

U.S. Department of Justice
Interagency Law Enforcement

FY 2008
Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement
Congressional Justification



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INTERAGENCY CRIME AND DRUG ENFORCEMENT APPROPRIATION

I. Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement Executive Summary

The Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement (ICDE) account directly supports both Priority III of the *President's National Drug Control Strategy*,¹ which seeks to “break” the drug market by making it more costly and less profitable, and Goal 2.2 of the strategic plan of the Department of Justice, which aims to “reduce the threat, trafficking, use and related violence of illegal drugs.” In FY 2008, the request for the ICDE account totals 3,576 positions, 3,522 FTE and \$509,154,000. This request represents a program increase of \$8,624,000, or 1.7 percent, over the FY 2008 Current Services Request.

In FY 2008, the ICDE account continues to encompass the multi-agency enforcement program of the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces (OCDETF). The OCDETF Program pursues comprehensive, multi-level investigations of major regional, national and international drug-trafficking and money laundering organizations. The OCDETF Program has resided within the Department of Justice since the Program's inception. The ICDE account is made up of two Decision Units – OCDETF Investigations and OCDETF Prosecutions.

¹ National Drug Control Strategy, February 2006

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II. Summary of Program Changes

FY 2008 Summary of Program Changes Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement (Dollars in thousands)

Item Name (Program Increases)	Description				Page
		Pos.	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	
Intelligence Sharing/OFC	This increase will enhance support to the OCDETF Fusion Center, by providing funding to support the operation and maintenance of the OCDETF Fusion Center's technical infrastructure.	1	1	8,624	37
Total Program Increases		1	1	8,624	
Item Name (Program Offsets)	Description				Page
		Pos.	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	
OCDETF	The OCDETF Program reflects no program offsets	0	0	0	

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III. Appropriations Language and Analysis of Appropriations Language

Appropriations Language

Justification of Proposed Changes in Appropriations Language Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement

The 2008 budget estimates include proposed changes in the appropriations language listed and explained below. New language is italicized and underlined and language proposed for deletion is bracketed.

INTERAGENCY CRIME AND DRUG ENFORCEMENT

For necessary expenses for the identification, investigation, and prosecution of individuals associated with the most significant drug trafficking and affiliated money laundering organizations, not otherwise provided for, to include inter-governmental agreements with State and Local law enforcement agencies engaged in the investigation and prosecution of individuals involved in organized crime drug trafficking, \$509,154,000, of which \$50,000,000 shall remain available until expended: Provided, that any amounts obligated from these appropriations may be used under authorities available to the organizations reimbursed from this appropriation.

Analysis of Appropriations Language

The FY 2008 President's Budget uses the FY 2007 President's Budget language as a base so all language is presented as new.

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IV. Appropriations Summary of Resources (Dollars in thousands)

Estimate by Program	FY 2005			FY 2006			FY 2007			FY 2008			FY 2008			FY 2008			FY 2008					
	Enacted with Rescissions			Enacted with Rescissions			Estimate			Technical Adjustments			Adjustments to Base			Current Services			Increases			Request		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Law Enforcement:																								
Drug Enforcement Administration	1,366	1,333	178,834	1,349	1,349	182,035	1,349	1,349	163,880	0	0	16,307	0	0	6,121	1,349	1,349	186,308	0	0	0	1,349	1,349	186,308
Federal Bureau of Investigation	755	749	110,943	749	749	114,519	749	749	102,502	0	0	10,193	0	0	3,840	749	749	116,535	0	0	0	749	749	116,535
United States Marshals Service	41	27	6,345	41	36	6,932	41	41	7,440	0	0	740	0	0	278	41	41	8,458	0	0	0	41	41	8,458
Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms & Explosives	54	54	11,078	54	54	11,173	54	54	10,028	0	0	997	0	0	377	54	54	11,402	0	0	0	54	54	11,402
U.S. Immigration & Customs Enforcement	288	284	32,690	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internal Revenue Service.	336	329	53,830	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Coast Guard	0	0	599	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	2,840	2,776	394,319	2,193	2,188	314,659	2,193	2,193	283,851	0	0	28,237	0	0	10,616	2,193	2,193	322,703	0	0	0	2,193	2,193	322,703
Drug Intelligence:																								
Drug Enforcement Administration	80	65	9,532	79	79	11,674	79	79	9,941	0	0	989	0	0	379	79	79	11,309	0	0	0	79	79	11,309
Federal Bureau of Investigation	196	185	23,102	150	146	20,413	150	150	18,051	0	0	1,795	0	0	692	150	150	20,538	0	0	0	150	150	20,538
United States Marshals Service	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms & Explosives	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Immigration & Customs Enforcement:	8	4	450	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internal Revenue Service	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Criminal Division.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OCDETF Executive Office(OFC)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,822	0	0	281	0	0	0	0	0	3,103	1	1	8,624	1	1	11,727
Subtotal	284	254	33,084	229	225	32,087	229	229	30,814	0	0	3,065	0	0	1,071	229	229	34,950	1	1	8,624	230	230	43,574
Prosecution:																								
United States Attorneys	1,137	991	116,444	1,120	1,060	126,388	1,104	1,052	116,041	0	0	11,613	0	0	6,018	1,104	1,052	133,672	0	0	0	1,104	1,052	133,672
Criminal Division	18	22	2,902	18	18	2,667	18	18	2,378	0	0	236	0	0	99	18	18	2,713	0	0	0	18	18	2,713
Tax Division	10	8	962	10	8	971	10	8	864	0	0	86	0	0	33	10	8	983	0	0	0	10	8	983
Subtotal	1,165	1,021	120,308	1,148	1,086	130,026	1,132	1,078	119,282	0	0	11,935	0	0	6,150	1,132	1,078	137,368	0	0	0	1,132	1,078	137,368
Administrative Support:																								
Executive Office	17	17	5,828	17	17	6,417	21	21	4,850	0	0	392	0	0	267	21	21	5,509	0	0	0	21	21	5,509
Subtotal	17	17	5,828	17	17	6,417	21	21	4,850	0	0	392	0	0	267	21	21	5,509	0	0	0	21	21	5,509
TOTAL OCDETF	4,306	4,068	553,539	3,587	3,516	483,189	3,575	3,521	438,797	0	0	43,629	0	0	18,104	3,575	3,521	500,530	1	1	8,624	3,576	3,522	509,154

