ATLANTA HIGH INTENSITY DRUG TRAFFICKING AREA
2006 ANNUAL REPORT

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Executive Summary

Intelligence analysis by Atlanta HIDTA and its participating agencies, as well as by the National Drug Intelligence Center (NDIC), the local office of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), and the El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC), all document that Atlanta is now the primary center for illegal drugs and the associated money laundering operations in the Southeast and increasingly in the eastern United States.

Aside from the damage the illegal drug trade does to individuals and families, the enormous profits fuel political corruption both in this country and in the countries that export the drugs to the U.S. Moreover, terrorists can make alliances with drug trafficking organizations. To be effective and efficient the many agencies charged with suppressing drug trafficking and money laundering, as well as those responsible for firearms trafficking, illegal immigration, and terrorism must be coordinated. Coordination is "institutionalized" in the command and control structure of HIDTA. Atlanta HIDTA combines administrative, intelligence, and operational components, mutually managed by federal, state, and local officials.

Atlanta HIDTA is expanding; law enforcement reporting indicates that the Counties of Gwinnett and Cobb have emerged as significant command and control centers for international DTO operations in the Atlanta metropolitan area. In 2006 these counties joined Atlanta HIDTA. Cobb and Gwinnett are suburban counties with rapidly growing immigrant communities, predominantly Hispanic. Like all immigrant communities before them, they include criminal organizations. Almost all DTOs that Atlanta HIDTA investigates have supply lines that can be traced back across the Mexican border.

Cocaine dominates the illegal drug market, judging by the fact that the value of cocaine seizures is far larger than the value of any other drug seizures, while methamphetamine is the foremost emerging drug threat. However, methamphetamine is not being produced in large quantities in clandestine labs locally; meth from Mexico has replaced it. Illegally diverted pharmaceuticals and club drugs are a growing problem. The heroin market is stable and confined almost entirely to inner-city Atlanta. Marijuana is the most widely used and most readily available illicit drug in the Atlanta area; while some is locally grown and some comes from Canada, the bulk of it seems to be Mexican in origin.

The Strategy for 2006 had to be revised twice. First to eliminate assignment of Operational Groups to neighborhoods and again, later in the year, to change target projections because commitments of personnel made when the Strategy was written could not be fulfilled. The revised projection was for 24 DTOs/MLOs to be dismantled/ disrupted; 27 DTOs and one MLO were actually dismantled/disrupted. Atlanta HIDTA does not encounter many MLOs, and such investigations are long and complex, but the results can be impressive as when one MLO yielded $4,000,000 in seized assets. Drugs with an estimated wholesale value of over $15,000,000 were seized in 2006, and over $11 million in drug assets were seized.

The Return on Investment (ROI) for 2006 is complicated by the fact that the Facilities Initiative was abolished and those costs were allocated among the other budgets. While this was a sound fiscal management decision, it did increase the enforcement and intelligence budgets over

previous years without actually increasing their resources. Moreover, the enforcement budgets were increased by $1.1 million but only in the last two months of 2006. Adjusting the Enforcement and Intelligence budgets by backing out the Facilities Cost (to make the 2006 budget and ROI comparable to 2004 and 2005) and by prorating the additional funds for the two months the funds were actually available yields an adjusted ROI for drugs seized of $5.89. The adjusted ROI for assets seized is $4.31.

The Atlanta Coalition Training System has increased the efficiency and effectiveness not only of the HIDTA assigned personnel, but also of other law enforcement agencies, primarily in Georgia. In 2005, 77 agencies sent personnel to be trained at Atlanta HIDTA; in 2006 137 agencies did so. The number of students actually trained at Atlanta HIDTA has nearly tripled since 2004, as have the number of training hours provided, while the total training cost has risen less than $2,000; the training cost per hour has dropped by almost two-thirds.

The Atlanta HIDTA Operations Center (HOC) houses a sophisticated Wiretap Center that is available not only to HIDTA but also to law enforcement agencies that participate in HIDTA. In 2006 the Center initiated and supported 21 Title III investigations and 58 pen registers for HIDTA Initiatives and participating law enforcement units.

Event deconflictions have increased by 55% over 2005 from 764 to 1,185. Furthermore, at the end of 2006 agencies began to participate in case/subject (target) deconflictions: out of 22 target deconfliction submissions, 16 had potential conflicts.

Atlanta HIDTA's enforcement groups, staffed by sworn personnel from several jurisdictions at federal, state and local levels, disrupt and dismantle criminal organizations trafficking in illegal drugs and, in the process, seize millions in drugs and assets. Moreover, Atlanta HIDTA's work has a multiplier effect. More and more, Atlanta HIDTA is being recognized as a resource by Atlanta area law enforcement agencies. Atlanta HIDTA is able through training, deconfliction, specialized knowledge, technical support, etc. to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of other agencies in their efforts to disrupt the illegal drug trade.

Introduction

This Annual Report presents the rationale for the Atlanta High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) Program as well as measures of its effectiveness during calendar year 2006. The national HIDTA mission statement and rationale can be found at http://www.nhac.org/ in the "High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA) Program: Program Policy and Budget Guidance," April 25, 2006.

The Mission and Vision Statement of the individual HIDTAs are crafted by their Boards, which are made up primarily of representatives of the jurisdictions that assign personnel to the HIDTA.

Atlanta HIDTA Program Mission Statement

The mission of the Atlanta HIDTA Program is to measurably and accountably:

- Disrupt and dismantle drug trafficking and money laundering organizations through intelligence-driven multi-jurisdictional operations,
- Improve the safety and effectiveness of law enforcement operations,
- Improve communication and information sharing among criminal justice, drug prevention, and drug treatment professionals in support of Office of National Drug Control Policy objectives.

Revised 07/06

Atlanta HIDTA Program Vision Statement

Achieving measurable success in improving public safety and well-being through collaboration, intelligence and training.[i]

Revised 07/06

Atlanta was a transportation hub when it was founded as Terminus in 1837. As can be seen from the map on page six, it is still a transportation hub, and, as such, is as attractive to illegal commerce as to legal. In 1995 Atlanta was a secondary importation and distribution hub for controlled substances, and the DTOs were based in inner-city Atlanta. Since then the Atlanta area has experienced an unprecedented increase in the volume of imported crack, cocaine, marijuana, and methamphetamine, and the DTOs have spread into the counties around Atlanta. There has been a corresponding increase in the number and sophistication of DTOs, and they are distributing drugs not only to the Atlanta area but also to other parts of the eastern U.S. Most of these DTOs are based in Latin America, particularly Mexico. There is a consequent export of large amounts of contraband currency from the Atlanta area to the southwest border and on to Mexico.

