

**Nevada HIDTA
Annual Report**

2006



NEVADA HIDTA ANNUAL REPORT

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I. Executive Summary

The menace of drug trafficking continues to evolve with the changing world politic but will always be fueled by historic vices such as greed and the lust for power. While many countries are justifiably preoccupied with the threat of international terrorism, Mexico is under siege from the Sinaloa and Gulf Cartels that are battling for control of an estimated \$10 to \$30 billion a year U.S. market.¹ This battle has been highlighted by a surge in violence that in some cases is comparable to the most horrific acts of murder commonly associated with Middle Eastern terrorists.

Some countries on the front line in the war on terror, such as Afghanistan, remain afflicted by the stubborn and growing prowess of drug trafficking organizations who are attempting to exploit that nation's infant democratic institutions. Mexico and Afghanistan aside, the affects of international drug trafficking impact the majority of nations to varying degrees but none more acutely than the world's sole remaining super power.

The United States strategy to combat the war on drugs has developed over time into a comprehensive international and domestic effort that includes programs ranging from eradication and interdiction to treatment and prevention. While the country's commitment toward combating the drug threat has been largely consistent, the scope of the problem has not diminished. The most prolific drug trafficking organizations have amassed superior resources, largely at the expense of humankind's most unforgiving weaknesses, by utilizing some of the same technology and tactics to advance their criminal agenda that the U.S. government uses to target, disrupt and dismantle them. These organizations' ability to create, sustain and increase wealth and power would not be possible, however, without a steady demand for illegal drugs such as marijuana, cocaine, heroin and methamphetamine. The demand problem is particularly tenacious in the United States, which continues to be the number one consumer nation for illegal drugs. According to the most recent State Department Narcotics report, U.S. demand led to over 20,000 deaths resulting from drug abuse during 2006.

From a law enforcement perspective, federal, state and local agencies across the nation have defended community and country by taking the fight to drug traffickers for several decades. While there have been many successes in many battles, the nation's top law enforcement officials and policy makers have recognized that sustainable progress toward victory is not possible without an efficient, collaborative effort. Over time, national leaders have concluded that the multitude of departments and agencies fighting the drug war would benefit from the existence of a neutral body that shares common goals, promotes law enforcement coordination as well as the exchange of information. This recognition led to the creation of the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) and the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) program.

After the formation of the ONDCP and the establishment of the first five HIDTAs in 1990, the nation entered into a new era in a decades old battle. The primary objective was to provide federal, state and local law enforcement entities with a mechanism to reduce drug trafficking through intelligence driven task forces, thereby reducing the impact of illicit drugs throughout the country. The success and popularity of the HIDTA program has led to the creation of 23 additional HIDTAs, including Nevada in 2001.

As outlined in the 2005 Nevada HIDTA drug threat assessment, Mexican DTOs are strengthening their position as the dominant wholesale distributors of methamphetamine, cocaine, commercial grade marijuana, and heroin in the Nevada HIDTA region.

The trafficking and abuse of ice methamphetamine, nearly all of which is produced by Mexican drug trafficking organizations (DTOs) in Mexico, pose the most significant drug threats to the Nevada HIDTA region.

Asian DTOs have increased their drug trafficking activities in the Nevada HIDTA region. Asian DTOs with links to Canada have replaced Israeli and Russian DTOs as the primary wholesale distributors of MDMA in the Las Vegas area and also are distributing high potency marijuana.

To counter these threats, ten Nevada HIDTA enforcement Initiatives focus on reducing drug availability and seizing drug related assets by disrupting or dismantling the most prolific methamphetamine, cocaine and MDMA distribution organizations. The Initiatives regularly utilize the resources of the Investigative Support Center (ISC) to identify, gather, evaluate, analyze and disseminate drug intelligence information. The Initiatives also utilize the resources of the Los Angeles County Regional Criminal Information Clearinghouse (LA CLEAR) to provide event and case de-confliction.

Beginning in 2004, the national HIDTA program designed and implemented a performance management system that showcases HIDTA achievements and accountability. The model is data-driven and quantifies the HIDTA program's results against its own expectations. For example, the HIDTA enforcement budget for 2004 totaled approximately \$177 million. Upon comparing the HIDTA enforcement budget against its achievements, over \$11 billion in drug and asset removals, HIDTA enforcement generated \$63 in drug and asset removal for each dollar spent toward that goal. ²

Each HIDTA is required to produce data, ranging from "Cost per DTO Disrupted" to "Percentage of Event and Case De-conflictions", in order to fulfill fourteen core data requirements. Though the process for determining the HIDTA program's effectiveness has evolved, specific objectives such as promoting information exchange, attacking regional drug trafficking organizations and removing illegal drugs from the marketplace remain as cornerstones of the HIDTA program. During 2006, the Nevada HIDTA has produced some of the following results:

- The disruption or dismantlement of 88% of international DTOs targeted
- The removal of over \$6 million of illegal drugs from the marketplace
- The removal of over \$5 million of DTO assets
- Over 13,000 case and event de-conflictions through LA CLEAR
- ISC intelligence support to 66 regional investigations

II. Introduction

The Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 and the ONDCP Reauthorization Act of 1998 authorized the Director of The Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) to designate areas within the United States which exhibit serious drug trafficking problems and harmfully impact other areas of the country as High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA). The HIDTA Program provides additional federal resources to those areas to help eliminate or reduce drug trafficking and its harmful consequences. Law enforcement organizations within HIDTAs assess drug trafficking problems and design specific initiatives to reduce or eliminate the production, manufacture, transportation, distribution and chronic use of illegal drugs and money laundering.

