



**Arizona Region Annual Report
CY 2006**

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I. Executive Summary

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

The Arizona Region continues to be nationally highlighted regarding border security as a result of the number of illegal aliens and amount of poly-drug trafficking organizations utilizing the Arizona Corridor to transport their drugs to the rest of the nation. There has been a significant increase in border violence, not only directed toward law enforcement, but also, border bandits preying on illegal aliens, and rip offs of both drug and illegal alien loads. It is critical to significantly impact the drug supply chain, specifically at the international and multi-state level before the drugs reach the interior of the United States and its communities. During this reporting period, Arizona Region initiatives disrupted the market for illegal drugs by meeting or exceeding most performance targets for the year in a cost effective manner. The following highlights show this success.

- The Arizona Region uses the Intelligence, Interdiction, and Investigation Concept (I3) to maximize results. This enhances the Arizona Region in facilitating the 58 federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies, involving over 800 personnel, participating in the 24-Arizona Region Initiatives.²
- During CY 2006, Arizona Region enforcement initiatives investigated 230 of the identified 251 DTOs. There were 95 DTOs disrupted and 42 dismantled.³
- International and Multi-State DTOs constituted 51% of the 230 DTOs under investigation. Most significantly during 2006, there were 21 international DTO OCDETF investigations cases and 11 International DTOs were dismantled.⁴
- Of the 15 money laundering organizations under investigation, 9 or 60% were either disrupted or dismantled. Two international organizations were dismantled.⁵
- Over \$664 million dollars worth of drugs and \$33 million dollars of drug assets were removed from the marketplace resulting in a \$62 Return on Investment (ROI). This is a 29% ROI increase over CY 2005.⁶

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- Arizona Region enforcement initiatives seized 49% of the marijuana, 46% of the cocaine, 65% of the heroin, and 64% of the meth totals listed in the 2006 EPIC Statistical report of drugs seized in Arizona.⁷
- The AZ HIDTA ISC provided analytical support to 787 HIDTA investigations, referred 76 cases to other HIDTAs and 481 cases to other agencies throughout the United States.⁸
- On May 21, 2006, Detectives from the La Paz County Narcotics Task Force assisted U. S. Border Patrol with a 450-pound load of marijuana. Follow-up investigation led to an additional 25,000 pounds of marijuana seized and the re-establishment of a DEA Title III.⁹
- A Mexican DTO Organization was identified by the Arizona Drug Intelligence Task Force (ADITF) in 2006 as transporting bulk currency and drug trafficking across the United States – Mexico border through the Tohono O’Odham Nation. The organization operates out of Phoenix, Arizona, as well as Chicago, Illinois, Kentucky, New York, and Miami, Florida. The organization produces and facilitates the movement of Cocaine, Methamphetamine, and Heroin throughout the US and Mexico. This case was turned over to the AZ DPS Major Crimes Unit.¹⁰
- During CY 2006, the All Source Analysis Team (ASAT)/AZ HIDTA ISC entered into the Seizure Database over 21,000 reports received from participating agencies. For the same time period, the Post Seizure Analysis Teams (PSAT) received 12,436 intelligence and investigative inquiries, produced 171 toll analyses (mainly in support of Title IIIs), and 250 investigative charts.¹¹
- The AZ Region facilitated the evolution of COBIJA to the ONDCP Domestic Highway Enforcement (DHE) Initiative. Arizona, in concert with the DHE Southwest Border Region, conducted 475 operations resulting in the removal from the market place of: 61,500 pounds of marijuana, 330 pounds of cocaine, 90 pounds of meth, \$130,000, and 61 vehicles.¹²
- In July 2006 members of the HIDTA Enforcement Task Force (HEAT) apprehended a violent fugitive and recovered numerous weapons as well as approximately 340 rounds of ammunition and a large quantity of crack cocaine, cocaine, and marijuana. This fugitive was also implicated in two murders in the Phoenix area.¹³

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II. Introduction

The Arizona Region was designated in June 1990. This Annual Report covers the period of 1 January 2006 through 31 December 2006. Funding received was \$11,484,259. The following eight Arizona counties are designated HIDTA Counties: Cochise, La Paz, Maricopa, Mohave, Pima, Pinal, Santa Cruz, and Yuma. Map 1 (next page) depicts the HIDTA designated counties and the 24 Arizona Region Initiatives.

