

Statement for the Record
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Before the
House Committee on Homeland Security -
Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security
Phoenix, Arizona Field Hearing on “Stopping the Flow of Illicit Drugs in
Arizona by Leveraging State, Local and Federal Information Sharing”
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Chairman Miller, Vice Chairman Quayle and members of the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security, thank you for the opportunity to provide this written statement for the record of the Arizona Department of Public Safety's views regarding information sharing by federal, state and local law enforcement as a means to stopping the flow of illicit drugs into and through Arizona. The Arizona Department of Public Safety (DPS) is one of many committed law enforcement partners who work together in the fight to stop narcotics trafficking into and through Arizona.

In this report, I will provide you with information on the DPS mission, organization, and partnerships. By creating clear agency strategies, building relationships with our law enforcement partners, and sharing of information we are better able to respond to the threats created by the transnational crime groups that operate along the Arizona-Sonora border area. I will attempt to demonstrate the level and depth of cooperation that DPS and Arizona law enforcement have achieved to combat drug trafficking.

AGENCY OVERVIEW

The Arizona Department of Public Safety enforces state law with primary responsibility in the areas of traffic safety, criminal interdiction, narcotics enforcement, organized crime investigations, auto theft, and specific regulatory functions as prescribed in Arizona Revised Statute 41-1711 and 1712. DPS is comprised of the Director's Office and three divisions, Highway Patrol, Criminal Investigations, and Technical Services. Department services include: criminal intelligence collection, analysis and dissemination; scientific analysis and evidence preservation; criminal justice information management; statewide communications; licensing of security guards and private investigators; Arizona's fusion center and aviation medical and rescue operations. DPS also provides support to other federal, state, and local agencies in operational support, investigations, technical assistance, and training.

Today, the Department, with its state headquarters in Phoenix, maintains offices in more than 80 Arizona communities and cities within the state's 15 counties. Roughly, 1,700 full-time department employees, and more than 150 volunteers, help the agency fulfill its support and operational objectives in the critical areas of highway and public safety, criminal interdiction, scientific analysis, as well as technical and operational support of other criminal justice agencies.

The **Director's Office** provides guidance and oversight to the agency and defines the mission of the agency. The Director is responsible to the Governor for the conduct and administration of the department.

The **Highway Patrol Division** (HPD) at DPS is the largest and most recognized division within the agency. HPD is often referred to as the agency's flagship division and has a history dating back to 1931 when a state highway patrol function was first created in Arizona. The mission of HPD is to ensure the safe and expeditious use of the highway transportation system for the public and to provide assistance to local and county law enforcement agencies. DPS patrols approximately 5,798ⁱ miles of interstate and state highways in Arizona. HPD also provides services and enforcement in commercial motor vehicle, tow truck, school bus enforcement and safety programs, as well as being responsible for the air rescue and aviation services for the Department and in support of other law enforcement agencies statewide.

The division is comprised of four Patrol Bureaus, Commercial Vehicle Enforcement Bureau, Capitol Police Department, and Aviation Section. The Patrol Bureaus are aligned based on geographic regions – North, South, Metro West, and Metro East. The Commercial Vehicle Enforcement Bureau and the Aviation Section are statewide programs administered centrally with satellite offices strategically located throughout the state. In addition to its patrol function, the Metro East Bureau also administers many of the division's specialty units such as the Canine District, the Motor District, the DUI Enforcement Squad, Drug Interdiction, and the DUI Warrant Squad.

The **Criminal Investigations Division** (CID) at DPS is committed to providing the highest quality investigative and specialized response services to the public and the criminal justice community. The mission of the Criminal Investigations Division is to protect the public by deterring crime using innovative investigative and specialized enforcement strategies and resources.

The Criminal Investigations Division conducts statewide criminal investigations, specialized enforcement activities, and high-risk tactical response on behalf of or in support of other federal, state, tribal, and local criminal justice agencies. The Division's primary investigative responsibilities are narcotics trafficking, fugitive apprehension, organized crime, intelligence, vehicle theft, gangs, human smuggling, computer and financial crimes, as well as major criminal investigations and sensitive special investigations when requested by other criminal justice agencies. CID has three bureaus, Intelligence, Investigations, and Gang Enforcement. Within these bureaus specialized services such as Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT), Explosives Ordinance Detail (EOD), Special Investigations Unit (SIU), State Gang Task Force (GIITEM) and Vehicle Theft Interdiction (VTI) are provided.