The HIDTA Program improves the effectiveness and efficiency of drug control efforts by facilitating cooperation, among agencies with similar missions, through resource and information sharing. HIDTA often facilitates this process through co-location with one or more participating agencies and from the establishment and funding of multi-agency task forces.

National HIDTA Program Mission Statement

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

Each HIDTA is governed by its own Executive Board that is comprised of federal, state and local law enforcement officials. These Boards facilitate interagency drug control efforts to eliminate or reduce drug threats. The Executive Boards ensure that threat specific strategies and initiatives are developed, employed, supported and evaluated. HIDTA-designated counties comprise of approximately 13 percent of U.S. counties; they are present in 43 states, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands and the District of Columbia. The most recently designated HIDTA's are the North Florida HIDTA and the Nevada HIDTA, both designated in 2001.

Since its designation in 2001, the Nevada HIDTA has continuously striven to achieve the objective of the National HIDTA Program Mission Statement. The economic foundations that exist within the Nevada HIDTA have a direct impact on the regional drug trafficking threat. The high-dollar tourist population and adjacent night life that surround the Las Vegas 'strip' also attract drug traffickers to supply illicit stimulants, depressants and diverted pharmaceuticals. Economic growth in Las Vegas, specifically within the service and construction industries, has been accompanied by a rise in undocumented immigrants from Mexico and Mexican drug trafficking organizations with ties to Southern California and Arizona.



Luxor Hotel Casino

In order to meet the specific threats of the Nevada HIDTA, the Executive Board has formulated the following Mission statement:

Nevada HIDTA Mission Statement

- Measurably reduce drug trafficking through Intelligence driven task forces, thereby reducing the impact of illicit drugs in this and other areas of the country.

The specific goals of this HIDTA are to:

- Reduce drug availability by disrupting/dismantling drug trafficking organizations.
- Measurably reduce methamphetamine manufacturing and distribution.
- Reduce the harmful consequences of drug trafficking.
- Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of law enforcement organizations and their efforts.
- Measurably reduce drug-related crime.
- Establish a multi-agency drug intelligence network within the HIDTA region.

Reporting Period: This Annual Report covers the reporting period January 1, 2006 to December 31, 2006.

Budget Allocation: During this reporting period, ONDCP allocated a \$2,500,000 budget for the operations of the Nevada HIDTA, with \$1,321,127 allocated for the ten enforcement Initiatives.

Geographic Area of Responsibility: As of August 2006, the Nevada HIDTA now consists of two counties, Clark in the south and Washoe in the north. The cities within Clark County include Las Vegas, North Las Vegas, Henderson, Boulder City, Mesquite and several unincorporated areas. The county encompasses 8,060 square miles and is bordered by California and Arizona.

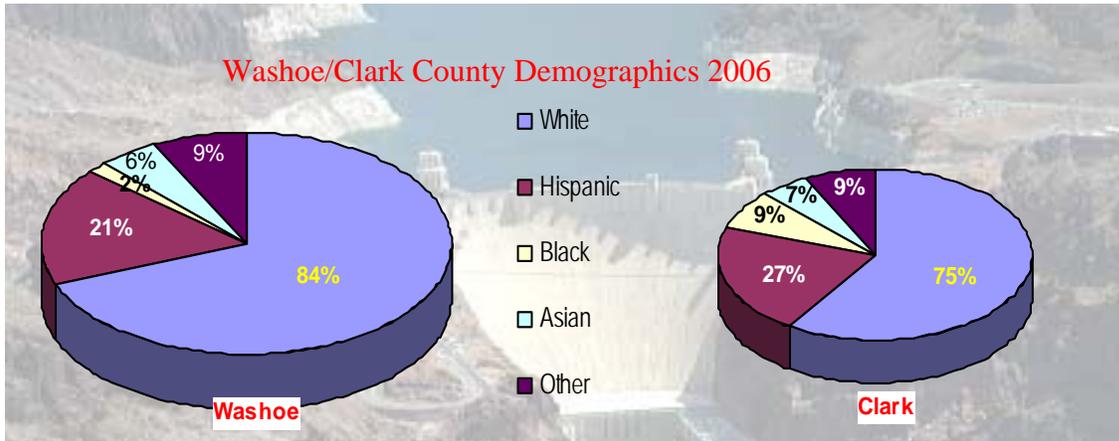
Cities within Washoe County include Reno, Sparks and Incline Village. Additionally, Washoe County covers an area of 6,600 square miles and borders both California and Oregon.

