orange and Riverside County lines, from the Pacific Ocean on the west 140 miles east to the Arizona State line, and includes the seven Ports of Entry at San

Ysidro, Otay Mesa, Otay East, Tecate, Calexico West, Calexico East, and Andrade. The geographic location is truly unique: terrain that ranges from seaports and beaches to deserts, with forested mountains in between, yet home to the largest bi-national metropolis in the world. From west to east, a two-hour drive beginning at the International Airport on the Pacific Rim harbor of the seventh most populous city in the Nation, leads through extensive urban, suburban, and rural communities, and then across mountain passes at 4,000 feet elevation. Continuing eastbound along the U.S.-Mexico border, one passes through incredibly rugged desert mountains before descending into deserts and below-sea-level irrigated agricultural areas of the Imperial Valley, through sand dunes, and on to the Colorado River at Yuma, Arizona. Less than two freeway hours to the north of San Diego is the Los Angeles metropolitan area, a major distribution center for drugs (and illegal aliens) smuggled from Mexico.

The California Border Alliance Group (CBAG) measurably impacted drug trafficking in 2005, through the disruption and dismantlement of drug trafficking organizations, the indictment and arrest of key cartel members, the seizure and removal from the marketplace of hundreds of tons of illegal drugs and chemical precursors, and the enhancement of cooperation and coordination among federal, state, local, and international law enforcement efforts throughout the region. These impacts go beyond mere outputs of data, but are reflected in documented changes to the nature of the threat and the methods of drug trafficking organizations. Major Mexican DTO's are being dismantled or displaced, smugglers are forced to explore alternate means such as tunnels, and clandestine lab operators have been forced from their traditional operating areas and methods, all impacting the cost of doing business. The following CBAG highlights illustrate this success:

- To maximize results, the CBAG facilitates cooperation and joint efforts between various law enforcement organizations. There were over 50 federal, state and local law enforcement agencies participating in the CBAG regional and national law enforcement initiatives and task forces. With support from the CBAG's Intelligence Support Center, regional initiatives continue to make significant progress in identifying, investigating and dismantling or disrupting the area's most dangerous and prolific DTOs, drug dealers, money launderers, weapons traffickers, and violent criminals.
- Illicit drugs are extremely profitable for the illegal organizations that traffic them. During CY 2005, over \$1.22 Billion dollars in illicit drug products and proceeds were permanently removed from the profit sheets of regional DTOs.
- Fighting the battle against illicit drug trafficking can be costly. However, every CBAG budget dollar spent in support of law enforcement, prosecution and investigative support activities, contributed to removing \$132 in illicit drugs from the market and seizing \$4.00 of drug-related assets. Thus, CBAG initiatives achieved a remarkable combined Return-on-Investment (ROI) of \$137 for every \$1 of HIDTA funds invested.
- HIDTA's mission is to disrupt and dismantle DTOs. At the beginning of 2005, CBAG initiatives identified 93 DTOs and targeted 78. By the end of year, 64% of

targeted DTOs, and money-laundering organizations were disrupted. In addition, 18 DTOs were totally dismantled, a significant achievement.

- The CBAG strives to investigate larger, more complex DTOs where the greatest positive impact can be achieved. Disrupting or dismantling a large, complex DTO generally takes longer than stopping a street level operation, but doing so can substantially reduce the illicit drug marketplace. As illustrated by the statistical measures contained throughout this Annual Report, during CY 2005, the CBAG initiatives targeted more complex cases involving larger DTOs. More specifically, they initiated 10 OCDETF cases, for a total of 40 open during the year, of which 26 were Consolidated Priority Organization Targets (CPOTs.)

The CBAG continues to play an important role in assisting the law enforcement, prosecution and investigative support initiatives with their information sharing and training needs.

III. National HIDTA Goals

The HIDTA Program goals are to:

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

The CBAG 2005 Strategy addressed the HIDTA Program Goals with the following Desired Outcomes or objectives:

- Goal 1: Disrupt the market for illegal drugs by dismantling or disrupting drug trafficking and/or money laundering organizations
 - **Desired Outcome:** Disruption and dismantlement of significant DTOs.
 - Expected output: Dismantle 3 secondary DTO's or transportation groups.
 - Expected output: Disrupt 1 MDTO, demonstrated by the shifting of operating areas, new communications methods, or more difficult smuggling methods.
 - Significant progress in the identification and dismantlement of methamphetamine manufacturing and distribution organizations, and precursor suppliers.
 - Indictment and arrest of significant leadership members of Mexican Drug Trafficking Organizations.
 - **Desired Outcome:** Increase in the cost for drug traffickers doing business.
 - Expected output: Increase drug seizures in east San Diego County and the Imperial Valley between the Ports of Entry.
 - Continued significant maritime investigations and seizures of cocaine and other drugs enroute to Mexico for further shipment to the U.S., and direct maritime shipments to the U.S. West Coast.
 - Expected Output: Significant drug seizures (on the order of 120 tons of marijuana, 3 tons of cocaine, ½ ton of methamphetamine, and 100 pounds of

heroin) resulting in a reduction of drugs available on the streets of America, and financial impact on trafficking organizations.

