Drug Market Analysis 2008

Puerto Rico/U.S. Virgin Islands

High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area

NATIONAL DRUG INTELLIGENCE CENTER
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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This assessment is an outgrowth of a partnership between the NDIC and HIDTA Program for preparation of annual assessments depicting drug trafficking trends and developments in HIDTA Program areas. The report has been coordinated with the HIDTA, is limited in scope to HIDTA jurisdictional boundaries, and draws upon a wide variety of sources within those boundaries.

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PREFACE

This assessment provides a strategic overview of the illicit drug situation in the Puerto Rico/U.S. Virgin Islands (PR/USVI) High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA), highlighting significant trends and law enforcement concerns related to the trafficking and abuse of illicit drugs. The report was prepared through detailed analysis of recent law enforcement reporting, information obtained through interviews with law enforcement and public health officials, and available statistical data. The report is designed to provide policymakers, resource planners, and law enforcement officials with a focused discussion of key drug issues and developments facing the PR/USVI HIDTA.

Figure 1. Puerto Rico/U.S. Virgin Islands High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area.

Strategic Drug Threat Developments

- Colombian drug trafficking organizations (DTOs) are more frequently relying on Venezuelan traffickers to smuggle cocaine and South American (SA) heroin into the HIDTA region on their behalf. Such associations result largely from Colombian DTOs' increasing use of Venezuela as a departure zone for drug shipments.
- Indoor cannabis cultivators are establishing grow operations in residences located within wealthy, gated communities in west central Puerto Rico and the offshore island municipalities of Vieques and Culebra, and in the USVI.
- Puerto Rico-based traffickers are increasingly using the U.S. Postal Service (USPS) to transport drugs, particularly cocaine, from Puerto Rico into the continental United States (CONUS).
- DTOs in the CONUS are increasingly smuggling bulk cash to the PR/USVI HIDTA region; these DTOs are also increasingly smuggling bulk cash between the region and other Caribbean countries.

HIDTA Overview

The PR/USVI HIDTA region consists of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the island archipelago of the USVI, which encompasses St. Croix, St. John, St. Thomas, and several other, smaller islands. The HIDTA region was established to combat the transshipment of illicit drugs from South America through Puerto Rico and the USVI to the CONUS and to target the distribution of illicit drugs within the region.

The PR/USVI HIDTA region is located between South America and the CONUS, along established drug trafficking routes in the eastern Caribbean. It is a U.S. arrival zone for illicit drugs transported from South America, particularly cocaine destined for U.S. drug markets. Moreover, as U.S. territories, Puerto Rico and the USVI represent the southernmost point of entry into the United States for people and goods; shipping from the islands to other parts of the United States is considered to be coastwise trade, and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) officials do not routinely inspect such cargo. Consequently, the HIDTA region is a convenient transshipment and consolidation point for drug traffickers who smuggle cocaine and SA heroin into the CONUS. Additionally, large quantities of illicit drugs transported from South America are transshipped from the PR/USVI HIDTA region to drug markets in other areas, such as Africa, Canada, and Europe.

Drug Threat Overview

The trafficking and abuse of cocaine into and through Puerto Rico and the USVI is the greatest drug threat to the region. Most of the cocaine transported to the HIDTA is destined for drug markets in the CONUS and other areas, such as Africa, Canada, and Europe; however, sizable portions of cocaine shipments transiting the area are often set aside by traffickers for local distribution. The amount of cocaine seized by Puerto Rican law enforcement officials almost tripled from 1,544 kilograms in 2006 to 4,414 kilograms in 2007 (the latest full year for which such data are available) according to Federal-wide Drug Seizure System (FDSS) data. Powder cocaine is commonly abused in Puerto Rico and the USVI; profit potential from the drug's distribution fuels a violent competition between drug traffickers in the area.

