



**U.S. Department of Justice
National Drug Intelligence Center**



New Mexico High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area



Drug Market Analysis 2010

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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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Strategic Drug Threat Developments

The New Mexico High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) is a significant smuggling corridor for illicit drugs along the Southwest Border and a major transit area for drug shipments to markets throughout the United States. A significant portion of the drugs that transit New Mexico enter the United States from Mexico through other Southwest Border states. Mexican drug trafficking organizations (DTOs) and criminal groups represent the single greatest organizational drug threat and dominate the wholesale distribution of cocaine, heroin, marijuana, and methamphetamine in the region. Violent crime associated with drug and alien trafficking is a growing concern for law enforcement in the HIDTA region.

The distribution and abuse of ice methamphetamine are the primary drug threats to the New Mexico HIDTA region. Marijuana smuggling and transshipment, particularly in the southern portion of the HIDTA region, is also a principal concern for law enforcement along the New Mexico–Mexico border. Moreover, illicit drug proceeds from drug markets throughout the United States are transported to the region, where they are consolidated by drug traffickers and smuggled into Mexico.

The following are significant strategic drug threat developments in the New Mexico HIDTA region:

- Decreased marijuana and cocaine seizures in the region from 2007 through 2009 are largely attributed to ongoing DTO conflicts and violence in Juárez, which impeded the flow of illicit drugs through the El Paso/Juárez plaza, and the increased use of alternative smuggling routes and methods, such as ultralight aircraft, to avoid seizures along the New Mexico–Mexico border. If violence continues at high levels in Juárez, marijuana and cocaine seizure amounts will remain at lower levels or further decrease in the HIDTA region.
- Heroin seizures increased steadily in the New Mexico HIDTA region from 2007 through 2009, while methamphetamine seizures increased slightly from 2008 through 2009. Increased seizure amounts are largely attributed to increased production of both drugs in Mexico. Most of the heroin and methamphetamine available in New Mexico is transported from Arizona and California—areas where cross-border traffickers are less impeded by the violence in the El Paso/Juárez plaza.
- Domestic methamphetamine production decreased in the HIDTA region from 2008 through 2009 as the availability of Mexican methamphetamine increased, particularly from Arizona and southern California. Local methamphetamine production will continue to decline if production of the drug remains at high levels in Mexico.
- The distribution and abuse of MDMA (3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine, also known as ecstasy) are increasing in the HIDTA region, since many young adults are now abusing the drug in the local area rather than risking participation in the night life in Juárez, Mexico, where border violence is prevalent.
- Violent crime—including armed encounters, home invasion robberies, and kidnappings—associated with drug and alien trafficking is a growing concern for law enforcement, particularly in the southern HIDTA counties.
- The Barrio Azteca prison gang is the greatest gang threat to the New Mexico HIDTA region because of the gang's propensity for violence and connections to violent Mexican Cartels and DTOs. Recent law enforcement investigations of the gang and subsequent arrests could impact the gang's operations in the HIDTA region in the near term.

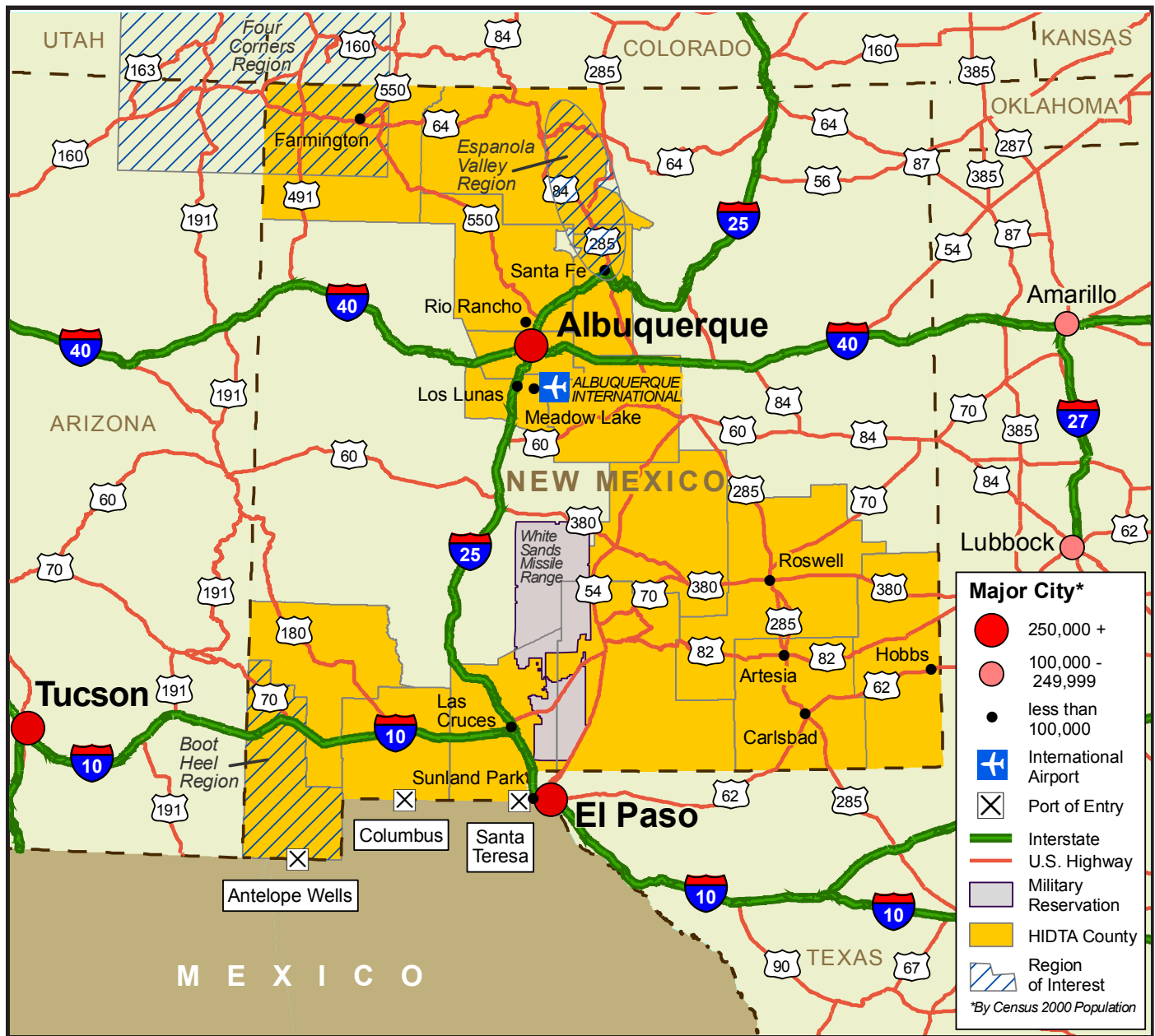
Figure 1. New Mexico High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area

HIDTA Overview

The New Mexico HIDTA region is composed of 16 counties—seven in northern New Mexico and nine in southern New Mexico (see Figure 1)—and has a population of more than 1.6 million. U.S. Census data indicate that nearly 50 percent of the population resides in either Bernalillo County (615,099 residents) or Dona Ana County (193,888). Other significant population centers are the counties of Santa Fe (142,407), San Juan (126,473), and Sandoval (113,772). Albuquerque is New Mexico’s largest city, with approximately 504,949 residents; other major cities are Farmington, Las Cruces, Roswell, and Santa Fe. (See Figure 2 on page 3.) The southern portion of the HIDTA is near the El Paso, Texas–Juárez, Chihuahua, borderplex, the largest international border community in the world, with a population of approximately 2.5 million.

