

## **California Border Alliance Group – Southwest Border HIDTA 2006 ANNUAL REPORT**

### **I. Executive Summary**

The National HIDTA Program Office has directed the format and content of this Annual Report, to include specific data tables and performance measures, as well as excerpts from program documents and assessments, that reflect the impact and achievements of the California Border Alliance Group HIDTA funded initiatives during 2006.

- The Major Mexican Traffickers Task Force achieved the unprecedented apprehension of the head of a CPOT organization, with the arrest in international waters of Javier Arellano Felix and some of his top lieutenants, in Operation “Shadow Game.” At this time three individuals from the “Dock Holiday” including Javier Arellano Felix remain detained in federal custody in San Diego, California, awaiting trial in Federal Court.
- The Major Mexican Traffickers Initiative – Imperial Valley Task Force’s wiretap investigations, “Operation Imperial Emperor” (CPOT/OCDETF) (culminated in early 2007) supported extensively by the Imperial County District Attorney as well as DEA’s Special Operations Division (SOD,) had ties to 67 other cases on a national and international level, and resulted in the designation of a new CPOT.
- The Commercial Interdiction Unit’s Operation “Jacket Racket,” targeted Colombian heroin, cocaine, and money-laundering cells in Europe and North America. Considered one of the largest heroin cases in DEA history, this OCDETF investigation has seized over 300 kilos of Colombian heroin since 2003, and has involved support and spin-off wiretaps in New York, New Jersey Los Angeles, Nicaragua, and Colombia.
- The Combined Border Prosecutions Initiative reviewed 5975 cases, and prosecuted 5,366 individuals, of whom 4,633 were convicted and served time, removing drug offenders and smugglers from the streets, and providing a deterrent effect that raised the cost of doing business for DTO’s. The Prosecutions Initiative also obtained a total of 246 wiretap orders, and 586 drug-related search warrants.
- Progress continued in the organization and implementation of the San Diego Law Enforcement Coordination Center (LECC), which will co-locate and commingle the HIDTA Intelligence Center, Federal, State and Local intelligence units, the San Diego Joint Terrorism Task Force and San Diego Terrorism Early Warning Group in a true all-source, all-crime, and homeland security fusion center. Analysis teams have been formed and are already generating intelligence products. The Imperial Valley LECC has expanded to include all special enforcement teams in Imperial County with an on-site Federal, State, and local intelligence unit, enhanced by standardized a 800 MHz communications network and data systems connected between both counties.

- The National Methamphetamine & Chemicals Initiative sponsored and managed a conference between U.S. Federal, State, and Local law enforcement and their counterparts in the Mexican Federal Government. The methamphetamine and precursor chemicals problem was not only recognized and addressed by the United States Attorney General and the Mexican Attorney General, but the conference was also attended by the Administrator of the DEA, the Assistant Secretary for Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and the Director of ONDCP. These high ranking agency heads not only identified methamphetamine as a “world-wide” epidemic needing to be fought with a strong alliance, but also announced various bi-national initiatives. Over three hundred federal, state, and local law enforcement and several legislative representatives attended the two-day conference. Participation from the United Kingdom, Canada, Mexico, Australia, and Chile solidified the common effort and brought new light to ongoing strategies and investigations. .

- The Operation Alliance Task Force (San Diego) Tunnel Task Force coordinated a bi-national enforcement operation with Mexico, which on January 26, 2006 resulted in the discovery of the “El Gran” tunnel. The tunnel entrance was located in a warehouse in Tijuana, Mexico. Inside of the warehouse was an 81-foot deep shaft that accessed the half-mile long tunnel. Forty tunnels have been found since September 11, 2001, of which 25 were in the CBAG region.

- Through the National Marijuana Initiative, the establishment of priorities and order to domestic marijuana eradication efforts and an emphasis on investigations that has resulted in seizures of over 2 million high-grade marijuana plants in the M& States, and the disruption or dismantlement of 6 International and Multi-state DTO’s.

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

- The San Diego/Imperial County Narcotic Information Network (NIN) handled event deconfliction for 12,938 enforcement actions in San Diego and Imperial counties – resulting in 1,438 operational conflicts being avoided. Additionally, the NIN conducted 85,755 database inquiries with a “hit” rate of just over 40 percent, or over 34,000 instances of subject information sharing between task forces and agencies.

- The San Diego Violent Crime Task Force – Fugitive Group arrested 2,273 felony fugitives, mostly drug-related and many of them violent offenders, removing them from America’s neighborhoods and streets.

- **CBAG initiatives seized over \$1.53 Billion in drugs and cash/assets**, removing drugs from the market, and proceeds from the DTO’s.

- CBAG initiatives achieved a **Return on Investment (ROI) of \$176** in drugs and assets seized for every \$1 in HIDTA funds allotted.

## **II. Introduction**

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

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

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



The CBAG area of responsibility encompasses San Diego and Imperial Counties, California, and extends north 65 miles from the international border with the Republic of Mexico to the Orange and Riverside County lines, from the Pacific Ocean on the west 140 miles east to the Arizona State line, and includes the seven Ports of Entry at San Ysidro, Otay Mesa, Otay East, Tecate, Calexico West, Calexico East, and Andrade. The geographic location is truly unique: terrain that ranges from seaports and beaches to deserts, with forested mountains in between, yet home to the largest bi-national metropolis in the world. From west to east, a two-hour drive beginning at the International Airport on the Pacific Rim harbor of the seventh most populous city in the Nation, leads through extensive urban, suburban, and rural communities, and then across mountain passes at 4,000 feet elevation. Continuing eastbound along the U.S.-Mexico border, one passes through incredibly rugged desert mountains before descending into deserts and below-sea-level irrigated agricultural areas of the Imperial Valley, through sand dunes, and on to the Colorado River at Yuma, Arizona. Less than two freeway hours to the north of San Diego is the Los Angeles metropolitan area, a major distribution center for drugs (and illegal aliens) smuggled from Mexico.