Heroin distribution and abuse are significant threats to the HIDTA region. Traffickers transport wholesale quantities of SA heroin into Puerto Rico, almost exclusively into San Juan, by means of commercial air directly from either Colombia or Venezuela or by maritime conveyances from Colombia through the Dominican Republic—most of this heroin is further transported to drug markets in the CONUS and other markets in Africa, Canada, and Europe. Additionally, some traffickers who transport

wholesale quantities of SA heroin to the CONUS break the heroin into retail lots after arriving in the CONUS. Most is left for distribution in CONUS drug markets; however, some is transported by the traffickers back to the HIDTA region for local distribution and abuse. Moreover, from 2002 through 2006 more individuals were admitted for the treatment of heroin abuse at publicly funded facilities in Puerto Rico than were admitted for the treatment of cocaine (smoked and by other routes of administration) or marijuana.

Marijuana is a serious threat, while other dangerous drugs (ODDs), primarily MDMA (3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine, also known as ecstasy), pharmaceutical drugs, and methamphetamine, pose a low threat to the PR/USVI HIDTA region. Marijuana is widely available in the HIDTA region; most is produced in Mexico. Mexican marijuana destined for the region is typically smuggled by Mexican traffickers through the southwestern United States into Puerto Rico and the USVI. Some marijuana available in the HIDTA region, including high-potency marijuana, is produced from cannabis cultivated in Puerto Rico and the USVI—the production of high-potency, hydroponically grown marijuana is increasing in the region. ODDs, primarily MDMA, and pharmaceutical drugs such as oxycodone and hydrocodone are also distributed and abused in the region, but to a lesser extent than cocaine, heroin, or marijuana. Methamphetamine is not produced in the HIDTA region; distribution and abuse of the drug rarely occur.

Drug Trafficking Organizations

Colombian DTOs dominate wholesale cocaine and SA heroin trafficking into and through Puerto Rico and the USVI; these DTOs figure prominently in most PR/USVI HIDTA investigations. Colombian DTOs rely heavily on other Caribbean-based traffickers, including Dominican, Puerto Rican, and Venezuelan DTOs and criminal groups, to transport drugs from South America into the PR/USVI HIDTA region. For instance, Colombian DTOs often employ Dominican DTOs to smuggle cocaine and SA heroin into the HIDTA region; the Dominican DTOs typically receive a percentage of the drugs as payment for their services. Furthermore, the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) Caribbean Field Division reports that Colombian DTOs are more frequently relying on Venezuelan traffickers to smuggle cocaine and SA heroin into the HIDTA region on their behalf. Such associations result largely from Colombian DTOs' increasing use of Venezuela as a departure zone for drug shipments.

Dominican DTOs are the principal transporters of illicit drugs into and through Puerto Rico and the USVI; they operate extensive transportation networks, often using the Netherlands Antilles, other Dutch territories, and their home island of Hispaniola as staging areas. Dominican DTOs also distribute wholesale, midlevel, and retail quantities of cocaine, SA heroin, and marijuana throughout the HIDTA region. Additionally, Dominican DTOs often work closely with Puerto Rican DTOs and sometimes include members from Puerto Rican DTOs in their organizations.

Puerto Rican DTOs are the primary retail drug distributors in Puerto Rico; they also coordinate drug shipments on behalf of Colombian DTOs from the commonwealth to the CONUS and other areas, such as Africa, Canada, and Europe. Puerto Rican DTOs also maintain extended distribution cells in the CONUS that sell drugs at the retail level in Connecticut, Florida, New Jersey, New York, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania.