- Goal 2: Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of HIDTA initiatives
 - **Desired Outcome:** Improved ability of the HIDTA to counter drug trafficking.
 - Enhanced and institutionalized coordination and cooperation among intelligence, interdiction and investigations in the Imperial Valley based on the new HIDTA Law Enforcement Coordination center.
 - Expected output: Increased coordination of the Commercial Interdiction Unit with other airport and commercial shipping / parcel express teams nationwide.
 - **Desired Outcome:** Fully coordinated counter-drug investigations and interdiction operations along the California-Mexico border and with the Los Angeles and Arizona HIDTA regions.
 - Expected Output: Increased participation and capability the Imperial Valley Drug Coalition Law Enforcement Coordination Center.
 - Expected Output: Expanded operations for the Marine Task Force.
 - Expected Output: NIN support / participation embedded in the Law Enforcement Coordination Center and selected task forces.
 - **Desired Outcome:** Improved intelligence support to the region and other HIDTAs.
 - Expected output: Expanded NIN connectivity with other HIDTAs.
 - Expected output: NIN connectivity with national and other HIDTA intelligence centers, and with RISSes, JDIGs, NDIC, and EPIC.
 - Expected output: Increased use of the NIN by CBAG member agencies, task forces, and non-CBAG agencies.

IV. Summary of Threat Assessment for Budget Year 2005

Both San Diego and Imperial Counties have large Mexican cities and infrastructure directly to the south. Tijuana's population is officially reported as 1.5 million, but estimates run as high as 2 million; it is Mexico's third largest, and fastest-growing, city. Mexicali, which borders Imperial County, is the capital of Baja California Norte and has a population of close to 1 million. Although the 140-mile border facing the CBAG is only 7% of the entire U.S.-Mexican border, it is home to 60% of the entire Southwest Border population. The CBAG area of responsibility not only has five of the busiest land Ports of Entry to contend with, but also international airports and seaports, urban, rural and designated wilderness areas, oceans to mountains to deserts. The threats range from smuggling to production to consumption of cocaine, methamphetamine, heroin, marijuana, and precursor chemicals, and from Major Drug Trafficking Organizations and money laundering to street gangs and drug abusers. The Port of San Diego is the 24th ranked container port in the nation. It remains one of the most active transit areas for drugs and illegal aliens moving north, and for drug proceeds traveling south, in addition to intra-regional threats posed by drug-related crime, illegal drug use, street gangs, and clandestine labs.

The battle for control of the Tijuana-Mexicali smuggling corridor in Mexico continued through 2005. The Arellano Felix Organization has been extraordinarily hard hit by unprecedented enforcement operations by the Government of Mexico, especially through cooperative efforts with U.S. law enforcement in Operation “United Eagles,” and by competing DTO’s. While it appears that the Zambada-Garcia Organization has secured Mexicali for the time being, temporary alliances between erstwhile imprisoned rivals such as Osiel-Cardenas and Benjamin Arellano-Felix complicate the picture, while others such as Chapo Guzman and Vincente Carillos-Fuentes’s organizations jockey for position throughout Mexico. The struggle for control of the Tijuana and Mexicali plazas has predictably resulted in significant violence in Baja California Norte, with more than 800 drug-related killings over the last three years.

V. HIDTA Strategy Summary

Each agency has its own strategies, requirements, and missions. The CBAG Executive Committee, through subcommittees, coordinates the integration and synchronization of efforts to reduce drug trafficking, eliminate unnecessary duplication, and improve the direction, production, and systematic sharing of intelligence.

The Executive Committee monitors the implementation of this strategy to ensure the joint efforts of the CBAG produce the desired impact within the border-wide Strategy implemented by the Southwest Border HIDTA Executive Board. The CBAG Executive Committee provides a coordination umbrella over networked joint task forces, the intelligence center, task forces not funded by CBAG, and single agency task forces and narcotics units within the CBAG area of responsibility. The Committee is formed of 16 Members/Officers, 8 Federal and 8 State/local, with the chair and vice-chair rotating between Federal and State/local yearly. The Chair and Vice Chair of the CBAG are also members of the Southwest Border HIDTA Executive Board.

An Intelligence Subcommittee, co-chaired by Federal and State/local representatives, provides guidance and oversight to the Intelligence Support Center (the San Diego/Imperial County Regional Narcotic Information Network or NIN) and develops intelligence policies for the approval of the CBAG Executive Committee. A Fiscal Subcommittee, composed of equal representation from Federal and State/local agencies, assesses budget and reprogramming requests, and makes recommendations for Executive Committee action and approval.

The CBAG Director, selected by the Executive Committee and approved by ONDCP, provides day-to-day coordination and programmatic and fiscal accountability critical to the CBAG. The Director is responsible for developing draft proposals of the Threat Assessment, Strategy, Initiatives, Budgets, and Annual Report for decisions by the CBAG Executive Committee. The Director is also responsible for the management of the CBAG Staff, which includes Budget, Program Analysis, Network Administration, Demand Reduction, and Training and Equipment Coordination.

To accomplish its mission, the CBAG coordinates intelligence-driven, joint, multi-agency coordinated initiatives, which are organized into five mutually supporting subsystems. The emphasis is on seamless mutual support between intelligence, interditors, investigators and prosecutors, with cross-attachment and collocation of enforcement groups with responsibility for differing operational methods, target regions and target levels of investigation. The flow of

information, both intelligence and investigative/operational, is critical to comprehensive success against the widely varying drug threats in the region.

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 and/or money laundering organizations

- 1. Core Table 1—Cost per DTO Disrupted or Dismantled By Year—**Table 1 is a core table that illustrates the number of DTOs identified, targeted, disrupted and dismantled, coupled with a simple cost analysis of the outcomes as expressed in budget dollars. The desired outcome is to identify, target, and disrupt or dismantle DTOs.

Table 1: Percentage of DTOs and MLOs Dismantled and Disrupted for Year 2005 at SWB-California Border Alliance Group						
	DTOs Identified	# Targeted	# Disrupted	% of Targeted Disrupted	# Dismantled	% of Targeted Dismantled
Begin 2005						
During 2005	93	78	50	64%	18	23%
Total 2005	93	78	50	64%	18	23%

- 2. Core Table 2—Percentage of DTOs Disrupted or Dismantled by Scope, 2004—**Table 2 is a core table that presents the DTOs identified and targeted according to their operational scope (i.e., international, multi-state, local) and calculates the percent disrupted and dismantled according to each type. The desired outcome is to identify, target, and disrupt or dismantle DTOs.