Southwestern New Mexico—specifically Hidalgo, Luna, and Dona Ana Counties—shares a 180-mile border with Mexico. Three ports of entry (POEs) are located along the border: Antelope Wells, Columbus, and Santa Teresa. More than half the length of the New Mexico–Mexico border consists of desolate public land and private ranches that contain innumerable footpaths, roads, and trails. These factors and minimal law enforcement coverage make the border area an ideal corridor for smuggling drugs and other illicit goods and services (primarily aliens) into the United States and weapons and bulk cash

Figure 2. New Mexico HIDTA Region Transportation Infrastructure

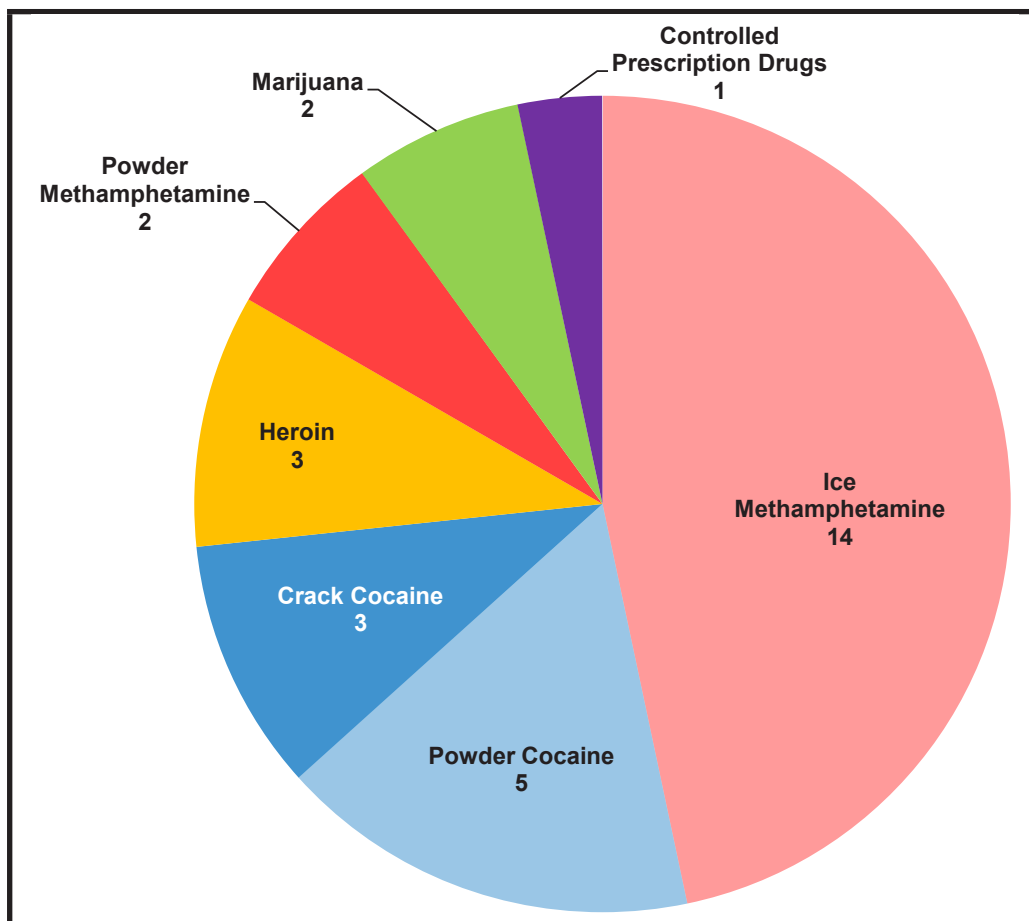


into Mexico. Mexican DTOs smuggle multihundred-kilogram quantities of illicit drugs through this portion of the HIDTA region annually. The Boot Heel region, located in Hidalgo County, is where most cross-border smuggling activity takes place. (See Figure 2.) Once drug shipments reach New Mexico, they are typically divided into smaller quantities and distributed throughout New Mexico or transshipped to other locations throughout the United States.

Drug Threat Overview

The distribution and abuse of ice methamphetamine are the greatest drug threats to the New Mexico HIDTA region. According to National Drug Intelligence Center (NDIC) National Drug Threat Survey (NDTS) 2010 data, 14 of the 30 responding law enforcement agencies in the New Mexico HIDTA identify ice methamphetamine as the greatest drug threat in their jurisdictions. (See Figure 3 on page 4.) Most methamphetamine available in the New Mexico HIDTA region is produced in Mexico. Local methamphetamine production takes place in the region but has been decreasing.

Figure 3. Greatest Drug Threat in the New Mexico HIDTA Region as Reported by State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, by Number of Respondents^a



Source: National Drug Threat Survey 2010.

The distribution and abuse of powder and crack cocaine and heroin also pose significant law enforcement challenges. Powder cocaine is the greatest threat in Bernalillo and Dona Ana Counties, while crack cocaine is the greatest threat in the southern New Mexico counties of Lea, Luna, and Otero. (See Appendix A.) Most heroin is distributed and abused in the northern New Mexico counties of Bernalillo, Rio Arriba, Sandoval, and Valencia. Heroin abuse in these counties is often multigenerational, making it difficult for law enforcement and treatment providers to stem the abuse.

The smuggling and transshipment of marijuana are a threat to the New Mexico HIDTA, particularly in Hidalgo (Boot Heel region) and Luna Counties in southern New Mexico. Law enforcement officers in the New Mexico HIDTA seized more marijuana than any other illicit drug each year from 2007 through 2009. Small amounts of marijuana are also produced in the New Mexico HIDTA at both outdoor and indoor grows.

Availability and abuse of MDMA increased in the New Mexico HIDTA region in 2009, primarily in southern New Mexico, where law enforcement reporting indicates that young adults are abusing MDMA in the local area rather than risking participation in the night life of Juárez, where border violence is prevalent. Law enforcement reporting indicates that most of the available MDMA is produced in Mexico and transported from the El Paso area to the HIDTA region for distribution. Seizures range from small, user quantities to multihundred-tablet amounts. For example, in November 2009, two female New Mexico residents were apprehended by officers at the El Paso POE while attempting to smuggle five MDMA tablets and an unidentified amount of ketamine. Task Force officers in southern New Mexico report 300- to 500-tablet seizures of the drug.

a. NDTs data for 2010 cited in this report are as of March 3, 2010. NDTs data cited are raw, unweighted responses from federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies solicited through either NDIC or the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) HIDTA program. Data cited may include responses from agencies that are part of the NDTs 2010 national sample or agencies that are part of HIDTA solicitation lists.

Drug Trafficking Organizations

Mexican DTOs and criminal groups are the most pervasive organizational threats in the New Mexico HIDTA region, exerting nearly total control over drug trafficking operations throughout the area. Most of these organizations are closely aligned with the Juárez and Sinaloa Cartels, which control drug smuggling activities in the Mexican states of Chihuahua and Sonora, just south of the HIDTA region. Conflicts between these cartels as they vie for control of drug trafficking in the El Paso/Juárez plaza have resulted in a substantial increase in drug-related violence in the state of Chihuahua. (See text box.) Since 2008, these cartels have also been in conflict with the increased Mexican military and law enforcement presence in Chihuahua, particularly in Juárez, adding to the violence in the region. Many traffickers avoid smuggling drug loads through the plaza out of fear that they may lose their shipments to rival organizations or law enforcement.

Drug-Related Violence in Chihuahua

Drug-related violence in Mexico has intensified over the past 5 years, with significant increases in drug-related killings in 2008 and 2009. Drug-related violence in Mexico is concentrated in states that are critical to the production and trafficking of drugs. In 2008, the state of Chihuahua—where the El Paso/Juárez plaza is located—accounted for 1,649 drug-related killings, nearly one-third of those reported in Mexico. In 2009, the number increased significantly to 2,082 killings, accounting for 31 percent of all drug-related killings in Mexico. Most drugs smuggled into the New Mexico HIDTA region from Mexico are smuggled through the areas in and around Juárez, where Mexico's drug-related violence is highly concentrated. According to the Trans-Border Institute at the University of San Diego, the varied geographic patterns of violence in Mexico are the result of the fractionalization of organized groups, changing structures of political-bureaucratic corruption, and recent government efforts to crack down on organized crime (through military deployments and the disruption of DTO leadership structures).

Source: University of San Diego, Trans-Border Institute.