The spread of the DTOs into the many overlapping jurisdictions of the Atlanta area (Atlanta HIDTA's four counties have 38 municipalities among them, virtually all with their own law enforcement) make the mission of the HIDTA Program, with its 'built-in" coordination of agencies, even more necessary.[1] The FY 2006 funding approved for Atlanta HIDTA was initially $3,847,044. An additional $1,100,000 was approved for the last two months of 2006: $1,000,000 for expanded operations in Gwinnett and Cobb Counties; and $100,000 for Domestic Highway Enforcement.

On the following page is a map showing the Atlanta HIDTA "footprint." The Atlanta HIDTA originally covered the City of Atlanta, Fulton and DeKalb Counties, and Atlanta's airport, Hartsfield-Jackson International. The City of Atlanta covers the middle third of Fulton County and a small portion of western DeKalb County. The north Fulton County cities of Alpharetta and Roswell assigned law enforcement personnel to HIDTA in early 2006. Late in 2006 Gwinnett and Cobb Counties were added to HIDTA's footprint as participating jurisdictions.

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[1] Georgia is a State rich in local government; it has 159 counties and over 600 municipalities.

ATLANTA HIDTA

- EXISTING COUNTIES
- NEW COUNTIES
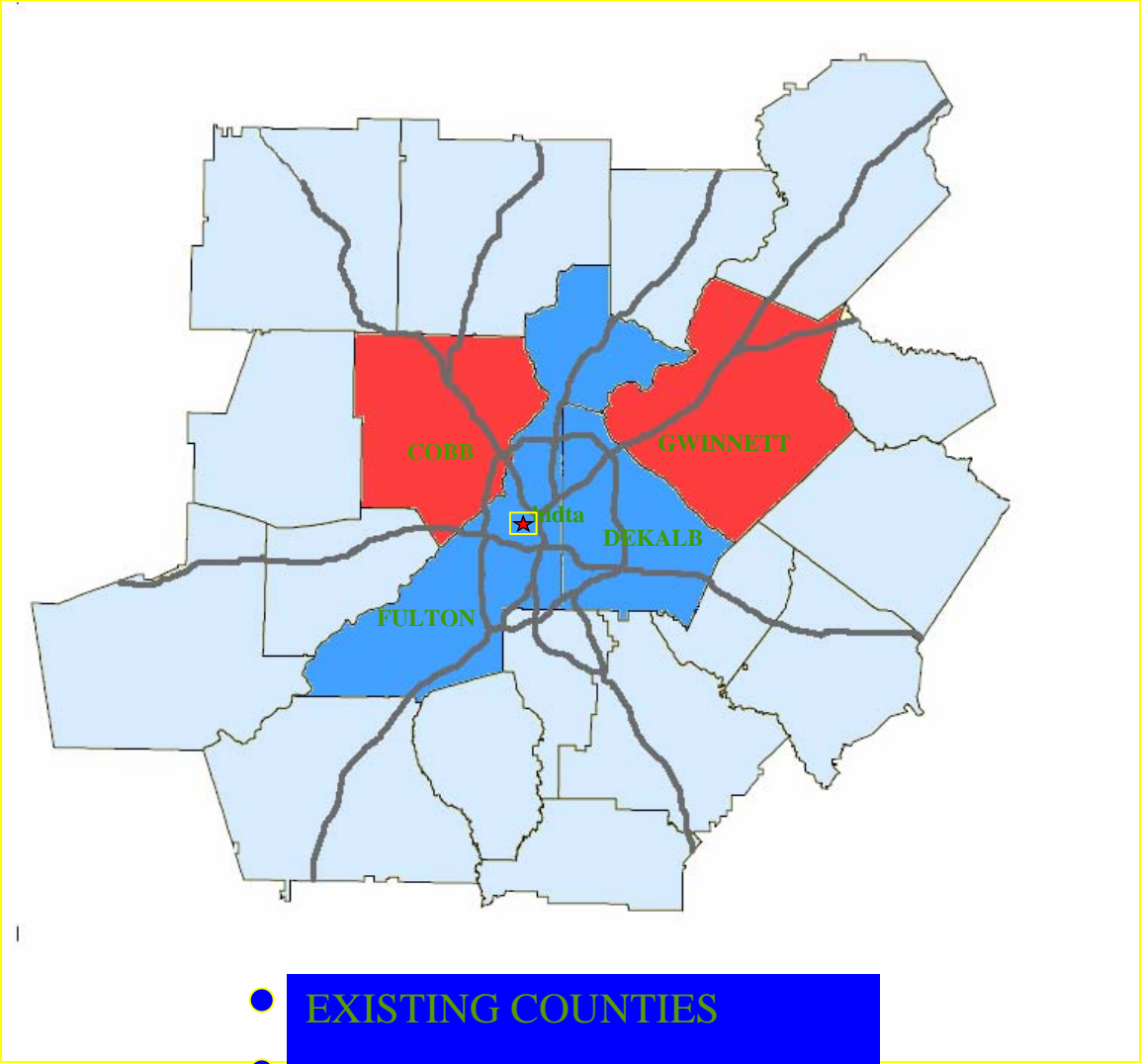
National HIDTA Goals

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

> **National HIDTA Program Goals**
>
> Goal 1: Disrupt the market for illegal drugs by dismantling or disrupting drug trafficking and/or money laundering organizations; and
>
> Goal 2: Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of HIDTA initiatives.

Aside from the obvious damage to individuals and families, illegal drugs drain money from the legitimate economy. It does not have the positive "multiplier" effect of money spent on legal goods and services. Coffee can change hands as many as 150 times between grower and consumer, heroin as few as four times.[2] The enormous profits made from the illicit drug trade also fuel small and large-scale political corruption both in this country and in the countries that grow and/or manufacture the drugs or in which drug gangs have established bases of operations. According to some analysts, this aspect of the drug trade is an even greater threat than the effects of drugs on the users. "The main problem with narcobusiness is not actually the drugs. It is that drug money rots the ability of countries and communities to govern themselves, and corrupts social and legal systems." [3]

Moreover, terrorists can make alliances with drug trafficking organizations to smuggle people and dangerous substances other than drugs. In 2005, the Border Patrol apprehended approximately 1.2 million people in the U.S. illegally. Of those, 165,000 were from countries other than Mexico, and roughly 650 were from special-interest countries, i.e., countries thought to be the most likely source of terrorists.[4]

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

Each HIDTA must develop an assessment of the drug threat in its own region and a strategy to address this threat in terms of the two national goals. The strategy must have quantifiable performance targets. Each HIDTA's budget is based on this strategy. In addition, each HIDTA

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[2] http://observer.guardian.co.uk/drugs/story/0,,686664,00.html
[3] http://observer.guardian.co.uk/drugs/story/0,,686664,00.html
[4] http://www.dailybulletin.com/news/ci_4917114

must report data on its performance to ONDCP throughout the year. This data is entered into ONDCP's Performance Measurement Process (PMP) data-base, which serves as a self-evaluation tool since HIDTA initiatives have constant access to the database. Success is measured by results, and each initiative's manager is accountable for meeting the initiative's targets or goals.