Over the last five years, population growth in Clark County has been among the highest in the country. Regional population has risen from approximately 853,000 in 1990 to over 1.8 million today. The most substantial demographic growth has occurred within the Hispanic community, which now accounts for approximately 27% of the total population.³ Two of the county's primary industries, construction and service, are also the largest employing industries of undocumented workers nationwide.⁴



Washoe County has also incurred a steady population growth since 1990, averaging over 3% on an annual basis. Today, approximately 400,000 people reside in Washoe County compared to just over 180,000 roughly fifteen years ago. Two ethnicities account for the majority of the populous, Caucasian – 84% and Hispanic – 21% respectively.⁵

What precise portion of the Nevada HIDTA's Hispanic population is comprised of undocumented immigrants is unknown; however, one estimate provided by the Pew Hispanic Center indicates Nevada's population included 150,000 – 200,000 undocumented immigrants at the conclusion of 2005. Migrant friendly employment opportunities in conjunction with the Nevada HIDTA's relative close proximity to the southwest border almost ensure a continued influx of undocumented immigrants into the foreseeable future.



Supplemental Table 1

Furthermore, the preceding figures do not account for the millions of travelers who visit Nevada each year. Over 44 million tourists visited the Nevada HIDTA region during 2006, with approximately 39 million traveling to Clark County alone.⁶

III. National HIDTA Goals

The Office of National Drug Control Policy, in establishing the HIDTA program, has developed a process for each HIDTA program to follow. The process includes some of the following elements:

- Continual assessment of the regional drug threat
- Formulation of strategies to target and combat the identified threat
- Development and funding of initiatives to implement these strategies
- Facilitate coordination between federal, state and local efforts to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of drug control efforts and to reduce or eliminate the harmful impact of drug trafficking

In order to standardize national goals for individual HIDTAs to incorporate into regional strategies, ONDCP and HIDTA policy makers have formulated two specific goals for the entire program. These national HIDTA program goals, as well as summaries of the Nevada HIDTA's 2006 Threat Assessment and Strategy, are provided in the pages that follow. In conjunction with the national objectives, the Nevada HIDTA has developed a strategy to maximize the HIDTA's impact on the regional drug market.

NATIONAL HIDTA GOALS

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

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

These goals present the Nevada HIDTA with a foundation to develop and implement plans for present and future HIDTA objectives, and they are the basis for all performance planning and progress measurements. As the Nevada HIDTA prepares its annual budget, each Initiative will present their own projections and fiscal allocations based on these national goals. Each Initiative will provide explanation and supporting data to the following:

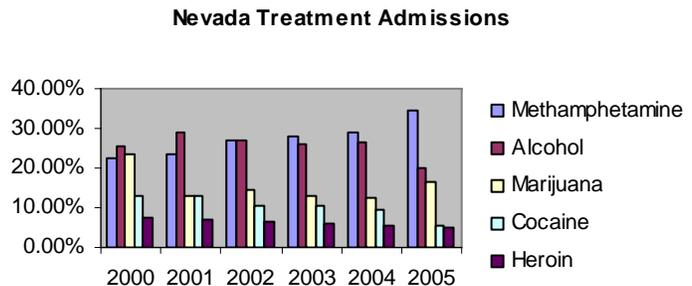
- Establishment of performance measures
- Impact of expenditures in support of performance measures

IV. Summary of Threat Assessment for Budget Year 2006

The following summary is also reported under the “Key Findings” section of the Nevada HIDTA Threat Assessment published in May of 2006:

- The trafficking and abuse of ice methamphetamine, nearly all of which is produced by Mexican drug trafficking organizations (DTOs) in Mexico, pose the most significant drug threats to the Nevada HIDTA region.

- Local methamphetamine production in the Nevada HIDTA region has declined dramatically each year since 2001, yet availability of the drug has not decreased during this time.



- Mexican DTOs are flooding the Nevada HIDTA region with ice methamphetamine; however, the availability of high purity methamphetamine at the midlevel and retail level has declined during the fourth quarter of 2005. Law enforcement authorities in the area report that purity of the drug is declining while prices are increasing at these distribution levels.



- Mexican DTOs are strengthening their position as the dominant wholesale distributors of methamphetamine, cocaine, commercial grade marijuana, and heroin in the Nevada HIDTA region.
- Asian DTOs have increased their drug trafficking activities in the Nevada HIDTA region. Asian DTOs with links to Canada have replaced Israeli and Russian DTOs as the primary wholesale distributors of MDMA in the Las Vegas area and also are distributing high potency marijuana.

- Abuse of methamphetamine and prescription drugs is cause for considerable concern in the Nevada HIDTA region. Methamphetamine abuse is significant, with treatment admissions for this drug surpassing all treatment admissions for other substances of abuse, including

alcohol. Prescription drug abuse is increasing in the region and led to a rise in accidental drug related deaths in Clark County in 2005.