Prison gangs are active throughout Puerto Rico.[1] Ñeta, also known as Asociación Ñeta, is the largest and most violent gang in Puerto Rico. The group was initially formed in the Puerto Rico prison system to address prisoner rights issues but quickly progressed to criminal activity. Ñeta has approximately 12,000 members, 7,000 of whom reside in correctional facilities in Puerto Rico. Ñeta chapters in Puerto Rico

1. There are 28 state penal institutions in the Puerto Rico/U.S. Virgin Islands (PR/USVI) High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA), 27 in Puerto Rico and one in the USVI; the sole federal institution is also located in Puerto Rico.

exist exclusively inside prisons; once members are released from prison, they are no longer considered to be part of the gang. However, Ñeta has support groups outside the prison system. Ñeta members are commonly involved in drug trafficking, money laundering, extortion, murder, and public corruption in Puerto Rico. Other prison gangs, such as G-25 (Los Huevos and Bacalao), G-27, and G-31 (Los Tiburones), also operate in Puerto Rico; these gangs are primarily rivals of Ñeta. Street gangs reportedly do not operate in the HIDTA region.

Drug Trafficking Organizations, Criminal Groups, and Gangs

Drug trafficking organizations are complex organizations with highly defined command-and-control structures that produce, transport, and/or distribute large quantities of one or more illicit drugs.

Criminal groups operating in the United States are numerous and range from small to moderately sized, loosely knit groups that distribute one or more drugs at the retail level and midlevel.

Gangs are defined by the National Alliance of Gang Investigators' Association as groups or associations of three or more persons with a common identifying sign, symbol, or name, the members of which individually or collectively engage in criminal activity that creates an atmosphere of fear and intimidation.

Production

Cannabis is cultivated to a limited extent in Puerto Rico, primarily by Puerto Rican DTOs and criminal groups. Law enforcement officials report that local growers typically establish indoor grow sites in residences located in wealthy, gated communities and in the isolated communities of west central Puerto Rico. Law enforcement officials further report that traffickers also use the offshore island municipalities of Vieques and Culebra for indoor cannabis cultivation because of the islands' relative isolation and sparse law enforcement presence.

While cannabis cultivation is limited in Puerto Rico, it is prevalent in the USVI. Outdoor cannabis cultivation is widespread, and indoor cannabis cultivation is rising throughout the USVI; most of this cannabis is intended for local consumption. The USVI National Park Service and Army National Guard eradicated approximately 7,000 cannabis plants on St. John and over 5,715 on St. Croix in August 2007. Additionally, in August 2007 several cannabis plots and an undisclosed number of cannabis plants were eradicated on St. Thomas.[2] Most of the grow sites were located in remote areas with well-disguised trails leading to the sites. In the face of such eradication efforts, many marijuana producers are beginning to move their grow operations indoors in an attempt to avoid law enforcement scrutiny. Moreover, indoor cannabis cultivators are increasingly producing high-potency marijuana through hydroponic growing methods because of the higher profit potential for this type of marijuana. For example, price data from the PR/USVI HIDTA reveal that marijuana grown outdoors in the USVI sells for $600 per pound, whereas high-potency hydroponic marijuana sells for $1,000 per pound.

Transportation

The PR/USVI HIDTA region is a U.S. arrival zone for illicit drugs transported from South America, particularly cocaine destined for U.S. drug markets. HIDTA officials estimate that drug traffickers transport metric ton quantities of cocaine and multikilogram quantities of SA heroin through the HIDTA en route to drug markets in the CONUS. For instance, law enforcement officials in drug markets such as Connecticut, Florida, Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania report that cocaine and SA heroin sold in their jurisdictions often transits Puerto Rico during shipment. Moreover, traffickers also transport significant quantities of cocaine and SA heroin through the HIDTA region en route to other areas, such as Africa, Canada, and Europe.