The California Border Alliance Group (CBAG) measurably impacted drug trafficking in 2006, through the disruption and dismantlement of drug trafficking organizations, the indictment and arrest of key cartel members, the seizure and removal from the marketplace of hundreds of tons of illegal drugs, and the enhancement of cooperation and coordination among federal, state, local, and international law enforcement efforts throughout the region. These impacts go beyond mere outputs of data, but are reflected in documented changes to the nature of the threat and the methods of drug trafficking organizations. Major Mexican DTO's are being dismantled or displaced, smugglers are forced to explore alternate means such as tunnels, and clandestine lab operators have been forced from their traditional operating areas and methods, all impacting the cost of doing business. The following CBAG highlights illustrate this success:

- To maximize results, the CBAG facilitates cooperation and joint efforts between various law enforcement organizations. There were over 50 federal, state and local law enforcement agencies participating in the CBAG regional and national law enforcement initiatives and task forces. With support from the CBAG's Intelligence Support Center,

regional initiatives continue to make significant progress in identifying, investigating and dismantling or disrupting the area's most dangerous and prolific DTOs, drug dealers, money launderers, weapons traffickers, and violent criminals.

- Illicit drugs are extremely profitable for the illegal organizations that traffic them. During CY 2005, over \$1.22 Billion dollars in illicit drug products and proceeds were permanently removed from the profit sheets of regional DTOs.
- Fighting the battle against illicit drug trafficking can be costly. However, every CBAG budget dollar spent in support of law enforcement, prosecution and investigative support activities, contributed to removing \$132 in illicit drugs from the market and seizing \$4.00 of drug-related assets. Thus, CBAG initiatives achieved a remarkable combined Return-on-Investment (ROI) of \$137 for every \$1 of HIDTA funds invested.
- HIDTA's mission is to disrupt and dismantle DTOs. At the beginning of 2005, CBAG initiatives identified 93 DTOs and targeted 78. By the end of year, 64% of targeted DTOs, and money-laundering organizations were disrupted. In addition, 18 DTOs were totally dismantled, a significant achievement.
- The CBAG strives to investigate larger, more complex DTOs where the greatest positive impact can be achieved. Disrupting or dismantling a large, complex DTO generally takes longer than stopping a street level operation, but doing so can substantially reduce the illicit drug marketplace. As illustrated by the statistical measures contained throughout this Annual Report, during CY 2005, the CBAG initiatives targeted more complex cases involving larger DTOs. More specifically, they initiated 10 OCDETF cases, for a total of 40 open during the year, of which 26 were Consolidated Priority Organization Targets (CPOTs.)

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

### III. National HIDTA Goals

The HIDTA Program goals are to:

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

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

- Goal 1: Disrupt the market for illegal drugs by dismantling or disrupting drug trafficking and/or money laundering organizations
  - **Desired Outcome:** Disruption and dismantlement of significant DTOs.
    - Expected output: Dismantle 3 secondary DTO's or transportation groups.

- Expected output: Disrupt at least 1 Major DTO as demonstrated by the shifting of operating areas, new communications methods, or more difficult smuggling methods.
  - Significant progress in the identification and dismantlement of methamphetamine smuggling, manufacturing and distribution organizations, and precursor suppliers.
  - Indictment and arrest of significant leadership members of Mexican Drug Trafficking Organizations.
- **Desired Outcome:** Increase in the cost for drug traffickers doing business.
    - Continued increase in the cost of smuggling through the incarceration of couriers and DTO members.
    - Continued significant maritime investigations and seizures of cocaine and other drugs enroute to Mexico for further shipment to the U.S., and direct maritime shipments to the U.S. West Coast.
    - Expected Output: Significant drug seizures (on the order of 120 tons of marijuana, 10 tons of cocaine, 1 ton of methamphetamine, and 100 kilos of heroin) resulting in a reduction of drugs available on the streets of America, and financial impact on trafficking organizations.
- Goal 2: Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of HIDTA initiatives
    - **Desired Outcome:** Improved ability of the HIDTA to counter drug trafficking.
      - Enhanced and institutionalized coordination and cooperation among intelligence, interdiction and investigations in the region, utilizing the Imperial Valley and San Diego Law Enforcement Coordination Centers.
      - Expected output: Increased coordination of the Commercial Interdiction Unit with other airport and commercial shipping / parcel express teams nationwide.
    - **Desired Outcome:** Fully coordinated counter-drug investigations and interdiction operations along the California-Mexico border and with the Los Angeles and Arizona HIDTA regions.
      - Expected Output: Participation in the HIDTA Domestic Highway Enforcement initiative.
      - Expected Output: NIN support / participation embedded in the Law Enforcement Coordination Center and selected task forces.
    - **Desired Outcome:** Improved intelligence support to the region and other HIDTAs.
      - Expected output: Expanded NIN connectivity with other HIDTAs.
      - Expected output: NIN connectivity with national and other HIDTA intelligence centers, and with RISSes, JDIGs, NDIC, and EPIC.
      - Expected output: Increased use of the NIN by CBAG member agencies, task forces, and non-CBAG agencies.

#### **IV. Summary of Threat Assessment for Budget Year 2006**

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

The battle for control of the Tijuana-Mexicali smuggling corridor in Mexico continued through 2006. The Arellano Felix Organization has been extraordinarily hard hit by unprecedented enforcement operations by the Government of Mexico, especially through cooperative efforts with U.S. law enforcement in Operation "United Eagles," and by competing DTO's. In a highly unusual – if not unprecedented – operation, the head of a CPOT organization was taken directly into U.S. law enforcement custody when Javier Arellano Felix was apprehended in Operation "Shadow Game." The struggle for control of the Tijuana and Mexicali plazas has predictably resulted in significant violence in Baja California Norte, with more than 1,000 drug-related killings, including the relatively new phenomenon of beheadings, over the last three years.

#### **V. HIDTA Strategy Summary**

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

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

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

representation from Federal and State/local agencies, assesses budget and reprogramming requests, and makes recommendations for Executive Committee action and approval.

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

To accomplish its mission, the CBAG coordinates intelligence-driven, joint, multi-agency coordinated initiatives, which are organized into five mutually supporting subsystems. The emphasis is on seamless mutual support between intelligence, interdectors, investigators and prosecutors, with cross-attachment and collocation of enforcement groups with responsibility for differing operational methods, target regions and target levels of investigation. The flow of information, both intelligence and investigative/operational, is critical to comprehensive success against the widely varying drug threats in the region.

## VI. HIDTA Performance Measures

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

### A. Performance Measures for Goal 1: Disrupt the market for illegal drugs by dismantling or disrupting drug trafficking and/or money laundering organizations

#### 1. Core Table 1—DTOs and MLOs Disrupted or Dismantled for Year—

Table 1 is a core table that illustrates the number of DTOs and MLOs that were identified, expected to be disrupted or dismantled, and actually disrupted or dismantled during the program year. The desired outcome is to identify, target, and disrupt or dismantle DTOs. The Table provides for year-by-year comparisons of the HIDTA's productivity.