The **Technical Services Division** (TSD) at DPS is responsible for developing and coordinating scientific, technical, regulatory and support services essential for promoting public safety in Arizona. Special attention is given to providing scientific analysis and criminal justice support to Arizona's criminal justice agencies. TSD further develops, operates, and maintains the data processing and data/voice communications systems that operate statewide. TSD also maintains a nationally recognized crime lab program, fingerprint analysis unit, sex offender registration unit and is responsible for the Arizona Criminal Justice Information System (ACJIS).

SITUATION

Arizona shares 372.5ⁱⁱ miles of border with Mexico, primarily with the State of Sonora.

The federal government has installed approximately 123 miles of pedestrian fencing and 183ⁱⁱⁱ miles of vehicle fencing along the southwest border. The topography in the Arizona-Sonora border area varies between mountainous and flat terrain. The border area also has a diversity of vegetation wherein some areas are heavily forested other areas are covered with desert grasses and cacti. The major urban areas in Arizona are Phoenix and Tucson. Criminal organizations are known to use Interstates 8, 10, 17, 19, and 40 as well as U.S. Highways 85 and 86 as primary routes for transporting contraband through Arizona and from Arizona to other regions of the country. We believe Phoenix is a major trans-shipment or staging area for narcotics prior to being transported to other areas in the country.

Arizona has over 75^{iv} smaller public airports, 200 private airports, and approximately 600-abandoned airstrips. Historically drug traffickers often used these airports and airstrips to smuggle illicit drugs into the United States. There are six land ports of entry along the Arizona portion of the United States-Mexico border, including San Luis, Lukeville, Sasabe, Nogales, Naco, and Douglas. Nogales and Douglas operate 24 hours a day and are the busiest ports in the state. There are numerous unofficial entry points (gates or open areas) located in remote and sparsely populated areas along the border between Arizona and Mexico, which are often used by traffickers.

There are 171^v state and local police agencies operating in Arizona with a combined sworn contingent of 14,775 personnel. In addition, our federal law enforcement partners maintain a significant presence in Arizona. We also have 22^{vi} tribal communities that are established as sovereign nations and who have their own system of governance. These communities maintain their own police forces and have responsibility to provide law enforcement services to their individual tribal communities.

THREAT ASSESSMENT

We believe there is no greater criminal threat to the citizens of Arizona and to this nation than Mexico's drug trafficking organizations. These syndicates are believed to be largely responsible for all government corruption in Mexico and they hinder Mexico's growth and prosperity as being a nation with promise. President Calderon remarked in speeches in March and October 2009 that corruption was a serious problem in the police forces and a primary reason for the use of the military in the domestic counter-narcotics fight. President Calderon stated that the future of democracy in Mexico is at stake in the government's fight against corruption and organized crime^{vii}.

In October 2008, the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Antonio Maria Costa^{viii}, during the first-ever gathering of the Ministers Responsible for Public Safety of the Americas in Mexico City he stated, "As a hemisphere, the Americas face the world's biggest drug problem." Mr. Costa added that "whether we measure it in hectares of cultivation, tons of production, its market value or even by the gruesome number of people killed in the dirty trade" the drug crisis affecting the security of the ordinary people in the area is huge. "Your citizens indeed say that what they fear the most is not terrorism, not climate change, not a financial crisis. It is public safety. And in the Americas, the biggest threat to public safety comes from drug trafficking and the violence perpetrated by organized crime," he stated.

The drug cartels fiercely defend their control over the Arizona-Sonora border area in order to facilitate their criminal enterprises. There is no limit of items to be trafficked; people, illicit drugs, guns, stolen property, and pirated goods, as long as there is money

to be made. These criminal organizations will stop at nothing - murder, assaults, thefts, acts of terrorism, bribery, etc., to accomplish their goals.