2. No cannabis eradication data are available for Puerto Rico.

DTOs transport cocaine and SA heroin into the HIDTA region directly from Colombia or Venezuela—Venezuela has emerged as a major departure point in South America for drugs destined for the HIDTA region. DTOs also transport cocaine and SA heroin into the region indirectly from the west through Hispaniola or from the east through the islands of the Lesser Antilles. The principal cocaine trafficking route to western Puerto Rico is from Venezuela through the Dominican Republic, while the principal cocaine trafficking route to eastern Puerto Rico extends from Venezuela to St. Martin, through St. Thomas, and on to Vieques or Culebra. DTOs typically transport drugs throughout the region in commercial cargo aboard maritime or air conveyances; they also use go-fast boats and couriers traveling aboard ferryboats. Additionally, some traffickers employ couriers traveling aboard ferryboats to smuggle small quantities of cocaine from Vieques and Culebra to the main island of Puerto Rico.

Drug smuggling in containerized cargo is a significant maritime threat to the HIDTA region. The vast and increasing quantity of goods transshipped through the region every year provides drug traffickers with ample opportunity to smuggle illicit drugs into, through, and from the area. For example, the Port of San Juan handled almost 690,000 twenty-foot equivalent units (TEUs) of cargo in 2006.[3] Additionally, the Port of Americas (POA), an expansion project of the Port of Ponce in Puerto Rico, handled an estimated 504,044 short tons of cargo in 2007 (the latest year for which data are available) and is projected to handle over 1.5 million in 2012.[4]

Law enforcement officials can inspect only a fraction of the shipping containers arriving at ports in the HIDTA region, a situation that is reportedly exploited by DTOs. According to law enforcement officials, less than 5 percent of shipping containers arriving in Puerto Rico are inspected because of limited personnel and technical resources. DTOs capitalize on the limited number of container inspections, smuggling undetermined quantities of drugs through Puerto Rico and USVI seaports.[5] Consequently, the Puerto Rico Department of the Treasury is implementing measures to better identify container contents on vessels transiting local ports.

Traffickers operating in the PR/USVI HIDTA region are increasingly using the USPS, particularly Express Mail services, to transport drugs from Puerto Rico into the CONUS. Law enforcement officials report that drug traffickers are aware that investigators must obtain search warrants to open any packages sent through the USPS—this action typically delays the packages and alerts the traffickers that the packages were most likely intercepted. For example, in January 2008 the U.S. Attorney for the District of Connecticut announced the guilty pleas of individuals involved with the distribution of kilogram quantities of powder cocaine that had been shipped through the USPS from Puerto Rico. Similar USPS seizures were reported by law enforcement officials in Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and central Florida. Moreover, between February 2006 and December 2007, approximately 414 kilograms of illegal drugs were seized from 85 intercepted parcels sent through the USPS from Puerto Rico, intended for destinations in Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and central Florida; the vast majority of parcels contained cocaine. Moreover, according to U.S. Customs and Border Protection, CONUS-based traffickers also utilize commercial parcel delivery services to send marijuana to Puerto Rico and the USVI. Most parcels originate from California and points along the Southwest Border. The marijuana is Mexican in origin.

3. Container ships are designed in such a manner that no space is wasted. Their capacity is measured in twenty-foot equivalent units (TEUs), the number of 20-foot containers (each 20 x 8½ x 8½ feet, or 6 x 2.6 x 2.6 meters) a vessel can carry, even though the majority of containers used today are 40 feet (12 meters) in length.

4. A short ton of cargo weighs 2,000 pounds.

5. The amount of illicit drugs smuggled to Puerto Rico in containerized cargo is an intelligence gap.

Distribution

Drug distribution in the PR/USVI HIDTA region consists primarily of midlevel and retail-level distribution; wholesale quantities of illicit drugs are typically transshipped to the CONUS and to other areas, such as Africa, Canada, and Europe. Dominican and Puerto Rican DTOs dominate retail drug distribution in Puerto Rico and are frequently part of the same organization. Most retail drug distribution takes place in public housing projects and lower-income neighborhoods. Additionally, retail distribution of ODDs, primarily MDMA, takes place in nightclubs and bars and at underground nightclubs, called acid houses, or at all-night parties known as raves. Colombian, Dominican, Puerto Rican, Middle Eastern, and USVI DTOs are the most common retail-level distributors in the USVI. Retail drug distribution in the USVI takes place primarily on city street corners and in local bars and clubs.