There are four kinds of HIDTA initiatives, and the Atlanta HIDTA initiatives are listed below under each category for 2005, when the original 2006 Strategy was written, and 2006.

2005	2006
LAW ENFORCEMENT INITIATIVES	
Metro Initiative (Groups 1 thru 7)	Metro Initiative (Groups 1,2,3,5)
DeKalb Initiative	DeKalb Initiative
	Domestic Highway Enforcement (DHE) – initiated Nov. 1, 2006
	Expanded Operations (EO) – initiated Nov.1, 2006
Prosecution	Prosecution
INTELLIGENCE AND INFORMATION SHARING INITIATIVES	
Drug Intelligence Fusion Component	Drug Intelligence Fusion Component
SUPPORT INITIATIVES	
GBI Crime Lab	GBI Crime Lab (DEA Lab did bulk of analysis in 2006)
Atlanta Coalition Training System	Atlanta Coalition Training System
Prevention Conference	Prevention Conference
MANAGEMENT INITIATIVES	
Management Initiative	Management Initiative
Facilities Initiative	

The Enforcement Initiatives are focused on Goal 1 of the national HIDTA Program:

Atlanta HIDTA's Metro and DeKalb Initiatives are focused on the disruption and dismantling of Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTOs) and their associated Money Laundering Organizations (MLOs) and the seizure of their drugs, currency, and assets. The new Domestic Highway Enforcement (DHE) initiative and Expanded Operations (EO) began as of November 1, 2006. DHE is focused on seizures and on uncovering leads that can be forwarded to Metro and DeKalb for DTO investigations. Expanded Operations funded the addition of Cobb and Gwinnett Counties to Atlanta HIDTA's "footprint." EO will not have any outputs or outcomes for 2006.

The Prosecution Initiative advances investigations by assisting with warrants, wiretaps, etc., and, of course, prosecutes drug cases, although many of Atlanta HIDTAs cases are handled by prosecutors outside of HIDTA.

The other initiatives are focused on Goal 2 of the national HIDTA Program:

The enforcement initiatives rely on assistance from the intelligence analysts of the Drug Intelligence Fusion Component (DIFC); these analysts provide event and target deconflictions, analytical case support, document exploitation, etc.

Atlanta HIDTAs enforcement initiatives are aided by the Crime Lab, which funds a scientist and an assistant at the Georgia Bureau of Investigation crime laboratory to analyze suspected drug seizures, although Atlanta HIDTA also makes use of the DEA crime lab in Miami.

The Training Initiative also enhances the efficiency and effectiveness not only of Atlanta HIDTA but also of other agencies. Training on a wide variety of law enforcement, intelligence, and management subjects is provided free of charge to personnel assigned to HIDTA, to personnel from jurisdictions participating in HIDTA, and, on a space available basis, to any other law enforcement agencies who wish to participate. Much of this training is P.O.S.T. certified.

The efficiency and effectiveness of Atlanta HIDTA is also enhanced by the Management initiative, which provides facility management for the HIDTA Operations Center (HOC) as well as secretarial and administrative support and fiscal/budget management to Atlanta HIDTA.

The Prevention initiative funds an annual conference that brings together enforcement and drug treatment and prevention professionals.

Atlanta HIDTA has evolved in response to the changing pattern of drug trafficking as described in the next section.

Summary of Atlanta HIDTA Threat Assessment for 2006

Atlanta has emerged as one of the chief transshipment points for illicit drugs in the Southeast. Atlanta is a national-level transshipment point for cocaine and methamphetamine and a regional transshipment point for marijuana and heroin.

Mexican drug trafficking organizations (DTOs) and criminal groups are the primary transporters of cocaine, heroin, marijuana, and methamphetamine into Atlanta. They usually use private and commercial vehicles to transport drugs from Texas and California. These groups have increased in number and sophistication over the past two years. Similarly, the number of cocaine and methamphetamine shipments into Atlanta has increased.

Metropolitan Atlanta is extremely vulnerable to illicit drug money laundering. Profits from illegal drug sales result in the generation of millions of dollars in illicit funds and proceeds. Those drug proceeds are generally transferred to domestic and foreign destinations using wire transfer remitters or via the physical smuggling of bulk cash currency.

While Atlanta HIDTA initially encompassed the Counties of Fulton and DeKalb, the City of Atlanta, and Hartsfield-Jackson International Airport; drug trafficking and abuse in the surrounding counties are inextricably linked to the HIDTA zones of responsibility. For example, law enforcement reporting indicates that the Counties of Gwinnett and Cobb have emerged as significant command and control centers for international DTO operations in the Atlanta metropolitan area.

Summary of Atlanta HIDTA Strategy for 2006

The following section in italics is taken from the 2006 Strategy Revised (2-21-06), which, pursuant to ONDCP directives, eliminated references to geographic assignments. However, this was written with the expectation that all personnel commitments would be fulfilled. Changes made subsequent to the publication of this Revised Strategy are explained in the Conclusions section.

The 2006 strategy used three core initiatives and six support initiatives that were crafted to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the sixteen federal, state and local HIDTA participating agencies.

- *The principal Atlanta HIDTA program goal is to destroy the market for illegal drugs by disrupting and/or dismantling drug trafficking organizations (DTOs). The Atlanta Task Forces' commitment for 2006 includes a total of sixty-five categorically defined DTOs.*
- *The 2006 Initiatives will focus (metro-wide) on specific upper and mid-level wholesale organizations engaged in cocaine and methamphetamine distribution and transportation.*
- *In 2006, the Atlanta HIDTA will continue to provide access to multi-agency intelligence data base systems, which have been developed at HIDTA systematically and securely. This function, as it has evolved locally, regionally and nationally through HIDTA, DEA and other LEAs, is a significant enabling, targeting and investigative mechanism for high impact DTO case activity.*
- *Throughout 2006, the two Atlanta HIDTA Task Forces will continue commitment to the APD violent crime initiatives in metro-Atlanta.*
- *The Atlanta 2006 HIDTA strategy takes into account the projected development of an Atlanta Federal Drug Strike Force to be co-managed by the DEA, FBI, ICE and the USAO.*

HIDTA Performance Measures

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

Performance Measures for Goal 1

Core TABLE 1

Table 1: Percentage of Expected DTOs and MLOs Disrupted or Dismantled by Scope for Year 2006, at Atlanta HIDTA [ALL DTOs; MLOs included]