According to a May 14, 2012, New York Times article^{ix}, dated January 2012, the Mexican government reported that 47,515 people had been killed in drug-related violence since President Felipe Calderón began a military assault on criminal cartels soon after taking office in late 2006. The official tallies provided by the attorney general's office included data only through September 2011 and it showed that drug-related killings increased 11 percent, to 12,903, compared with the same nine-month period in 2010. Still, a government statement sought to find a silver lining, asserting that it was the first year since 2006 "that the homicide rate increase has been lower compared to the previous years."

STRATEGIC RESPONSE

DPS and its law enforcement partners understand what is at stake and that there is an ongoing assault by organized crime groups on the safety and security of our citizens. We view our role in combating these organized crime groups as a number one priority. We believe they are the root cause of many of the public safety issues that Arizona law enforcement faces. To accomplish our mission we utilize *Intelligence Led Policing*, which is, "a strategic, future-oriented, and targeted approach to crime control, focusing upon the identification, analysis, and 'management' of persisting and developing 'problems' or 'risks.'" In simpler terms, "it is a model of policing in which intelligence serves as a guide to operations, rather than the reverse."^x This model promotes an efficient, effective, and targeted approach to combating identified threats. This approach also enhances our ability to identify new or emerging threats and allows us to focus our efforts in the most troublesome areas in order to maximize our impact in improving or maintaining public safety.

Creating and maintaining strong *partnerships* with all criminal justice organizations that operate in Arizona is also a component of our strategic response. When intelligence led policing is combined with outstanding law enforcement cooperation we maximize our combined abilities to disrupt, degrade or dismantle drug trafficking and criminal organizations. By combining Intelligence Led Policing and law enforcement partnering two very important opportunities are realized; the first, *information sharing* and the second, *program partnering*. Some of the more prominent multi-agency programs, which affect drug trafficking, that DPS is involved include:

Arizona Counter Terrorism Information Center (ACTIC)

One of the most serious challenges affecting public safety is the timely exchange of intelligence and critical information between state, local, tribal, and federal agencies. Accurate and timely intelligence is the key to the most fundamental responsibility of government, protecting its citizens and critical infrastructures.

The Arizona Counter Terrorism Information Center is a prime example of our intelligence based strategy and our efforts to share information with our partners. The Arizona Fusion Center developed as a joint effort between the Arizona Department of Public Safety, Arizona Department of Homeland Security, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), private sector and participating government agencies from around the state. Initially developed to support the Arizona homeland security effort the ACTIC was established and became operational in

October of 2004. The Center provides tactical and strategic intelligence collection, analysis and dissemination, and is Arizona's central point of contact for criminal intelligence and counter terrorism issues. As the ACTIC program has matured its role has developed into an "All Threats" strategy.

Today personnel from DPS, Phoenix Police Department, DHS, Arizona National Guard, Phoenix Fire Department, and other participating agencies staff the ACTIC. The Center operates on a 24/7 basis, providing intelligence; investigative and technical support to state, local, tribal and federal law enforcement agencies as well as other agencies critical to Arizona and the country's homeland security efforts. The ACTIC also shares information with all other state fusion centers around the nation thereby strengthening the security and safety of all our citizens. The FBI Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF) and the ACTIC, although no longer co-located, maintain a close working relationship and share information in furtherance of the ACTIC and JTTF missions.

The ACTIC Executive Board provides leadership, oversight, and guidance to the operation of the fusion center. An added benefit of utilizing an executive board is the sharing of information and problem solving that occurs from relationships created amongst the board members who represent all levels of law enforcement and public safety agencies. Today the following agencies play a key role to the ACTIC and serve as members of the Executive Board^{xi}:

- Arizona Department of Transportation
- Arizona Department of Homeland Security
- Arizona Department of Public Safety
- Arizona National Guard
- Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives
- Department of Homeland Security
- Eloy Police Department
- Federal Bureau of Investigation
- Glendale Police Department
- Immigration and Custom Enforcement
- Maricopa County Department of Emergency Management
- Maricopa County Department of Public Health
- Maricopa County Sheriff's Office
- Mesa Police Department
- Navajo County Sheriff's Office
- Phoenix Fire Department
- Phoenix Police Department
- Prescott Police Department
- Rocky Mountain Information Network
- Transportation Security Administration
- Tohono O'odham Nation Police Department
- Tucson Police Department
- United States Attorney's Office
- United States Marshall's Service

In addition to the Executive Board member representatives, there are over 700 Terrorism Liaison Officers (TLO's) from agencies located around the state. TLO's play a vital role in collecting and sharing information with the ACTIC which are

then reviewed and evaluated by ACTIC personnel to determine possible threat and/or target identification. Once actionable intelligence is developed, information is forwarded to a law enforcement agency to continue the investigation.