Law enforcement officials supporting New Mexico HIDTA initiatives arrested members of 136 DTOs^b in 2009, down from 231 DTOs in 2008. Most of the arrests in 2009 involved Mexican (69), Hispanic (62), Mexican American (43), or Caucasian (30) criminals involved in international (50), multistate (41), or local (45) drug trafficking operations. Many of the criminals were polydrug traffickers who most often distributed methamphetamine (71), cocaine (57), marijuana (51), heroin (15), controlled prescription drugs (CPDs) (6), or MDMA (2).

Prison gangs, street gangs, and outlaw motorcycle gangs (OMGs) smuggle, transport, and distribute illicit drugs and commit violent crimes in the New Mexico HIDTA region. According to NDTs 2010 data, most law enforcement agencies indicate that street gang involvement in drug distribution activity is moderate or high and that OMG involvement is low or does not occur. (See Appendix B for data by county.) Mexican DTOs have forged associations with some members of these gangs to smuggle illicit drugs from Mexico into New Mexico. The Barrio Azteca prison gang (most prominent in El Paso and Las Cruces) is the greatest gang threat to the New Mexico HIDTA region because of the gang's propensity for violence and connections to violent Mexican cartels. (See text box on page 6.) Some other noteworthy prison and street gangs active in New Mexico are the West Siders (Sunland Park, New Mexico) and Los Carnales prison gangs and the Brew Town Locos (Albuquerque), Los Sureños and Juaritos (central New Mexico), 72 Gang (Colonia Anapra, Chihuahua), Los Demonos (Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua), Memphis Boys, Los Padillas, and Servalles Pajarito (south of Rio Bravo, Tamaulipas, Mexico) street gangs. OMGs operating in the region include Bandidos (Chaparral) and Hells Angels (Albuquerque).

b. Three of these trafficking groups specialized in money laundering.

Barrio Azteca

Barrio Azteca, one of the most violent prison gangs in the United States, is the most significant gang operating in the southern portion of the New Mexico HIDTA. The gang, based in El Paso and Juárez, transports and distributes drugs in southern New Mexico, particularly in Dona Ana County. The gang's income is derived from smuggling heroin, powder cocaine, and marijuana from Mexico into the United States for distribution both inside and outside prisons. Barrio Azteca members are also involved in alien smuggling, arson, assault, auto theft, burglary, extortion, intimidation, kidnapping, robbery, and weapons violations. For example, in January 2010, three teenagers who were alleged Barrio Azteca members violently killed a 19-year-old Texas man at a visitors' center south of Las Cruces after he refused to give them his wallet. Barrio Azteca members, in association with the Juárez Cartel, are also involved in many of the homicides occurring in Juárez. In March 2010, Barrio Azteca gang members were implicated in the deaths of a U.S. Consulate employee in Juárez, her husband, and a detention officer with the El Paso County Sheriff's Department. In response to these killings, the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), along with numerous other federal, state, and local agencies, initiated Operation Knock Down, in which more than 300 members or associates of the gang were identified and interviewed to generate more information related to the murders and the gang's activities. The operation has resulted in more than 50 arrests thus far, along with seizures of drugs, currency, and weapons. This will likely have an impact on the gang's criminal operations in the New Mexico HIDTA region.

Source: New Mexico High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area; Drug Enforcement Administration.

Production

Methamphetamine production is a low and decreasing threat in the New Mexico HIDTA region. Most law enforcement agencies in the region that responded to the NDTs 2010 report that production of the drug is a low threat in their areas and further indicate that this threat either decreased or remained the same relative to 2008. The number of methamphetamine laboratories seized by law enforcement in the HIDTA region decreased 19 percent from 2008 through 2009; however, the number seized in 2009 was still higher than in 2007. (See Table 1 on page 7.) Laboratory seizure statistics indicate that most laboratories are small, producing less than 2 ounces of the drug, and that 41 percent of the laboratories seized in the HIDTA region from 2007 through 2009 were seized in Bernalillo County. Methamphetamine production in the HIDTA region likely decreased as the availability of Mexican methamphetamine, particularly from Phoenix, Arizona, and southern California, increased in 2009.

Small quantities of cannabis are cultivated locally at both outdoor and indoor locations in the New Mexico HIDTA; however, most of the marijuana available in the region is produced in Mexico. According to the NDTs 2010, 22 of the 30 law enforcement agencies in the HIDTA region report that cannabis is cultivated at both outdoor and indoor sites; only 8 agencies report that the drug is grown hydroponically in their areas. Although most HIDTA law enforcement agencies report that cannabis is cultivated in their areas, data from the DEA Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program (DCE/SP) indicate that only 1,094 plants, all from outdoor grows, were seized in the entire state in 2009. The largest outdoor grow eradicated in 2009 was an elaborate 350-plant grow in Tucumcari, Quay County (a non-HIDTA county). The Caucasian growers lived in caves and makeshift homes at the site while tending to the plants and used water from a mountain spring to water their crop. Law enforcement officials believe that the grow site had been in operation for several years.

**Table 1. Methamphetamine Laboratory Seizures
in New Mexico, 2007–2009**

County*	2007	2008	2009
<i>Bernalillo</i>	3	22	14
<i>Chaves</i>	1	1	0
Cibola	0	1	0
Curry	0	2	0
<i>Hidalgo</i>	1	0	0
<i>Lea</i>	0	3	3
Los Alamos	0	0	1
<i>Otero</i>	1	1	1
Roosevelt	0	2	0
<i>San Juan</i>	1	0	1
<i>Sandoval</i>	4	2	0
<i>Santa Fe</i>	3	3	2
<i>Torrance</i>	2	2	7
Union	0	0	1
<i>Valencia</i>	2	8	6
NM HIDTA Counties	18	42	34
State of New Mexico	18	47	36

Source: National Seizure System as of 3/31/10.

*New Mexico HIDTA counties are in bold, italicized type. Counties without methamphetamine laboratory seizures during the 3-year period are not listed.

Transportation

The New Mexico HIDTA region is a major transit area for drugs transported north to states such as Colorado and Kansas and to destinations on the East Coast. Most drug shipments are transported through the HIDTA area via Interstates 10, 25, and 40. Traffickers use I-10 to transport drug shipments from the El Paso Area into the New Mexico HIDTA as well as from Arizona and California. They use I-25 to transport drugs to northern markets in Colorado and Kansas and I-40 for drug shipments from Arizona and California to destinations east. The New Mexico Department of Public Safety (DPS) operates numerous POEs on highways in the state and frequently seizes drug shipments from commercial trucks at these locations. (See text box on page 8.) Numerous other state highways and local roadways are also used to transport drug shipments, particularly to avoid law enforcement presence on interstate highways.

New Mexico Department of Public Safety Ports of Entry

The New Mexico DPS, New Mexico Motor Transportation Police Division operates 14 POEs throughout the state of New Mexico, including 5 that are open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Many of these POEs are located near the state's borders so that inbound commercial traffic from neighboring states can be inspected. Officers at these POEs verify commercial motor vehicle credentials, enforce regulations of oversize or overweight truck loads, assess and collect taxes and fees relating to commercial motor vehicle operations, and conduct commercial vehicle driver and mechanical inspections.

During these routine operations, officers often discover illicit drug shipments in commercial vehicles traveling to destinations north and east. For example, in October 2009, officers seized 72 pounds of marijuana from a commercial motor vehicle carrier at the Gallup POE on I-40 during a routine inspection. Discrepancies in the driver's logbook led to a full inspection of the vehicle and the subsequent discovery of 16 bundles of the drug in a hidden compartment of a car on the car hauler. Further investigation revealed that the driver had been hired to pick up cars from different locations on the West Coast and transport them to the East Coast. In this case, the vehicle on the car hauler was registered to a Michigan resident and had been picked up in Arizona. At the same POE in July 2009, officers seized 40 kilograms of marijuana from a commercial vehicle after discovering that three boxes not listed on the bill of lading contained marijuana. Further investigation revealed that the driver, a Florida resident, had picked up the marijuana in Phoenix, Arizona.