Table 1: Percentage of Expected DTOs and MLOs Disrupted or Dismantled by Scope for Year 2006, at SWB - California Border Alliance Group [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	119	65	16	25%	5	8%	21	32%
Multi-state	23	26	7	27%	0	0%	7	27%
Local	17	16	2	12%	0	0%	2	12%
Total	159	107	25	23%	5	5%	30	28%

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

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	119	114	16	14%	5	4%	21	18%
Multi-state	23	23	7	30%	0	0%	7	30%
Local	17	17	2	12%	0	0%	2	12%
Total	159	154	25	16%	5	3%	30	19%

- 3. Core Table 3—Percentage of Money Laundering Organizations Disrupted or Dismantled by Scope for Year**—Table 3 is a core table that addresses performance targets for MLOs expected to be disrupted or dismantled. The desired outcome is to identify, target, and disrupt or dismantle MLOs of significance.

Scope	# MLOs Identified	# MLOs to be Disrupted or Dismantled	# MLOs Disrupted	% Disrupted	# MLOs Dismantled	% Dismantled	Total Disrupted or Dismantled	Total % Disrupted or Dismantled
International	5	44	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Multi-state	0	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Local	2	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	7	44	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%

Scope	# MLOs Identified	# MLOs Under Investigation	# MLOs Disrupted	% Disrupted	# MLOs Dismantled	% Dismantled	Total Disrupted or Dismantled	Total % Disrupted or Dismantled
International	5	5	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Multi-state	0	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Local	2	2	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	7	7	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%

**4. Core Table 4—Operational Scope of All DTO Cases Initiated for Year—**

Table 4 is a core table that presents the characteristics of the HIDTA case workload by quantifying the number of CPOT, RPOT, and OCDETF cases initiated during the program year. A second part of Table 4 shows the number of all active CPOT, RPOT, and OCDETF cases regardless of when they were initiated.

Scope	# CPOT Cases	# RPOT Cases	# OCDETF Cases
International	11	11	41
Multi-state	0	0	8
Local	1	0	3
Total	12	11	52

The CBAG measurably impacted drug trafficking in San Diego and Imperial Counties. Thirty identified Drug Trafficking Organizations and supporting gangs (28 percent of the total identified by all law enforcement in the region) were disrupted or dismantled by CBAG initiatives, task forces, and member agencies this year. Significant progress in the disruption of major drug trafficking organizations has been achieved through the efforts of multi-agency joint task forces and initiatives, which have utilized historical conspiracy cases, sophisticated investigative methods, and coordinated interdiction efforts. Just a few examples follow:

The Major Mexican Traffickers Task Force continued to focus on the AFO, as well as other major trafficking groups. Several major cases involving international-level DTO's have achieved highly significant milestones in 2006, with arrests, indictments and extraditions of key cartel personnel being achieved. The CBAG's 2002 CPOT project (accomplished in 2004 due to the late transmission of the supplemental funding) by the Major Mexican Traffickers Initiative and the DEA, FBI, IRS, U.S. Marshals and other agencies, *Operation United Eagles (OUE)*,

working with specially-trained Mexican AFI agents, continued to result in the arrests of key members of Mexican cartels. In June 2005, OUE developed information which indicated principals of the AFO intended to purchase a pleasure/fishing yacht in the United States. MMT agents identified the "Dock Holiday" in Long Beach, California as that vessel, which was subsequently transported to La Paz, Baja California Sur, where it was berthed at the Marina Costa Baja.

"Operation Shadow Game" was initiated in January, 2006, to conduct undercover surveillance of the "Dock Holiday" to determine if any AFO fugitives were aboard the vessel. The United States Coast Guard (USCG) was enjoined to deploy marine assets to intercept the vessel in international waters should significant AFO fugitives be identified aboard the "Dock Holiday." On August 14, 2006, the "Dock Holiday" was 20 miles south of Cabo San Lucas, Mexico in international waters. Pursuant to "Operation Shadow Game," the USCG vessel Monsoon deployed from Mazatlan, Mexico and intercepted the "Dock Holiday" approximately 15 miles south of Cabo San Lucas in international waters. Digital photographs of the persons aboard were relayed via internet to MMT agents, where identification of Javier ARELLANO-Felix and Arturo VILLAREAL-Heredia were made and relayed to the USCG team. Arrests of all subjects followed and they were transferred to the "Monsoon" and subsequently transported to San Diego, California.

This historic apprehension was the result of close cooperation between the DEA SDFD, AFO Task Force, the DEA Mexico City Country Office, the Government of Mexico, the USCG, the San Diego Police Department, U.S. Marshals Service, ATF, CBP, FBI, EPIC, and the United States Attorney's Office. The instant placement of assets, development of intelligence, use of CS intelligence, and the integration of all the information and intelligence derived from the undercover operation was superlative. The unprecedented success of this operation was the result of careful, patient, and well coordinated police work by DEA agents and tactical action by the USCG. It was the bold execution of plans put in place and supported over a 14 month period. At this time the six individuals from the "Dock Holiday" including Javier ARELLANO-Felix remain detained in federal custody in San Diego, California. Arturo VILLAREAL-Heredia has been identified as a top lieutenant for Javier ARELLANO-Felix. Other subjects are detained presently on material witness complaints as their roles in the organization and exposure to criminal charges in Mexico and the U.S. are evaluated. The "Dock Holiday" (valued at \$490,000) was seized pursuant to federal asset forfeiture statutes and is targeted for official use by DEA. There have been six spin-off cases developed as a result of the original investigation into the AFO. Primarily these spin-offs have targeted drug traffickers affiliated with the AFO operating within the CBAG's area of responsibility.

The Imperial Valley Task Force of the Major Mexican Traffickers Initiative initiated over 40 investigations, and arrested 41 members of Mexican DTO's during the year. "Operation Imperial Emperor" (CPOT/OCDETF) (culminated in early 2007) had ties to 67 other cases on a national and international level, and resulted in the designation of a new CPOT. The US Department of Justice identified this case, with local agency task force officers as the primary case agents, as one of the highest priority cases in the Department. During 2006, the overall operation has yielded in excess of 2,000 kilograms of cocaine, 170 kilograms of methamphetamine, 12,000 kilograms of marijuana and \$16.5 million dollars. Seizures locally

included approximately 1,096 kilograms cocaine, 90 pounds of methamphetamine, 769 kilograms marijuana and \$2.5 million dollars. Branches of this organization have also been identified throughout the United States. The DEA Major Mexican Traffickers Team, co-located at the Imperial Valley LECC, was created in 2005 and has also worked with ICE, USBP and various state and local police agencies to locate a clandestine drug tunnel located at the border in Calexico, California along with 1,143 pounds of marijuana.