Drug traffickers in the PR/USVI HIDTA region typically communicate using cellular telephones and the Internet. Drug distributors routinely use cellular telephones to coordinate drug transportation and distribution in Puerto Rico and the USVI. Moreover, drug traffickers also communicate using the Internet, including Internet telephone services and e-mail messages with encryption technology.

Drug-Related Crime

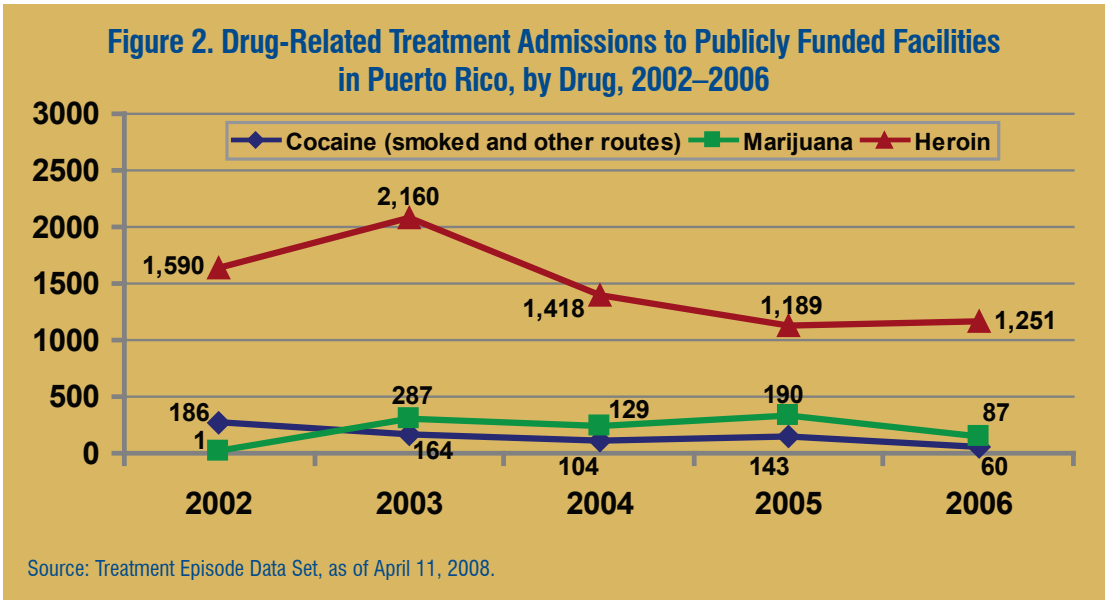
Drug-related violence is endemic in Puerto Rico. Homicide rates typically rank among the highest in the United States, and law enforcement officials report that most of these homicides are related to drug trafficking. DTOs use intimidation, violence, and murder to gain and retain control of drug distribution points in the HIDTA region.

Firearms legally and illegally transported into the PR/USVI HIDTA region from the CONUS, particularly Florida, are of significant concern to law enforcement officials in Puerto Rico, which is a principal destination for these firearms. For instance, in March 2008, 15 members of a criminal organization were indicted in Tampa, Florida, on 36 federal violations, including acquiring firearms illegally in Florida and illegally transporting the firearms to Puerto Rico. Members of this organization would purchase firearms from licensed dealers in Florida and, unbeknownst to these dealers, knowingly resell the weapons to convicted felons with ties to island-based DTOs. Law enforcement officials further report that these members knew that the weapons would be used to commit violent crimes related to drug trafficking.