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V. OVERVIEW FOR THE ORGANIZED CRIME DRUG ENFORCEMENT TASK FORCE (OCDETF) PROGRAM

General Overview

1. Budget Summary

The Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) Program directly supports both Priority III of the *President's National Drug Control Strategy* and Strategic Goal 2.2 of the strategic plan of the Department of Justice (DOJ). In FY 2008, the OCDETF Program is requesting a total of 3,576 positions, 3,522 FTE, and \$509,154,000 for the Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement (ICDE) Appropriation. This request represents a program increase of \$8,624,000, or 1.7% over the FY 2008 Current Services Level Request.

OCDETF is requesting a total of 26 positions, 26 FTE, and \$15,357,000 for Information Technology (IT) activities within the ICDE appropriation. Of the total IT request, 1 position, 1 FTE and \$8,624,000 is for IT program enhancements for the OCDETF Fusion Center.

Beginning in FY 2007, electronic copies of the Department of Justice's congressional budget justifications and Capital Asset Plan and Business case exhibits can be viewed or downloaded from the Internet using the internet address: <http://www.usdoj.gov/jmd/2008justification/>.

2. Introduction

As the OCDETF Program enters its twenty-fifth year, it continues to pursue comprehensive, multi-level investigations of major drug trafficking and money laundering organizations, and its mission remains unchanged. Consistent with the *President's National Drug Control Strategy*, which seeks to "break" the drug market by making the drug trade more costly and less profitable, OCDETF simultaneously attacks all elements of the most significant drug organizations affecting the United States. These include: the international supply sources, their domestic transportation cells, and the regional and local distribution networks. At the same time, OCDETF attacks the money flow that supports the drug trade – depriving drug traffickers of their criminal proceeds and the resources needed to finance future criminal activity. Today, OCDETF combines the resources and expertise of its seven member federal agencies -- the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA); the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI); the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF); the U.S. Marshals Service (USMS); the Internal Revenue Service (IRS); the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE); and the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) -- in cooperation with the Department of Justice's Criminal and Tax Divisions, the 94 U.S. Attorneys' Offices, and state and local law enforcement, to identify, disrupt, and dismantle the drug trafficking and money laundering organizations most responsible for the nation's supply of illegal drugs.

OCDETF has long recognized that no single law enforcement entity is in a position to disrupt and dismantle sophisticated drug and money laundering organizations. OCDETF works because it effectively leverages the investigative and prosecutorial strengths of each participant. It promotes intelligence sharing and intelligence-driven enforcement and strives to achieve maximum impact through strategic planning and coordination.

In March 2002, the Attorney General announced a comprehensive enforcement strategy to reduce the drug supply by identifying, targeting and ultimately destroying the most significant drug organizations and their related components nationwide and by disgorging the profits that enable these organizations to operate. OCDETF was designated as the centerpiece of that strategy. The strategy had six essential elements:

- Establishing reliable baseline estimates of the amounts of illegal drugs available in the United States;
- Using the OCDETF Program to identify and target the major trafficking organizations responsible for the nation's drug supply;
- Creating a unified list of the key international drug organization targets;
- Eliminating the financial infrastructure of drug organizations by emphasizing financial investigations and asset forfeiture;
- Redirecting drug resources to align federal resources with existing and emerging drug threats; and
- Conducting expanded, nationwide investigations against all the related parts of the targeted organizations.

The Justice Department's long-term strategic plan (FY 2003 - FY 2008) for drug enforcement similarly emphasizes targeting international drug supply sources, incapacitating entire drug networks, and seizing the profits that fund drug operations. Accordingly, OCDETF will continue to drive the Department's drug supply reduction efforts.

OCDETF focuses participants squarely on the mission of attacking high-level organizations through coordinated, nationwide investigations. OCDETF coordinates the annual formulation of the Consolidated Priority Organization Target (CPOT) List, a multi-agency target list of international "command and control" drug traffickers and money launderers. The Program also requires its participants to identify major regional organization targets as part of the annual Regional Strategic Plan process. Program resources are allocated, in part, on the basis of how successfully Program participants focus their efforts on these priority targets.