The Operation Alliance ICE Tunnel Task Force (TTF) was formed in response to the national security threat posed by cross border subterranean tunnels along the California-Mexico border. Of the thirty-nine (39) tunnels discovered along the Southwest border since September 11, 2001, twenty-five (25) have been located along the California-Mexico border. Since formation in 2003 this innovative multi-agency task force has conducted forty-five tunnel investigations. The TTF brought national attention to the threat of cross-border subterranean tunnels with the discovery in January 2006 of an extremely sophisticated tunnel, which is the longest cross-border tunnel ever discovered. The TTF coordinated a bi-national enforcement operation with Mexico, which on January 26, 2006 resulted in the discovery of the "El Gran" tunnel. The tunnel entrance was located in a warehouse in Tijuana, Mexico. Inside of the warehouse was an 81-foot deep shaft that accessed the tunnel. The tunnel traveled approximately one half mile, crossing under the border at a depth of approximately 40 feet, and ended in a warehouse in the United States. The overall length of the tunnel was approximately a half-mile, with 1/3 of the tunnel in the Republic of Mexico and 2/3 in the U.S. "El Gran," as it is sometimes called, had its own electrical lighting, air ventilation, and water removal systems for maintaining structural integrity. Mexican authorities seized approximately two metric tons (2000kgs/4400 lbs) of marijuana at the entry point to the tunnel. ICE seized approximately 200 additional pounds of marijuana from the exit warehouse in the U.S. Thus far one person has pleaded guilty to his role in the conspiracy to smuggle narcotics into the U.S. through the tunnel. This TTF investigation directly contributed to the passage of the Border Tunnel Prevention Act of 2006, which makes it a federal crime to finance, construct and utilize subterranean cross-border tunnels. The success of the San Diego Tunnel Task Force has spawned the formation of similar task forces in other jurisdictions along the Southwest Border and serves as the national model.

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

Another Commercial Interdiction Unit case with nationwide effect is Operation "Jacket Racket," which targets Colombian heroin, cocaine, and money-laundering cells in Europe and North America. Considered one of the largest heroin cases in DEA history, this OCDETF investigation has seized over 300 kilos of Colombian heroin since 2003, and has involved support and spin-off

wiretaps in New York, New Jersey Los Angeles, Nicaragua, and Colombia. Begun in 2003, Operation “Jacket Racket” began with a simple airport interdiction seizure and has evolved into a domestic and international operation involving the use of over two-hundred fifty (250) wiretaps, documented seizures totaling 300 kilograms of Colombian heroin, 100 kilograms of cocaine, and 65 arrests. The arrests and seizures have stimulated related investigations, including Title III operations by DEA New York, DEA New Jersey, DEA Santo Domingo Country Office (CO), DEA Bogotá (CO), and DEA San Jose (CO). The San Diego HIDTA CIU has incorporated other HIDTA Initiatives in New York, New Jersey, Imperial County, and Riverside County to support significant stages in the investigation. The San Diego HIDTA CIU anticipates support from Florida and Texas in the coming months.

The San Diego Violent Crime Task Force (SDVCTF) continues to disrupt and dismantle street and drug gangs with both national and international impact. OCEDTF Operation “In The Hat” targeted the activities of the Mexican Mafia and Hispanic street gangs in Northern San Diego County, and was jointly conducted by the San Diego Gang Group, the North County Gang Task Force, and the San Diego Police Department to further disrupt the activities of the Mexican Mafia in San Diego County. This investigation culminated in June 2006, with the execution of 29 search warrants. All total, 36 federal defendants were charged in a series of six indictments; 22 were charged in a RICO Indictment; three were charged in a VCAR Indictment; and the remainders of the defendants were charged in a series of four separate drug indictments. Intelligence gathered during this investigation has been used to investigate and prosecute additional long-term cases in the Los Angeles and Riverside areas.

Joint OCDETF case “Straight Flush,” and has been ongoing for approximately three years. This gang/narcotics investigation thus far has resulted in arrests being made in San Diego as well as Orange, Los Angeles and Riverside Counties in California, Nevada, Florida, Illinois, Alabama, Nebraska, Michigan, North Carolina, Indiana and Hawaii. Several of these arrests developed into cases by both state and federal jurisdictions supported by intelligence provided by task force investigators. Additionally, “Straight Flush” has also resulted in the task force referring a case to the Gulf Coast HIDTA in the Northern Alabama area as well as several cases to agencies throughout the United States. As another result of “Straight Flush,” the San Diego Integrated Narcotics Task Force initiated a “spin off” case, which has developed into another ongoing OCDETF investigation. To date “Straight Flush” has resulted in 33 federal indictments being handed down. Additional information on a number of subjects has been submitted to the United States Attorney’s Office and the District Attorneys Office for review. In addition to the suspects who were arrested, this case also resulted in the seizure of substantial amounts of controlled substances as well as cash and real property (see below). It is expected this case will continue on for several more months.

In 2006, the Fugitive Task Force made 2,273 felony arrests. Some of the more notable cases include: Olivia MENDEZ and Ricardo LEDESMA arrested in January 2006 as fugitives from Puerto Rico wanted for international drug distribution in an OCDETF investigation targeting 60 individuals. Leroy SMITH was wanted out of Louisiana for large scale marijuana distribution. After authorities in Louisiana lost the subject in a high speed pursuit and crash, Task Force members captured the subject in downtown San Diego while he was attempting to flee on a city bus. In February, Task Force members located and arrested Roy CRIVELLO who was wanted in

Massachusetts for FTA for Child Pornography. He was located working with children at the San Diego Zoo. A search of his hotel room located additional Child Pornography. In May 2006, TF members located and arrested Abraham SHOREY the "Collegetown Creeper" after he absconded from New York for a series of 20 break-ins and sexual assaults. SHOREY was featured on "America's Most Wanted" and was subsequently linked to at least 3 sexual assaults in the San Diego area. In June, Gary BJORGSTROM, Bruce PITTMAN, and Kim BRASWELL were arrested for a combined total of 1 felony federal warrant and 5 felony county warrants. All subjects violently resisted arrest and seizures from the group yielded substantial amounts of methamphetamine, heroin and drug paraphernalia, as well as \$7,000 in cash. After the well publicized escape of 3 violent inmates from the Bailey Detention Facility, all resources of the TF were used to re-capture the two remaining inmates, Joseph MORALES and George MUNOZ . Task Force members arrested two suspects Franko BERNAL and Samuel McCAULEY for the robbery and homicide of a 7-11 store clerk in November 2006. The two suspects, one located in El Cajon and one in Wyoming were also linked to a homicide in Murrietta.