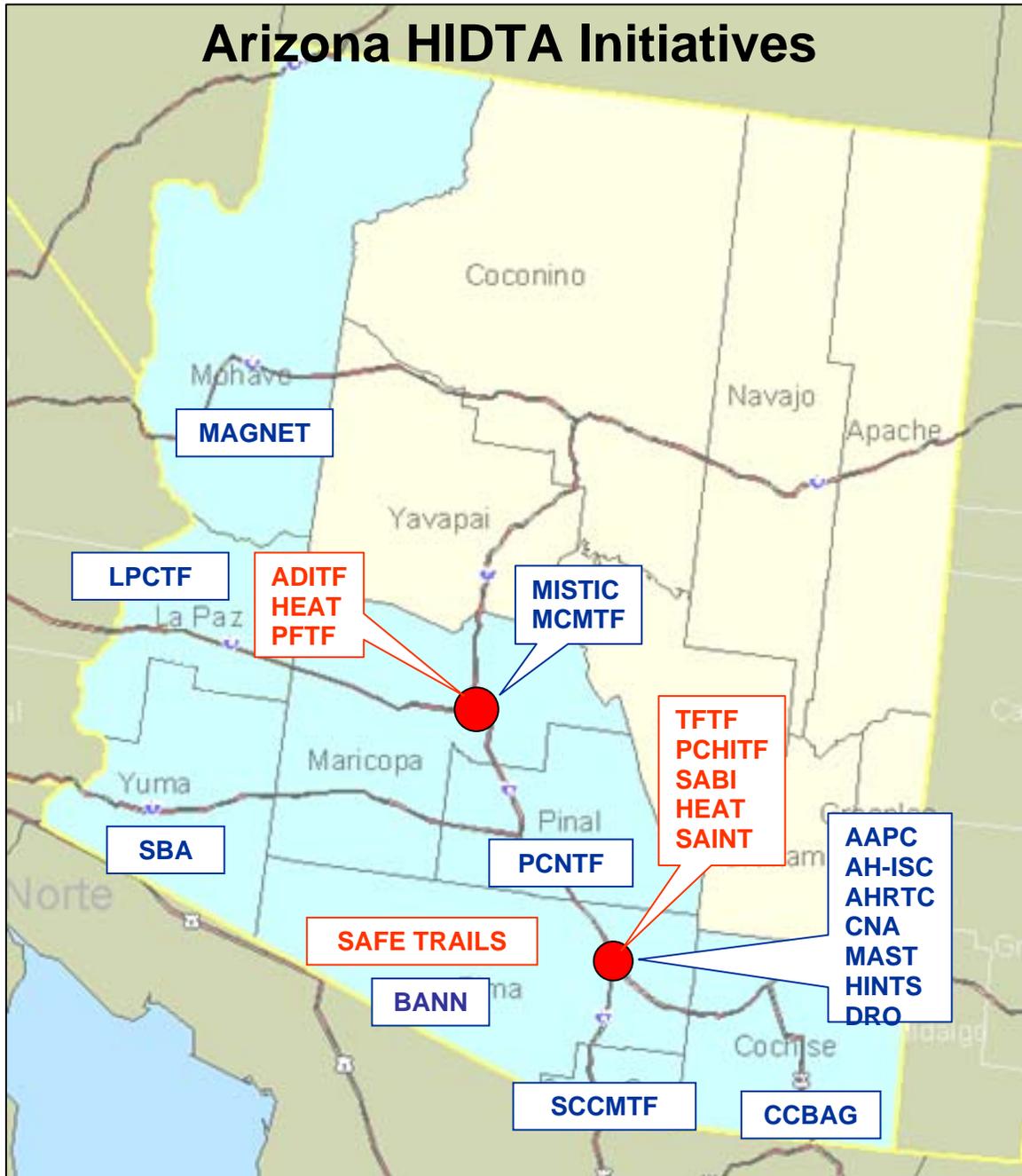
This report documents the Arizona Region's enforcement activities and successes in achieving the outcomes and HIDTA goals for CY 2006. The HIDTA Program provides additional federal resources to eliminate or reduce drug trafficking and its harmful consequences. Law enforcement organizations within HIDTA 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.

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

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

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Map 1: Arizona Region Initiatives



(HEAT is shown twice but is only one initiative with elements in Tucson and Phoenix.)