- Migration has significantly contributed to Clark County's population growth as well as its criminal and ethnic demographics. A large percentage of the migration to Clark County is among ethnic populations, primarily Hispanic, affording members of Mexican DTOs the opportunity to blend easily into their respective communities and the general population.
- Casinos in the Nevada HIDTA region provide drug traffickers with potential money laundering opportunities; however, the degree to which drug traffickers launder proceeds through casinos is considered an intelligence gap.

V. HIDTA Strategy Summary

To address the National HIDTA Goal 1: "Disrupt the market for illegal drugs by dismantling or disrupting drug trafficking and/or money laundering organizations," the Nevada HIDTA Executive Board has approved ten enforcement initiatives. These ten enforcement initiatives are designed to address the significant threat the Mexican and other major drug trafficking organizations pose in Southern Nevada and throughout the country. Collectively, their efforts are geared to identifying, investigating, arresting and prosecuting drug trafficking organizations, criminal street gangs engaged in drug distribution and those organizations attempting to launder and/or hide drug proceeds.

To address National HIDTA Goal 2: "Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of HIDTA Initiatives," the Nevada HIDTA Executive Board has approved the Nevada HIDTA Investigative Support Center (ISC). The ISC provides direct case support and investigative analysis to all the Nevada HIDTA enforcement initiatives. Additionally, through a contract with a the Los Angeles Clearing House (LACLEAR), the Nevada HIDTA initiatives are provided with case, event and subject de-confliction services that are available 24 hours a day, 7 days per week.

Through the combined efforts of the 7 (10 as of October 2006) enforcement Initiatives and the Investigative Support Center, the Nevada HIDTA expects to produce the following "Outputs" for 2006:

1. Disrupt or dismantle forty three (43) local/regional DTOs
2. Disrupt or dismantle eleven (11) international DTOs
3. Arrest over four hundred (400) suspects
4. Remove \$4.5 million of drug assets from the Nevada HIDTA market
5. De-conflict over 9,500 case/subjects and events
6. Provide analytical support to 40 HIDTA investigations

VI. HIDTA Performance Measures

Since the establishment of the Nevada HIDTA in 2001, the Executive Board has emphasized the goal of targeting and disrupting the more significant drug trafficking organizations (DTOs) operating within the region. Consistent with the elements that characterize the Nevada HIDTA, many of the organizations identified during 2006 are cells of more extensive international and regional DTOs. By targeting the largest DTOs, and more specifically the methamphetamine DTOs for either disruption or dismantlement, the Nevada HIDTA should achieve maximum impact on both the regional and national drug market.

A. Performance Measures for Goal 1

Disrupt the market for illegal drugs by dismantling or disrupting drug trafficking and/or money laundering organizations.

Table 1 - % of Expected DTOs/MLOs Disrupted or Dismantled for 2006, at Nevada HIDTA								
Scope	# Identified	# Targeted	# Disrupted	% Disrupted	# Dismantled	% Dismantled	Total Disrupted or Dismantled	Total % Disrupted or Dismantled
International	20	16	12	75%	2	12%	14	88%
Multi-state	27	23	14	61%	0	0%	14	61%
Local	10	20	2	10%	1	5%	3	15%
Total	57	59	28	47%	3	5%	31	53%

Table 2 - % of Under Investigation DTO/MLOs Disrupted or Dismantled by Scope for 2006, at Nevada HIDTA [ALL DTOs; MLOs included]								
Scope	# Identified	# Under Investigation	# Disrupted	% Disrupted	# Dismantled	% Dismantled	Total Disrupted or Dismantled	Total % Disrupted or Dismantled
International	20	18	12	67%	2	11%	14	78%
Multi-state	27	16	14	88%	0	0%	14	88%
Local	10	9	2	22%	1	11%	3	33%
Total	57	43	28	65%	3	7%	31	72%

Core tables 1 & 2 illustrate the Nevada HIDTA's progress toward achieving goal number 1 of the national HIDTA program. The data is highlighted by international and multi-state DTO disruptions. Overall, the Nevada HIDTA disrupted or dismantled over half of all DTOs targeted for the year.

Table 3 - % of Expected Money Laundering Organizations Disrupted or Dismantled for 2006, at Nevada HIDTA

Scope	# Identified MLOs	# Targeted	# Disrupted	% Disrupted	# Dismantled	% Dismantled	Total Disrupted or Dismantled	Total % Disrupted or Dismantled
International	1	5	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Multi-state	0	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Local	0	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	1	5	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%

Table 3a- % of Under Investigation Money Laundering Organizations Disrupted or Dismantled for 2006, at Nevada HIDTA

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

Table 4 – CPOT, RPOT, and OCDEF Cases (by Operational Scope) Initiated in 2006, at Nevada HIDTA

Scope	# CPOT Cases	# RPOT Cases	# OCDEF Cases
International	5	0	5
Multi-state	0	0	0
Local	0	0	0
Total	5	0	5

Table 4a – All Active CPOT, RPOT, and OCDEF Cases (by Operational Scope) in 2006, at Nevada HIDTA

Scope	# CPOT Cases	# RPOT Cases	# OCDEF Cases
International	7	3	9
Multi-state	0	2	1
Local	0	0	0
Total	7	5	10