Source: New Mexico Department of Public Safety, New Mexico Motor Transportation Police Division.

Traffickers also transport illicit drugs directly into the HIDTA region from Mexico. Drug loads are smuggled through the Antelope Wells, Columbus, and Santa Teresa POEs along the New Mexico–Mexico border and at unofficial border crossings, particularly in the Boot Heel region and farming areas west of the Columbus POE. Mexican traffickers employ a significant number of backpackers and use pack animals to cross the border with illicit drugs (primarily marijuana) at unofficial crossings. According to the New Mexico HIDTA, the amount of marijuana seized from backpacked loads increased from 2007 (17,100 kg) to 2009 (22,000 kg), despite a decrease in the total amount of marijuana seized in the HIDTA region during the same period. (See Table 2.) The backpackers usually drop their drug loads, which often weigh 70 to 80 pounds, at predetermined locations in the desert and walk to a waiting vehicle. Other DTO members later pick up the drugs and transport them to nearby stash houses for distribution. The rugged, mountainous terrain in the Boot Heel region makes it difficult for law enforcement to seize drug loads smuggled by backpackers through this area.

Increased law enforcement operations along the Southwest Border have caused traffickers to adjust their smuggling routes and methods. For instance, traffickers in the New Mexico HIDTA region have increased their use of ultralight aircraft to smuggle marijuana. According to law enforcement reporting, in mid-November 2009, at least three suspected ultralight incursions were reported: two in Luna County and one in Hidalgo County. The ultralight aircraft usually do not land but drop their loads, which are later picked up by traffickers using global positioning system (GPS) devices. Furthermore, traffickers exploit the hundreds of children who pass through the New Mexico POEs to attend school because they believe that law enforcement is less likely to inspect the belongings of children entering the United States. For example, in February 2010, U.S. Border Patrol officers seized more than 5 pounds of marijuana concealed in a 14-year-old girl's backpack as she passed through the Columbus POE to attend school in New Mexico. Law enforcement reporting also indicates that smugglers are increasingly using U.S. Highways 60 and 380 to avoid the more heavily monitored I-40. Several methamphetamine and cocaine seizures have been made on these highways from vehicles traveling from Arizona and California to Oklahoma, Kansas, and Colorado.

**Table 2. Drug Seizures in the New Mexico HIDTA Region
in Kilograms, 2007–2009**

Year	Marijuana	Powder Cocaine	Methamphetamine	Heroin
2007	54,182.28	225.75	63.71	8.46
2008	44,950.56	460.56	41.62	13.27
2009	44,297.91	166.46	47.00	21.66

Source: National Seizure System, April 8, 2010.

Fluctuations in drug seizure amounts in the New Mexico HIDTA region over the past 3 years are attributed to increased violence in the El Paso/Juárez corridor and the rising production of heroin and methamphetamine in Mexico. Marijuana seizure amounts decreased steadily from 2007 through 2009. Cocaine seizure amounts peaked in 2008 before declining in 2009 to the lowest amount seized during the 3-year period. (See Table 2 on page 8.) Marijuana and cocaine seizures are most affected by violence in Mexico because the drugs are smuggled directly into the HIDTA region from Mexico or the El Paso area. Traffickers are also smuggling drug loads across the Southwest Border in areas less affected by violence and then transporting the drugs to New Mexico. Heroin and methamphetamine are most often transported to New Mexico in this manner from Arizona and California. Seizures of these drugs likely increased along the Arizona and California borders because traffickers were less impeded by high levels of violence, such as that occurring in the El Paso/Juárez plaza, and because production of both drugs increased in Mexico. Heroin seizures increased steadily from 2007 through 2009, and methamphetamine seizure amounts increased slightly from 2008 to 2009.

Distribution

Mexican DTOs and criminal groups control the wholesale distribution of illicit drugs in the New Mexico HIDTA region. (See Table 3.) They supply illicit drugs to distributors within the region and in many other drug markets throughout the country, including those in Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, and Texas. These transactions are facilitated through well-established relationships with close friends and family members and associations with other traffickers in these markets.

Table 3. Drug Distribution in the New Mexico HIDTA Region

Wholesale Distributors	Drugs Distributed
Mexican DTOs and criminal groups	Powder cocaine, Mexican black tar heroin, Mexican brown powder heroin, marijuana, ice methamphetamine
Caucasian DTOs and criminal groups	MDMA, CPDs, marijuana
Street gangs	Powder cocaine, crack cocaine, Mexican black tar heroin, Mexican brown powder heroin, marijuana, ice methamphetamine
Prison gangs	Powder cocaine, crack cocaine, Mexican black tar heroin, Mexican brown powder heroin, marijuana, ice methamphetamine
Outlaw motorcycle gangs	Methamphetamine, marijuana
Local independent dealers	Methamphetamine, heroin, powder cocaine, marijuana
Retail Distributors	Drugs Distributed
Local Mexican traffickers and African American and Hispanic street gangs	Powder cocaine, crack cocaine, Mexican black tar heroin, Mexican brown powder heroin, marijuana, ice methamphetamine, CPDs
Caucasian criminal groups and independent dealers	Powder cocaine, crack cocaine, Mexican black tar heroin, marijuana, ice methamphetamine, MDMA, CPDs
Outlaw motorcycle gangs	Ice methamphetamine, marijuana, heroin, powder cocaine, MDMA
Prison gangs	Ice methamphetamine, Mexican black tar heroin, Mexican brown powder heroin, cocaine, marijuana

Source: New Mexico High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area.

Local Mexican traffickers and African American and Hispanic street gangs are the primary retail distributors of powder and crack cocaine, Mexican black tar heroin and brown powder heroin, marijuana, and ice methamphetamine in the New Mexico HIDTA region. (See Appendix B.) Caucasian criminal groups and independent dealers, prison gangs, and OMGs also distribute illicit drugs at the retail level in the region, albeit on a smaller scale.

Drug-Related Crime

Violent crime associated with drug and alien trafficking occurs frequently in the New Mexico HIDTA region and is a growing concern for law enforcement. The majority of this crime often results from conflicts among rival criminal organizations operating along the U.S.–Mexico border. Home invasion robberies, kidnappings, and armed encounters with traffickers occur throughout the HIDTA region. Home invasion robberies are often committed by illegal aliens in need of supplies, including food. For example, in 2010, two Hispanic males forced their way into the home of an elderly couple and stole a vehicle and food. The two illegal aliens advised detectives that they were tired and hungry after walking for approximately 1 week. Most kidnappings are connected to local drug trafficking activities, and victims frequently choose not to report them out of fear that they will be killed, that the kidnappers will retaliate against the family, or that law enforcement will discover the family’s involvement in drug trafficking activities. In 2009, a man was kidnapped during a drug deal in Deming, New Mexico, and taken to Mexico for execution. He escaped while the kidnappers were negotiating his ransom. In addition, law enforcement officers operating near the border report armed encounters with “rip-off” groups who are attempting to steal drug shipments from smugglers. As a result of increased enforcement on both sides of the border, law enforcement should expect such encounters to increase, not only with these groups but also with drug smugglers attempting to protect their operations. For instance, in 2009, U.S. Border Patrol agents arrested three individuals hiding in the brush north of Rodeo, New Mexico. Officers seized one AK-47-type assault rifle with a fully loaded magazine, a small plastic bag of ammunition, three cell phones, one General Mobile Radio Service (GMRS) radio, a prepaid Visa card, and more than \$100 in U.S. currency.

Abuse

Drug-related treatment admissions in New Mexico increased for most drugs from 2006 through 2008. According to the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS), drug-related treatment admissions to publicly funded facilities in New Mexico were highest for amphetamines (including methamphetamine), marijuana, and heroin in 2008 (the latest year for which data are available).^c (See Table 4 on page 11.) Powder cocaine-related treatment admissions increased 33 percent during this period—the highest increase in any drug category—while crack cocaine-related treatment admissions increased 3 percent. Marijuana-related treatment admissions increased slightly overall during the 3-year period. Amphetamine-related treatment admissions—which accounted for most treatment admissions in the state—decreased 7 percent overall after peaking at over 1,000 admissions in 2007. Heroin-related admissions remained stable during this period. (See text box.)