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

Three significant investigations highlight the successes the Arizona Region accomplished during CY 2006. On May 21, 2006, Detectives from the La Paz County Narcotics Task Force assisted U. S. Border Patrol with a 450-pound load of marijuana. The driver of the vehicle was in the country on a work visa. During the interview, the driver agreed to work off his charges and gave up an organization out of Mexico. DEA Yuma was contacted and he was utilized as an informant.

The information the subject provided netted over 25,000 pounds of Marijuana, one pound of Meth, and a kilo of Cocaine in the Yuma area. Also, it gave DEA El Centro/Yuma the intelligence necessary to reestablish a Title III operation.¹⁴

A Mexican DTO Organization identified by the Arizona Drug Intelligence Task Force (ADITF) in 2006, was transporting bulk currency and drug trafficking across the United States – Mexico border through the Tohono O’Odham Nation. The organization operates out of Phoenix, Arizona, as well as, Chicago, Illinois, Kentucky, New York, and Miami, Florida. The organization produces and facilitates the movement of Cocaine, Methamphetamine, and Heroin throughout the US and Mexico. ADITF has developed a confidential source (CS) associated with multiple members of the Drug Trafficking Organization (DTO). The source has assisted ADITF in identifying significant players and locations in the organization. Further, the CS has assisted in identifying a home in Phoenix known as the “torture house” where persons are taken for disloyalty to the organization. After gathering significant intelligence and verifying the reliability of the source, ADITF passed the CS and case to the Arizona Department of Public Safety Major Crimes Group in the Phoenix HIDTA.¹⁵

Development of a Domestic Highway Enforcement (DHE) Coordination Committee established multi-jurisdictional leadership of our current DHE efforts in the Arizona Region HIDTA. This group has members from each of the border counties (all HIDTA-funded Initiatives), the Drug Enforcement Administration, Bureau of Land Management, U. S. Border Patrol and Arizona Department of Public Safety. The Arizona Department of Public Safety, our main highway interdictor, lead the effort in the role of Chair, while a representative from the U. S. Border Patrol serves in the role of Vice Chair.

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As in the past, the Arizona Region plays a vital role in the Regional and Statewide DHE efforts. Our Intelligence Support Center (ISC) provides support in the area of operational planning and coordination as well as accurate and timely after action reports.

During November/December 2006, COBIJA XVIII conducted 475 operations which resulted in the removal from the market place of: 61,500 pounds of marijuana, 330 pounds of cocaine, 90 pounds of meth, \$130,000, and 61 vehicles.¹⁶

On July 18, 2006, the Phoenix Police Department requested help from the Phoenix HIDTA Task Force in locating Joel Anderson. Anderson was considered an investigative lead and possible suspect in the Serial Baseline Murder/Rape investigation. Anderson also had a Maricopa County Probation Violation warrant for an underlying conviction for Robbery. On July 25, 2006, Anderson was apprehended by Task Force members as he slept on a family room couch. In plain view were a grenade, two rifle cases, a bag of marijuana, and scales. ATF bomb squad responded and cleared the residence of any ordnance.

During a search of the residence, numerous weapons were found as well as approximately 340 rounds of ammunition and a large quantity of crack cocaine, cocaine, and marijuana. Anderson's roommate implicated Anderson in the unsolved murders of two cab drivers in South Phoenix which later was proved to be credible information. Phoenix detectives are still conducting interviews to determine whether Anderson is associated with the Baseline killings.¹⁷

III. National HIDTA Goals

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

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

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

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

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

IV. Summary of Threat Assessment for Budget Year FY 2006

Arizona has developed into a significant and growing gateway for marijuana smuggling from Mexico. A changed trafficking situation along the southwest border, since the 2001-2002 timeframe, has led to a boom in the activities of criminal organizations and individuals on the southern Arizona border.

Increased enforcement activity along the Texas and California borders, the burgeoning growth of Arizona and its transportation infrastructure, and increased competition among Mexican DTOs to control entry points into the United States factor into Arizona's growing attractiveness as a transportation hub. One reason for the impact of marijuana trafficking along the southern Arizona border is the ease of access afforded smugglers by the region's primary road networks. These roads connect Tucson and Phoenix to major production areas in northwest and southwest Mexico.