Corruption among local law enforcement officers has been an ongoing problem throughout the PR/USVI HIDTA for many years; in 2007 federal authorities uncovered and addressed significant drug-related police corruption in the region. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) agents arrested several members of the Puerto Rico Police Narcotics and Vice Squad for conspiracy, intimidation, oppression, and threats against persons in the town of Mayagüez in August 2007. The officers had allegedly seized controlled substances, illegally retained a portion of the substance, and planted the substance on or near other individuals. The officers then provided false sworn testimony in support of search warrants and affidavits against those individuals, actions that resulted in unreasonable searches, seizures, unlawful detentions, and the arrests of innocent citizens. The arrest of these officers severely undermined the public's confidence in the police department's ability to protect them by deterring and combating crime.

Abuse

Heroin and marijuana are the most widely abused illicit drugs in the PR/USVI HIDTA region; cocaine, pharmaceutical drugs, and ODDs such as MDMA are also commonly abused. Heroin is the primary drug identified in drug-related treatment admissions to publicly funded facilities in Puerto Rico, accounting for 85 percent (1,251 of 1,478) of all admissions in the commonwealth



in 2006 (the latest year for which such data are available). According to data from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS), more individuals were admitted for the treatment of heroin abuse in Puerto Rico from 2002 through 2006 than were admitted for the treatment of marijuana and cocaine abuse (smoked and by other routes of administration).[6] (See Figure 2.) Additional data from the Puerto Rico Mental Health and Anti-Addiction Services Administration (ASSMCA in Spanish) indicate that the number of individuals treated for opioid addiction, mostly heroin addiction, at publicly funded facilities in Puerto Rico rose significantly from state fiscal year (SFY)[7] 2003 (7,687) to SFY 2006 (10,996) and then diminished slightly in SFY 2007 (9,886).[8] Moreover, according to the Puerto Rico Institute of Forensic Sciences, the commingling of heroin with other drugs, such as alcohol, cocaine, or ODDs, was a leading cause of death among drug abusers in Puerto Rico in 2005 and 2006 (the latest year for which such data are available). Comparable data for the USVI are not available and constitute an intelligence gap.

Illicit Finance

The PR/USVI HIDTA region is a major money laundering center for drug traffickers with operations in the region. The San Juan High Intensity Financial Crime Area (HIFCA) reports that the leaders of high-profile money laundering organizations based in Central and South American countries maintain money laundering cells in Puerto Rico and the USVI. The cells launder the illicit proceeds generated by

6. According to the Puerto Rico Mental Health and Anti-Addiction Services Administration (ASSMCA in Spanish), the downward trend from 2003 to 2006 in the number of treatment admissions reported by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) is most likely the result of the privatization of many drug treatment centers in Puerto Rico (TEDS does not report data from such centers) and a change in ASSMCA collection methodology, which occurred in 2003.

7. The state fiscal year runs from July through June.

8. As of April 10, 2008, data from the Puerto Rico Mental Health and Anti-Addiction Services Administration were available only for opioid-related admissions. Additionally, the number of individuals treated for drug addiction at publicly funded facilities in Puerto Rico is typically much higher than the number of individuals admitted for treatment at those publicly funded facilities.

traffickers operating in the HIDTA region and, in doing so, use financial institutions, money remitters, shell corporations, bulk cash smuggling, and other methods, such as the Colombian Black Market Peso Exchange (BMPE).[9]

DTOs in the CONUS are increasingly smuggling bulk cash to the PR/USVI HIDTA region as well as between the region and other Caribbean countries. The DEA Caribbean Field Division reports that DTOs operating in a number of areas in the CONUS, including Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and North Carolina, are increasingly smuggling bulk cash to the HIDTA region for eventual laundering; they also transport laundered cash back to the CONUS. DTOs are reportedly decreasing their use of electronic wire transfers because they fear increased law enforcement scrutiny and detection under the USA PATRIOT Act and, instead, are smuggling bulk cash.[10]

In the USVI, particularly St. Croix, asset substitution has become the primary method used by traffickers to launder illicit proceeds. Asset substitution involves a third party, often a facilitator or semilegitimate criminal associate, who purchases used automobiles and/or boats from the CONUS and then ships the vehicles to St. Croix for resale. Drug traffickers purchase the vehicles from the third party in cash, usually at inflated prices; the purchaser's identity is often concealed. The traffickers then resell the vehicles to unwitting buyers, generally within the St. Croix community.