Table 2: Percentage of DTOs and MLOs Disrupted or Dismantled by Scope for Year 2005, at SWB-California Border Alliance Group (All DTOs; MLOs included)								
Scope	# Identified	# Targeted	# Disrupted	% of Targeted Disrupted	# Dismantled	% of Targeted Dismantled	Total Disrupted or Dismantled	Total % Disrupted or Dismantled
International	69	49	36	73%	11	22%	47	95%
Multi-state	13	21	12	57%	3	14%	15	71%
Local	11	8	2	25%	4	50%	6	75%
Total	93	78	50	64%	18	34%	68	87%

3. Core Table 3—Percentage of Money Laundering Organizations Disrupted or Dismantled by Scope, 2004—Table 3 is a core table that addresses performance targets for money laundering DTOs targeted, disrupted and dismantled. The desired outcome is to identify, target, and disrupt or dismantle DTOs.

Table 3: Percentage of Money Laundering Organizations Disrupted or Dismantled by Scope for Year 2005, at SWB-California Border Alliance Group

Scope	# Identified	# Targeted	# Disrupted	% of Targeted Disrupted	# Dismantled	% of Targeted Dismantled	Total Disrupted or Dismantled	Total % Disrupted or Dismantled
International	110	25	25	100%	0	0%	25	100%
Multi-state	0	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Local	0	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	110	25	25		0	0%	25	25%

4. Core Table 4—Operational Scope of All DTO Cases Initiated, 2004—Table 4 is a core table that presents the characteristics of the HIDTA case workload by quantifying the number of cases opened and the number of CPOT, RPOT, and OCDETF cases, respectively.

Table 4: Operational Scope of All DTO and MLO Cases Initiated for Year 2005, at SWB-California Border Alliance Group

	# CPOT Cases	# RPOT Cases	# OCDETF Cases	% OCDETF of Total DTOs Targeted
International	6	1	10	13%
Multi-state	0	0	0	0%
Local	0	0	0	0%
Total	6	1	10	13%

The CBAG measurably impacted drug trafficking in San Diego and Imperial Counties. 68 of 93 identified Drug Trafficking Organizations and supporting gangs (73 percent) were disrupted or dismantled by CBAG initiatives, task forces, and member agencies this year. Significant progress in the disruption of major drug trafficking organizations has been achieved through the efforts of multi-agency joint task forces and initiatives, which have utilized historical conspiracy cases, sophisticated investigative methods, and coordinated interdiction efforts. Just a few examples follow:

The Major Mexican Traffickers Task Force continues to focus on the AFO. However, the Task Force in the past year demonstrated an ability to respond to other traffickers moving into AFO territory. In the past year, investigations have been initiated on Zambada, Esparragoza, and the

Nacho Coronel Organizations: in all 10 OCDETF investigations targeting organizations or cells linked to CPOT organizations were initiated in 2005.

The task force has increased emphasis on identifying U.S. based command and control elements for the Mexican CPOT organizations, efforts to address the drug related kidnappings spilling over the border, and interaction with Mexican authorities, both through Resolution-6 and through the Border Liaison. Several major cases involving international-level DTO's have achieved highly significant milestones in 2005, with arrests, indictments and extraditions of key cartel personnel being achieved. The CBAG's 2002 CPOT project (accomplished in 2004 due to the late transmission of the supplemental funding) by the Major Mexican Traffickers Initiative and the DEA, FBI, IRS, U.S. Marshals and other agencies, *Operation United Eagles*, working with specially-trained Mexican AFI agents, resulted in the arrests of key members of Mexican cartels throughout Mexico. Information from the MMTF has led to the arrest of three AFO fugitives in Mexico. Furthermore, two individuals directly linked to AFO were arrested by the Major Mexican Traffickers TF in support of a Boston OCDETF case.

The Imperial Valley Task Force of the Major Mexican Traffickers Initiative initiated over 40 investigations, and arrested 41 members of Mexican DTO's during the year. Two significant OCDETF investigations targeting significant Mexican cocaine smuggling and distribution organizations (one a newly-designated CPOT and the other pending designation) have involved over 100 wire intercepts and coordination with other law enforcement agencies throughout the United States and Mexico. These investigations have revealed that the organizations distribute over 2000 kilograms of cocaine on a monthly basis throughout the United States and Canada. The coordination of these investigations has also included providing numerous wire intercept leads to offices in Los Angeles, Oakland, Riverside, San Diego, New York, Atlanta, and Yuma, AZ.

Operation Alliance's OCDETF Operation "Free Ride" investigation resulted in the disruption of the Jose Acevedo cocaine, methamphetamine DTO and the indictment of 11 individuals, and seizure of over 600 kilos of marijuana, 2 kilos of cocaine and \$42,000 in cash. Certified undercover Operation "Road Kill" continues to infiltrate, disrupt and dismantle DTOs utilizing commercial and maritime smuggling routes, and resulted in the seizure of over 52,000 kilos of marijuana, 5 kilos of methamphetamine, \$170,846 in cash, and 19 arrests. Operation Alliance also formed a joint Tunnel Task Force tasked with the discover and dismantlement of cross-border smuggling tunnels. One tunnel was discovered in 2005, but 7 have been discovered between July 2004 and January of 2006, including the longest and most sophisticated to date.