Marijuana and cocaine are still the most popular drugs smuggled into Arizona. But, the production and supply of meth available in and transiting through Arizona indicate Mexican methamphetamine has become a significant threat in the state.

Law enforcement agency (LEA) statistics and investigations reveal Tucson and Phoenix are now the country's top two locations for marijuana drug "stash houses." Usually these sites are rental homes in residential areas where traffickers store, repackage, and ship the drugs to their final destinations.

As the smuggling tempo has risen, so also have the fears and insecurities of border residents. This has led to a rise in domestic vigilantism documented by law enforcement officials. In addition, law enforcement personnel have made startling discoveries concerning the construction of numerous tunnels crossing the U. S. Mexico border.

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V. HIDTA Strategy Summary

Arizona Region Executive Committee members have assessed the drug trafficking threat and have designed specific initiatives (24) to reduce or eliminate the production, manufacture, transportation, distribution and chronic use of illegal drugs, and money laundering. The Executive Committee established a clear “cause and effect” relationship between the Threat Assessment and the established initiatives designed to reduce the threat. Improving the effectiveness and efficiency of drug control efforts, the HIDTA Program facilitates cooperation among drug control organizations through resource and information sharing, collocating and implementing joint initiatives. HIDTA funds assist federal, state and local law enforcement organizations to invest in the infrastructure and joint initiatives to confront drug trafficking organizations. The Arizona Region mission, to increase the safety of Arizona’s citizens by facilitating the operations of federal, state, local, and tribal multi-agency task forces and other partnerships, will substantially reduce drug trafficking and money laundering, thereby reducing drug-related crime and violence.

VI. HIDTA Performance Measures

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

A. Performance Measures for Goal 1

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

Table 1

Table 1: Percentage of Expected DTOs and MLOs Disrupted or Dismantled by Scope for Year 2006, at SWD - Arizona Region [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	99	28	24	86%	11	39%	35	125%
Multi-state	40	32	10	56%	2	6%	20	62%
Local	112	55	53	96%	29	53%	82	149%
Total	251	115	95	83%	42	37%	137	119%

Table 1 reflects the number of DTOs identified and expected to be either disrupted or dismantled during CY 2006. The high percentage of disrupted or dismantled DTOs compared to what was expected, is because drug organizations were identified primarily through the post seizure analysis of interdiction operations and spin-offs of ongoing investigations during the year.

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Table 2

Table 2: Percentage of Under Investigation DTOs and MLOs Disrupted or Dismantled by Scope for Year 2006, at SWB - Arizona Region (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	99	84	24	29%	11	13%	35	42%
Multi-state	40	35	10	51%	2	6%	20	57%
Local	112	111	53	48%	29	26%	82	74%
Total	251	230	95	41%	42	18%	137	60%

Table 2 highlights the importance of a Southwest Border HIDTA when 119 of the 230 DTOs under investigation are international and or multi-state. This demonstrates the importance of the Arizona Region's impact on the nation's illegal drug market.

Tables 3, 3a

Table 3: Percentage of Expected Money Laundering Organizations Disrupted or Dismantled by Scope for Year 2006, at SWB - Arizona Region								
Scope	# MLOs Identified	# MLOs to be Disrupted or Dismantled	# MLOs Disrupted	% Disrupted	# MLOs Dismantled	% Dismantled	Total Disrupted or Dismantled	Total % Disrupted or Dismantled
International	7	12	0	0%	2	17%	2	17%
Multi-state	0	4	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Local	0	3	3	100%	4	133%	7	233%
Total	23	19	3	16%	6	32%	9	47%

Table 3a: Percentage of Under Investigation Money Laundering Organizations Disrupted or Dismantled by Scope for Year 2006, at SWB - Arizona Region								
Scope	# MLOs Identified	# MLOs Under Investigation	# MLOs Disrupted	% Disrupted	# MLOs Dismantled	% Dismantled	Total Disrupted or Dismantled	Total % Disrupted or Dismantled
International	7	3	0	0%	2	67%	2	67%
Multi-state	8	4	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Local	8	8	3	38%	4	50%	7	88%
Total	23	15	3	20%	6	40%	9	60%

Disrupting the flow of money is critical in disrupting the drug market. During CY 2006 Arizona Region's Financial Task Forces disrupted or dismantled nine out of fifteen MLOs under investigation. Two out of the three international MLOs were dismantled.