Drug Seized (kg or D.U.)	Amount Seized (kg or D.U.)	Wholesale Value
Heroin kg	12.703	\$349,332
Cocaine HCL kg	127.965	\$1,983,457
Crack Cocaine kg	5.840	\$140,160
Marijuana kg	472.462	\$1,039,416
Marijuana plants and grows	0	\$0.00
Methamphetamine kg	53.353	\$586,883
Methamphetamine ice kg	49.245	\$787,920
Ecstasy (MDMA)(D.U.s)	6,787.134	\$152,710
Marijuana (Hydroponic)	10.833	\$46,040
Marijuana (indoor)	382.766	\$1,626,755
Other	0	\$0.00
Other	0	\$0.00
Other	0	\$0.00
Total Wholesale Value		\$6,712,675

Year	Budget	Baseline Drug Wholesale Value	Targeted Drug ROI	Drug Wholesale Value Removed From Market	Actual Drug ROI
2004	\$1,391,715	\$10,081,487	N/A	\$10,081,487	\$7
2005	\$1,560,052	\$10,081,487	\$7	\$12,971,724	\$8
2006	\$2,185,435	\$10,081,487	\$7	\$6,712,675	\$3
2007					

The statistics illustrated in Table 6 reflect a decrease of Return on Investment (ROI) for the Nevada HIDTA during 2006 in comparison with previous years. While the Actual ROI did not meet the Targeted ROI for 2006, the figure is still respectable and may represent a more pragmatic target for future years. The 2006 ROI can be attributed to an increase in overall budget combined with a decrease in drug wholesale value removed from the market. Since the addition to the Nevada HIDTA annual budget did not occur until the 4th quarter, reporting from the three new enforcement task forces was limited to one quarter. Additionally, prior ROI totals include near record levels of drug removal by the ITF as well as several high volume seizures resulting from the conclusion of long term investigations by the SNJMFTF and SNDTF.

Table 7—Return on Investment (ROI) for Assets Removed from the Marketplace by Nevada HIDTA Initiatives, 2006.					
Year	Budget	Baseline Value of Drug Assets	Targeted Asset ROI	Value of Drug Assets Removed From Market	Actual Asset ROI
2004	\$1,241,715	\$3,682,174	\$3	\$3,682,174	\$3
2005	\$1,560,052	\$3,682,174	\$3	\$10,008,143	\$6
2006	\$2,185,435	\$3,682,174	\$3	\$5,249,084	\$2
2007					

Table 8—Total ROI for Drugs and Assets Removed from the Marketplace by Nevada HIDTA Initiatives, 2006.					
Year	Budget	Drugs and Assets Baseline	Targeted Total ROI	Drugs and Assets Removed From Market	Actual Total ROI
2004	\$1,241,715	\$13,763,661	N/A	\$13,763,661	\$10
2005	\$1,560,052	\$13,763,661	\$10	\$22,980,167	\$15
2006	\$2,185,435	\$13,763,661	\$10	\$11,961,759	\$5
2007					

The same task forces mentioned in the previous paragraph also played a major role in asset removals for prior years. ITF currency seizures surged during 2005 and both SNJMTF and SNDTF concluded long term investigations that resulted in significant asset and currency seizures in addition to drugs. While the Nevada HIDTA's ROI for 2006 did not meet the 2006 target, the figure remains acceptable and should increase next year with a full year of reporting from the three additional task forces.

Table 9—Value of Clandestine Methamphetamine Labs Dismantled in 2006, at Nevada HIDTA			
Meth Cost Per Ounce		\$600	
Lab Size	Labs ID/Targeted	Labs Dismantled	Value of Labs Dismantled
A. Less 2 Oz	1	3	\$3,600
B. 2 - 8 Oz	0	1	\$3,000
C. 9 Oz - 31 Oz	0	1	\$12,000
D. 32 - 159 Oz	0	1	\$57,600
E. 10 - 20 Lbs	0	0	\$0
F. Over 20 Lbs	0	0	\$0
Total	0	6	\$76,200

Table 10—HIDTA Clandestine Laboratory Activities, 2006				
	Baseline	# Tar- geted	# Iden- tified	% Iden- tified
Suspicious Precursor/Essential Chemical Transactions*	1	0	0	0%
Laboratory Dump Sites	2	1	5	500%
Chemical/Glassware Seizures	0	0	2	0%

Table 3. Methamphetamine Laboratory Seizures in Nevada Including Clark and Washoe Clark Counties				
Year		Clark County	Washoe County	Nevada
2001	Laboratories	179	13	195
	Chem/Glass/Equip	53	2	56
	Dumpsites	8	0	9
	Totals	240	15	260
2002	Laboratories	69	10	81
	Chem/Glass/Equip	19	0	19
	Dumpsites	4	0	4
	Totals	92	10	104
2003	Laboratories	68	6	77
	Chem/Glass/Equip	43	0	43
	Dumpsites	9	1	11
	Totals	120	7	131
2004	Laboratories	43	9	52
	Chem/Glass/Equip	21	0	21
	Dumpsites	8	1	9
	Totals	72	10	82
2005	Laboratories	22	2	27
	Chem/Glass/Equip	17	2	22
	Dumpsites	1	2	3
	Totals	40	6	52
2006	Laboratories	13	1	16
	Chem/Glass/Equip	12	1	14
	Dumpsites	1	0	1
	Totals	26	2	32

Source: El Paso Intelligence Center, National Clandestine Laboratory Seizure System, as of February 7, 2007. These figures include seizures of chemicals, glass, and equipment in addition to dumpsites⁷

As the preceding chart illustrates, lab seizures have steadily declined since the turn of the century. Effective legislation and law enforcement combined with the rise in Mexican produced methamphetamine have all contributed toward the decline.