To elevate our intelligence-driven enforcement efforts to a whole new level, OCDETF member agencies have joined together to develop the OCDETF Fusion Center – a comprehensive drug intelligence center that conducts sophisticated analysis to identify and connect disparate components of major drug trafficking and money laundering organizations with a primary focus on the CPOT organizations. The OCDETF Fusion Center distributed its first intelligence products to the field in October 2005, and to date, the OCDETF Fusion Center has produced over 900 intelligence products for federal investigators across the country from ATF, DEA, FBI, IRS, and USMS to support their efforts in active drug and money laundering investigations. The Fusion Center's technical infrastructure was deployed in July 2006.

OCDETF continues to allocate its resources to address emerging drug threats. Increasingly, the most significant drug threat we face is along our Southwest Border, which serves as the principal arrival zone for most of the illegal drugs smuggled into the country. According to the Office of National Drug Control Policy's Interagency Cocaine Movement Assessment (IACM), the majority of cocaine destined for the United States transits the Mexico/Central America corridor. The IACM's preliminary numbers for 2005 indicate that an estimated 91 percent of cocaine destined for the United States transited this corridor (including maritime routes in the Western Caribbean and Eastern Pacific). Moreover, methamphetamine production has increasingly shifted to "super labs" operated by Mexican drug trafficking organizations on both sides of the Southwest Border. DEA estimates that 80 percent of the methamphetamine consumed in the United States is coming from such super labs. At the same time, millions of dollars in drug proceeds continue to make their way across the Southwest Border into Mexico to further fuel the drug trade. Bulk currency cash seizures in FY 2005 totaled \$407 million, a 28 percent increase over the \$317 million seized in FY 2004. As the methamphetamine threat evolves away from small clandestine labs located throughout the United States, toward large, sophisticated organizations moving significant quantities of drugs, precursor chemicals, and cash across the Southwest Border, those organizations are placing themselves directly in the cross-hairs of the OCDETF Program. With this threat in mind, OCDETF has crafted its FY 2008 budget request.

Now more than ever, the fight against illegal drugs is critical not only to the quality of life in America, but to our national security as well. Drug trafficking provides terrorist groups with a steady source of income to finance their violent operations, and terrorist groups, in turn, often protect the operations of the traffickers. Indeed many of the routes across the Southwest Border that facilitate the importation of drugs could easily be utilized for the importation of weapons of terror. OCDETF's success in eliminating the networks associated with these major drug trafficking organizations will not only bring to justice those who, motivated by greed, peddle poison to our neighbors and children, it will also assist in securing our borders from those who, motivated by hate, seek to destroy our way of life.

3. PART Statement

The OCDETF Program will not be reviewed under the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) process, because all of its Department of Justice member agencies have already participated in the PART review process.

4. Issues, Outcomes and Strategies

OCDETF has undergone a "rebirth" since FY 2002, re-dedicating itself to its original mission and refocusing its investigative priorities on complex, multi-jurisdictional investigations of the most significant drug and money laundering organizations. Since FY 2002, OCDETF's budget requests have proposed a series of enhancements aimed at strategically reducing the nation's drug supply and maximizing the Program's performance. The Program's FY 2004 request, for example, sought investigative and prosecutorial resources to better equip OCDETF to pursue two primary program priorities: investigations targeting the CPOT organizations and financial

investigations. Through the FY 2004, FY 2005, FY 2006 and 2007 requests, OCDETF also sought to expand its capacity to conduct intelligence-driven enforcement by developing and staffing the OCDETF Fusion Center. In FY 2007, funding was realigned from lower priority activities to fund the basic costs of operating the Fusion Center, such as rent and utilities.

OCDETF continues to seek to balance increased investigative resources with appropriate prosecutorial resources, as well as resources dedicated to fugitive apprehension.

OCDETF's FY 2008 request will enable the Program to achieve the following critical objectives: (1) to maximize success in attacking sophisticated international and domestic drug networks through information sharing and intelligence-driven law enforcement; (2) to ensure the true beneficiaries of the drug trade – those who fund drug trafficking activities and who accumulate and invest the assets of the illicit organizations – are brought to justice; and (3) to continue to improve overall program accountability and performance.

Specifically, OCDETF's FY 2008 request focuses on ensuring that the OCDETF member agencies are developing intelligence-driven strategies and initiatives to identify entire drug trafficking networks, including their financial infrastructure, and are launching coordinated efforts designed to disrupt and dismantle every component of those networks worldwide.

DOJ Strategic Goal 2: Enforce Federal Laws and Protect the Rights and Interests of the American People

All of OCDETF's adjustments to base and Program Improvements directly support DOJ's strategic objective 2.2: to "reduce the threat, trafficking, use and related violence of illegal drugs."

OCDETF is directly charged with carrying out the Department's drug supply reduction strategy, and all of its activities are aimed at achieving a measurable reduction in the availability of drugs in this country. The disruption and dismantlement of drug trafficking networks operating regionally, nationally and internationally is a critical component of the supply reduction effort.