The ACTIC communicates and shares information through publishing intelligence bulletins and alerts disseminated to all our law enforcement partners via electronic media. The Executive Board receives security briefs dealing with new threats as needed.

It is important to point out that the ACTIC receives significant federal grant funds, managed by the Arizona Department of Homeland Security (AZ DHS) used to support the ACTIC and its mission. In the past two years, the AZ DHS budget has been reduced by approximately 50% and 37%^{xii} respectively. If these budget cuts to AZ DHS continue and without other federal grants available to support initiatives such as the ACTIC, it is unlikely that fusion centers such as the ACTIC will continue to exist in their present form due to fiscal challenges at the state and local level.

High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA)

The Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) manages all High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area's across the nation. ONDCP, through the HIDTA's, provides federal grant funds used to support federal, state, tribal, and local task forces and their efforts to combat the trafficking and transportation of illicit drugs.

Statewide, DPS collaborates with many other agencies who participate in the HIDTA task forces. The HIDTA Grants Program financially supports these task forces. We believe there are many benefits derived from our HIDTA task force participation including, force multiplier of personnel, enhances inter-agency relationships, and improved information sharing.

The HIDTA Executive Board provides leadership and management to the 19 task forces within the Arizona Region. Relationships developed by board membership help to facilitate information sharing, inter-agency cooperation and problem solving. Membership on the HIDTA Executive Board is represented by the following agencies:

- Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives
- Arizona Attorney General's Office
- Arizona Department of Public Safety
- Arizona National Guard
- Cochise County Sheriff's Office
- Drug Enforcement Administration
- Federal Bureau of Investigation
- Immigration and Customs Enforcement
- Department of the Interior – National Parks Service
- Internal Revenue Service
- Kingman Police Department
- Maricopa County Sheriff's Office
- Phoenix Police Department
- Pima County Sheriff's Office

- Tucson Police Department
- United States Attorney's Office
- United States Customs and Border Protection
- United States Marshals Service
- Yuma County Sheriff's Office

A key component of the information sharing strategy within the Arizona HIDTA is the Investigative Support Center (ISC), which provides intelligence and investigative support to all the HIDTA task forces. The ISC also shares information with the other investigative and intelligence groups, such as the ACTIC, in order to maximize law enforcements impact on the drug trafficking organizations that operate in Arizona. In addition, task force personnel share information with one another and are viewed as agency liaisons when it comes to case development or case de-confliction.

Alliance to Combat Transnational Threats (ACTT)

DPS is a member of the Alliance to Combat Transnational Threats^{xiii}, which is a collaborative strategy that brings together federal, state, tribal, and local law enforcement entities under a unified command, wherein intelligence is shared and field operations are coordinated targeting the drug and human transportation routes established along the Arizona-Sonora border area. The following agencies are members of the ACTT^{xiv}:

- Customs and Border Protection, Border Patrol Tucson Sector
- Customs and Border Protection, Border Patrol Yuma Sector
- Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Homeland Security Investigations
- Drug Enforcement Administration
- Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management
- Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Enforcement and Removal Operations
- Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives
- Arizona Department of Public Safety
- United State's Attorney's Office
- Tohono O'odham Nation Police Department
- Representative Border Sheriff – (Yuma County Sheriff's Office)
- Southwest Border HIDTA, Arizona Region
- Customs and Border Protection, Office of Field Operations

Information sharing is integral to the success of the ACTT operations. The HIDTA ISC, the ACTIC and the Border Patrol Joint Intelligence and Operations Center (JIOC) provide the intelligence in support of field operations. DPS partners with ACTT member agencies to conduct unique and specialized joint enforcement details focused on the transportation routes in southern Arizona.