Scope	#DTOs & MLOs Identified	# DTOs & MLOs to be Disrupted or Dismantled	# DTOs & MLOs Disrupted	% Disrupted	# DTOs & MLOs Dismantled	% Dismantled	Total Disrupted or Dismantled	Total % Disrupted or Dismantled
International	25	5	4	80%	1	20%	5	100%
Multi-state	10	7	3	43%	1	14%	4	57%
Local	45	12	10	83%	9	75%	19	158%
Total	80	24	17	71%	11	46%	28	117%

Core TABLE 2

Table 2: Percentage of Under Investigation DTOs and MLOs Disrupted or Dismantled by Scope for Year 2006, at Atlanta HIDTA [ALL DTOs; MLOs included]

Scope	#DTOs & MLOs Identified	# DTOs & MLOs Under Investigation	# DTOs & MLOs Disrupted	% Disrupted	# DTOs & MLOs Dismantled	% Dismantled	Total Disrupted or Dismantled	Total % Disrupted or Dismantled
International	25	25	4	16%	1	4%	5	20%
Multi-state	10	10	3	30%	1	10%	4	40%
Local	45	45	10	22%	9	20%	19	42%
Total	80	80	17	21%	11	14%	28	35%

Atlanta HIDTA 2006 revised projections: 24 DTOs/MLOs would be dismantled/disrupted; 28 were actually dismantled/disrupted, which represented a third of the DTOs/MLOs under investigation during 2006.

Core TABLE 3

Scope	# MLOs Identified	# MLOs to be Disrupted or Dismantled	# MLOs Disrupted	% Disrupted	# MLOs Dismantled	% Dismantled	Total Disrupted or Dismantled	Total % Disrupted or Dismantled
International	0	2	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Multi-state	1	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Local	1	0	0	0%	1	0%	1	0%
Total	2	2	0	0%	1	50%	1	50%

Table 3: Percentage of Expected Money Laundering Organizations Disrupted or Dismantled by Scope for Year 2006, at Atlanta HIDTA

Core TABLE 3a

Scope	# MLOs Identified	# MLOs Under Investigation	# MLOs Disrupted	% Disrupted	# MLOs Dismantled	% Dismantled	Total Disrupted or Dismantled	Total % Disrupted or Dismantled
International	0	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Multi-state	1	1	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Local	1	1	0	0%	1	100%	1	100%
Total	2	2	0	0%	1	50%	1	50%

Table 3a: Percentage of Under Investigation Money Laundering Organizations Disrupted or Dismantled by Scope for Year 2006, at Atlanta HIDTA

Core Tables 3 and 3a present data on Money Laundering Organizations. Atlanta HIDTA initiatives targeted two MLOs for disruption in 2006. Atlanta HIDTA does not encounter many of these, and such investigations are long and complex, but the results can be impressive, as when one MLO yielded $4,000,000 in seized assets.

Core TABLE 4

Table 4: CPOT, RPOT, and OCDETF Cases (by Operational Scope) Initiated in 2006, at Atlanta HIDTA			
Scope	# CPOT Cases	# RPOT Cases	# OCDETF Cases
International	0	0	1
Multi-state	0	1	1
Local	0	1	1
Total	0	2	3

Core TABLE 4a

Table 4a: All Active CPOT, RPOT, and OCDETF Cases (by Operational Scope) in 2006, at Atlanta HIDTA			
Scope	# CPOT Cases	# RPOT Cases	# OCDETF Cases
International	4	5	1
Multi-state	0	1	1
Local	0	3	1
Total	4	9	3

CPOT cases in Atlanta usually grow from the investigation of RPOT or DEA Priority Organization Targets.

Core Table 5[5]

Table 5: Drugs Removed from the Marketplace for Year 2006, at Atlanta HIDTA		
Drugs Seized (kg or D.U.)	Amount Seized (kg or D.U.)	Wholesale Value
Heroin kg	3.132	$242,730
Cocaine HCL kg	445.919	$8,249,501
Crack cocaine kg	1.071	$25,704
Marijuana kg	1,345.693	$2,225,776
Marijuana plants and grows	13.610	$22,510
Methamphetamine kg	14.463	$271,080
Methamphetamine ice kg	140.545	$3,718,820
Ecstasy(MDMA)(D.U.s)	43,203.000	$172,812
GHB	5.118	$3,838
Marijuana (Hydroponic)	212.270	$351,094
Other	0	$0
Other	0	$0
Other	0	$0
Total Wholesale Value		$15,283,868

If seizures are representative of the actual drug trade, then cocaine generates the most income, followed by methamphetamine and then by marijuana, while crack generates relatively little. Heroin generates only a fraction of what cocaine does, but almost ten times as much as crack.

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[5] In WebPMP, Metro's expected seizures for 2006 are under Group One, the other Groups' expected seizures are zero; this is because the seizure projections were done for Metro before it was separated into sub-initiatives One, Two, Three, and Five (there is no Group Four).

Core Table 6

Atlanta HIDTA Table 6: Return on Investment (ROI) for Drugs Removed from the Marketplace by Law Enforcement Initiatives by Year					
Year	Budget	Baseline Drug Wholesale Value	Expected Drug ROI	Drug Wholesale Value Removed From Market	Actual Drug ROI
2004	$3,157,833	$17,523,309	$5.00	$17,523,309	$5.54
2005	$2,293,733	$17,523,309	$6.00	$12,777,578	$5.57
2006	$4,131,265	$17,523,309	$6.00	$15,283,868	$3.69

The ROI for 2006 is complicated by two things: 1) the facilities cost, which had been allocated to its own separate initiative in 2004 and 2005, was allocated to the other initiatives based at the Atlanta HIDTA Operations Center (HOC) in 2006, thereby increasing their budgets on paper without actually increasing their resources; and 2) the enforcement budget was increased by $1.1 million, but only in the last two months. To make the ROI for 2006 comparable to 2004 and 2005, two sets of calculations need to be made: 1) back out the facilities costs added to the enforcement and intelligence budgets in 2006, and 2) prorate the $1.1 million for two months. After making those calculations, the adjusted 2006 budget is $2,594,751. Based on that budget the ROI is $5.89.[6]

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[6] Note that there is an apparent decrease in the budget between 2004 and 2005, a decrease that is not consistent with Atlanta HIDTA's budget figures in FMS.

Core Table 7

				Value of Drug Assets Removed from Market			
Year	Budget	Baseline Value of Drug Assets	Expected Asset ROI				Actual Asset ROI
				Cash	Other Assets	Total	
2004	$3,157,833	$2,587,908	$1.00	$2,014,534	$573,374	$2,587,908	$0.81
2005	$2,293,733	$2,587,908	$1.00	$1,278,822	$482,373	$1,761,195	$0.76
2006	$4,131,265	$2,587,908	$1.00	$3,282,233	$7,904,460	$11,186,693	$2.70

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

Like Core Table 6, Table 7 can be adjusted to give a more comparable ROI for 2006. Using the budget figure of $2,594,751, the ROI for Assets is $4.31. Asset seizures include one seizure of $4,000,000 in jewelry from an MLO.