In addition, OCDETF requires that, in *every* OCDETF case, investigators identify and target the financial infrastructure that permits the drug organization to operate; in this way, all of OCDETF's efforts support Priority III of the *President's National Drug Control Strategy*: "Disrupting the Market – Attacking the Economic Base of the Drug Trade."

It is not enough, however, to simply investigate and indict drug traffickers and money launderers. If OCDETF is to achieve its goals, those indicted must be brought to justice. OCDETF, therefore, strives to conduct successful fugitive apprehension efforts and prosecutions, which not only are critical to OCDETF's mission, but also support DOJ's Strategic Goal IV.

5. OCDETF Program Costs

For FY 2004 and FY 2005, the Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement (ICDE) Appropriation provided resources to reimburse agencies from the Departments of Justice, Treasury and Homeland Security for participation in the OCDETF Program. Beginning in FY 2006,

OCDETF's request included funding only to reimburse participating agencies from the Department of Justice.

The Decision Units reflect the OMB-approved structure, which collapses OCDETF's activities into two Decision Units: Investigations and Prosecutions. The administrative program support provided by the OCDETF Executive Office is pro-rated between those two Decision Units, based upon the percentage of total appropriated ICDE Program funding attributable to the member agencies within each Decision Unit.

In FY 2006, approximately 82 percent of the OCDETF budget was used to cover the payroll costs of 1,728 investigative agents and 633 prosecutors funded by the Program.

Investigations Decision Unit – This decision unit includes the reimbursable resources that support investigative activities of the following participating agencies: DEA, FBI, USMS, and ATF. Also included are the reimbursable resources that support the intelligence activities of OCDETF's member agencies and the OCDETF Fusion Center. Investigative activities by ICE, the USCG and IRS in support of the OCDETF Program will be funded out of the direct appropriations of the Departments of Homeland Security and Treasury.

Investigative expenses include such items as the Purchase of Evidence/Payment for Information (PE/PI), mission-related travel, training, operational funding, supplies, electronic surveillance costs and other equipment costs. Intelligence expenses include such items as basic and advanced training, software, workstations, desktop and laptop computers, other equipment costs and mission-related travel.

Prosecutions Decision Unit - This decision unit includes the reimbursable prosecution resources situated at the 94 U.S. Attorneys Offices around the country (executed through the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys) and the Criminal and Tax Divisions of the Department of Justice.

Prosecution-related expenses include case-related travel; training; printing and reproduction of court documents; court instruments; filing and recording fees; reporting and transcripts for deposition, grand jury and court proceedings; litigation support; litigation graphics; fees for the reproduction of financial records; stenographic/interpreter services; supplies and materials; and ADP and other equipment.

6. OCDETF Performance Challenges

The challenges that impede progress toward the achievement of the OCDETF Program's goals are complex and ever-changing. Competing agency priorities, foreign policy, technological developments, and societal attitudes are only a few of the factors that can impact drug enforcement efforts. The following are examples of some of the most significant performance challenges that OCDETF must confront.

External Challenges: A number of external factors could affect the OCDETF Program's ability to achieve its strategic goals and objectives. These external factors include:

- **National Priorities:** Law enforcement is required to respond to emergency or special situations, including terrorist incidents, national disasters, and other similar events.

Depending upon the nature of the event, the priorities – and, perhaps, even the mission – of a federal law enforcement agency may be temporarily or permanently altered. For example, following the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks, most OCDETF agency resources were diverted, at least temporarily, and some participants permanently redirected resources to counter-terrorism. Likewise, Hurricane Katrina, and the ensuing relief effort, resulted in the disruption, and in some cases, the discontinuation, of many significant active OCDETF operations.

- **Local Government:** Changes in the fiscal posture or policies of state and local governments can have dramatic effects on the capacity of state and local governments to remain effective law enforcement partners. In addition, many state and local law enforcement officers serve as reservists and are called away for military duty. State and local law enforcement participated in approximately 90 percent of OCDETF investigations nationwide in FY 2006.
- **Globalization:** Issues of criminal justice increasingly transcend national boundaries, requiring the cooperation of foreign governments and involving treaty obligations and other foreign policy concerns. The nature of the relationships between the U.S. and particular foreign governments can dramatically impact law enforcement's ability to conduct operations against international sources of supply, to freeze and seize foreign assets, to apprehend fugitives in foreign countries, and to extradite defendants to stand trial in the U.S. For example, there remain ongoing difficulties in securing the extradition of major drug traffickers from Mexico, and the passage of Colombia's Justice and Peace Law may have some impact on the U.S.'s ability to extradite some defendants from that country.
- **Technology:** Advances in telecommunications and widespread use of the Internet are creating new opportunities for criminals, new classes of crimes, and new challenges for law enforcement. These technologies enable drug traffickers and money launderers to conduct their unlawful activities in ways that impede the effective use of traditional electronic surveillance techniques, which otherwise are the most powerful means to infiltrate the highest levels of these organizations. Use of the Internet also makes it more difficult for law enforcement to identify the base of operations of certain criminal organizations.
- **Social-Demographic Factors:** The level of drug activity is often influenced by societal attitudes toward the use of illegal drugs. Recent efforts by some states to promote legalization of drugs, including, in particular, marijuana, have complicated federal law enforcement efforts.