The Commercial Interdiction Unit wrapped up Operation "Gear Grinder," that targeted the eight largest anabolic steroid manufacturing companies in Mexico, which were responsible for the production and distribution of over 80% of the illicit supply of anabolic steroids in the United States, as well as hundreds of U.S. distributors and customers. Utilizing multiple Title III intercepts and support and coordination from other HIDTAs nationwide, this OCDETF case is the largest steroid enforcement operation in U.S. Law Enforcement history, and has had a worldwide impact. Since the take down of the principles in this case, almost no illicit steroids have been available on the U.S. market. Thirty-two defendants are indicted; several principals are cooperating and have shut down their commercial operations and/or are making cash retribution as part of plea agreements. Spin-off cases are proceeding into other supply chains

that are attempting to fill the void in domestic steroid supplies.

Another Commercial Interdiction Unit case with nationwide effect is Operation “Jacket Racket,” which targets Colombian heroin, cocaine, and money-laundering cells in Europe and North America. Considered one of the largest heroin cases in DEA history, this OCDETF investigation has seized over 250 kilos of Colombian heroin since 2003, and has involved support and spin-off wiretaps in New York, New Jersey Los Angeles, Nicaragua, and Colombia.

The San Diego Violent Crime Task Force (SDVCTF) continues to disrupt and dismantle street and drug gangs with both national and international impact. In June of 2005, the SDVCTF-North County Gang TF concluded a two-year joint OCDETF case, Operation “Straight Flush” with Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE.) This gang/narcotics investigation was initiated in the Encinitas area and rapidly grew to one that encompassed international smuggling and nation-wide distribution. It subsequently resulted in arrests being made not only in San Diego, but in Illinois, Michigan, Missouri and Hawaii. To date, 32 federal indictments have been handed down in this case and a number of others have been submitted to the United States Attorney’s Office for review.

The SDVCTF-San Diego Gang Group completed the prosecution phase of “Operation Skylight,” which targeted the Skyline Bloods street gang and its members responsible for the January 1, 2003, “Dr. J’s Market” shooting which led to the murder of 2 elderly female citizens. In 2005, all trials associated with Operation Skylight were completed, except one, which is currently scheduled for trial in the summer of 2006. In total, 11 subjects have been convicted to date.

The SDVCTF Fugitive Task Force arrested 2,242 fugitives (felony) during the year. On September 19, 2005, the Fugitive Task Force attained the milestone of it’s 20,000th arrest. During the week of April 5-10, 2005, the Task Force participated in Operation Falcon, a US Marshal’s Service nationally coordinated fugitive sweep, and contributed 111 fugitives to the 10,000 fugitives were arrested nationwide during the week. In September 2005, at the request of DEA-Boston, the Task Force located Sean Sakhorn, a documented gang member, wanted for trafficking guns and kilo quantities of cocaine. After fleeing Boston, he was arrested in mid-city San Diego.

5. **Core Table 5—Drugs Removed from the Marketplace, 2004**—Table 5 is a core table that quantifies the wholesale value of the drugs seized during the calendar year. The drug pricing is derived by using the midpoint of published wholesale price ranges for each drug type seized and reported. The desired outcome is to remove drugs and drug assets from the marketplace, thereby increasing the Return on Investment (ROI) for HIDTA budget dollars expended.

Table 5: Drugs Removed from the Marketplace for Year 2005, at SWB - California Border Alliance Group		
Drugs Seized (kg or D.U.)	Amount Seized (kg or D.U.)	Wholesale Value
heroin kg	70.629	\$4,661,514
cocaine HCL kg	17,399.640	\$313,193,520
crack cocaine kg	0	\$0
marijuana kg	126,428.745	\$111,257,295
marijuana plants and grows	0	\$0
methamphetamine kg	952.219	\$20,948,818
methamphetamine ice kg	0	\$0
ecstasy(MDMA)(D.U.s)	0	\$0
Fentanyl	1.100	\$72,600
Marijuana, Sinsemilla high-grade	83,946.939	\$738,733,063
Other	0	\$0
Other	0	\$0
Other	0	\$0
Total Wholesale Value		\$1,188,866,810

Source: CBAG Initiative Reports. Although Domestic Marijuana seizures / eradication are covered in Threat Specific Table 1, below, the actual value of the plants seized is highly significant and is reported in this table. The amount in Kilograms is derived from a conservative estimate of a half Kilo per plant, and the value applied is the average wholesale value for sinsemilla - \$8,800 per Kilo.

6. **Core Table 6—Return on Investment (ROI) for Drugs Removed from the Marketplace by Law Enforcement Initiatives, by Year**—Table 6 is a core table that explores Return on Investment (ROI) for drugs removed, but does so directly as a performance target. The desired outcome is to remove drugs and drug assets from the marketplace, thereby increasing the Return on Investment (ROI) for HIDTA budget dollars expended.

SWB - California Border Alliance Group 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	\$10,907,701	\$500,000,000	\$46	\$1,537,874,461	\$141
2005	\$8,978,861	\$500,000,000	\$120	\$1,188,866,810	\$132

7. **Core Table 7—Return on Investment (ROI) for Assets Removed from the Marketplace by Law Enforcement Initiatives, by Year**—Table 7 is a core table that presents ROI Performance Targets and Measures for drug assets seized. The desired outcome is to remove drugs and drug assets from the marketplace, thereby increasing the Return on Investment (ROI) for HIDTA budget dollars expended.

SWB - California Border Alliance Group 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	\$10,907,701	\$10,000,000	\$1	\$0	\$20,514,110	\$20,514,110	\$2
2005	\$8,978,861	\$10,000,000	\$2	\$758,667	\$36,652,162	\$37,410,829	\$4

8. **Core Table 8—Total Return on Investment (ROI) for Drugs and Assets Removed from the Marketplace by Law Enforcement Initiatives, by Year**—Table 8 is a core table that presents ROI Performance Targets and Measures combining the wholesale value for drugs seized, with the value for drug assets seized. The desired outcome is to permanently remove drugs and drug assets from the marketplace, thereby increasing the Return on Investment (ROI) for HIDTA budget dollars expended.