Core Table 8

Year	Budget	Drugs and Assets Baseline	Expected Total ROI	Drugs and Assets Removed from Market	Actual Total ROI
2004	$3,157,833	$20,111,217	$6.00	$20,111,217	$6.36
2005	$2,293,733	$20,111,217	$7.00	$14,538,774	$6.33
2006	$4,131,265	$20,111,217	$7.00	$26,470,561	$6.40

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

Using the 2006 adjusted budget figure of $2,594,751 will yield an ROI for Drugs and Assets of $10.20.

Core Tables 9 and 10

Atlanta HIDTA has not encountered any Clandestine Methamphetamine Laboratories in 2006 so these tables were not included in the Annual Report.

Performance Measures for Goal 2

Core Table 11

Table 11: HIDTA Training Efficiency by Type of Training for Year 2006, at Atlanta HIDTA											
Type of Training	# Students Expected for Training		# Students Actually Trained		# Training Hours Actually Provided		Total Training Cost		Training Cost Per Hour		
	2004	2006	2004	2006	2004	2006	2004	2006	2004	2006	% Change 2004-2006
Analytical/Computer	60	84	50	209	1,080	3,106	$26,552	$59,769	$24.59	$19.24	-22%
Investigative/Interdiction	535	560	405	1,130	7,064	22,525	$118,925	$76,806	$16.84	$3.41	-80%
Managment/Administrative	90	56	90	101	1,152	468	$16,589	$12,097	$14.40	$25.85	80%
Firebird & Booking Station	0	0	0	42	0	252	$0	$3,751	$0.00	$14.88	0%
Spanish Classes	0	0	0	7	0	524	$0	$11,371	$0.00	$21.70	0%
Total	685	700	545	1,489	9,296	26,875	$162,066	$163,794	$17.43	$6.09	-65%

The number of students actually trained at Atlanta HIDTA has nearly tripled since 2004, as have the number of training hours provided, while the total training cost has risen less than $2,000; the training cost per hour has dropped by almost two-thirds.

Core TABLE 12

Table 12: Percentage of Event and Case Deconflictions Submitted for Year at Atlanta HIDTA						
Year	Baseline # Deconflictions Submitted	# Deconfliction Submissions Expected	# Event Deconflictions Submitted	# Case/Subject Deconflictions Submitted	Total Deconflictions Submitted	% Deconflictions Submitted
2004	881	850	881	0	881	104%
2005	881	925	764	0	764	83%
2006	881	989	1,185	22	1,207	122%
2007	881	1,336	0	0	0	0%

Event deconflictions continue to increase, indicating use of this service by Atlanta region law enforcement agencies is increasing, and at the end of 2006 agencies began to participate in case/subject (target) deconflictions.

Core TABLE 13

Table 13: Percentage of Cases Provided Analytical Support for Year at Atlanta HIDTA			
Year	Baseline # Cases Receiving Analytical Support	# Cases Expected for Analytical Support	# Cases Provided Analytical Support	% Expected Cases Supported
2004	171	161	171	106%
2005	171	180	173	96%
2006	171	182	150	82%
2007	171	158	0	0%

There was a decline in the number of cases receiving analytical support because of the sudden death in June of 2006 of the Intelligence Analyst assigned to the DeKalb Initiative.

Core TABLE 14

Table 14: Percentage of HIDTA Initiative Cases Referred to Other HIDTAs and Other Agencies for Year at Atlanta HIDTA						
Year	Total HIDTA Initiative Cases	# Initiative Cases Expected for Referral	# HIDTA Initiative Cases Referred to Other HIDTAs	# HIDTA Initiative Cases Referred to Other Agencies	Total Initiative Cases Referred	% Expected Initiative Cases Referred
2004	208	0	0	0	0	0%
2005	184	0	0	0	0	0%
2006	167	0	0	2	2	0%
2007	0	0	0	0	0	0%

Referral of cases is infrequent at Atlanta HIDTA. However, Atlanta HIDTA cooperates with and supports other law enforcement agencies through our intelligence and training activities and through technical support, as in the Wire Room. One component of HIDTA's support for other agencies is DIFC's Statewide Analytical Intelligence Narcotics Team (SAINT), which was designed to address the shipment of controlled substances and other contraband over interstate highways in Georgia. This program involves the Georgia State Patrol, ICE, and other HIDTA participating agencies. It is also part of EPIC/DEA's Operation Pipeline. Table A below shows the seizures that have been made with SAINT's assistance.

Table A (SAINT)

Drug	Amount
Marijuana	601.11 Kg
Cocaine	152.15 Kg
Methamphetamine	11.04 Kg
MDMA	.16 Kg
US Currency	$5,109,269

Table B on the following page shows more detail about Atlanta HIDTA's intelligence initiative, DIFC, including deconflictions.

Table B

DRUG INTELLIGENCE FUSION COMPONENT STATISTICAL OUPUTS

CATEGORY	CY 2004 Actual (Baseline)	CY 2005 Expected	CY 2005 ACTUAL	CY2006 Expected	CY 2006 ACTUAL	CY 2007 Expected (preliminary)
Metro Initiatives Cases Provided Analytical Support						
12 month work load	242	254	182	191	285	299
# of cases	102		72		105	
# of cases new in 2006	76		40		80	
DeKalb Initiatives Cases Provided Analytical Support						
12 month work load	42	44	88	92	37	39
# of cases	38		80		26	
# of cases new in 2006	37		71		20	
Non-Atlanta HIDTA Cases Provided Analytical Support	31		21		19	20
# of Investigative Reports	51	53	57	60	294	309
# of Subpoenas	224	235	326	342	755	793
# of Telephone Numbers	1,189	1,248	821	862	2,583	2712
# of Court Orders	375	393	82	86	381	400
# of Debriefings/Interviews	23	24	2	2	31	33
# of Target/Operational Packets	101	106	133	140	56	59
# of Tolls Analysis Projects	34	35	82	86	162	170
# of Link/Org Analysis Projects	26	27	35	37	66	69
# of Document Analysis Projects	2	2	9	9	37	39
# of Org/Individual Profiles	158	166	112	118	158	166
# of Photos entered	281	295	152	160	126	132
# Database Checks	5,748	6,035	4,099	4304	6,844	7186
Deconfliction Leads/Incidents Entered into Database	881	925	764	802	1,185	1244
Target Deconfliction Entered					22	23
Deconflictions Identified	73	76	47	49	16	17

Table C

Atlanta HIDTA/GBI Crime Lab Samples Analyzed	Metro and DeKalb Initiatives	
	2005	2006
Drug Identification	6	
Drug Quantification	1	
Leafy Material – Drug Identification	26	
Solid Material – Drug Identification	206	
Total	239	65

In 2006, Atlanta HIDTA Enforcement Initiatives increasingly relied on the DEA laboratory in Miami to analyze drug samples.