During the week of April 17-23, 2006, the entire Fugitive Task Force, along with numerous federal , state and local agencies participated in a US Marshals nationally coordinated warrant operation, "FALCON II". In this week's period of time, 194 fugitives were arrested with 235 felony warrants cleared, all in San Diego and Imperial Counties. Of these, 5 were for homicide and 124 for narcotics offenses. In addition during 2006, the Task Force has provided support to several large scale operations through manpower, intel, high risk entry, electronic and financial surveillance . In February, the Task Force assisted the North County Gang Task Force and DEA in serving federal search warrants in "Operation Grow Up", and continues to assist in spin-offs from this case. TF members assisted NCRGTF in arrests of members of the "Shadow Crew" in March 2006, as well as Operation "In the Hat" in June of 2006. And in December 2006, assisted NCIS and NCGTF with "Operation Fallen Titans" targeting current and former members of the military in a drug distribution ring.

The National Marijuana Initiative (NMI), established in 2001, has brought federal, state and local agencies together with public lands agencies to combat a common drug problem, domestic marijuana cultivation. Many of the high impacted cultivation counties that have been plagued with supporting the eradication and investigations of marijuana trafficking have very limited budgets. Combining the HIDTA concept with these agencies affected as brought together the ability to better share and combine resources when needed. In 2006, the NMI again contributed to record seizures of domestic marijuana and the disruption or dismantlement of 6 DTOs, utilizing wire intercept and financial investigations to attack the organizations. The NMI has contributed to better use of the HIDTA Intelligence Support Centers in support of drug investigations and the dismantlement of identified trafficking targets affecting HIDTAs in California, Oregon and Washington State. Through the use of approved wire intercepts, confirmed intelligence has been obtained that marijuana growers located in the west continue to be versed in other drug trafficking venues, alien smuggling and identification fraud.

5. **Core Table 5—Drugs Removed from the Marketplace, 2006**—Table 5 is a core table that quantifies the wholesale value of the drugs seized during the calendar year. The drug pricing is derived by using the midpoint of published wholesale price ranges for each drug type seized and reported. The desired outcome is to remove drugs and drug assets from the marketplace, thereby increasing the Return on Investment (ROI) for HIDTA budget dollars expended.

<b>Table 5: Drugs Removed from the Marketplace for Year 2006, at SWB - California Border Alliance Group</b>		
<b>Drugs Seized (kg or D.U.)</b>	<b>Amount Seized (kg or D.U.)</b>	<b>Wholesale Value</b>
Heroin kg	288.462	\$19,038,492
Cocaine HCL kg	15,232.730	\$266,572,775
Crack cocaine kg	0	\$0
Marijuana kg	159,122.114	\$140,027,460
Marijuana plants and grows	0	\$0
Methamphetamine kg	1,925.225	\$42,354,950
Methamphetamine ice kg	0	\$0
Ecstasy(MDMA)(D.U.s)	5,867.000	\$96,805
Marijuana, Sinsemilla high-grade	117,066.683	\$1,030,186,810
Meth Precursor Chemicals	21.250	\$100,937
Other	0	\$0
Other	0	\$0
Other	0	\$0
<b>Total Wholesale Value</b>		<b>\$1,498,378,230</b>

6. **Core Table 6—Return on Investment (ROI) for Drugs Removed from the Marketplace by Law Enforcement Initiatives for Year**—Table 6 is a core table that reports Return on Investment (ROI) for drugs removed. Each HIDTA sets an ROI target and then provides aggregate data to quantify the actual wholesale value removed from the marketplace. The desired outcome is to remove drugs and drug assets from the marketplace, thereby increasing the Return on Investment (ROI) for HIDTA budget dollars expended.

SWB - California Border Alliance Group Table 6: Return on Investment (ROI) for Drugs Removed from the Marketplace by Law Enforcement Initiatives by Year					
Year	Budget	Baseline Drug Wholesale Value	Expected Drug ROI	Drug Wholesale Value Removed From Market	Actual Drug ROI
2004	\$10,907,701	\$500,000,000	\$46.00	\$1,537,874,461	\$140.98
2005	\$8,978,861	\$500,000,000	\$120.00	\$1,188,866,810	\$132.40
2006	\$8,733,611	\$500,000,000	\$120.00	\$1,498,378,230	\$171.56

7. **Core Table 7—Return on Investment (ROI) for Assets Removed from the Marketplace by Law Enforcement Initiatives for Year**—Table 7 is a core table that presents ROI Performance Targets and Measures for drug assets seized. Each HIDTA sets an ROI target, and then provides aggregate data to quantify the actual asset values removed from the marketplace. The desired outcome is to remove drugs and drug assets from the marketplace, thereby increasing the Return on Investment (ROI) for HIDTA budget dollars expended.

SWB - California Border Alliance Group Table 7: Return on Investment (ROI) for Assets Removed from the Marketplace by Law Enforcement Initiatives by Year							
Year	Budget	Baseline Value of Drug Assets	Expected Asset ROI	Value of Drug Assets Removed from Market			Actual Asset ROI
				Cash	Other Assets	Total	
2004	\$10,907,701	\$10,000,000	\$1.00	\$0	\$20,514,110	\$20,514,110	\$1.88
2005	\$8,978,861	\$10,000,000	\$2.00	\$758,667	\$36,652,162	\$37,410,829	\$4.16
2006	\$8,733,611	\$10,000,000	\$2.00	\$17,884,353	\$22,732,402	\$40,616,755	\$4.65

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

SWB - California Border Alliance Group Table 8: Total Return on Investment (ROI) for Drugs and Assets Removed from the Marketplace by Law Enforcement Initiatives by Year					
Year	Budget	Drugs and Assets Baseline	Expected Total ROI	Drugs and Assets Removed from Market	Actual Total ROI
2004	\$10,907,701	\$510,000,000	\$47.00	\$1,558,388,571	\$142.87
2005	\$8,978,861	\$510,000,000	\$122.00	\$1,226,277,639	\$136.57
2006	\$8,733,611	\$510,000,000	\$122.00	\$1,538,994,986	\$176.21

9. **Core Table 9—Value of Clandestine Methamphetamine Labs Dismantled in 2004, by Size** – Table 9 is a core table that calculates the estimated value for a dismantled Clandestine Methamphetamine laboratory based on the wholesale price of an ounce of Methamphetamine in a HIDTA’s region.