Rocky Mountain Information Network Inc. (RMIN)

RMIN^{xv} is a federal-grant project administered by the Department of Justice's (DOJ) Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA). The RMIN program is one of six federally funded regional projects comprising the Regional Information Sharing System (RISS). In 2011, RMIN transitioned from being a DPS sub-program and attained legal standing as a non-profit 501C3 organization. DPS continues to support RMIN through assignment of personnel, sharing of information and providing leadership through membership on the RMIN Executive Board.

RMIN serves more than 15,000 law enforcement officers from more than 1,046 agencies in the Rocky Mountain region to include Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming, and the Canadian provinces of Alberta, British Columbia, and Saskatchewan. It provides vital support to law enforcement agencies in the detection, enforcement, and prosecution of multi-jurisdictional criminal activities that traverse local, state, and national boundaries within the RMIN region. It also provides members an on-line state-of-the-art network of criminal intelligence databases can be queried 24 hours a day using a secure link via the Internet. Furthermore, RMIN assists officers with analytical resources for case preparation, charts for courtroom display, computer forensics, financial analysis and other analytical products.

RMIN also publishes a monthly law enforcement bulletin that provides pertinent, timely information to member agencies. RMIN assists member agencies by providing intelligence and investigative-related training as RMIN provides individual and co-sponsored training support for conferences and workshops. RMIN also provides assistance to member agencies by loaning technical surveillance, investigative and communications equipment to RMIN members.

Exclusively federal funding supports RMIN. The RISS program funding has been reduced in recent years, which has affected RMIN and its ability to provide law enforcement services. RMIN is integral to Arizona law enforcement as well as its regional customers. We would encourage policy makers to re-evaluate those cuts as they directly diminish the support law enforcement agencies need to combat drug trafficking along the border.

Gang and Immigration Intelligence Team Enforcement Mission (GIITEM)

GIITEM is one of many specialized enforcement programs within DPS. The DPS CID Gang Enforcement Bureau is home to the Gang and Immigration Intelligence Team Enforcement Mission. GIITEM is a statewide multi-agency task force consisting of five districts that provide gang and illegal immigration enforcement and intelligence services. GIITEM strives to accomplish its mission through a task force concept involving personnel from tribal, federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies. GIITEM efforts are developed to fit the needs of individual communities for maximum efficiency and effectiveness. GIITEM trains criminal justice personnel regarding identification and interdiction of gangs but also collects and disseminates gang and human smuggling intelligence to other law enforcement agencies, through a web based, state of the art system.

Within the GIITEM Bureau are the Illegal Immigration Prevention and Apprehension Co-op Teams (IIMPACT). The Arizona Corridor is one of the busiest and most violent smuggling corridors in the country. The criminal organizations involved in the smuggling of aliens will violate any law and have total disregard for human life. The violent, collateral crimes related to the smuggling infrastructure include murder, kidnapping, extortion, assault, sexual assault, home invasions, and vehicle collisions while attempting to evade the police.

The mission of IIMPACT Arizona is to deter, disrupt, and dismantle violent criminal organizations profiting from illegal immigration. The project provides investigative resources and removal assistance to local jurisdictions plagued by illegal immigrant drop houses. The IIMPACT investigation squads are comprised of personnel from DPS and Immigration & Customs Enforcement (ICE). These multi-agency squads will assist with the investigation of property, financial, and violent crimes associated with illegal immigration and human smuggling in the greater Phoenix and Maricopa County areas.

Vehicle Theft Task Force (VTTF)

DPS CID Investigations Bureau manages the Vehicle Theft Task Force, which targets individuals and organizations who commit auto theft. The VTTF participants include federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies. Task Force personnel collaborate and share information with other agencies. Two task force squads are deployed in Phoenix and one squad in Tucson, where the majority of vehicle thefts occur. Task force staffing is comprised of DPS and local agencies from the Phoenix and Tucson areas. Border Patrol has dedicated two agents in the Sierra Vista area to facilitate auto theft investigations.

Although auto theft is down nationwide, criminal organizations continue to have a need for vehicles used to transport contraband from Mexico into Arizona, and more specifically into Phoenix. According to the AATA^{xvi}, "The Mexican drug cartels have active theft cells that operate in our state's metropolitan areas, acting as the transportation division of their syndicate." They state, "These auto thieves, with their ties to the drug cartels, have become increasingly brazen and violent."