Internal Challenges: OCDETF currently faces a number of internal challenges. These include:

- **Competing Agency Priorities:** OCDETF is a program comprised of multiple federal agencies from three separate Departments, and each Department and member agency has mandated its own priorities for carrying out its part of the fight against illegal drugs. OCDETF must unite those agencies behind one single mission and ensure

accountability for Program performance in an environment of competing funding priorities in three different Departments.

- **Performance Measurement:** While the current performance data collected by the OCDETF Executive Office is an effective means of evaluating outputs and outcomes at the district and regional levels, OCDETF also must have performance metrics that capture the true impact of the national program. Specifically, OCDETF must be equipped to demonstrate the effect on drug supply and drug availability of disrupting and dismantling international, national and regional organizations, and OCDETF must similarly develop measures that demonstrate the impact of financial investigations and asset seizures on unlawful financial activity. In FY 2003, OCDETF implemented new reports to collect information regarding a targeted organization's capacity to move drugs and money, and OCDETF continues to refine its system for measuring program success.

Measuring program success is complicated by the fact that drug supply reduction is a reflection of a number of factors, including drug seizures, eradication efforts, precursor chemical interdictions, cash and asset seizures, increased border/transportation security, international military operations, social and political forces, climatic changes and even natural disasters. Thus, program results are not easily measurable in a single year.

- **Balance of Direct and OCDETF-Funded Resources:** Experienced OCDETF attorneys and agents are needed to investigate and prosecute large-scale, sophisticated drug enterprises, operating nationally and internationally; however, many OCDETF investigations against major supply organizations originate as non-OCDETF drug investigations targeting smaller drug networks and violent drug offenders. Thus, both direct-funded and OCDETF-funded resources are essential for effective drug supply reduction, and appropriate staffing levels must be maintained in each category.
- **Data Collection:** Processes for case tracking, time reporting and overtime tracking vary from agency to agency and from region to region, resulting in inconsistencies in data and difficulties in monitoring compliance with OCDETF policies, procedures and guidelines. The different processes also complicate efforts to develop and monitor standard performance measures. OCDETF conducts regular reviews with its member agencies in an effort to address these data issues and to implement corrective measures.

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VI. Decision Unit Justification

A. Investigations

Investigations TOTAL	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Dollars \$(000)
2006 Enacted w/Rescissions and Supplementals	2,143	2,143	351,413
2007 Estimate	2,437	2,437	318,172
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	43,452
2008 Current Services	2,437	2,437	361,624
2008 Program Increases	1	1	8,624
2008 Request	2,438	2,438	370,248
Total Change 2007-2008	1	1	52,076

1. Program Description

The FY 2008 request for the Investigations Activity is 2,438 reimbursable positions (1,728 agents), 2,438 reimbursable workyears, and \$370,248,000.

OCDETF investigations cannot be conducted without cooperation among various agencies. OCDETF investigations require a mix of skills, experience, and enforcement jurisdiction, which no single agency possesses. The Program's strength is its ability to draw upon the combined skills, expertise and techniques of each participating agency (both within, and outside of, the Department of Justice). The four DOJ law enforcement agencies, and the OCDETF Fusion Center, reimbursed from the ICDE appropriation for investigative and intelligence efforts on OCDETF cases are identified below:

Department of Justice

Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) is the agency most actively involved in the OCDETF Program with an average participation rate in investigations that has continually exceeded 80 percent. DEA is the only federal agency in OCDETF that has drug enforcement as its sole responsibility. The agency's vast experience in this field, its knowledge of international drug rings, its relationship with foreign law enforcement entities, and its working relationships with state and local authorities all have made DEA essential to the OCDETF Program.

Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) brings to OCDETF its extensive expertise in the investigation of traditional organized crime, public corruption and white collar/financial crimes. The FBI uses its skills to gather and analyze intelligence data and undertake sophisticated electronic surveillance. The FBI reorganized its direct drug resources following the events of September 11, 2001, but remained committed to the OCDETF Program and to the goal of targeting major drug trafficking organizations and their financial infrastructure.

United States Marshals Service (USMS) is the specialist responsible for the apprehension of OCDETF fugitives. Fugitives are typically repeat offenders who

flee apprehension only to continue their criminal enterprises elsewhere. Their arrest by the USMS immediately makes the community in which they were hiding and operating a safer place to live. Currently, there are nearly 7,000 OCDETF fugitives nationwide. The Marshals Service also has responsibility for the pre-seizure investigation of assets in complex cases. The USMS has entered into a formal commitment with the U.S. Attorneys' Offices to ensure that all cases involving real property, ongoing businesses, out-of-district assets, and anything that is perishable will receive a detailed and timely pre-seizure planning investigation by the USMS.

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) agents focus on major drug traffickers who also have violated laws related to the illegal trafficking and misuse of firearms and explosives. A significant portion of today's violent crime is directly associated with the distribution of drugs by sophisticated organizations. Firearms often serve as a form of payment for drugs and, together with explosives and arson, are used as tools of drug organizations for purposes of intimidation, enforcement and retaliation against their own members, rival organizations, or the community in general. Thus, ATF's jurisdiction and expertise make it a well-suited partner in the fight against illegal drugs.