Table 9: Value of Clandestine Methamphetamine Laboratories Dismantled by Size for Year 2006, at SWB - California Border Alliance Group			
Meth Cost Per Ounce		\$900.00	
Lab Size	ID/Targeted	Dismantled	Value of Labs Dismantled
A. Less than 2 Oz	0	0	\$0.00
B. 2 - 8 Oz	0	3	\$13,500.00
C. 9 - 31 Oz	0	6	\$108,000.00
D. 32 - 159 Oz	0	0	\$0.00
E. 10 - 20 Lbs	0	1	\$216,000.00
F. Over 20 Lbs	0	0	\$0.00
Total	0	10	\$337,500.00

The 10 clandestine laboratories seized in 2006 continue a general downward trend over the past several years, as significant methamphetamine production moves to Mexico. In 2006, over 1,447 kilos of methamphetamine were seized at the U.S./Mexico Ports of Entry here in California, compared to 356 Kilos in 2004, and 801 kilos in 2005.

At the continued urging of the US Government, DEA and the National Methamphetamine Chemicals Initiative/California Precursor Committee, law enforcement in Mexico is beginning to allocate the necessary resources to attack this much ignored enforcement problem. At the NMCI National Strategy Conference held in Dallas, Texas in May of 2006, the NMCI managed to bring together both domestic and international delegates, including the United States Attorney General and the Attorney General of Mexico, culminating in successful meetings on intelligence sharing and action plans for the control of methamphetamine and precursor chemicals flooding the United States' borders from Mexico and other foreign countries. In the setting of the NMCI National Strategy Conference, several domestic and foreign law makers and law enforcement agencies were able to make significant strides in the fight against this deadly drug, working together to identify and create strategy to reach common goals.

While the NMCI has conducted nine previous National Conferences, this was the first of its kind with the participation of Mexican law enforcement. The methamphetamine and precursor chemicals problem was not only recognized and addressed by the United States Attorney General and the Mexican Attorney General, but the conference was also attended by the Administrator of the DEA, the Assistant Secretary for Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and the Director of ONDCP. These high ranking agency heads not only identified methamphetamine as a "world-wide" epidemic needing to be fought with a strong alliance, but also announced various bi-national initiatives. Over three hundred federal, state, and local law enforcement and several legislative representatives attended the two-day conference. Participation from the United Kingdom, Canada, Mexico, Australia, and Chile solidified the common effort and brought new light to ongoing strategies and investigations.

**10. Core Table 10—HIDTA Clandestine Laboratory Activities, 2006** - Table 10 is a core table that reports the baseline number of suspicious precursor purchasers/essential chemical transactions, laboratory dump sites, and chemical/glassware seizures and requires the HIDTA to project how many of each will be identified in the upcoming year.

<b>Table 10: HIDTA Clandestine Laboratory Activities for Year SWB - California Border Alliance Group, in 2006</b>				
	<b>Baseline</b>	<b># Projected</b>	<b># Identified</b>	<b>% Identified</b>
<b>Laboratory Dump Sites Seized</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Chemical/Glassware Equipment Seizures</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Children Affected</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>

**11. Threat-Specific Tables—Prosecution Outputs and Outcomes, by Year—**

The prosecutions tables present the actual number of investigations handled in 2006 and the projected numbers thereafter. The desired outcome is to investigate, arrest, and prosecute drug traffickers. The Table provides for year-by-year data for comparison purposes.

SWB - California Border Alliance Group Prosecution Outputs and Outcomes for Year												
Year	No of Indictments				Individuals Prosecuted				Individuals Convicted			
	Baseline	Projected	Actual	%	Baseline	Projected	Actual	%	Baseline	Projected	Actual	%
2006	112	0	112	0%	2341	0	2341	0%	2105	0	2105	0%
2007	112	0	0	0%	2341	5181	0	0%	2105	4967	0	0%
2008	112	0	0	0%	2341	2250	0	0%	2105	1976	0	0%

SWB - California Border Alliance Group HIDTA Prosecution Outcomes for Year												
Year	Number of Search Warrants Reviewed				Number of Wiretap Orders Reviewed				Number of Court Orders Reviewed			
	Baseline	Projected	Actual	%	Baseline	Projected	Actual	%	Baseline	Projected	Actual	%
2006	736	0	736	0%	192	0	192	0%	0	0	0	0%
2007	736	585	0	0%	192	256	0	0%	0	0	0	0%
2008	736	730	0	0%	192	170	0	0%	0	0	0	0%

The CBAG Prosecution Initiative provides prosecutions support to HIDTA task forces and participating agencies through the dedicated assignment and cross-designation of Assistant U.S. Attorneys and Deputy District Attorneys to maximize felony prosecutions, ensure prosecution of drug couriers, provide tailored support to complex investigations, and enhance sentences. Provides prosecutors to the District Attorney’s Offices pursuant to Memoranda of Understanding between the United States Attorney and the San Diego County and Imperial County District Attorneys, respectively. The District Attorneys prosecute drug cases where there is a nexus between the drug case and respective County (e.g. defendant is a resident of San Diego County, the load vehicle is registered in San Diego County, or the drugs were destined for delivery in San Diego County) with one exception. The federal government agrees that it will continue to prosecute all drug cases where a federal mandatory minimum sentence was involved, regardless

of a nexus to San Diego. In short, it is a continuing partnership that recognizes this District's inseparable Federal-State concerns for border-related drug crime. It allows the United States Attorney to avoid expending prosecutorial resources on an excessive number of reactive border cases in order to permit focus of its limited resources on large scale drug trafficking and organization cases. Beyond smuggling prosecutions, the District Attorneys' Offices have processed and supported hundreds of wiretaps, including over 300 intercepts supporting the Major Mexican Traffickers Initiative Imperial Valley TF investigation of a DTO subsequently designated as a CPOT.