Table D

2006 Arrests	
Metro	91
DeKalb	123
DHE	237
Total	451

Virtually all Metro and DeKalb Initiative arrests are related to drug law violations. The newly formed Domestic Highway Enforcement Initiative made 237 arrests, which included traffic citations, but also 18 felony drug violations

Conclusions

ENORCEMENT INITIATIVES

<u>Metro Initiative, DeKalb Initiative, and DHE</u>

Atlanta HIDTA went through major organizational and leadership changes during 2006. Moreover, there was a loss of momentum in investigations due do the fact that PEPI money had been unavailable during the last half of 2005 when the City of Atlanta was taking over as fiduciary agent from GBI. Nevertheless, HIDTA's Metro and DeKalb Initiatives had seventy-eight DTO cases under investigation plus two Money Laundering Organizations.

When the "Atlanta HIDTA Threat Assessment, Strategy, and Budget 2005-2006" (hereinafter referred to as "TSB") was written in 2005, Atlanta HIDTA's Metro Initiative operational groups 1 through 4 were each focused on a particular City of Atlanta neighborhood, although investigations were pursued to other areas. These neighborhoods had been the center of the illicit drug trade. Later in 2005, these geographic foci were abandoned in response to the diffusion of the drug trade throughout the metro region and to bring Atlanta HIDTA more in line with the mission of targeting the larger, more sophisticated drug-trafficking and money laundering organizations. Moreover, this diffusion led Atlanta HIDTA to expand its operations and "footprint" to include Gwinnett and Cobb counties. To reflect this and to comply with ONDCP directives, a Revised Strategy was issued on 2-21-06, which eliminated references to the neighborhoods.

The Revised Strategy maintained the original 2006 projections in TSB based on expectations of staffing that did not materialize. DTOs/MLOs to be dismantled/disrupted were expected to be 52 for Metro (TSB, Tab 3, pg 6) and 13 for DeKalb (TSB, Tab 4, pg 7), for a total of 65. The assumption was that there would be increased participation by federal agencies, specifically the DEA, FBI, and the US Post Office. However, these agencies' increased duties related to other objectives left them with insufficient personnel to fulfill their commitments to HIDTA. Two operational groups, to be led by the DEA and FBI, never formed, and other personnel, who would have been incorporated into the remaining operational groups, were never assigned. In consideration of these changes in 2005-2006, a new 2006 projection of 24 DTOs/MLOs to be disrupted/dismantled was entered into WebPMP. Twenty-eight DTOs/MLOs were actually disrupted/dismantled, which indicates that the revised projections were a realistic evaluation of Atlanta HIDTA's capacity at that time.

In the last two months of 2006, Atlanta HIDTA received funds for and implemented a new initiative for domestic highway drug interdiction/enforcement. Drug dealers hide contraband in legitimate truck shipments across the US-Mexican border. For example, in late March 2006 the Mexican army seized a 7.5 <u>ton</u> shipment of marijuana hidden in a trailer carrying avocadoes, apparently intended for export to the U.S. market.[7] That there is a thriving system of illicit drug

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[7] http://www.coha.org/2007/04/10/the-government-and-the-druglords-who-rules-mexico/

transport by highway has been born out by the success of Atlanta HIDTA's new Domestic Highway Enforcement (DHE) initiative. In just the two months it was operational, and having drawn down only about $30,000 of the grant, DHE seized almost 24 kilos of various drugs and almost $280,000 in currency and other assets.

Most of the DTOs investigated by Atlanta HIDTA have ties to Mexico, the local ones as well as the multi-state and international cases, reflecting Atlanta's role as a distribution hub for narcotics trafficking. However, even though Atlanta has international cases, we are conservative in applying CPOT criteria. Atlanta HIDTA cases are more likely to be qualified as RPOTS. In 2006 there were nine RPOT cases in Atlanta HIDTA's case load as well as three active OCDETF cases.

Money Laundering Organization investigations tend to be long and complex. Metro's IRS Group dismantled one MLO in 2006. It was led by Toros Seher, who pleaded guilty in federal court to laundering hundreds of thousands of dollars in drug money through his two jewelry stores. His jewelry inventory worth $4,000,000 was forfeit. DeKalb Initiative had one MLO, Red Rig, which was closed in 2006; it had been disrupted in 2005.

Atlanta HIDTA Metro and DeKalb Initiative agents and DHE together removed more than $15 million (wholesale) in controlled substances from the market and seized more than $11 million dollars in drug-related assets from Atlanta's drug underworld. In TSB, Tab 3, page 6, and Tab 4, page 7, there are tables for the "Expected Drug and Asset Seizures for 2006": $2.7 million for Metro and $750,000 for DeKalb, which is well below the actual amount. Moreover, TSB's baseline (2004) amount for seizures is $2.6 million (Metro) and half a million (DeKalb), but the actual amount seized was over $20 million for Metro and DeKalb combined in 2004. The correct figures are in WebPMP.

The ROI for 2006 is complicated by two things: 1) the facilities cost, which had been allocated to its own separate initiative in 2004 and 2005, was allocated to the other initiatives based at the Atlanta HIDTA Operations Center (HOC) in 2006, thereby increasing their budgets on paper without actually increasing their resources; and 2) the enforcement budget was increased by $1.1 million, but only in the last two months. To make the ROI for 2006 comparable to 2004 and 2005, two sets of calculations need to be made: 1) back out the facilities costs added to the enforcement and intelligence budgets in 2006, and 2) prorate the $1.1 million for two months. After making those calculations, the adjusted 2006 budget is $2,594,751. Based on that budget the ROI for drugs seized is $5.89 rather than the $3.69 shown in the WebPMP charts.

Based on an adjusted budget figure of $2,594,751, the ROI for assets seized is $4.75, and the ROI for drugs and assets combined is $10.20. These ROIs reflect the seizure of $4,000,000 in gold and jewels in the Seher MLO case.

Cocaine, crystal methamphetamine (ice), and marijuana continued to be the favored commodities in the illicit drug market in Atlanta HIDTA's region. Although seizures of methamphetamine were up, this was almost all ice brought in from Mexico. Atlanta HIDTA's Initiatives did not

find meth labs, probably because of the difficulty of obtaining ephedrine and pseudoephedrine since the Georgia legislature and Congress passed laws restricting the sale of the cold medicines containing these drugs. This is why Core Tables 9 and 10, which deal with Clandestine Methamphetamine Production Laboratories were not included in this Annual Report.