Outlook

Drug smuggling through the PR/USVI HIDTA may rise throughout the region over the next few years, particularly smuggling using maritime conveyances. The expected increase in commercial goods shipped from seaports in Puerto Rico to the CONUS and also to European countries such as Belgium, France, the Netherlands, and Spain will provide drug traffickers increased opportunities for drug smuggling. DTOs may take advantage of the expected growth in transshipped trade to hide contraband within the increasing volume of licit goods and exploit lax port security and limited inspection.

Puerto Rico-based drug traffickers will continue to transport illicit drugs, particularly cocaine, from Puerto Rico to the CONUS using the USPS. Law enforcement officials report that drug traffickers consider the use of USPS Express Mail services to transport illicit drugs to be fairly secure, since investigators must obtain search warrants to open any packages sent through the USPS—this action typically delays the packages and alerts the traffickers that the packages were most likely intercepted.

The corruption within the Puerto Rico Police Department in 2007 appears to have lowered public confidence in the police department's ability to protect the citizenry; this situation has resulted in decreased cooperation between the citizenry and the police department and has made it more difficult for police officers to deter crime and enforce the law. Consequently, as cooperation between the public and police decreases, it is likely that the crime rate in Puerto Rico will rise and the drug situation will worsen in the next year as traffickers take advantage of a perceived law enforcement weakness.

9. The Colombian Black Market Peso Exchange (BMPE) system originated in the 1960s, when the Colombian Government banned the U.S. dollar, intending to increase the value of the Colombian peso and boost the Colombian economy. The government also imposed high tariffs on imported U.S. goods, hoping to increase the demand for Colombian-produced goods. However, this situation created a black market for Colombian merchants seeking U.S. goods and cheaper U.S. dollars. Those merchants possessed Colombian pesos in Colombia but wanted cheaper U.S. dollars (purchased under official exchange rates) in the United States to purchase goods to sell on the black market. Colombian traffickers had U.S. dollars in the United States—from the sale of illicit drugs—but needed Colombian pesos in Colombia. Consequently, peso brokers began to facilitate the transfer of U.S. drug dollars to Colombian merchants, and business agreements were forged enabling those Colombian merchants to purchase U.S. dollars from traffickers in exchange for Colombian pesos. Although the ban on possession of U.S. dollars was later lifted, the black market system became ingrained in the Colombian economy, and Colombian drug traffickers continue to rely on this system to launder their U.S. drug proceeds.

10. Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act (commonly known as the USA PATRIOT Act or simply the Patriot Act), was signed into law on October 26, 2001.

Sources

Local, State/Commonwealth/U.S. Territory, and Regional

Port of Americas Authority
  Puerto Rico Institute of Forensic Sciences
Puerto Rico Mental Health and Anti-Addiction Services Administration
Puerto Rico Police
Puerto Rico Ports Authority

Federal

Executive Office of the President
  Office of National Drug Control Policy
    High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas
      New England
      Puerto Rico/U.S. Virgin Islands
U.S. Department of Commerce
  U.S. Census Bureau
    Foreign Commerce and Navigation Agency
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
  Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
    Office of Applied Studies
      Treatment Episode Data Set
U.S. Department of Homeland Security
  U.S. Customs and Border Protection
  U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
U.S. Department of Justice
  Drug Enforcement Administration
    Caribbean Field Division
    El Paso Intelligence Center
  Federal Bureau of Investigation
    San Juan Field Division
  U.S. Attorneys Offices
    District of Puerto Rico
U.S. Department of the Treasury
  Financial Crimes Enforcement Network
    San Juan High Intensity Financial Crimes Area