The law enforcement agencies funded through their respective Departments' direct appropriations for their investigative efforts on OCDETF cases are identified below:

The Department of the Treasury

Internal Revenue Service-Criminal Investigation (IRS) agents work to dismantle and disrupt major drug-related money laundering organizations by applying their unique financial skills to investigate all aspects of the organization's illegal activities. The IRS uses the tax code, money laundering statutes, and asset seizure/forfeiture laws to thoroughly investigate the financial operations of targeted organizations. Given the OCDETF Program's concentration on identifying and destroying the financial systems that support the drug trade, and on seizing the assets and profits of major criminal organizations, IRS is a vital participant in the Program.

The Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) agents contribute valuable financial and drug investigative expertise and intelligence to the OCDETF Program as a direct result of the agency's responsibility for identifying and dismantling vulnerabilities regarding the nation's border. The vast majority of drugs sold in this country are not produced domestically; the drugs themselves, or their essential precursor chemicals, are smuggled across one of the borders and transported for distribution throughout the country. ICE agents have a wide array of Customs and Immigration authorities at their disposal to support the Program, whether it be targeting high-risk vessels, containers, vehicles or persons for inspection or utilizing their immigration expertise to ensure the arrest and prosecution of significant alien targets.

United States Coast Guard (USCG) is primarily focused on drug interdiction and has found itself in a unique position to support the work of OCDETF. The USCG is the maritime expert for OCDETF, particularly in the coastal OCDETF Regions, and provides valuable intelligence and guidance on cases with maritime connections. USCG personnel also serve as liaisons with the military services and the National Narcotics Border Interdiction System. USCG currently has no permanently funded OCDETF positions.

The OCDETF Fusion Center

OCDETF Fusion Center (OFC), the cornerstone of OCDETF's intelligence efforts, which is funded through the ICDE account and overseen by the OCDETF Director, was created to enhance OCDETF's overall capacity to engage in intelligence-driven law enforcement, an essential component of the OCDETF Program. The OFC, which commenced operations during FY 2006, is a comprehensive data center containing all drug and related financial intelligence information from six OCDETF-member investigative agencies, and the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, as well as relevant data from other agencies. The OFC is designed to conduct cross-agency integration and analysis of drug and related financial data, to create comprehensive intelligence pictures of targeted organizations, including those identified as Consolidated Priority Organization Targets (CPOTs) and Regional Priority Organization Targets (RPOTs), and to pass actionable leads through the multi-agency Special Operations Division (SOD) to OCDETF participants in the field, including the OCDETF Co-located Task Forces. These leads will ultimately result in the development of better-coordinated, more comprehensive, multi-jurisdictional OCDETF investigations of the most significant drug trafficking and money laundering networks.

OCDETF Co-located Task Forces

OCDETF co-located task forces have been established in New York, Houston, Boston, Atlanta, Tampa (Panama Express), Puerto Rico (Caribbean Corridor Initiative), and San Diego (Major Mexican Trafficking Task Force). These co-located task forces are designed to serve a dual purpose: they aggressively target the highest-level trafficking organizations and they also function as a central point of contact for OCDETF agents and prosecutors nationwide, gathering intelligence and disseminating investigative leads throughout the neighboring areas. These task forces also will respond to leads generated by the OCDETF Fusion Center. The OCDETF co-located task forces bring a synergy to drug trafficking investigations by literally combining, side-by-side, the resources and expertise of all of OCDETF's participating investigative agencies, including State and Local law enforcement officers and prosecutors. By coordinating their efforts, the participants in these co-located task forces eliminate superfluous effort and save valuable resources.

State and Local Law Enforcement

State and local law enforcement agencies participate in approximately 90 percent of all OCDETF investigations. State and local participation significantly expands OCDETF's available resource base and broadens the choice of venue for prosecution. Annually,

OCDETF receives assistance from over 700 State and local departments nationwide. Currently, OCDETF reimburses state and local agencies for their overtime, travel, and per diem expenses with funds allocated by the Department of Justice Assets Forfeiture Fund.

B. Prosecutions

Prosecutions TOTAL	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Dollars \$(000)
2006 Enacted w/Rescissions and Supplementals	1,153	1,091	131,776
2007 Estimate	1,138	1,084	120,625
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	18,281
2008 Current Services	1,138	1,084	138,906
2008 Program Increases	0	0	0
2008 Request	1,138	1,084	138,906
Total Change 2007-2008	0	0	18,281

1. Program Description

The FY 2008 request for the Prosecution Activity is 1,138 positions (627 attorneys), 1,084 workyears, and \$138,906,000. The agencies reimbursed for their investigative support and prosecutorial efforts on OCDETF cases are identified below:

The United States Attorneys’ Offices are key to every successful OCDETF investigation and prosecution. OCDETF prosecutors participate in the development of the investigative strategy and provide the necessary legal services and counsel that investigators require. Attorney involvement early in the investigation ensures that prosecutions are well-prepared, comprehensively charged, and expertly handled. OCDETF prosecutors are not expected to rush cases to completion but rather to move cases deliberately toward successful and comprehensive conclusions. While OCDETF attorneys generally carry a smaller caseload than their non-OCDETF counterparts, the cases typically are more complex and long-term.