B. Performance Measures for Goal 2

- **Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of HIDTA initiatives.**

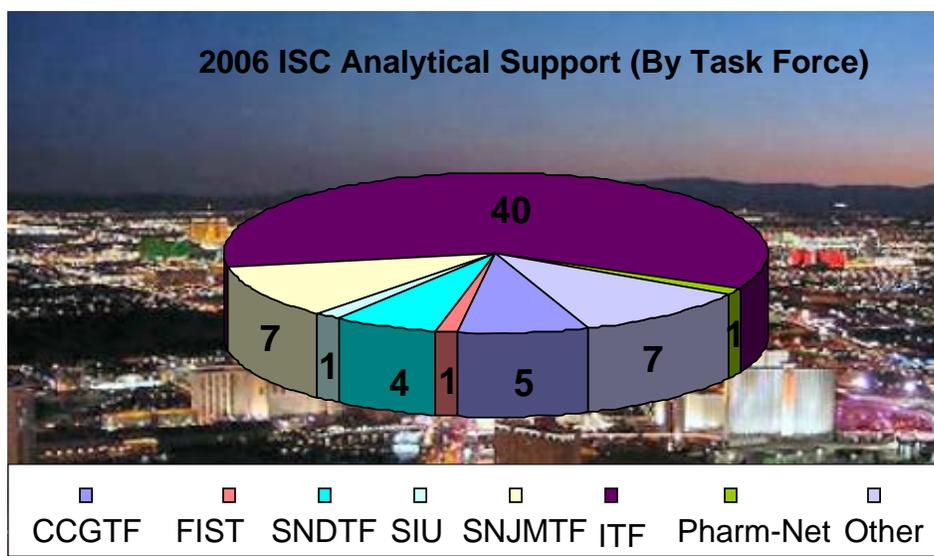
Table 11—HIDTA Training Efficiency by Type of Training for 2006, Nevada HIDTA											
Type of Training	# Students Expected for Training		# Students Actually Trained		# Training Hours Actually Provided		Total Training Cost		Training Cost per Hour		
	2004	2006	2004	2006	2004	2006	2004	2006	2004	2006	% Change 2004-2005
Analytical/Computer	4		7	58	96	1,392	\$5,433	\$4,697	\$57	\$3	-94%
Investigative/Interdiction	30		39	280	963	4,138	\$39,408	\$66,340	\$41	\$16	-61%
Management/Administrative	3		10	34	112	794	\$11,707	\$7,926	\$105	\$10	-90%
Other	0		0	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Total	37	0	56	372	1,171	6,324	\$56,548	\$78,963	\$48	\$12	-74%

Table 12—Percentage of Event and Case De-conflictions Submitted for Year						
Year	Baseline # De-conflictions Submitted	# De-confliction Submissions Expected	# Event De-conflictions Submitted	# Case/Subject De-conflictions Submitted	Total De-conflictions Submitted	% De-conflictions Submitted
2004	9,111	7,500	2,883	6,228	9,111	121%
2005	9,111	9,383	3,675	7,215	10,890	116%
2006	9,111	9,566	5,271	7,809	13,080	137%

Since its inception in 2001, the Nevada HIDTA has been a signatory with the Los Angeles Clearinghouse (LA CLEAR) for event and case/subject de-confliction. LA CLEAR provides a 24 hour de-confliction service, and its proficiency in this area is supported by the Nevada HIDTA's rising level of participation. The above table reflects the Nevada HIDTA's commitment to de-confliction and contribution toward fulfilling goals 1 & 2 of the national HIDTA program.

Table 13—Percentage of Cases Provided Analytical Support for Year at Nevada HIDTA				
Year	Baseline # Cases Receiving Analytical Support	# Cases Expected for Analytical Support	# Investigations Provided Analytical Support	% Targeted Investigations Supported
2004	5	9	5	55%
2005	5	35	90	260%
2006	5	40	66	165%

Analytical support data for 2006 surpassed the targeted goal and reflects an ongoing effort by HIDTA enforcement task forces to request analytical support for both short and long term investigations. The 2006 totals are balanced by shorter term, post-seizure analytical requests from the ITF and longer term, operational requests primarily from SNDTF, SNJMTF and CCGTF.