SWB - California Border Alliance Group 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	\$10,907,701	\$510,000,000	\$47	\$1,558,388,571	\$143
2005	\$8,978,861	\$510,000,000	\$122	\$1,226,277,639	\$137

9. **Core Table 9—Prosecution Outputs and Outcomes, by Year**—Table 9 is a core table that presents the baseline number of investigations handled in 2004 and the actual number handled thereafter. The desired outcome is to investigate, arrest, and prosecute drug traffickers. The Table provides for year-by-year data for comparison purposes.

Prosecution Outputs and Outcomes by Year at SWB - California Border Alliance Group HIDTA				
Year	Investigations Baseline	Investigations Projected	Investigations Handled	% Handled
2004	2096	0	2096	0%
2005	2096	2200	5975	272%

The CBAG Prosecution Initiative provides prosecutions support to HIDTA task forces and participating agencies through the dedicated assignment and cross-designation of Assistant U.S. Attorneys and Deputy District Attorneys to maximize felony prosecutions, ensure prosecution of drug couriers, provide tailored support to complex investigations, and enhance sentences. Provides prosecutors to the District Attorney’s Offices pursuant to Memoranda of Understanding between the United States Attorney and the San Diego County and Imperial County District

Attorneys, respectively. The District Attorneys prosecute drug cases where there is a nexus between the drug case and respective County (e.g. defendant is a resident of San Diego County, the load vehicle is registered in San Diego County, or the drugs were destined for delivery in San Diego County) with one exception. The federal government agrees that it will continue to prosecute all drug cases where a federal mandatory minimum sentence was involved, regardless of a nexus to San Diego. In short, it is a continuing partnership that recognizes this District's inseparable Federal-State concerns for border-related drug crime. It allows the United States Attorney to avoid expending prosecutorial resources on an excessive number of reactive border cases in order to permit focus of its limited resources on large scale drug trafficking and organization cases. Beyond smuggling prosecutions, the District Attorneys' Offices have processed and supported hundreds of wiretaps, including over 100 intercepts supporting the Major Mexican Traffickers Initiative Imperial Valley TF investigation of a DTO subsequently designated as a CPOT.

The DA's Offices and the USAO often coordinate on cases generated from groups conducting OCDETF/HIDTA investigations. In 2005, a number of these cases involved the San Diego DA's Office and the USAO coordinating state/federal wiretaps targeting one DTO. For example, throughout 2005 and into the present, the Methamphetamine Enforcement Group has been involved in OCDETF Operation "Funk 49" – targeting a large methamphetamine and cocaine trafficking organization engaged in the importation and distribution of these drugs in San Diego and Orange County, California, from Tijuana and Guadalajara, Mexico. The DA's Office and the USAO coordinated the execution of multiple wiretaps on telephones used by various members of the organization. And, the offices have shared the prosecution of individuals generated from these wires. To date, the USAO has indicted 23 individuals – 12 of the 23 are in the process of being prosecuted; 11 are charged in sealed indictments until the DA's Office is prepared to take down it's aspect of the case, which involves an investigation into approximately 13-18 additional individuals. Information obtained during "Funk 49" has led to significant drug, money and property seizures.

10. Core Table 10—Value of Clandestine Methamphetamine Labs Dismantled in 2004, by Size – Table 10 is a core table that calculates the estimated value for a dismantled Clandestine Methamphetamine laboratory based on the wholesale price of an ounce of Methamphetamine in a HIDTA's region.

Table 10: Value of Clandestine Methamphetamine Laboratories Dismantled by Size for Year 2005, at SWB - California Border Alliance Group			
Meth Cost Per Ounce		\$800.00	
Lab Size	ID/Targeted	Dismantled	Value of Labs Dismantled
A. Less than 2 Oz	0	3	\$4,800.00
B. 2 - 8 Oz	0	2	\$8,000.00
C. 9 - 31 Oz	0	0	\$0.00
D. 32 - 159 Oz	0	1	\$76,800.00
E. 10 - 20 Lbs	0	0	\$0.00
F. Over 20 Lbs	0	0	\$0.00
Total	0	6	\$89,600.00

The decrease in laboratory seizures this year (30 were seized during 2004) continues a general downward trend over the past several years, as significant methamphetamine production moves to Mexico. In CY 2004 a total of 431 kilograms of methamphetamine were seized at the U.S./Mexico Ports of Entry here in California. In 2005, over 801 kilos were seized.

At the continued urging of the US Government, DEA and the National Methamphetamine Chemicals Initiative/California Precursor Committee, law enforcement in Mexico is beginning to allocate the necessary resources to attack this much ignored enforcement problem. During the latter part of 2004, Mexico has begun to attempt to impact the massive amounts of methamphetamine being produced in Mexico, particularly in and around Guadalajara, Jalisco.

A National meeting of the NMCI National meeting of the NMCI was held on June 15-16, 2005 at Cincinnati, Ohio. Along with agenda items and resulting discussions; intelligence, trends, statistics and contacts were gathered and organized for every state in the country and compiled into a "Regional Reports" booklet that was provided to each attendee. As it is at all NMCI meetings, collection and reporting of national statistics via EPIC's national Clan Lab Seizure System (CLSS) was urged and promoted. Also, at this meeting, two live database terminals were set-up and manned by EPIC personnel for demonstration and use by attendees. Further, in response to the nationwide reporting of Mexico as the overwhelming source for methamphetamine consumed in all regions of the U.S., the NMCI members decided to invite and engage the government of Mexico in the methamphetamine and precursor chemical control efforts, similar to those NMCI efforts so successful with Canada. Subsequently, invitations to the U.S. and Mexican Attorneys General were extended to attend the next NMCI meeting. That meeting is scheduled for May 16-17 in Dallas, Texas, and will be attended by the Director of

ONDCP, as well as the Attorneys General.