Heroin Abuse in Northern New Mexico

Heroin abuse is endemic to the Upper Rio Grande and Espanola Valley areas of New Mexico, which encompass portions of Bernalillo, Rio Arriba, and Santa Fe Counties. In the Rio Arriba County communities of Abiquiú, Alcalde, Chimayo, and Espanola, multigenerational heroin abuse is common. Heroin abuse is a learned behavior in some families and is passed down as a family tradition to the next generation. Children often start abusing the drug as teenagers. Their parents and grandparents usually abuse, and often distribute, the drug. Because heroin abuse is a socially accepted behavior within many family units in northern New Mexico, it is difficult for law enforcement and treatment providers to curtail it.

Source: New Mexico High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area.

Unintentional drug overdose deaths for cocaine and methamphetamine increased overall in the New Mexico HIDTA from 2006 through 2008. Heroin overdose deaths decreased 9 percent, and CPD overdose deaths remained stable overall during the same period. (See Table 5 on page 11.) Most unintentional overdose deaths from cocaine, heroin, methamphetamine, and prescription drugs occur in Bernalillo County; however, the highest per capita overdose rate in the state is in Rio Arriba County. (See Table 5 and Table 6 on page 11.) In fact, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention analysis of drug-caused death rates from 2003 through 2006 (the latest available data) indicates that Rio Arriba County had the second-highest per capita drug-caused death rate in the nation, behind only St. Bernard Parish, Louisiana. Drug-related deaths are likely high in Rio Arriba County because drug abuse, particularly heroin abuse, is socially acceptable among families in this economically depressed area. (See text box above.)

c. County-level treatment admission data are not available for New Mexico; therefore, drug treatment data specific to the New Mexico HIDTA region are unavailable. Most state-level treatment admissions likely occurred within the HIDTA region, since the majority of the state’s population resides within the 16 HIDTA counties.

Table 4. Drug-Related Treatment Admissions in New Mexico, 2006–2008

Drug	Number of Treatment Admissions*			
	2006	2007	2008	Percent Change 2006–2008
Powder Cocaine	377	421	500	33
Crack Cocaine	365	338	376	3
Marijuana	772	760	816	6
Heroin	742	722	743	less than 1
Amphetamines	910	1,018	846	-7
Total	3,166	3,259	3,281	4

Source: Treatment Episode Data Set.

*Data current as of April 6, 2010.

Table 5. Drug Overdose Deaths in the New Mexico HIDTA Region, 2006–2008

	Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths*														
	Cocaine			Heroin			Methamphetamine			CPDs			Total		
	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008
Bernalillo County	87	96	113	83	88	83	132	140	153	61	52	70	363	376	419
New Mexico HIDTA	190	189	233	202	193	183	267	263	300	121	87	129	780	732	845

Source: New Mexico Office of the Medical Investigator; New Mexico Department of Health.

*Data current as of March 22, 2010.

Table 6. Unintentional Drug Overdose Death Rates per 100,000 in New Mexico, 2006–2008

County	Death Rate per 100,000 2006–2008*	County	Death Rate per 100,000 2006–2008*
Rio Arriba	52.18	Lincoln	15.24
Guadalupe	45.81	De Baca**	15.24
Valencia	24.42	Socorro	15.00
Bernalillo	24.03	Otero	13.07
Eddy	22.67	Quay	11.78
Torrance	22.58	Dona Ana	11.57
Taos	21.68	Luna	10.48
San Miguel	18.93	Curry	10.18
Chaves	18.31	Roosevelt	9.00
Lea	17.96	Los Alamos	8.93
Catron**	17.76	San Juan	8.56
Grant	17.66	Sandoval	7.83
Cibola	17.06	McKinley	6.70
Colfax	16.62	Union**	6.39
Santa Fe	15.68	Sierra**	1.66
Mora**	15.53		

Source: New Mexico Office of the Medical Investigator; New Mexico Department of Health.

*Data are current as of March 1, 2010. All rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. Standard Population and expressed per 100,000 persons.

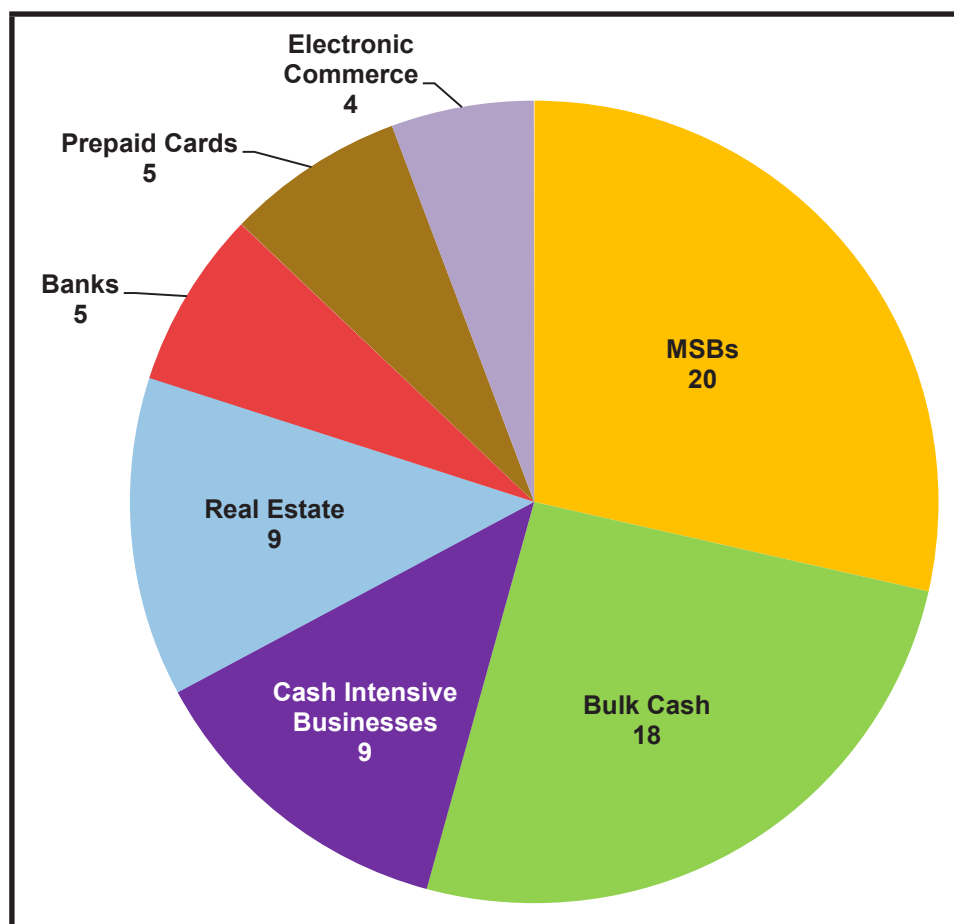
**Fewer than 4 deaths in the county from 2006–2008.

Note: New Mexico HIDTA counties are in bold, italicized type.

Illicit Finance

Mexican DTOs and criminal groups primarily use money services businesses (MSBs) and bulk cash smuggling to move drug proceeds from the New Mexico HIDTA region to Mexico, according to NDTs 2010 data. (See Figure 4.) MSBs in the region are used to transfer vast sums of illicit funds, primarily to Mexico. Money transmittal businesses, such as Western Union, are the most common MSBs used to transfer funds to Mexico. The numerous money transmittal businesses in the HIDTA region serve the sizable Hispanic population in the area by legitimately wiring money to requesters' family members in Mexico, a situation that helps those who use the services for illicit purposes to blend more easily with the high volume of legal transfers.

Figure 4. Money Laundering Techniques Used by Wholesale-Level Distributors as Reported by State and Local Law Enforcement in the New Mexico HIDTA, by Number of Respondents



Source: National Drug Threat Survey 2010.