Supplemental Table 4

Table 14: Percentage of HIDTA Initiative Cases Referred to Other HIDTAs and Other Agencies for Year at Nevada 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	0	0	0	65	65	0%
2005	260	67	37	66	103	153%
2006	183	123	59	37	96	78%

Nevada HIDTA enforcement task forces' ongoing commitment to case referrals improves the efficiency and effectiveness of the national HIDTA program. Though 2006 referrals did not meet the 2006 goal, the total still surpassed the baseline figure.

Threat Specific Table: Fugitives Targeted and Apprehended, by Year						
	Fugitives Identified	# To Be Apprehended	% To Be Apprehended of Identified	# Apprehended	# Related to Drug Charges	% of Targeted Apprehended
2004	453	30	93%	279		66%
2005	673	0	87%	371		63%
2006	862	854	99%	413		48%

Supplemental Table 5

The Nevada HIDTA Fugitive Investigative Strike Team (FIST) targets point five of the Nevada HIDTA mission statement by measurably reducing drug-related crime. FIST has surpassed its 2004/2005 totals in fugitives identified, targeted and arrested while encountering a decrease in the percentage of targeted apprehensions.

VII Conclusions

In many countries throughout the world, drug trafficking organizations maintain the will and capacity to destabilize governments and disrupt societies through violence, intimidation and corruption in order to sustain and promote the drug trafficking trade. Without regard for humanity or the rule of law, these organizations thrive from an understanding of societies weaknesses and by employing strategies and technology utilized by the world's most successful corporations and strongest militaries. The drug trafficking threat is global but remains acute at home and will continue to require a comprehensive strategy to combat it.

The comprehensive strategy currently in place is showcased by the HIDTA program, whose time tested concepts include mechanisms for federal, state and local law enforcement agencies to work collaboratively toward achieving similar goals and objectives. The diversity of law enforcement agencies nationwide is respected and often reflected within individual HIDTA's without detracting from the program's overall efficiency or effectiveness.

The Nevada HIDTA has been formally recognized as an important component of the national HIDTA program. For the first time since its establishment in 2001, the Nevada HIDTA expanded in 2006 as a result of a baseline budget increase in October. The budget increase allowed the HIDTA to add a second county and increase the amount of enforcement task forces from 7 to 10.

From original funding and framework through the first three quarters, the Nevada HIDTA impacted the regional drug market by removing significant quantities of drugs and assets and by disrupting or dismantling multiple drug trafficking organizations. During 2006, Nevada HIDTA task forces seized approximately \$12 million in drugs and assets. Additionally, Nevada HIDTA task forces disrupted or dismantled over 70% of all DTOs and MLOs investigated for the year.

The Nevada HIDTA addressed the region's primary drug threat, methamphetamine, by targeting and disrupting the Mexican organizations responsible for methamphetamine importation and distribution. For the second year in a row, the Nevada HIDTA received sup-

plemental funding for the Accelerated Domestic Market Disruption Initiative (ADMD) to target and remove mid-level methamphetamine traffickers from the region. Once again, this initiative proved to be an effective complement to the permanent HIDTA task forces that address Nevada's methamphetamine threat throughout the year. At the conclusion of 2006, the Nevada HIDTA removed over 100 kg of methamphetamine worth a wholesale value in excess of \$1.3 million.