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Tables 4, 4a

Table 4: CPOT, RPOT, and OCDEF Cases (by Operational Scope) Initiated in 2006, at SWB - Arizona Region			
Scope	# CPOT Cases	# RPOT Cases	# OCDEF Cases
International	1	0	1
Multi-state	0	0	0
Local	0	0	0
Total	1	0	1

Table 4a: All Active CPOT, RPOT, and OCDEF Cases (by Operational Scope) in 2006, at SWB - Arizona Region			
Scope	# CPOT Cases	# RPOT Cases	# OCDEF Cases
International	20	9	20
Multi-state	0	0	1
Local	0	0	0
Total	20	9	21

OCDEF cases are encouraged and pursued as a matter of priority. Although only one new OCDEF case was opened during CY 2006 the Arizona Region had 21 open OCDEF cases from previous years. OCDEF cases consume a significant amount of resources particularly when investigating DTOs. The number of international OCDEF cases reflects the critical importance of the Arizona Region. Six of the 20 CPOT cases under investigation were disrupted / dismantled; three of the nine RPOT cases were disrupted / dismantled. Five of the 20 international OCDEF cases under investigation were either disrupted or dismantled. (Per new PMP Table by Type)

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Table 5

Table 5: Drugs Removed from the Marketplace for Year 2006, at SWB - Arizona Region		
Drugs Seized (kg or D.U.)	Amount Seized (kg or D.U.)	Wholesale Value
Heroin kg	39.494	\$1,263,808
Cocaine HCL kg	1,350.483	\$20,594,865
Crack cocaine kg	3.284	\$50,081
Marijuana kg	335,761.778	\$604,371,200
Marijuana plants and grows	0	\$0
Methamphetamine kg	1,100.944	\$36,331,152
Methamphetamine ice kg	0.243	\$8,505
Ecstasy(MDMA)(D.U.s)	76,593.500	\$2,297,805
Marijuana (Hydroponic)	30.853	\$49,364
Other	0	\$0
Total Wholesale Value		\$664,966,781

Table 5 shows the impact of removing the DTOs' product from the market place. The value of the drugs removed is based on the Arizona Region wholesale prices.¹⁸ This is a conservative estimate of the value of these drugs since most of the drugs interdicted within Arizona are destined for markets outside Arizona (Midwest and Northeast) where the wholesale value is significantly higher.¹⁹ The drugs seized during CY 2006 increased significantly in both amount and wholesale value over calendar 2005. This is another indicator of the Arizona Region's status as a primary drug smuggling corridor. Arizona Region enforcement initiatives seized 49% of the marijuana, 46% of the cocaine, 65% of the heroin, and 64% of the meth totals listed in the 2006 EPIC Statistical Report of Drugs Seized in Arizona.²⁰

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Tables 6, 7, 8

SWB - Arizona Region Table 6: Return on Investment (ROI) for Drugs Removed from the Marketplace by Law Enforcement Initiatives by Year					
Year	Budget	Baseline Drug Wholesale Value	Expected Drug ROI	Drug Wholesale Value Removed From Market	Actual Drug ROI
2004	\$11,142,859	\$266,345,748	\$24.00	\$266,345,478	\$23.90
2005	\$11,021,415	\$266,345,748	\$26.00	\$485,643,230	\$44.06
2006	\$10,612,097	\$266,345,748	\$26.00	\$664,966,781	\$62.66

SWB - Arizona Region Table 7: Return on Investment (ROI) for Assets Removed from the Marketplace by Law Enforcement Initiatives by Year							
Year	Budget	Baseline Value of Drug Assets	Expected Asset ROI	Value of Drug Assets Removed from Market			Actual Asset ROI
				Cash	Other Assets	Total	
2004	\$11,142,859	\$37,742,350	\$3.00	\$0	\$37,742,350	\$37,742,350	\$3.38
2005	\$11,021,415	\$37,742,350	\$4.00	\$10,671,611	\$13,640,919	\$24,312,530	\$2.20
2006	\$10,612,097	\$37,742,350	\$4.00	\$19,410,378	\$14,355,019	\$33,765,398	\$3.18

SWB - Arizona Region Table 8: Total Return on Investment (ROI) for Drugs and Assets Removed from the Marketplace by Law Enforcement Initiatives by Year					
Year	Budget	Drugs and Assets Baseline	Expected Total ROI	Drugs and Assets Removed from Market	Actual Total ROI
2004	\$11,142,859	\$304,088,098	\$27.00	\$304,087,828	\$27.28
2005	\$11,021,415	\$304,088,098	\$30.00	\$509,955,761	\$46.26
2006	\$10,612,097	\$304,088,098	\$30.00	\$698,732,180	\$65.84

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Table 6 reflects the significant ROI increase over CY 2005, surpassing the Arizona Region's CY 2006 expected ROI. This ROI reflects the Southwest Border location and Arizona as a principle drug trafficking corridor into the United States.