Increasing amounts of bulk cash proceeds from drug trafficking activities are smuggled through southern New Mexico into Mexico. Drug proceeds from a growing number of markets throughout the United States are transported to the HIDTA region, where they are consolidated and smuggled to Mexico. (See Table 7 on page 13.) The HIDTA region's proximity to the Southwest Border, the limited inspections of southbound traffic by U.S. and Mexican law enforcement officers, and the relative ease with which cash can be placed into Mexican financial systems make bulk cash smuggling a primary method of moving drug proceeds among traffickers in the HIDTA region. According to the New Mexico HIDTA 2010 Survey, most law enforcement agencies believe that significant bulk cash smuggling is occurring on the roadways in their respective areas. Most responding agencies also indicate that stash houses used to consolidate drug proceeds prior to smuggling the funds to Mexico are prevalent in their areas. Furthermore, National Seizure System (NSS) data indicate that the amount of U.S. currency seized in New Mexico nearly doubled over the past 5 years to more than \$4.4 million in 2009. (See Table 8 on page 13.)

Table 7. Origination States for U.S. Currency Seized in New Mexico, 2007–2009

2007	2008	2009
Alabama	Arizona	Alabama
Arizona	Arkansas	Arizona
Colorado	California	California
Illinois	Colorado	Colorado
Maryland	Georgia	Georgia
Nebraska	Illinois	Illinois
New Mexico	Kansas	Kansas
North Carolina	Kentucky	Michigan
Oklahoma	Louisiana	Mississippi
	Minnesota	Nebraska
	Nebraska	New Jersey
	New Mexico	New Mexico
	New York	Ohio
	Oklahoma	Oklahoma
	Tennessee	Tennessee
	Texas	Texas
		Utah

Source: National Seizure System, April 8, 2010.

Table 8. U.S. Currency Seized in New Mexico, 2005–2009

Year	Amount Seized
2005	\$2,410,450.64
2006	\$2,564,828.00
2007	\$4,068,784.00
2008	\$4,511,007.00
2009	\$4,434,557.00

Source: National Seizure System, April 8, 2010.

Outlook

NDIC analysts expect that drug-related violence in Mexico will continue to affect the movement of methamphetamine, heroin, cocaine, and marijuana into and through the New Mexico HIDTA region. Mexican DTOs will increasingly avoid the high levels of violence in areas near the El Paso/Juárez plaza in favor of other smuggling routes into the United States. Methamphetamine and heroin shipments that have historically entered through Arizona and California before transiting New Mexico will continue at high levels, particularly as the production of these drugs increases in Mexico. Increased methamphetamine production in Mexico will also result in decreased production of the drug in New Mexico. Marijuana and cocaine seizures in New Mexico are expected to remain low as traffickers disperse shipments of these drugs to alternative routes in Texas and Arizona to avoid the violence and Mexican military and law enforcement operations in the El Paso/Juárez plaza. Despite these shifts in drug smuggling routes, the availability of methamphetamine, heroin, cocaine, and marijuana in New Mexico will continue to meet local demand for these drugs. MDMA distribution and abuse are expected to rise in the region as young adults who formerly traveled to Juárez to abuse the drug no longer do so because of the violence there.

The recent arrests of Barrio Azteca members stemming from the murders in Juárez of a U.S. Consulate employee and an El Paso County Sheriff's Office employee have weakened the structure of the organization and are expected to hamper the gang's drug trafficking operations in New Mexico, particularly in southern HIDTA counties. The gang will reorganize its structure to compensate for the arrests and increased scrutiny by law enforcement agencies but is not expected to do so successfully in the near term.

Appendix A. Drug Threats to New Mexico, by County

Table A1. Marijuana Threat to New Mexico, by County, 2007–2009

County	Greatest Drug Threat	Availability	Cultivation	Contributes Most to Violent Crime	Contributes Most to Property Crime	Seizure Amounts			Percent Change in Seizures 2007–2009
						2007	2008	2009	
Bernalillo	No	High	Yes	No	No	2,181.07	3,340.08	505.03	-77
Chaves	No	High	Yes	No	No	0.05	0.00	0.00	-100
Cibola	No	High	Yes	No	No	541.50	150.05	234.55	-57
Colfax	No	High	Yes	No	No	527.98	1,756.84	390.43	-26
Dona Ana	No	High	Yes	No	No	21,825.51	13,833.48	10,014.60	-54
Eddy	No	High	Yes	No	No	29.60	0.00	0.00	-100
Grant	No	High	Yes	No	No	2,803.89	2,501.47	3,074.35	10
Hidalgo	Yes	High	Yes	Yes	Yes	16,282.58	18,653.51	23,791.39	46
Lea	No	High to Moderate	Yes	No	No	1.01	0.00	0.00	-100
Lincoln	No	High	Yes	No	No	0.41	0.00	0.00	-100
Los Alamos	No	High	Yes	No	No	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Luna	Yes	High	Yes	Yes	Yes	7,640.12	3,614.02	4,639.46	-39
Otero	No	High	Yes	No	No	3,272.36	2,591.70	1,336.38	-59
Quay	No	High	Yes	No	No	598.78	556.99	186.54	-69
Rio Arriba	No	High	Yes	No	No	0.00	0.00	908.24	*
Roosevelt	No	High	Yes	No	No	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Sandoval	No	High	Yes	No	No	0.00	350.99	0.00	0
San Juan	No	High	Yes	No	No	0.18	0.00	13.15	7,206
San Miguel	No	High	Yes	No	No	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Santa Fe	No	High	Yes	No	No	145.20	65.32	14.97	-90
Socorro	No	High	Yes	No	No	95.80	68.95	16.33	-83
Taos	No	High	Yes	No	No	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Torrance	No	High	Yes	No	No	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Valencia	No	High	Yes	No	No	0.28	0.00	0.35	25

Source: National Drug Threat Survey 2010; National Seizure System.

*Percent change cannot be calculated because the denominator is zero.

Note: New Mexico HIDTA counties are in bold, italicized type. Data are unavailable for Catron, Curry, De Baca, Guadalupe, Harding, McKinley, Mora, Sierra, and Union Counties.

Table A2. Cocaine Threat to New Mexico, by County, 2007–2009

County	Greatest Drug Threat		Availability		Percent of Powder Cocaine Converted to Crack Cocaine	Contributes Most to Violent Crime		Contributes Most to Property Crime		Seizure Amounts**			Percent Change in Seizures 2007–2009
	Powder	Crack	Powder	Crack		Powder	Crack	Powder	Crack	2007	2008	2009	
Bernalillo	Yes	No	High to Moderate	High to Moderate	26-75	Yes	No	Yes	No	70.58	288.33	77.66	10
Chaves	No	No	Low	Low	1-25	No	No	No	No	0.80	0.00	0.00	-100
Cibola	No	Yes	No Response	High	51-75	No	No	No	No	34.57	1.50	0.00	-100
Colfax	No	No	High	High	26-50	Yes	No	No	No	2.00	36.02	0.00	-100
Dona Ana	Yes	No	High	Moderate	1-25	Yes	No	Yes	No	116.21	36.40	75.11	-35
Eddy	No	No	High to Low	High to Low	1-100	No	No	No	Yes	0.01	0.00	0.00	-100
Grant	No	No	Moderate	Moderate	1-25	No	No	No	No	0.00	0.01	0.00	0
Hidalgo	No	No	Moderate	Low	0-25	No	No	No	No	0.01	86.55	0.00	-100
Lea	No	Yes	High to Low	High	26-75	No	Yes	No	Yes	3.88	0.00	7.39	90
Lincoln	No	No	High	Moderate	1-25	No	No	No	No	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Los Alamos	No	No	Moderate	Low	None	No	No	No	No	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Luna	No	Yes	High to Moderate	High	51-75	No	No	No	No	0.00	0.00	0.03	*
Otero	No	Yes	High	High to Low	1-100	No	No	No	No	31.60	46.22	1.11	-96
Quay	No	No	Moderate	High	26-50	No	No	No	No	0.00	36.94	0.00	0
Rio Arriba	No	No	High	Low	1-25	No	No	No	No	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Roosevelt	No	No	Moderate	Moderate	1-25	No	No	No	No	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Sandoval	No	No	High to Moderate	Low	1-25	No	No	No	No	2.27	0.56	0.00	-100
San Juan	No	No	High	Low	1-25	No	No	No	No	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
San Miguel	Yes	Yes	High to Moderate	High	1-25	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	29.98	0.00	0.00	-100
Santa Fe	Yes	No	High	High	51-75	Yes	No	No	Yes	0.37	2.49	3.62	878
Socorro	No	No	Moderate	Moderate	1-75	No	Yes	No	Yes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Taos	No	No	High	Moderate	1-25	No	No	No	No	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Torrance	No	No	Low	Low	None	No	No	No	No	0.00	0.00	1.55	*
Valencia	No	No	Moderate	Moderate to Low	1-25	No	No	No	No	0.00	0.00	0.00	0

Source: National Drug Threat Survey 2010; National Seizure System.