The Criminal Division’s Office of Enforcement Operations (OEO) offers direct operational support to U.S. Attorneys’ Offices by reviewing all applications for electronic surveillance and by providing guidance to agents and prosecutors on the justification for and development of such applications. Prompt, thorough processing of time-sensitive Title III applications is crucial to the success of OCDETF’s coordinated, nationwide investigations, approximately 41 percent of which use wiretaps.

The Criminal Division’s Narcotic and Dangerous Drug Section (NDDS) and Asset Forfeiture and Money Laundering Section (AFMLS) also provide assistance to and/or participate directly in OCDETF prosecutions when requested to do so by the United States Attorneys’ Offices. With the increasing complexity and scope of OCDETF cases, Criminal Division attorneys also are called upon with greater frequency to provide expert advice to prosecutors in OCDETF cases.

In particular, NDDS attorneys play a critical role in supporting and coordinating nationwide investigations through their work with the Special Operations Division. In

addition, in FY 2003, OCDETF obtained funding to support a squad of NDDS attorneys who are available to be dispatched to U.S. Attorneys' Offices across the country to assist in drafting wiretap applications and managing wiretap investigations.

With OCDETF's focus on pursuing financial investigations in every OCDETF case, AFMLS attorneys provide critical guidance to the field for the development of those investigations. AFMLS attorneys are skilled in the application of money laundering and other financial statutes to specific types of sophisticated criminal activity, and they are particularly knowledgeable about the means to identify, freeze, seize and repatriate assets from foreign jurisdictions. In addition, AFMLS administers OCDETF's nationwide financial training program. Since FY 2004, AFMLS personnel have conducted training conferences in approximately 30 cities nationwide, training more than 3,000 OCDETF agents, analysts and prosecutors on financial investigative techniques. A modified course was presented in Argentina during 2006 for agents located overseas.

In addition, NDDS and AFMLS are responsible for providing legal support to the OCDETF Fusion Center.

The Tax Division provides nationwide review and coordination of all tax charges in OCDETF cases as well as assistance in other OCDETF financial investigations. Tax Division attorneys communicate frequently with regional OCDETF Coordinators to remain aware of new developments in the field, and they maintain a clearinghouse of legal and investigative materials and information available to OCDETF personnel.

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PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE ¹										
Decision Unit: Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces										
DOJ Strategic Goal/Objective: Goal 2: Enforce Federal Criminal Laws. Objective 2.2: Reduce the threat, trafficking, use and related violence of illegal drugs.										
WORKLOAD/RESOURCES		Final Target		Actual		Estimate		Changes		Requested (Total)
		FY 2006		FY 2006		FY 2007		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2008 Program Changes		FY 2008 Request
Workload										
Number of new OCDETF investigations initiated		1,030		968 ²		975		...		1,000
Number of active OCDETF investigations		2,225		2160 ³		2,180		...		2,200
Total Costs and FTE (reimbursable FTE are included, but reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)										
		FTE		\$000		FTE		\$000		FTE
		3,516		483,189		3,299		485,996		3,521
										438,797
										1
										\$70,357
										3,522
										\$509,154
TYPE/ STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2006		FY 2006		FY 2007		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2008 Program Changes		FY 2008 Request
		FTE		\$000		FTE		\$000		FTE
Program Activity	1. Investigations	2,425		351,413		2,374		353,262		2,437
										318,172
										1
										52,076
										2,438
										370,248
Performance Measure	A. Percent of active OCDETF investigations linked to CPOT ⁴	18%		14% ⁵		15%		2%		17%
	B. Percent of active OCDETF investigations linked to RPOT ⁶	19%		19%		21%		1%		22%
	C. Percent of active investigations involving SOCI/Fusion Center coordination.	30%		32%		32%		1%		33%
	D. Percent of active investigations targeting primary drug money laundering organizations	13%		10% ⁷		11%		1%		12%
	E. Percent of active investigations utilizing complex investigative techniques ⁸	71%		70% ⁹		71%		1%		72%

¹ Unlike FY 2005, in FY 2006 participation by non-justice components is no longer funded through the Justice Appropriation. However, performance targets are calculated taking into account expected resources dedicated to OCDETF by the non-Justice components. Future targets have been modified to reflect increasing complexity of OCDETF investigations and the need to devote greater resources to a fewer number case in order to effectively dismantle the major drug or money laundering organizations.

² The number of new OCDETF investigations initiated is lower than estimated. OCDETF's target was based on the unusually high number of new investigations initiated in FY 05. However, case initiations are lower than estimated in FY1 OCDETF district and regional coordination groups are working diligently to ensure that only those investigations that meet the standards established for OCDETF cases are approved. The slight deviation from this target had no impact on overall program performance.

³ The number of active OCDETF investigations fluctuates over the course of the year as new investigations are opened and active investigations are moved to pending or closed status. In fact, although OCDETF ended the year with 2,160 active cases, a total of 3,234 investigations were active at varying time frames during the year. Therefore, although the FY 2006 target was not met, the deviation from the estimate was slight and did not impact overall program performance.