The NMCI Website was promoted at all national NMCI, CPC, TPC, and MPC meetings and has received national and international (Canada, United Kingdom, Australia) attention and participation. There are currently 845 users from all meth/clan lab affected states and the website has been expanded to include additional trend and prosecution related material. In addition, a sub-site on the system continues to address drug endangered children’s (D.E.C.) issues and the user base expanded to not only regular NMCI Website users, but to social service workers, medical providers and D.E.C. prosecutors.

11. Core Table 11—HIDTA Clandestine Laboratory Activities, 2004 - Table 11 is a core table that reports the baseline number of suspicious precursor purchasers/essential chemical transactions, laboratory dump sites, and chemical/glassware seizures and requires the HIDTA to project how many of each will be identified in the upcoming year.

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

12. Threat Specific Table 1: Value of Outdoor Marijuana Plants —

CBAG-SWB HIDTA Outdoor Marijuana Plants Eradicated				
Mj Cost Plant		\$4,000		
Year	# Plants on Federal Land Identified/Targeted	# Plants on Non-Federal Land Identified/Targeted	Total # Outdoor Marijuana Plants Eradicated	Value of Outdoor Marijuana Plants Eradicated
2004	110,000	197,395	307,395	\$1,229,580,000
2005	17,713	151,739	169,452	\$677,808,000
2006				\$0
2007				\$0

The National Marijuana Initiative (NMI), established in 2001, has brought federal, state and local agencies together with public lands agencies to combat a common drug problem, domestic marijuana cultivation. Many of the high impacted cultivation counties that have been plagued with supporting the eradication and investigations of marijuana trafficking have very limited budgets. Combining the HIDTA concept with these agencies affected as brought together the ability to better share and combine resources when needed. In 2005, the NMI contributed to record seizures of domestic marijuana and the dismantlement of 2 international and 2 multi-state DTOs, utilizing wire intercept and financial investigations to attack the organizations. The NMI has contributed to better use of the HIDTA Intelligence Support Centers in support of drug investigations and the dismantlement of identified trafficking targets affecting HIDTAs in California, Oregon and Washington State. Confirmed intelligence has been obtained, through the use of approved wire intercepts, that marijuana growers located in the west continue to be versed in other drug trafficking venues, alien smuggling and identification fraud.

Performance Measures for Goal 2: Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of HIDTA initiatives

- 1. Core Table 12—HIDTA Training Efficiency by Year and Type of Training** – Table 12 is a core table that reports the number and type of training courses, hours, as well as the number of students who will attend those courses that are planned to be conducted by HIDTA staff or other sources.

Table 12: HIDTA Training Efficiency by Type of Training for Year 2005, at SWB - California Border Alliance Group												
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	40	0	45	228	88	5,740	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	\$0.00	0%	
Investigative/Interdiction	400	0	487	247	336	6,218	\$8,000	\$0	\$23.81	\$0.00	-100%	
Management/Administrative	30	0	38	115	144	2,896	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	\$0.00	0%	
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	0	0	0%	
Total	470	0	570	590	568	14,854	\$8,000	\$0	\$14.08	\$0.00	-100%	

2. **Core Table 13—Percentage of HIDTA Initiatives Using Event and Case Deconfliction Services, by Year**—Table 13 is a core table that quantifies the number of HIDTA initiatives using either event or case/subject deconfliction services. The desired outcome is to implement a system for real-time exchange of information.

Table 13: Percentage of HIDTA Initiatives Using Event and Case Deconfliction Services for Year at SWB - California Border Alliance Group				
Year	Total HIDTA Initiatives	# Initiatives Targeted to Use Services	# Initiatives Using Services	% Initiatives Using Services
2004	12	11	12	109%
2005	12	12	12	100%
2006	12	0	0	0%

The Executive Committee requires that all HIDTA initiatives and participating agencies use and fully interact with the ISC. This is enforced by MOUs between the NIN and user agencies. The Intelligence Subcommittee is composed of members from the major federal, state and local law enforcement agencies in the CBAG area of responsibility, and as a result the committee members exert internal pressure on their own agencies/departments to provide pertinent information to the ISC. The role of the Intelligence Subcommittee is to provide direction, oversight and policy to the ISC.

3. **Core Table 14—Percentage of Event and Case Deconflictions Submitted, by Year** – Table 13 is a core table that reports the baseline number of submissions to the HIDTA for event and case/subject deconflictions. HIDTAs are to report the numbers actually submitted as compared to the baseline numbers.

Table 14: Percentage of Event and Case Deconflictions Submitted for Year at SWB - California Border Alliance Group						
Year	Baseline # Deconflictions Submitted	# Deconfliction Submissions Targeted	# Event Deconflictions Submitted	# Case/Subject Deconflictions Submitted	Total Deconflictions Submitted	% Deconflictions Submitted
2004	74000	75,000	9,460	79,400	88,860	118%
2005	74000	84,000	9,778	80,591	90,369	108%
2006	74000	89,500	0	0	0	0%

Source: San Diego/Imperial County NIN.

The level of participation in subject and event deconfliction by CBAG Initiatives and San Diego/Imperial Counties agencies is impressive. What is not captured in this table is the rate of subject and event “hits.” Over 34% of subject inquiries, and 9% of critical event entries result in database hits. In real numbers, 876 possible operational conflicts between agencies have been prevented, and 27,400 pieces of information have been shared between agencies or initiatives.

4. **Core Table 15—Percentage of Investigations Provided Analytical Support, by Year**—Table 15 is a core table that quantifies the amount of analytical support being provided by the HIDTA. The desired outcome is to implement a system for real-time exchange of information.