Table 7 Reflects \$19,410,378 dollars in cash seized by the enforcement initiatives. This is 81% of the total cash seizures reported to the Arizona HIDTA ISC, a ten percent increase over CY 2005.²¹ Table 8 reflects the combined drugs and assets removed from the market place. The ROI is \$38.56 higher than CY 2004 and \$19.58 higher than CY 2005.

Table 9

Table 9: Value of Clandestine Methamphetamine Laboratories Dismantled by Size for Year 2006, at SWB - Arizona Region			
Meth Cost Per Ounce		\$900.00	
Lab Size	ID/Targeted	Dismantled	Value of Labs Dismantled
A. Less than 2 Oz	2	16	\$28,800.00
B. 2 - 8 Oz	4	13	\$58,500.00
C. 9 - 31 Oz	2	2	\$36,000.00
D. 32 - 159 Oz	0	2	\$172,800.00
E. 10 - 20 Lbs	0	0	\$0.00
F. Over 20 Lbs	0	0	\$0.00
Total	8	33	\$296,100.00

The number of meth labs has continued to decline over the past three years due to the enforcement efforts of the Arizona Region's Initiatives. With the decrease in labs seizures has come significant increase in meth coming from Mexico.

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Table 10

Table 10: HIDTA Clandestine Laboratory Activities for Year SWB - Arizona Region, in 2006				
	Baseline	# Projected	# Identified	% Identified
Laboratory Dump Sites Seized	23	13	8	61%
Chemical/Glassware Equipment Seizures	4	6	26	433%
Children Affected	0	3	18	600%

B. Performance Measures for Goal 2

Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of HIDTA initiatives

Table 11

Table 11: HIDTA Training Efficiency by Type of Training for Year 2006, at SWB - Arizona Region											
Type of Training	# Students Expected for Training		# Students Actually Trained		# Training Hours Actually Provided		Total Training Cost		Training Cost Per Hour		
	2004	2006	2004	2006	2004	2006	2004	2006	2004	2006	% Change 2004-2006
Analytical/Computer	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	\$0.00	0%
Investigative/Interdiction	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	\$0.00	0%
Management/Administrative	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	\$0.00	0%
Basic Clandestine Lab	0	50	120	47	80	8	\$19,000	\$20,000	\$237.50	\$2,500.00	953%
Basic Clandestine Lab Recertification	0	100	350	132	56	24	\$1,200	\$7,000	\$21.43	\$291.67	1261%
Fire Arms Training and Qualifications	0	11,000	0	12,371	0	3,202	\$0	\$25,000	\$0.00	\$7.81	0%
Live Fire House	0	550	0	401	0	80	\$0	\$5,500	\$0.00	\$68.75	0%
Video Simulator	0	1,500	0	2,085	0	730	\$0	\$15,000	\$0.00	\$20.55	0%
Total	0	13,200	470	15,036	136	4,044	\$20,200	\$72,500	\$148.52	\$17.92	-88%

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Table 12

Table 12: Percentage of Event and Case Deconflictions Submitted for Year at SWB - Arizona Region						
Year	Baseline # Deconflictions Submitted	# Deconfliction Submissions Expected	# Event Deconflictions Submitted	# Case/Subject Deconflictions Submitted	Total Deconflictions Submitted	% Deconflictions Submitted
2004	6129	0	5,162	967	6,129	0%
2005	6129	3,900	3,087	1,537	4,624	119%
2006	6129	6,430	4,862	3,010	7,872	122%
2007	6129	6,000	0	0	0	0%
2008	6129	5,200	0	0	0	0%