Technology is essential to modern law enforcement. The Atlanta HIDTA Operations Center (HOC) houses a sophisticated Wiretap Room that is available not only to HIDTA but also to law enforcement agencies that participate in HIDTA. In 2006 the Center initiated and supported 21 Title III investigations and 58 pen registers for HIDTA Initiatives and participating law enforcement units. In 2006, the new Deputy Director from DEA facilitated the installation of DEA's Firebird System at the desks of the agents and officers based at the HIDTA Operations Center, which will enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of their investigations.

Prosecution Initiative

In the Revised Strategy (page 13) it states that the prosecution initiative supported 402 investigations and projects that 450 will be supported in 2006. However, this figure relates to all prosecutions in which HIDTA task force officers are involved, not just those supported by the HIDTA-funded prosecutor. The 2006 Strategy projected that the HIDTA funded prosecutor would support approximately 30 investigations. The Prosecution Initiative was interrupted during the third quarter of 2006, the time between the departure of Atlanta HIDTA's only prosecutor and the recruitment of a new one. In 2006 there were 19 cases opened and 5 persons were convicted.

<div align="center">INTELLIGENCE AND INFORMATION SHARING INITATIVES</div>

Drug Intelligence Fusion Component (DIFC)

Atlanta HIDTA's deconfliction service is available to any law enforcement agency operating in Georgia. Almost all the deconflictions submitted are by metro Atlanta agencies. Atlanta HIDTA has continually sought to make law enforcement agencies aware that HIDTA provides both event and target (case/subject) deconfliction. Event deconfliction has been used by Atlanta area law enforcement agencies for several years, but it was not until the last quarter of 2006 that agencies began submitting targets for deconfliction. The projected number of event deconfliction submissions for 2006 was 989; the actual number was 1,185, a 20% increase. In addition, area law enforcement agencies submitted 22 targets to be deconflicted.

Deconfliction is only one aspect of Atlanta HIDTA's intelligence work. As can be seen by Core Table 13, Table A and Table B, the Drug Intelligence Fusion Component is a very active component of Atlanta HIDTA. All analytical support is provided by DIFC. It provided analytical support to 150 HIDTA and non-HIDTA cases in 2006, as well as a wide variety of other services as detailed in Table B. However, a change was made in Table 13. The number of "cases provided analytical support" originally entered in Table 13 for 2004 and 2005 reflected the total of monthly case loads, not an unduplicated case count. This case load figure is also in TSB, Tab 5, pages 6 and 7 and in TSB's Strategy Section (Tab 2) and in the Revised Strategy (page 19). The

data were re-analyzed this year, and duplicates were eliminated and the unduplicated case counts entered into Table 13 in WebPMP for 2004, 2005, and 2006.

Web PMP Table 14 reports case referrals. In TSB, Tab 5, pages 6 & 7, the baseline (2004) number of cases referred is 69, which is incorrect, as are the projections of 72 referrals for 2005 and 74 for 2006, which were entered into WebPMP. Some HIDTAs refer many cases, Atlanta HIDTA refers few. Moreover, DIFC does not refer cases, the agents in the enforcement groups do, so the number of cases DIFC would expect to refer is zero. However, DIFC provided analytical support to 31 non-Atlanta HIDTA cases in 2004, 21 in 2005, and 19 in 2006. These are in addition to the cases supported by DIFC's Statewide Analytical Intelligence Narcotics Team (see Table A above).

SUPPORT INITIATIVES

Atlanta Coalition Training Initiative

Atlanta HIDTA is fortunate to have an outstanding training director. In 2005, 77 agencies sent personnel to be trained at Atlanta HIDTA. In 2006, 137 agencies (see list in Appendix) sent personnel to be trained. Included among these agencies are some from neighboring states. At the same time the cost per hour of training has dropped. Almost 27,000 hours of training, 22,500 of those in investigation/interdiction were provided to almost 1500 students. The training numbers in WebPMP were checked against those in HOTT.

Crime Lab Initiative

The Crime Lab is housed at the Georgia Bureau of Investigation, where a Scientist and one Technician are currently funded by HIDTA. HIDTA investigations have priority for these HIDTA funded personnel. In 2005 the Crime Lab identified 239 drug samples for HIDTA. However, in 2006 Atlanta HIDTA began to rely more on the DEA lab in Miami, and the GBI crime lab has analyzed only 65 samples for HIDTA in 2006.

Prevention Initiative

Atlanta HIDTA allocates $25,000 to its Prevention Initiative, all of which goes to fund a conference designed for drug abuse treatment providers and drug abuse prevention program staff as well as for law enforcement. This is one of the few opportunities the enforcement and treatment/prevention sides have to come together.

MANAGEMENT INITATIVE

Atlanta HIDTA used to allocate all of its expenses for the Atlanta HIDTA Operations Center (HOC), e.g., lease, utilities, and the contract for Information Technology staff, to the Facilities Initiative. This Initiative was discontinued and the facility expenses are now allocated among the other initiatives housed at the HOC. Management includes the Director, the Director's Secretary, the Budget Coordinator, the Administrative Officer, the PEPI coordinator and the two sworn Deputy Directors (Atlanta HIDTA is unique in having Deputies who are also sworn

officers). These last three are funded by their parent agencies, but assigned, along with the two IT staff on contract, to the Management Initiative for administrative purposes.

Appendices

A.   Table of Organization

B.   Table Listing Composition of Executive Board

C.   List of Participating Agencies

D.   List of Participating Counties and Cities

E.   List of Agencies Participating in 2006 Training Program

FY 2006 Atlanta HIDTA Program

Atlanta HIDTA Executive Board

Atlanta HIDTA Sub-Committees

Atlanta HIDTA Director* (Contract)

Deputy Director
APD Lieutenant

Deputy Director
DEA ASAC

Training/Law Enforcement Coordinator* (Contract)

Administrative & Budget Staff*

Metro EI Group 1
APD Supervisor

Metro EI Group 2
DEA Supervisor

Metro EI Group 3
Alpharetta PD Supervisor

Metro EI Group 4
ATF Supervisor

Metro EI Group 6
IRS Supervisor

DeKalb EI
DeKalb County PD Captain

Metro EI Group 5
ICE Supervisor
Offsite at Hartsfield-Jackson Airport

Domestic Highway Enforcement
GA State Patrol Supervisor

Drug Intelligence & Deconfliction
DEA Supervisor

Prosecutor and Legal Advisory Officer (2)*
Legal Assistant*

Technical Support Coordinator
GBI Special Agent

Electronic Investigations Coordinator*

Crime Lab at GBI
1 – Laboratory Scientist*
1 – Laboratory Technician*

*HIDTA Grant Funded
** Enforcement Initiative

Atlanta HIDTA Executive Board
2006

Thurbert Baker- Georgia State Attorney General's Office
Sherri Strange- Drug Enforcement Agency (retired March 2007)
Terrell Bolton- DeKalb County Police Department (not sure hire date)
George Coleman-Fulton County Police Department
Patrick Head- Cobb County DA's office
Paul Howard- Fulton County DA's office
Vernon Keenan- Georgia Bureau of Investigation
Gwendolyn Keyes- DeKalb DA's office
Mickey Lloyd-Cobb County Department of Public Safety
Vanessa McLemore- Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms & Explosives
David Nahmias-US Attorney's Office
Richard Pennington- Atlanta Police Department
Danny Porter- Gwinnett County DA's office
Michael Scholes (Lt. Col)-Georgia National Guard
Kenneth Smith-Immigration & Customs Enforcement
Thomas Sittnick-Georgia Department of Corrections
Rebecca Sparkman-Internal Revenue Service
Charles Walters-Gwinnett County Police Department