Table 15: Percentage of Cases Provided Analytical Support for Year at SWB - California Border Alliance Group				
Year	Baseline # Cases Receiving Analytical Support	# Cases Targeted for Analytical Support	# Cases Provided Analytical Support	% Targeted Cases Supported
2004	71	70	76	108%
2005	71	1700	1983	116%
2006	71	80	0	0%

These numbers includes cases receiving support at the Imperial Valley Law Enforcement Coordination Center (IV LECC) and Post-seizure case support provided by the California

Southwest Border Intelligence Group. Not included in this number are miscellaneous requests that ranged from requesting photos, phone toll analysis, and identifying subjects. During calendar year 2004, the IV LECC ISU alone handled 569 requests of this nature.

Strategic publications include a monthly Spanish language translation entitled *Articles of Interest in the Mexican Press*, an annual narcotics drug price profile document, an annual Baja California law enforcement chart, and periodic trend reports about specific drugs or smuggling methods, as requested. The intelligence center also produces a Methamphetamine Semi-Annual Report, Trans-Border Trends, and the NIN Quarterly and Annual Reports, which contain specific reports on drugs and changing trends.

The NIN has developed outstanding relationships between itself and other participating agencies' and non-participating agencies' intelligence groups. As an example, the Salifornia Southwest Border Intelligence Group has assigned an Intelligence Research Specialist part time to the HIDTA intelligence center. At the same time, the intelligence center has assigned a Criminal Intelligence Specialist to the ICE Intelligence Group. DEA has assigned a full time Intelligence Research Specialist to the intelligence center as well as a DEA Intelligence Supervisor at the LECC in Imperial, CA, while the NIN does have two Criminal Intelligence Specialists assigned to the DEA office in Carlsbad to fill the intelligence gap in that office. The San Diego Sheriff's Department has an analyst assigned to the NIN. The U.S. Border Patrol has an agent from their Sector Intelligence Unit assigned to the NIN intelligence center in the LECC in Imperial, CA. Although the FBI did not have the resources to assign a full time analyst to the NIN in the past, there is now an FBI analyst to the Imperial Valley LECC ISU. There is a constant and continuing effort on the part of all intelligence activities in the CBAG area to contribute and participate in the HIDTA intelligence program where they can.

5. Core Table 16—Percentage of HIDTA Initiative Investigations Referred to Other HIDTAs and Other Agencies, by Year—Table 16 is a core table that examines the extent to which information is shared within the law enforcement community. The table provides a means to account for investigations referred both to other HIDTAs as well as to outside agencies. The desired outcome is to implement a system for real-time exchange of information.

Table 16: Percentage of HIDTA Initiative Cases Referred to Other HIDTAs and Other Agencies for Year at SWB - California Border Alliance Group						
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	2096	0	0	677	677	0%
2005	5345	800	4	1875	1879	234%
2006	0	700	0	0	0	0%

Source: CBAG Initiative reports. Note: 1872 notifications and referrals of border seizures and

arrestees (which comprise many of the total investigations in column 1) to other regions of the country are made through the monthly “Intelligence Trends” and through direct notification by the ISC.

VII. Conclusions

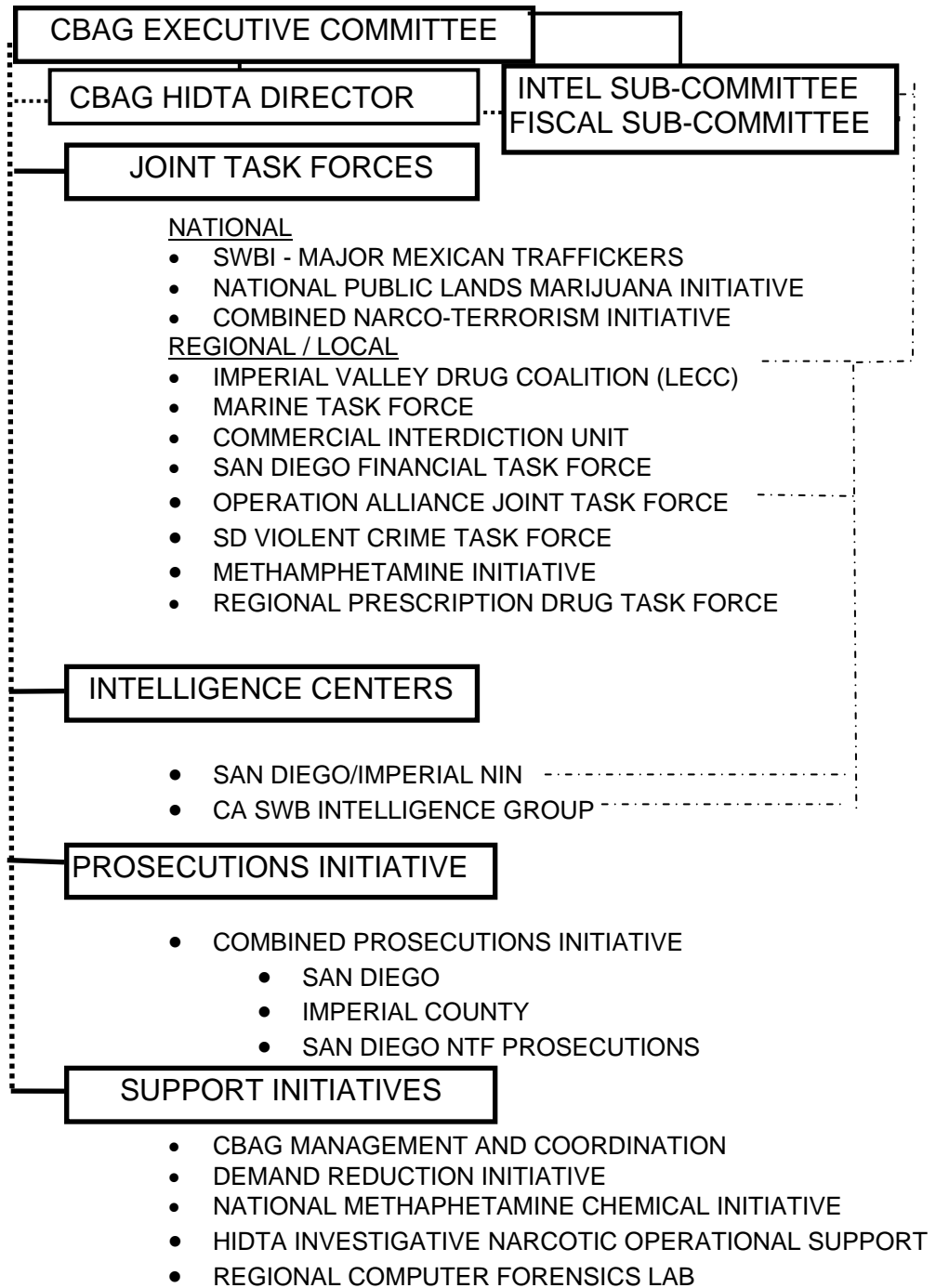
2005 marks the second year that the CBAG has reported initiative operational targets and subsequent outcomes using the new Performance Management Process (PMP) efficiency and effectiveness performance measurement tables spread throughout this Annual Report. These graphic presentations illustrate how both CBAG goals are well on target. Clear evidence of successful initiative productivity is present throughout the report, and one must conclude the inescapable . . . drug availability is being reduced, DTOs are being disrupted or dismantled (Goal 1), and these accomplishments are being done efficiently, effectively and at less budgetary cost through HIDTA sponsored training and information sharing (Goal 2).