The Arizona Auto Theft Authority (AATA) provides the financial support to operate the task force. The AATA Executive Board provides the leadership and guidance to the task force.

Highway Patrol Division (HPD) Enforcement Programs

DPS Highway Patrol Division is responsible for patrolling the state's interstates and highways. HPD officers trained in the latest interdiction methods and presented with the most up to date intelligence regarding drug organizations methodologies and recent drug seizures. HPD interdiction efforts are supported by funding obtained through the HIDTA's Drug Highway Enforcement (DHE) Grant, Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Operation Stonegarden Grant or through state appropriations. HPD also maintains and deploys canines statewide trained to locate narcotics secreted in vehicles. HPD officers routinely participate

in multi-agency special operations involving federal, state, and local agencies, which utilize intelligence and statistical data to target their enforcement efforts.

The mission of the DPS Canine Unit is to disrupt criminal organizations of various types while protecting human life in Arizona by utilizing the unique and incredible capabilities of highly skilled law enforcement canines. The unit, which is especially effective in narcotics detection along state highways, has more than 25 canines and sworn canine handlers strategically placed throughout the state, including five canines and handlers that focus exclusively on border crimes in the southern part of the state.

Officers assigned to Highway Patrol and Canine District utilizes license plate reader (LPR) technology. The information gathered through the LPR program is accessible by other work groups and other agencies through the ISC program.

Border Enforcement Manager

The DPS Border Enforcement Manager, a DPS command level officer, is responsible for liaison with and coordination of special operations utilizing DPS enforcement groups and our federal, state, tribal, and local law enforcement partners, targeting the southern Arizona area of operation. The Border Enforcement Manager reviews all available intelligence (ACTIC, ISC, JIOC, etc) and statistical data and shares this information with field command from DPS and our law enforcement partners in order to facilitate special enforcement efforts focused on drug traffickers.

Commercial Vehicle Enforcement (CVE)

The mission of the DPS Commercial Vehicle Enforcement Bureau is to assure the safety of the motoring public by enforcing the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations and through educational programs. Primary functions include inspections, weighing and traffic enforcement. In a joint effort with the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA), Commercial Vehicle Enforcement officers enforce the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations and the Federal Hazardous Materials Regulations. Commercial Vehicle Enforcement is also responsible for training local, county and tribal officers in conducting inspections, thereby assuring that regulations are enforced in a uniform manner.

The biggest challenge to the Bureau is attempting to deal with the impact of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) on commercial vehicle safety. Since little is known about the condition of Mexican vehicles, which cross the border into the state, officers in the Bureau have been conducting special enforcement details at the border and have informed Mexican carriers about the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations. Officers are also training Mexican officers to conduct inspections in Mexico. This issue is at the forefront of the Bureau's activities now. Officers throughout the state conduct over 46,000 inspections annually. Commercial vehicles are a known transportation mechanism for narcotics coming into the United States. CVE officers are trained to identify non-factory modifications and detect contraband secreted in commercial vehicles.

CVE operations are dependent upon federal grant funding received through the Motor Carrier Safety Alliance Program (MCSAP). Without such funding it is uncertain we would maintain operations at the current levels.

Each of these programs has an information sharing and collaborating component to them. DPS recognizes the importance of communication, cooperation, and collaboration with our law enforcement partners to accomplish our mission. Utilizing an “Intelligence Led Policing” model is integral to our ability to target enforcement activities. Participating in the task force environment is a force multiplier of our personnel. Both these strategies also aid in developing relationships and fundamental understandings regarding the threats facing Arizona and the law enforcement community.

KEY OUTCOMES

Capturing and reviewing empirical data is one way to measure the success or failure of a strategy to impact the public safety issues facing the state. Another measure of success, less empirical, is determining if the strategy has improved the spirit and level of communication and cooperation between federal, state, tribal, and local law enforcement agencies. In Arizona, the level of cooperation has never been better. Clearly, we did not accomplish this without our partners’ willingness to engage and dedication to duty. Included in this report is a statistical recap from DPS HPD and CID enforcement groups.