*Percent change cannot be calculated because the denominator is zero.

**Includes both powder and crack cocaine.

Note: New Mexico HIDTA counties are in bold, italicized type. Data are unavailable for Catron, Curry, De Baca, Guadalupe, Harding, McKinley, Mora, Sierra, and Union Counties.

Table A3. Methamphetamine Threat to New Mexico, by County, 2007–2009

County	Greatest Drug Threat		Availability		Production	Change in Production	Contributes Most to Violent Crime		Contributes Most to Property Crime		Seizure Amounts**			Percent Change in Seizures 2007–2009
	Powder	Ice	Powder	Ice			Powder	Ice	2007	2008	2009			
Bernalillo	Yes	No	High to Moderate	Moderate	High to Low	Increased/Decreased	Yes	No	Yes	No	41.20	27.77	33.06	-20
Chaves	No	Yes	Low	High	Not Produced	No Response	No	Yes	No	Yes	8.38	6.09	0.29	-97
Cibola	No	No	Low	High	Moderate	Increased	No	Yes	No	Yes	3.79	0.00	4.99	32
Colfax	No	Yes	No Response	High	Low	Decreased	No	No	No	Yes	2.72	15.75	14.33	426
Dona Ana	No	No	Moderate	Moderate	Low	Decreased	No	No	No	No	5.14	0.00	6.80	32
Eddy	No	Yes	Low	High	Low	Remained the Same	No	Yes	No	Yes	0.09	3.17	0.00	-100
Grant	Yes	No	High	Low	Low	Remained the Same	Yes	No	Yes	No	0.03	0.00	0.00	-100
Hidalgo	No	Yes	Moderate	High	Moderate to Low	Increased	No	Yes	No	Yes	0.57	0.15	0.00	-100
Lea	No	Yes	High to Moderate	High	High to Low	Remained the Same	No	Yes	No	Yes	1.47	0.00	0.01	-99
Lincoln	No	Yes	Moderate	High	Low	Remained the Same	No	Yes	No	Yes	0.00	0.03	0.00	0
Los Alamos	No	Yes	High	High	Moderate	Remained the Same	No	Yes	No	Yes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Luna	No	No	High to Moderate	High	Low	Decreased or Remained the Same	Yes	No	No	Yes	0.12	0.00	0.95	692
Otero	No	Yes	Low	High to Moderate	Low	Decreased	No	Yes	No	Yes	1.08	0.10	0.01	-99
Quay	No	Yes	Low	High	Low	Remained the Same	No	Yes	No	No	0.00	0.00	29.50	*
Rio Arriba	No	No	Low	Low	Low	No Response	No	No	No	No	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Roosevelt	No	Yes	Low	High	Moderate	Decreased	No	Yes	No	Yes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Sandoval	No	No	Moderate	High	Low	Decreased or Remained the Same	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	4.00	4.08	0.00	-100

(Table continued from previous page.)

Table A3. Methamphetamine Threat to New Mexico, by County, 2007–2009

County	Greatest Drug Threat		Availability		Production	Change in Production	Contributes Most to Violent Crime		Contributes Most to Property Crime		Seizure Amounts**			Percent Change in Seizures 2007–2009
	Powder	Ice	Powder	Ice			Powder	Ice	Powder	Ice	2007	2008	2009	
San Juan	No	Yes	High to Low	High	Moderate to Low	Decreased	No	Yes	No	Yes	1.60	0.00	3.52	120
San Miguel	No	No	Moderate	Moderate to Low	Moderate to Low	Remained the Same	No	No	No	No	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Santa Fe	No	No	No Re-sponse	No Response	Low	Not Applicable	No	No	No	No	0.00	0.00	2.27	*
Socorro	Yes	No	High to Moderate	High to Low	Moderate	Increased or Decreased	Yes	No	Yes	No	3.31	0.00	0.00	-100
Taos	No	No	Moderate	High	Moderate	Remained the Same	No	No	No	No	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Torrance	No	Yes	High	High	High	Decreased	No	Yes	No	Yes	0.00	0.23	0.08	*
Valencia	No	Yes	High to Moderate	High to Moderate	Moderate	Increased or Remained the Same	No	Yes	No	Yes	0.04	0.00	0.01	-75

Source: National Drug Threat Survey 2010; National Seizure System.

*Percent change cannot be calculated because the denominator is zero.

**Includes both powder and ice methamphetamine.

Note: New Mexico HIDTA counties are in bold, italicized type. Data are unavailable for Catron, Curry, De Baca, Guadalupe, Harding, McKinley, Mora, Sierra, and Union Counties.

Table A4. Heroin Threat to New Mexico, by County, 2007–2009

County	Greatest Drug Threat	Availability	Contributes Most to Violent Crime	Contributes Most to Property Crime	Seizure Amounts			Percent Change in Seizures 2007–2009
					2007	2008	2009	
Bernalillo	No	High	No	Yes	7.07	7.06	17.51	148
Chaves	No	Moderate	No	No	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Cibola	No	Moderate	No	No	1.00	0.00	0.00	-100
Colfax	No	Low	No	No	1.63	16.33	1.60	-2
Dona Ana	No	Moderate to Low	No	No	0.00	5.96	4.16	*
Eddy	No	High to Low	No	No	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Grant	No	Low	No	No	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Hidalgo	No	Low	No	No	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Lea	No	Moderate	No	No	0.02	0.00	0.00	-100
Lincoln	No	Moderate	No	No	1.36	0.00	0.00	-100
Los Alamos	No	Moderate	No	No	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Luna	No	Moderate to Low	No	No	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Otero	No	Moderate to Low	No	No	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Quay	No	High	No	Yes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Rio Arriba	Yes	High	Yes	Yes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Roosevelt	No	Low	No	No	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Sandoval	Yes	Moderate	No	No	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
San Juan	No	Low	No	No	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
San Miguel	No	Moderate	No	No	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Santa Fe	No	High	No	No	0.00	0.25	0.00	0
Socorro	Yes	High	No	No	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Taos	No	Low	No	No	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Torrance	No	Moderate	No	No	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Valencia	Yes	High to Moderate	Yes	Yes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0

Source: National Drug Threat Survey 2010; National Seizure System.

*Percent change cannot be calculated because the denominator is zero.

Note: New Mexico HIDTA counties are in bold, italicized type. Data are unavailable for Catron, Curry, De Baca, Guadalupe, Harding, McKinley, Mora, Sierra, and Union Counties.