Our regional response is based on Federal, State, and local agency cooperation and coordination. We are proud of the fact that this region was one of the first - if not the first - to form an integrated Federal, State, and local law enforcement drug task force in the early 1970’s. This task force set the tone for the level of cooperation that continues in our HIDTA region today. The CBAG Executive Committee realizes that our response to the border and the drug problem must be as comprehensive as resources will allow. There is no “magic solution.” Therefore, our regional strategy provides for a balanced mix of interdiction, investigations, prosecutions, intelligence and support initiatives that are continually adjusted to address changes in the threat and prioritized in a resource-constrained environment.

VIII. Appendices

- A. Table of Organization for the HIDTA.
- B. Table listing composition of Executive Board showing local, state and federal affiliation.
- C. List of participating agencies.
- D. List of counties participating in the HIDTA
- E. Brief descriptions of CBAG Initiatives
- F. HIDTA PMP Matrix for year of Annual Report

Appendix A: CBAG Table of Organization



Appendix B – Executive Board Members

Executive Committee Membership: 8 Federal, 1 State, 7 Local.

Members:

Honorable Gilbert G. Otero, District Attorney, Imperial County – Chair
Harold D. Carter, Sheriff, Coroner, Marshal, Imperial County Sheriff’s Department
Michael Coleman, Special Agent in Charge, CA DOJ, Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement
Honorable Bonnie M. Dumanis, District Attorney, San Diego County
Dan Dzwilenski, Special Agent in Charge, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Richard Emerson, Chief, Chula Vista Police Department
John S. Fernandes, Special Agent in Charge, Drug Enforcement Administration – Vice Chair
Darryl Griffen, Acting Chief, United States Border Patrol, San Diego Sector
Kenneth Hines, Special Agent in Charge, IRS, Criminal Investigation, San Diego
William B. Kolender, Sheriff, San Diego County Sheriff’s Department
Honorable Carol C. Lam, United States Attorney, Southern District of California
William M. Landsdowne, Chief, San Diego Police Department
Raymond C. Loera, Chief of Police, El Centro Police Department
Charles Strangfeld, Captain, United States Coast Guard
Steven B. Stafford, Acting U.S. Marshal, United States Marshals Service

Michael Unzueta, Special Agent in Charge, Bureau of Immigration & Enforcement

Ex Officio:

Adele Fasano, Director, Field Operations, U.S. Customs and Border Protection
Richard Loesch, Colonel, California National Guard
Karen Aumond, Director, California Department of Justice, WSIN
Ugene Stephens, Director, SD/Imperial Counties NIN
Jose D. Riojas, Brigadier General, Joint Task Force North

Appendix C – List of Participating Agencies

Federal:

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Civil Air Patrol, Drug Enforcement Administration, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Federal Communications Commission, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Internal Revenue Service, Naval Criminal Investigative Service, United States Attorney's Office, United States Border Patrol, United States Bureau of Land Management, United States Coast Guard, United States Customs and Border Protection, United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement, United States Forest Service, United States Marshals Service, United States Postal Inspection Service, Department of Defense-Joint Task Force North

State:

California Department of Justice-Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement, California Department of Justice-Western States Information Network, California Department of Corrections, California Highway Patrol, California National Guard

Local:

Calipatria, Brawley, Calexico, Carlsbad, Chula Vista, Coronado, El Centro, Escondido, and Holtville Police Departments, Imperial County District Attorney's Office, Imperial County Probation Department, Imperial County Sheriff's Office, Imperial, National City, Oceanside, and San Diego Police Departments, San Diego District Attorney's Office, San Diego County Sheriff's Department, San Diego County Probation Dept, San Diego Harbor Police Department, Westmoreland Police Department.

Other:

San Diego County Prevention Coalition, National Institute of Justice-Border Research and Technology Center, San Diego County Board of Supervisors-Methamphetamine Strike Force

In Total: 784 Federal, State, and local full-time and part-time personnel from 50 agencies, offices and coalitions participate in CBAG HIDTA Initiatives.

Appendix D – List of Counties Participating

San Diego County
Imperial County