Table 13

Table 13: Percentage of Cases Provided Analytical Support for Year at SWB - Arizona Region				
Year	Baseline # Cases Receiving Analytical Support	# Cases Expected for Analytical Support	# Cases Provided Analytical Support	% Expected Cases Supported
2004	2267	1100	2267	206%
2005	2267	1159	2407	207%
2006	2267	2266	1936	85%
2007	2267	2485	59	2%
2008	2267	705	0	0%

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Table 14

Table 14: Percentage of HIDTA Initiative Cases Referred to Other HIDTAs and Other Agencies for Year at SWB - Arizona Region						
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	394	394	0%
2005	4212	650	489	891	1380	212%
2006	3741	467	86	488	574	122%
2007	543	925	0	1	1	0%
2008	0	455	0	0	0	0%

Tables 12, 13, and 14 depict the activities essential to the Arizona Region for improving efficiency and effectiveness through information sharing and coordinated intelligence. During CY 2006, the All Source Analysis Team (ASAT) entered over 21,000 reports received from participating agencies. For the same time period, the Post Seizure Analysis Teams (PSAT) received 12,436 intelligence and investigative inquiries, produced 171 toll analyses (mainly in support of Title IIIs) and 250 investigative charts.²²

Threat Specific Table 15

HIDTA Fugitives Targeted and Apprehended by Year at SWB - Arizona Region						
Year	# Identified	# To Be Apprehended	% To Be Apprehended of Identified	# Apprehended	# Related To Drug Charges	Apprehended % of To Be Apprehended
2006	3926	1750	44%	3926	2754	224%

This table reflects the significance of a dedicated task force focusing on felony fugitives. Because of the proximity of the Mexico border, significant numbers of fugitives move back and forth across the border.

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VI. Conclusions

The CY 2006 ONDCP investment in the Arizona Region resulted in another excellent return when assessing the number of DTOs/MLOs at the international and multi-state levels. International and Multi-State DTOs constituted 51% of the 230 DTOs under investigation. Most significantly, during 2006 11 International DTOs were dismantled.

Over \$664 million worth of drugs and over \$33 million of drug assets removed from the market place provided another significant Arizona Region Return on Investment (ROI); over \$64 for every HIDTA dollar.

The Arizona Region Strategy successfully supported the national HIDTA goals of disrupting the market for illegal drugs by dismantling or disrupting drug trafficking organizations and improving the efficiency and effectiveness of HIDTA initiatives. The Arizona Region has provided significant information, intelligence sharing and case development from the Southwest Border to the Midwest, Northwest, Northeast, and Southeast regions of the nation.

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- ² Arizona Region Strategy – FY 2006
- ³ Arizona Region PMP Core Tables – CY 2006
- ⁴ Ibid
- ⁵ Ibid
- ⁶ Ibid
- ⁷ EPIC Southwest Border Statistics – CY 2006
- ⁸ Arizona Region PMP Core Tables – CY 2006
- ⁹ La Paz County Narcotic Task Force Case Report
- ¹⁰ Arizona Drug Intelligence Task Force Case Report
- ¹¹ Arizona HIDTA ISC PMP Statistics – CY 2006
- ¹² COBIJA XVIII Intelligence After Action Report – November/December 2006
- ¹³ HIDTA Enforcement Task Force Case Report
- ¹⁴ La Paz County Narcotic Task Force Case Report
- ¹⁵ Arizona Drug Intelligence Task Force Case Report
- ¹⁶ COBIJA XVIII Intelligence After Action Report – November/December 2006
- ¹⁷ HIDTA Enforcement Task Force Case Report
- ¹⁸ NDIC National Illicit Drug Prices – December 2006
- ¹⁹ Ibid
- ²⁰ EPIC Southwest Border Statistics – CY 2006
- ²¹ Arizona HIDTA ISC Seizure Database
- ²² Arizona HIDTA ISC PMP Statistics – CY 2006

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Appendix A

Arizona Region Organizational Chart



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Appendix B

Composition of Executive Board

Voting Members:

Federal (9)

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

State (3)

Arizona Attorney General
Arizona National Guard
Arizona Department of Public Safety

Local (6)

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

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Appendix C

Participating Agencies

Federal agencies:

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

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

State agencies:

Arizona Department of Public Safety
Arizona Attorney General
Arizona National Guard

Local agencies:

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

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

Tribal agencies:

Tohono O'Odham Police Department

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Appendix D:

HIDTA Counties

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