- ❖ Attachment “**A**” provides you with the DPS success statistics in drop houses and border interdiction details conducted for calendar years 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012 year to date.
- ❖ Attachment “**B**” provides you with the DPS success statistics in drug and other seizures in calendar years 2010, 2011, and 2012 year to date.

CONCLUSION

In summary, this is an overview of the DPS organization, its responsibilities, and the strategic response to the largest threat to public safety – the drug cartels. It is through intelligence led policing that we collect, analyze, and disseminate intelligence information to stakeholders. We seek out opportunities to share information and form partnerships in order to maximize our ability to affect all public safety issues confronting Arizona.

Arizona will continue to serve as a destination and transshipment point for illicit drugs. Mexican DTO’s will remain the greatest threat to the state in the near future. These organizations use Arizona to transport and distribute large amounts of methamphetamine, cocaine, heroin, and marijuana destined for markets in Arizona and other areas of the United States. Collateral crimes, such as homicide, assault, robbery, thefts and fraud, occur in the wake of drug trafficking and drug abuse.

Budgets, staffing, infrastructure, new technologies, emerging threats, and new demand for services are all challenges we in law enforcement face now and into the future. With reductions in budgets seemingly endless and the ever-increasing costs to provide basic services, we are coming upon an inflection point at which policy and decision makers must make some very difficult financial decisions addressing law enforcement’s ability to combat threats to the public’s safety. The fact is providing for the safety and security of our citizens is an expensive endeavor of which there are limited resources. The second

undeniable fact is that the drug trafficking organizations have virtually unlimited funding and staffing to conduct operations. Enforcement is just one approach to mitigate the drug transportation issue. We also must consider new strategies and opportunities for educating citizens regarding the hazards of drug usage and also look at possible engineering solutions to restrict the accessibility of the border by organized crime groups.

Thank you.

ENDNOTES

- ⁱ Highway Patrol Division, Review of statistical data, Captain Jeff King, May 9, 2012.
- ⁱⁱ *The Arizona Republic*, “Nogales Gets a More Secure Border Fence” June 30, 2011
- ⁱⁱⁱ *The Arizona Republic*, “Nogales Gets a More Secure Border Fence” June 30, 2011
- ^{iv} *National Drug Intelligence Center*, “**Arizona Drug Threat Assessment**,” December 2003
- ^v *Arizona Peace Officer Standards and Training*, “Current Statistical Review,” Compliance Manager Bob Irish, May 9, 2012.
- ^{vi} *The University of Arizona*, Economic Development Research Program, “Arizona’s Native American Tribes,” <http://edrp.arid.arizona.edu/tribes.html>, May 2012.
- ^{vii} *Global Security*, “Mexico-Corruption,” <http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/mexico/corruption.htm>, May 2012.
- ^{viii} *UN News Centre*, “Drug-Related Crime Biggest Threat To Public Safety In The Americas, Warns UN,” October 9, 2008
- ^{ix} *New York Times*, “Mexico Updates Death Toll in Drug War to 47,515, but Critics Dispute the Data,” May 14, 2012.
- ^x *Wikipedia*, Definition of Intelligence Led Policing, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intelligence-led_policing, May 12, 2012.
- ^{xi} *ACTIC Executive Board*, “Current Roster”, DPS Nancy Buck, promulgated May 10, 2012.
- ^{xii} *Arizona Department of Homeland Security*, Discussion with ADHS Director Gil Orrantia, April 2012.
- ^{xiii} *Alliance to Combat Transnational Threats*, “Charter Document”, March 2010.
- ^{xiv} *Alliance to Combat Transnational Threats*, “Charter Document”, March 2010.
- ^{xv} *Arizona Department of Public Safety*, “Agency Overview-RMIN,” <http://www.azdps.gov>
- ^{xvi} *Arizona Automobile Theft Authority*, “Annual Report,” page 6, CY 2010.