Appendix B. Gang Threat to New Mexico, by County

Table B1. Street Gang and OMG Level of Involvement and Past Year Change in Drug Distribution Activity, by County

County	Street Gangs		OMGs	
	Level of Involvement in Drug Distribution	Past Year Change in Drug Activity	Level of Involvement in Drug Distribution	Past Year Change in Drug Activity
Bernalillo	High to Moderate	Increased or Remained the Same	Moderate to Low	Decreased or Remained the Same
Chaves	High to Moderate	Remained the Same	None	Remained the Same
Cibola	Moderate	Increased	Low	Increased
Colfax	None	Not Applicable	None	Not Applicable
Dona Ana	High	Increased or Remained the Same	Moderate	Increased or Remained the Same
Eddy	Moderate to Low	Increased or Remained the Same	Moderate to Low	Increased or Remained the Same
Grant	Moderate	Remained the Same	Not Answered	Not Answered
Hidalgo	None	Not Applicable	None	Not Applicable
Lea	Moderate to Low	Remained the Same	Moderate to Low	Remained the Same
Lincoln	None	Remained the Same	Moderate	Remained the Same
Los Alamos	No Response	Decreased	None	Decreased
Luna	High	Remained the Same	Low to None	Remained the Same
Otero	Moderate	Increased or Decreased	Low	Increased or Remained the Same
Quay	Low	Remained the Same	None	Not Applicable
Rio Arriba	Moderate	Remained the Same	Low	Remained the Same
Roosevelt	Low	Remained the Same	None	Not Applicable
Sandoval	Moderate	Increased	Moderate	Increased
San Juan	High to Moderate	Increased or Remained the Same	None	Not Applicable
San Miguel	High to Moderate	Remained the Same	Low to None	Remained the Same
Santa Fe	None	Remained the Same	None	Remained the Same
Socorro	Moderate	Decreased or Remained the Same	Low to None	Remained the Same
Taos	Low	Increased	Low	Remained the Same
Torrance	None	Remained the Same	None	Not Applicable
Valencia	High	Increased or Remained the Same	High to Low	Decreased

Source: National Drug Threat Survey 2010.

Note: New Mexico HIDTA counties are in bold, italicized type. Data are unavailable for Catron, Curry, De Baca, Guadalupe, Harding, McKinley, Mora, Sierra, and Union Counties.

Table B2. Level of Street Gang Involvement in Drug Distribution, by County and Drug Type

County	Powder Cocaine	Crack Cocaine	Heroin	Methamphet-amine	Marijuana	MDMA	ODDs*	CPDs
Bernalillo	Moderate to Low	Moderate to Low	High to Low	High to Moderate	High to Moderate	Moderate to Low	Moderate to Low	Moderate
Chaves	Moderate	Low	Moderate	High	High	None	None	None
Cibola	No Response	Moderate	No Response	Moderate	Moderate	No Response	No Response	No Response
Colfax	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Dona Ana	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	High	Moderate to Low	Low to None	Low
Eddy	Moderate to Low	Moderate to Low	Low	High to Moderate	High to Moderate	Low to None	Moderate to None	Low to None
Grant	Low	Low	Low	High	High	Low	Low	Moderate
Hidalgo	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Lea	Moderate	High to Low	Moderate	Moderate	Low	None	Low to None	Low
Lincoln	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Los Alamos	Low	None	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Luna	Moderate to Low	Moderate	Moderate to Low	High	High	Low to None	Moderate to None	Low
Otero	High	Low	Low	High	High	Low	Low	Low
Quay	None	Low	None	Low	Low	None	None	Low
Rio Arriba	Moderate	Low	High	Low	Moderate	Low	Low	Moderate
Roosevelt	Low	Low	None	Low	Low	None	None	None
Sandoval	High to Moderate	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Low	Low	High to Low
San Juan	High to Moderate	High	Low	High to Moderate	High to Moderate	Low	Low	Low
San Miguel	High to Moderate	Moderate	Moderate to Low	High to Moderate	High to Moderate	Moderate to Low	Moderate	Moderate
Santa Fe	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Socorro	Moderate to Low	Moderate	Moderate to Low	High to Moderate	High to Moderate	Moderate to None	High to Low	High
Taos	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Torrance	No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response
Valencia	Moderate to Low	Moderate to Low	High to Low	High to Moderate	High	Moderate to Low	Moderate	High to Low

Source: National Drug Threat Survey 2010.

*ODDs—Other dangerous drugs

Note: New Mexico HIDTA counties are in bold italicized type. Data unavailable for Catron, Curry, De Baca, Guadalupe, Harding, McKinley, Mora, Sierra, and Union counties.

Table B3. Level of OMG Involvement in Drug Distribution, by County and Drug Type

County	Powder Cocaine	Crack Cocaine	Heroin	Methamphetamine	Marijuana	MDMA	ODDs*	CPDs
Bernalillo	Low	Low	Low	Moderate	Moderate to Low	Low	Low	Moderate to Low
Chaves	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Cibola	Not Answered	Not Answered	Not Answered	Moderate	None	None	None	None
Colfax	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Dona Ana	Moderate	Moderate to Low	Low	Low	Moderate	Low to None	Low to None	Low to None
Eddy	Moderate to None	Low to None	Low to None	High to Low	Moderate to Low	Low to None	Moderate to None	None
Grant	Not Answered	Low to None	Not Answered	Not Answered	Not Answered	Not Answered	Not Answered	Not Answered
Hidalgo	None	Not Answered	None	None	None	None	None	None
Lea	None	Moderate to None	None	Moderate to Low	Low	None	Low to None	None
Lincoln	Moderate	Low	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Low	Low	Low
Los Alamos	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Luna	None	Low to None	Low to None	Low to None	Low to None	None	None	None
Otero	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low to None	Low to None	Low
Quay	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Rio Arriba	Low	None	Low	None	Moderate	Low	Low	Low
Roosevelt	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Sandoval	High	Low	High	High	Moderate	Low	Low	High
San Juan	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
San Miguel	Low to None	Low to None	Low to None	Low to None	Low to None	Low to None	Low to None	Low to None
Santa Fe	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Socorro	Low	None	Moderate	Moderate	None	None	None	None
Taos	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Torrance	Not Answered	Not Answered	Not Answered	Not Answered	Not Answered	Not Answered	Not Answered	Not Answered
Valencia	Low	High to Low	Moderate to Low	High to Low	High to Low	Low	Low	Moderate to Low

Source: National Drug Threat Survey 2010.

*ODDs—Other dangerous drugs

Note: New Mexico HIDTA counties are in bold, italicized type. Data are unavailable for Catron, Curry, De Baca, Guadalupe, Harding, McKinley, Mora, Sierra, and Union Counties.

Sources

Local, State, and Regional

Albuquerque Police Department
 Artesia Police Department
 Belen Police Department
 Bernalillo County Sheriff's Department
 Bloomfield Police Department
 Carlsbad Police Department
 Chaves County Sheriff's Department
 Cibola County Sheriff's Department
 Deming Police Department
 Dona Ana County Sheriff's Office
 Eddy County Sheriff's Department
 Espanola Police Department
 Farmington Police Department
 Grant County Sheriff's Department
 Hidalgo County Sheriff's Department
 Hobbs Police Department
 Las Cruces Police Department
 Las Vegas Police Department
 Lea County Sheriff's Department
 Lincoln County Sheriff's Office
 Lordsburg Police Department
 Los Alamos County Police Department
 Los Lunas Police Department
 Luna County Sheriff's Office
 New Mexico Department of Health
 New Mexico Department of Public Safety
 New Mexico Motor Transportation Police Division
 New Mexico Office of the Medical Investigator
 Otero County Sheriff's Office
 Portales Police Department
 Raton Police Department
 Rio Rancho Police Department
 Roswell Police Department
 Sandoval County Sheriff's Office
 San Juan County Sheriff's Office
 San Miguel County Sheriff's Department
 Santa Fe Police Department
 Socorro County Sheriff's Office
 Socorro Police Department
 Sunland Park Police Department
 Taos County Sheriff's Department
 Torrance County Sheriff's Department
 Tucumcari Police Department

Federal

Executive Office of the President
 Office of National Drug Control Policy
 New Mexico High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area
 New Mexico Investigative Support Center
 U.S. Department of Commerce
 Census Bureau
 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
 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. Border Patrol
 U.S. Department of Justice
 Drug Enforcement Administration
 Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program
 El Paso Intelligence Center
 National Seizure System
 U.S. Attorneys Office

Other

University of San Diego
 Trans-Border Institute

Questions and comments may be directed to
Southwest Unit, Regional Threat Analysis Branch

National Drug Intelligence Center

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