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

- 1. Core Table 11—HIDTA Training Efficiency by Year and Type of Training** – Table 11 is a core table that reports the number of students that attended, training hours, and associated costs by the type of the training course.

Table 11: HIDTA Training Efficiency by Type of Training for Year 2006, at SWB - California Border Alliance Group											
Type of Training	# Students Expected for Training		# Students Actually Trained		# Training Hours Actually Provided		Total Training Cost		Training Cost Per Hour		
	2004	2006	2004	2006	2004	2006	2004	2006	2004	2006	% Change 2004-2006
Analytical/Computer	40	45	45	20	88	800	\$0	\$0	\$0.00	\$0.00	0%
Investigative/Interdiction	400	487	487	710	336	13,014	\$8,000	\$8,411	\$23.81	\$0.65	-97%
Managment/Administrative	30	38	38	38	144	180	\$0	\$120	\$0.00	\$0.67	0%
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	0	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>13,994</b>	<b>\$8,000</b>	<b>\$8,531</b>	<b>\$14.08</b>	<b>\$0.60</b>	<b>-96%</b>

- 2. Core Table 12—Percentage of Event and Case Deconflictions Submitted for Year** – Table 12 is a core table that reports the number of event and case/subject deconflictions submitted to the HIDTA. It should be completed by all HIDTAs. The desired outcome is to implement a system for real-time exchange of information.

Table 12: Percentage of Event and Case Deconflictions Submitted for Year at SWB - California Border Alliance Group						
Year	Baseline # Deconflictions Submitted	# Deconfliction Submissions Expected	# Event Deconflictions Submitted	# Case/Subject Deconflictions Submitted	Total Deconflictions Submitted	% Deconflictions Submitted
2004	74000	75,000	9,460	79,400	88,860	118%
2005	74000	84,000	9,778	80,591	90,369	108%
2006	74000	89,500	12,938	85,755	98,693	110%
2007	74000	89,700	0	0	0	0%

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

The level of participation in subject and event deconfliction by CBAG Initiatives and San Diego/Imperial Counties agencies is impressive. What is not captured in this table is the rate of subject and event “hits.” Over 40% of subject inquiries and 11% of critical event entries result in database hits. In real numbers, 1,438 possible operational conflicts between agencies have been prevented, and 34,000 pieces of information have been shared between agencies or initiatives.

**3. Core Table 13—Percentage of Investigations Provided Analytical Support for Year**—Table 13 is a core table that quantifies the amount of analytical support being provided by the HIDTA. The desired outcome is to implement a system for the real-time exchange of information and for providing analytical support for HIDTA cases.

Table 13: Percentage of Cases Provided Analytical Support for Year at SWB - California Border Alliance Group				
Year	Baseline # Cases Receiving Analytical Support	# Cases Expected for Analytical Support	# Cases Provided Analytical Support	% Expected Cases Supported
2004	71	1770	76	4%
2005	71	1770	1983	112%
2006	71	1860	1959	105%
2007	71	1780	0	0%

Note: Beginning in 2005, all Post-Seizure Analyses conducted by the California Southwest Border Intelligence Group, and disseminated in “Intelligence Trends” to over 200 agencies, are counted in Analytical Support.

These numbers include cases receiving support at the Imperial Valley Law Enforcement Coordination Center (IV LECC) and Post-seizure case support provided by the California Southwest Border Intelligence Group. Not included in this number are miscellaneous requests that ranged from requesting photos, phone toll analysis, and identifying subjects. The majority of the comprehensive NIN case support has been narcotic-related OCDETF / PTARR designated investigations. The NIN now supports all major felony crimes and during CY2006, the NIN supported three homicides, one corruption, one home invasion/attempted homicide and two illegal alien smuggling investigations. The IV-LECC ISU supported 31 long-term cases, prepared 447 target packages and responded to 463 short-term requests. Additionally, 82 wires and 62 pen registers were supported. Twenty-six seizures were researched and resulted in 17 post seizures reports generated. The support provided was in response to requests made by state, federal and local law enforcement in Imperial County. A variety of software was utilized to fulfill the requests, such as Penlink 8, Analyst Notebook, Powerpoint, Excel, Visio, Streets and Maps, and Google Earth. Law enforcement databases used ranged from the DEA M204 system, ARJIS Global/Net, Spillman, WSIN/RISSIntel, and commercial databases such as Choicepoint, Lexis Nexis and Locate Plus.

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

The NIN has developed outstanding relationships with other participating agencies' and non-participating agencies' intelligence groups. As an example, the California Southwest Border Intelligence Group has assigned an Intelligence Research Specialist part time to the HIDTA intelligence center. At the same time, the intelligence center has assigned a Criminal Intelligence Specialist to the ICE Intelligence Group. DEA has assigned a full time Intelligence Research Specialist to the intelligence center as well as a DEA Intelligence Supervisor at the LECC in Imperial, CA, while the NIN does have two Criminal Intelligence Specialists assigned to the DEA office in Carlsbad to fill the intelligence gap in that office. The San Diego Sheriff's Department has an analyst assigned to the NIN. The U.S. Border Patrol has an agent from their Sector Intelligence Unit assigned to the NIN intelligence center in the LECC in Imperial, CA. There is a constant and continuing effort on the part of all intelligence activities in the CBAG area to contribute and participate in the HIDTA intelligence program where they can.

- 4. Core Table 14—HIDTA Initiative Cases Referred to Other HIDTAs and Other Agencies for Year**—Table 14 is a core table that examines the extent to which information is shared within the law enforcement community. The table provides a means to account for investigations referred both to other HIDTAs as well as to outside agencies. The desired outcome is to implement a system for real-time exchange of information.