Attachment "A"

Table: Program Stats

Year	IIMPACT - Drop Houses Investigated	HPD and CID - Border Interdiction Operations
2009	181	25
2010	140	24
2011	53	31
2012 ytd	5	8

Department of Public Safety Drug Seizures, Undocumented Aliens, Stolen Vehicle Recoveries

Weekly Totals Reported Monday Prior to 1200 Hours	Seizures of Cash, Drugs or Cash											Undocumented Alien Contacts				Stolen Vehicle Recoveries			
	Marijuana, lbs	Marijuana Plants	Heroin, lbs	Cocaine, lbs	Methamphetamine, lbs	Steroids, lbs	Pills / Capsules	Liquid Drugs, Gal	Other Drugs	Cash	Seized Vehicles	Weapons Seized	UDAs Contacted and Released, Pdep code 438*	UDAs Turned over to Immigration Authorities, Pdep code 439*	Total	Occupied Recoveries, Pdep code 681*	Un-occupied Recoveries, Pdep code 682*	Total	
Grand Total	488,585.4	22,363.0	313.1	4,984.6	2,555.2	18.0	225,823.9	354.7	452,353.4	\$70,445,249.5	2962	1379	3,461	14,655	18,116	716	813	1,529	
HPD																			
2012 YTD	10,041.6	2.0	52.0	112.5	182.0	0.0	147.0	0.0	456.0	\$1,829,864.11	82	14	145	339	484	45	57	102	
Total 2011	56,442.9	102.0	39.8	1,091.0	707.9	12.0	4,836.0	15.3	39.7	\$13,871,394.09	338	49	802	1,058	1,483	154	210	364	
Total 2010	43,186.1	97.0	22.6	747.6	211.3	0.0	5,721.5	2.8	8,002.2	\$6,966,552.52	245	76	802	1,905	2,707	172	181	353	
Total 2009**	128,060.8	339.0	47.8	1,396.8	311.2	0.5	12,568.0	4.0	10,013.6	\$20,052,780.8	644	66	1,696	4,431	6,127	295	236	531	
CID																			
2012 YTD	15,419.5	51.0	40.0	308.1	127.5	0.0	1,056.5	330.0	0.1	\$2,661,145.55	183	226	1	306	307	1	2	3	
Total 2011	74,783.8	4,819.0	17.4	520.9	548.3	0.0	190,179.6	0.0	62.6	\$7,952,636.46	366	242	3	1,590	1,593	4	4	8	
Total 2010	76,407.2	16,858.0	91.2	362.2	233.5	5.5	2,474.3	2.5	433,748.2	\$9,105,292.00	605	282	2	2,198	2,200	26	59	85	
Total 2009	84,243.5	95.0	2.3	445.5	233.5	0.0	8,841.0	0.1	31.0	\$8,005,584.00	499	424	10	2,828	2,838	19	64	83	
HPD																			
January 31, 2012	1516.59	2.00	20.007	35.912	25.260	0.000	134.00	0.000	286.000	\$82,693.00	22	11	13	12	25	13	12	25	
February 29, 2012	1373.80	0.00	0.000	52.053	93.274	0.000	7.0000	0.000	170.000	\$380,148.00	24	2	58	123	181	7	18	25	
March 31, 2012	3850.41	0.00	27.018	0.011	63.453	0.000	3.00	0.000	0.004	\$461,417.90	19	1	48	78	126	13	17	30	
April 30, 2012	3300.80	0.00	5.000	24.500	0.011	0.000	3.00	0.000	0.000	\$905,605.21	17	0	26	126	152	12	10	22	
CID																			
January 31, 2012	2262.34	20.00	0.060	6.740	0.220	0.000	449.00	0.000	0.000	\$329,054.55	39	30	0	82	82	0	0	0	
February 29, 2012	4274.50	6.00	0.000	97.030	105.510	0.000	49.50	0.000	0.000	\$555,866.00	46	130	1	57	58	0	0	0	
March 31, 2012	6408.91	25.00	3.800	193.190	19.500	0.000	370.00	0.000	0.000	\$1,432,078.00	51	31	0	123	123	1	1	2	
April 30, 2012	2473.73	0.00	36.110	11.090	2.240	0.000	188.00	330.000	0.130	\$344,147.00	47	35	0	44	44	0	1	1	
Totals	25,461.1	53.0	92.0	420.5	309.5	0.0	1,203.5	330.0	456.1	\$4,491,009.66	265	240	146	645	791	46	59	105	