Other

Associated Press
El Nuevo Día
The Orlando Sentinel
The San Juan Star
The Virgin Islands Daily News

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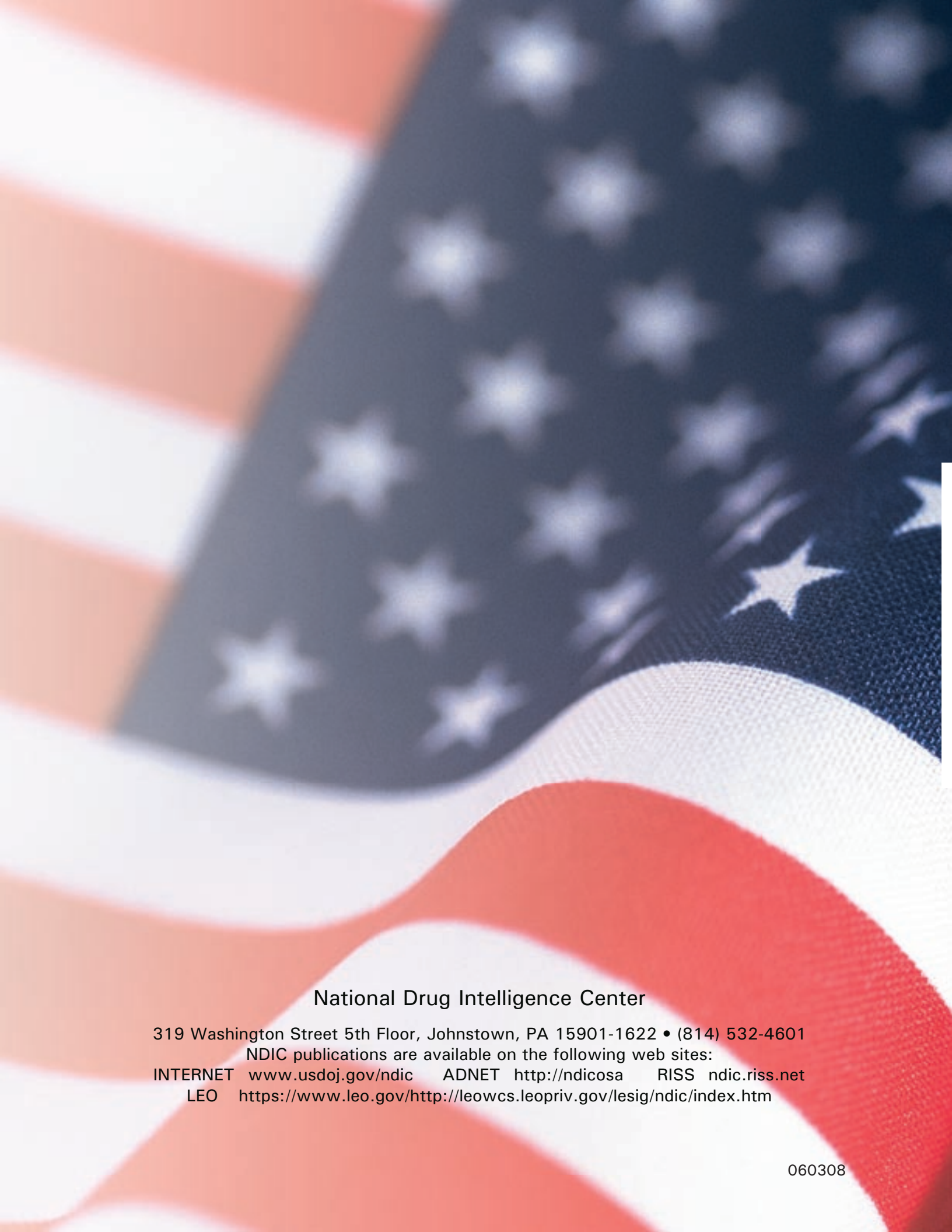

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