Table 14: Percentage of HIDTA Initiative Cases Referred to Other HIDTAs and Other Agencies for Year at SWB - California Border Alliance Group						
Year	Total HIDTA Initiative Cases	# Initiative Cases 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	2096	800	3	2	5	0%
2005	11320	800	4	1899	1903	237%
2006	2362	2400	55	1758	1813	75%
2007	0	1121	0	0	0	0%
2008	0	0	0	0	0	0%

## VII. Conclusions

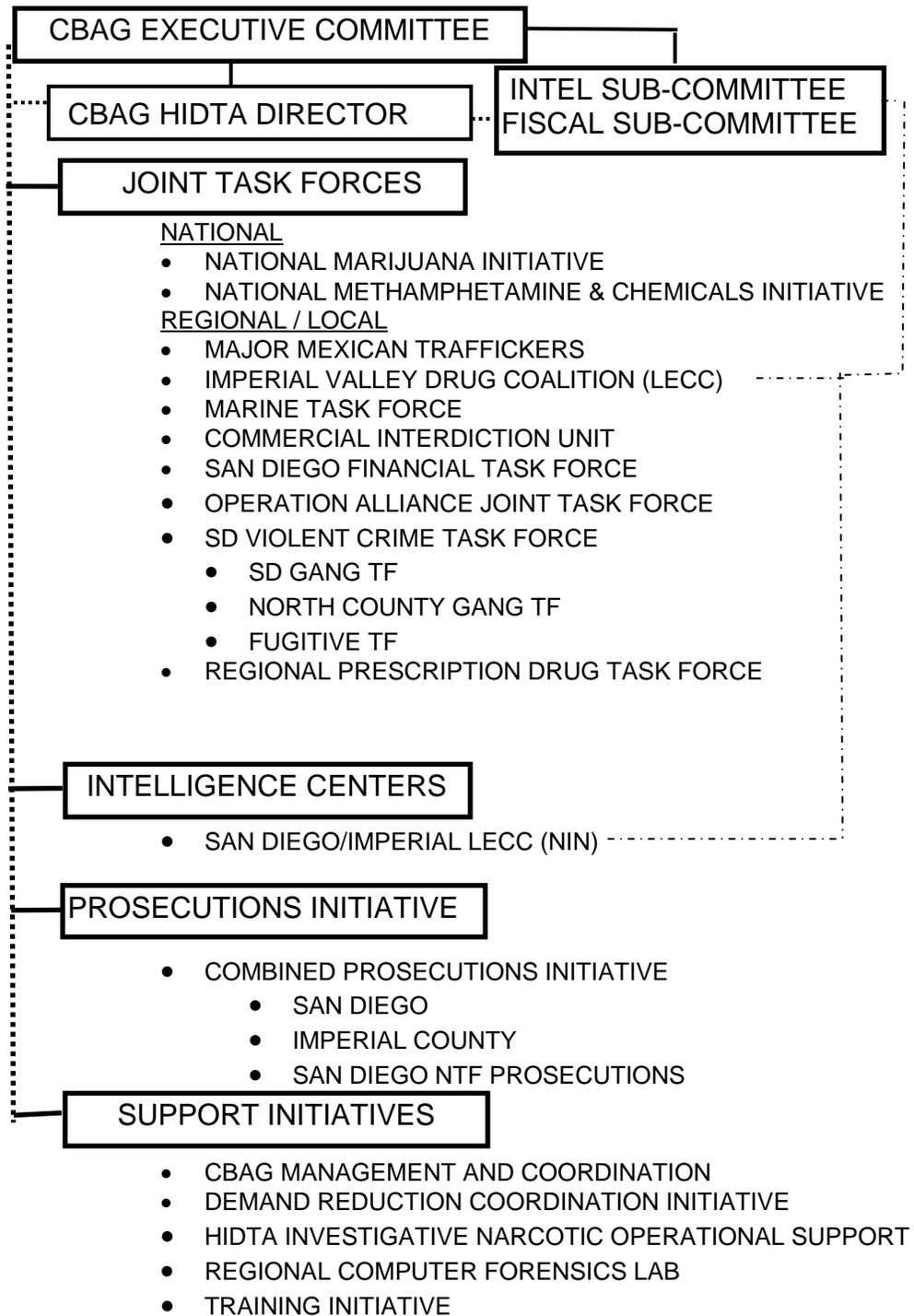
2006 marks the third year that the CBAG has reported initiative operational targets and subsequent outcomes using the Performance Management Process (PMP) efficiency and effectiveness performance measurement tables throughout this Annual Report. These graphic presentations illustrate how the CBAG is progressing toward its goals. Clear evidence of successful initiative productivity is present throughout the report, and one must conclude that drug availability is being reduced, DTOs are being disrupted or dismantled (Goal 1), and these accomplishments are being done efficiently, effectively and at less budgetary cost through HIDTA sponsored training and information sharing (Goal 2).

Our regional response is based on Federal, State, and local agency cooperation and coordination. We are proud of the fact that this region was one of the first - if not the first - to form an integrated Federal, State, and local law enforcement drug task force in the early 1970's. This task force set the tone for the level of cooperation that continues in our HIDTA region today. The CBAG Executive Committee realizes that our response to the border and the drug problem must be as comprehensive as resources will allow. Our regional strategy provides for a balanced mix of interdiction, investigations, prosecutions, intelligence and support initiatives that are continually adjusted to address changes in the threat and prioritized in a resource-constrained environment.

#### **VIII. Appendices**

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

**Appendix A: CBAG Table of Organization**



## **Appendix B – Executive Board Members**

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

Members:

Honorable Gilbert G. Otero, District Attorney, Imperial County – Chair  
Michael Coleman, Special Agent in Charge, CA DOJ, Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement – Vice Chair  
Miguel Colon, Chief of Police, Imperial Police Department  
Honorable Bonnie M. Dumanis, District Attorney, San Diego County  
Kathy Leodler, Special Agent in Charge (Acting), Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Richard Emerson, Chief, Chula Vista Police Department  
Alan Poleszak, Special Agent in Charge (Acting), Drug Enforcement Administration  
Darryl Griffen, Acting Chief, United States Border Patrol, San Diego Sector  
Karen P. Hewitt, United States Attorney (Interim), Southern District of California  
Kenneth Hines, Special Agent in Charge, IRS, Criminal Investigation, San Diego  
William B. Kolender, Sheriff, San Diego County Sheriff's Department  
William M. Landsdowne, Chief, San Diego Police Department  
Raymond C. Loera, Sheriff, Coroner, Marshal, Imperial County Sheriff's Department  
Charles Strangfeld, Captain, United States Coast Guard  
Steven B. Stafford, Acting U.S. Marshal, United States Marshals Service  
Michael Unzueta, Special Agent in Charge, Bureau of Immigration & Enforcement - Chair

Ex Officio:

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

## **Appendix C – List of Participating Agencies**

### **Federal:**

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

### **State:**

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

### **Local:**

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

### **Other:**

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

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

**Appendix D – List of Counties Participating**

San Diego County  
Imperial County