Ex-Officios

Wanda Dunham-MARTA Police Department
Neil Kaltenecker- Georgia Dept. of Human Resources
Bill Hitchens- Georgia State Patrol
Gregory Jones- Federal Bureau of Investigations
Richard Mecum-US Marshals Service

Atlanta HIDTA Participating Agencies
2006

Atlanta Police Department
Drug Enforcement Agency
Georgia National Guard
Georgia State Patrol
Georgia Bureau of Investigation
Alcohol Tobacco Firearms & Explosives
DeKalb County Police Department
Fulton County Police Department
Georgia Department of Corrections
Cobb County Police Department
Alpharetta Police Department
Roswell Police Department
Internal Revenue Service
Immigrations & Customs Enforcement

Atlanta HIDTA Participating Counties and Cities
2006

Cobb County
DeKalb County
Fulton County
Gwinnett County
City of Alpharetta
City of Atlanta
City of Roswell

Agencies that received training at Atlanta HIDTA in CY 2006

1. 19th Judicial District Drug Task Force
2. Acworth Police Department
3. Air Force Office of Security Investigations
4. Alabama Bureau of Investigation
5. Alabama Department of Public Safety
6. Alabaster Police Department (Alabama)
7. Alamance County Sheriff's Office (North Carolina)
8. Alpharetta Police Department*
9. Appalachian Drug Task Force
10. US Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco Firearms and Explosives*
11. Athens-Clarke Police
12. Atlanta Police Department*
13. Atlanta Solicitors Office
14. Auburn Police Department
15. Avondale Estates Police Department
16. Bradford County Sheriff's Department (Florida)
17. Brunswick Police Department
18. Burlington Police Department (North Carolina)
19. Butts County Sheriff's Office
20. Camden County Sheriff's Office
21. Cartersville Police Department
22. Catoosa County Sheriff's Office
23. Cherokee County Sheriff's Office
24. City of Alabaster (Alabama)
25. City of Atlanta
26. City of Douglasville
27. Clarkston Police Department
28. Clayton County Drug Task Force
29. Clayton County Police Department
30. Clayton County Sheriff's Office
31. Cobb County District Attorney's Office
32. Cobb County Police Department*
33. Cobb County Sheriff's Office
34. College Park Police Department
35. Columbia County Sheriff's Office
36. Commerce Police Department
37. Covington Police Department
38. Coweta County Sheriff's Office
39. Drug Enforcement Administration*
40. Decatur Police Department
41. DeKalb County Police Department*
42. US Department of Labor
43. Georgia Department of Public Safety
44. Department of Homeland Security
45. Doraville Police Department
46. Douglas County Sheriff's Office
47. Douglasville Police Department
48. East Central Georgia Task Force
49. East Metro Drug Enforcement
50. East Point Police Department
51. Eden Police Department (North Carolina)
52. Fairburn Police Department
53. Fayette County Sheriff's Office
54. Federal Bureau of Investigation
55. Florida Department of Law Enforcement
56. Florida National Guard
57. Forfeiture Support Associates
58. Forsyth County Sheriff's Office
59. Fort Valley Police Department
60. Fulton County District Attorney's Office
61. Fulton County Police*
62. Fulton County Sheriff's Office
63. Georgia Counter Drug Task Force
64. Georgia Department of Corrections*
65. GA Governor's OCA-CID
66. Georgia State University Police
67. Gainesville Police Department
68. Georgia Bureau of Investigation*
69. Georgia National Guard Counterdrug Task Force*
70. Georgia State Patrol*
71. Glynn County Police Department
72. Gordon County Police Department
73. Greene County Sheriff's Office

74. Griffen/Spalding Sheriff's Office
75. Griffin Parole Office
76. Guilford County Sheriff's Office (North Carolina)
77. Gwinnett County Police Department*
78. Gwinnett County Sheriff's Office
79. Hall County Sheriff's Office
80. Hapeville Police Department
81. Haywood County Sheriff's Office (North Carolina)
82. Henry County Police Department
83. Horry County Drug Enforcement Unit (South Carolina)
84. Immigration and Customs Enforcement*
85. US Internal Revenue Service*
86. Jacksonville Sheriff's Office (Florida)
87. Jefferson County Family Court (Alabama)
88. Jonesboro Police Department
89. Kennesaw Police Department
90. Kingsland Police Department
91. Las Vegas Police Department (Nevada)
92. Laurens County Sheriff's Office
93. Lenoir Police Department (North Carolina)
94. Lowndes County Sheriff's Office
95. Mans Unit (Hall County)
96. Marietta Police Department
97. MARTA Police Department
98. MCS Narcotics
99. Monroe County Sheriff's Office
100. Monroe Police Department
101. Montgomery Police Department (Alabama)
102. Napier Field Fire Department (Alabama)
103. Newnan Police Department
104. Newton County Sheriff's Office
105. Norcross Police Department
106. Orange County Sheriff's Office (Florida)
107. Georgia Pardon and Parole
108. Perry Police Department
109. Pike County Sheriff's Office
110. Polk County Police Department
111. Polk County Sheriff's Office
112. Polk Police Department
113. Powder Springs Police Department
114. Riverdale Police Department
115. Roswell Police Department*
116. Sandy Springs Police Department
117. Senoia Police Department
118. Shelby County Sheriff's Office (Alabama)
119. Smyrna Police Department
120. Solicitor General Office Fulton County
121. Southeast Regional Fugitive Task Force
122. Spalding County Sheriff's Office
123. Spartanburg Public Safety (South Carolina)
124. Sun Trust Banks, Inc.
125. Tallapoosa Police Department
126. Temple Police Department
127. Thomaston Police Department
128. Tri-City Metro Drug Task Force
129. US Attorney's Office
130. US Marshalls
131. Union City Police Department
132. Upson County Narcotics Task Force
133. US Postal Service*
134. Valdosta Police Department
135. Whitfield County Sheriff's Office
136. Woodstock Police Department
137. York County Sheriff's Office (South Carolina)

*Indicates agencies participating in the Atlanta HIDTA program by having at least one agent assigned to the HIDTA Operation Center (HOC)