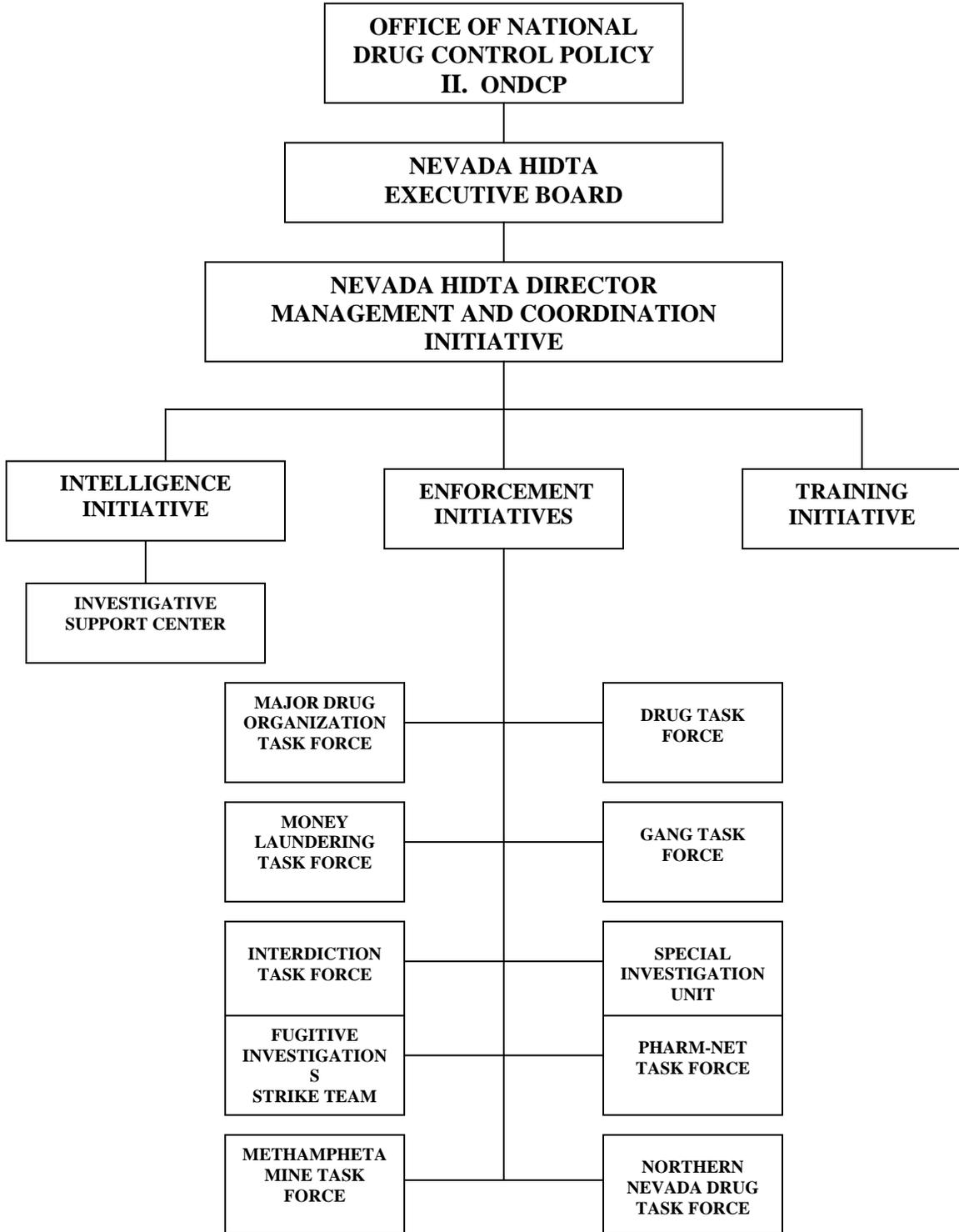
The growth of the Nevada HIDTA is supported by the preceding accomplishments and will allow it to combat existing and emerging threats more effectively. By expanding northward to cover Washoe County, HIDTA resources will now be utilized to disrupt the flow of methamphetamine destined for Nevada's second most populous city as well as other major cities and states affected by methamphetamine transportation from Northern and Central California. In Clark County, some results of the additional funding include the permanent establishment of a mid-level task force (SIU) and the HIDTA incorporation of the pre-existing Pharm-net task force. Nevada's strategy is working and its growth will undoubtedly lead to even greater success in the years to come.



Las Vegas Strip at Sunset

VII. Appendices

A. NEVADA HIDTA ORGANIZATIONAL CHART - 2006



April 2007

B. Nevada HIDTA Executive Board

Bill Young, Sheriff, Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department - Chair
Daniel Bogden, United States Attorney – Vice Chair

Ralph W. Partridge, A-SAC, Drug Enforcement Administration
Stephen Martin, SAC, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
Steven Martinez, SAC, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Robert A. Schoch, SAC, Immigration and Customs Enforcement
J. Wesley Eddy, SAC, Internal Revenue Service
Gary Orton, United States Marshal
Richard Perkins, Chief, Henderson Police Department
Mark Paresi, Chief, North Las Vegas Police Department
John Douglas, Chief, Nevada Department of Public Safety
David Roger, Clark County District Attorney
Kim LaBrie, Lt. Colonel, Nevada National Guard
John Dotson, Chief, Sparks Police Department
Mike Haley, Sheriff, Washoe County Sheriff's Office
Mike Poehlman, Chief, Reno Police Department
Richard Gammack, Washoe County District Attorney

C. Nevada HIDTA Participating Agencies

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF)
Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)
Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)
Internal Revenue Service (IRS)
Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)
U.S. Marshals Service (USMS)
United States Attorney's Office (USAO)
Nevada Department of Public Safety (DPS)
Nevada Gaming Control Board (GCB)
Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department (LVMPD)
North Las Vegas Police Department (NLVPD)
Henderson Police Department (HPD)
Clark County District Attorney's Office (CCDA)
Nevada National Guard (NNG)
Reno Police Department (RPD)
Washoe County Sheriff's Office (WCSO)
Washoe County District Attorney's Office (WCDA)

D. List of counties participating in the Nevada HIDTA

Clark County, Nevada
Washoe County, Nevada

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X. Endnotes

- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (TEDS)
- National Drug Intelligence Center
- U.S. Department of State
- Photographs -accessvegas.com
- Las Vegas Perspective 2005/Sierra Pacific Economic Development
- Pew Hispanic Center
- Nevada HIDTA Quarterly & DTO Reports (Quarters 1-4, 2006)

¹ Associated Press April 16, 2007 “Police Find 17 Bodies Across Mexico”

² The National HIDTA Annual Report 2004

³ <http://econdev.nevadapower.com>

⁴ <http://pewhispanic.org>

⁵ <http://econdev.nevadapower.com>

⁶ <http://www.accessclarkcounty.com>

⁷ NDIC “Nevada HIDTA Drug Market Market Analysis 2006”