⁴ The Department's Drug Enforcement Task Force strategy called on federal law enforcement agencies to collaboratively develop a unified national list of drug organization targets. This list has become known as the Consolidated Priority Organization Target (CPOT) List. There were 46 CPOT targets in FY 2006. Targets on the list include heads of narcotic and/or money laundering organizations, poly-drug traffickers, clandestine manufacturers and producers, and major transporters, all of whom are believed to be primarily responsible for the domestic drug supply. Disrupting and dismantling the operations associated with the CPOT targets will have a profound impact on the overall drug supply.

⁵ The percentage of active OCDETF investigations linked to CPOT organizations is slightly lower than estimated. OCDETF has implemented a formal review of all CPOT links to ensure that links are validated to meet the strict criteria established, and thus districts are reporting links at a slightly lower rate to ensure that a strong justification is provided to substantiate the links. While OCDETF did not meet the estimated FY 2006 target, it still had a significant caseload of active CPOT-linked investigations. The slight deviation resulted principally from a more stringent reporting standard, rather than a decline in program performance.

⁶ OCDETF regions are required to develop and maintain a list of Regional Priority Organization Targets (RPOT) - that is, those individuals or organizations whose drug trafficking and/or money laundering activities have a significant impact in the region. The RPOT Lists, similar to the CPOT List, enable the OCDETF regions and districts to focus enforcement efforts on specific targets believed to be primarily responsible for the regional drug threat.

⁷ The percentage of active OCDETF investigations targeting primary drug money laundering organizations is slightly lower than estimated. The difference between the target and the actual percentage achieved is marginal and OCDETF continues to exhibit high performance with respect to this performance indicator. Additionally, 52% of OCDETF's active caseload targets organizations that utilize sophisticated money laundering techniques though money laundering is not the primary activity.

⁸ Complex investigative techniques include the use of investigative grand jury, wiretaps, and/or requests through Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties.

⁹ Although the target was not met, significant progress was made in accomplishing the goal of this measure.

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE ¹											
Decision Unit: Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces											
DOJ Strategic Goal/Objective: Goal 2: Enforce Federal Criminal Laws. Objective 2.2: Reduce the threat, trafficking, use and related violence of illegal drugs.											
WORKLOAD/RESOURCES		Final Target		Actual		Estimate		Changes		Requested (Total)	
TYPE/ STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2006		FY 2006		FY 2007		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2008 Program Changes		FY 2008 Request	
Program	Activity	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
	Prosecutions	1,081	131,776	925	132,734	1,084	120,625	0	18,281	1,084	138,906
	A. Number of OCDETF Defendants Indicted/Convicted	8650/6,575		9,138/7,424		8,800/6,675		...		8,800/6,675	
	1. Number and percent of convicted defendants linked to CPOT	380/5%		388/5%		400/6%		...		400/6%	
	2. Number and percent of convicted defendants linked to RPOT	1015/15%		953/13% ¹⁰		1,015/15%		20/1%		1,035/16%	
	B. Percent of OCDETF investigations resulting in the conviction of a leader	74%		75%		75%		1%		76%	
	C. Percent of OCDETF investigations resulting in financial convictions	22%		25%		25%		...		25%	
	D. Percent of OCDETF investigations resulting in assets forfeited or restrained	86%		83% ¹⁰		86%		...		86%	

¹⁰ Although the target was not met, significant progress was made in accomplishing the goal of this measure.

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE ⁴						
Decision Unit: Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces						
DOJ Strategic Goal/Objective: Goal 2: Enforce Federal Criminal Laws. Objective 2.2: Reduce the threat, trafficking, use and related violence of illegal drugs.						
WORKLOAD/RESOURCES		Final Target	Projected Actual	Estimate	Changes	Requested (Total)
TYPE/ STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2006	FY 2006	FY 2007	Current Services Adjustments and FY 2006 Program Changes	FY 2008 Request
OUTCOME	A. Percent of investigations resulting in dismantlement/disruption of targeted organization***	78%	78% ¹¹	77%	1%	78%
	B. Number of CPOT-Linked Organizations Dismantled/Disrupted in OCDETF Investigations	93/162	64/135 ¹²	93/155	0	93/155
	C. Amount of Seized Assets from CPOT-Linked Organizations per year	80M	109M	82M	1M	83M
	D. Percent of Aggregate Domestic Drug Supply related to Dismantled/Disrupted CPOT Linked Organizations ¹³	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

*** Data based on information reported in OCDETF Final Reports. Due to a lag in reporting, activity may have occurred in a prior year.

¹¹ The percentage of OCDETF investigations resulting in the dismantlement or disruption of the targeted organization was slightly lower than anticipated. The difference between the target and the actual percentage achieved is marginal and OCDETF continues to exhibit high performance with respect to this performance indicator.

¹² OCDETF did not meet its targets for disrupting and dismantling CPOT-linked drug trafficking organizations in FY 2006. Investigations of these sophisticated organizations are typically multi-year endeavors and significant progress can be achieved in a given year without any dismantlement or disruption statistic being attained. OCDETF still achieved significant results against these CPOT-linked organizations.

¹³ The Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP), in consultation with the Department, continues to develop baseline estimates for the United States illegal drug supply. Baseline supply estimates were prepared for heroin, marijuana, and cocaine; however, the Department concluded that initial supply estimates were based on methodologies that did not yield sufficiently precise figures to form the reliable methodologies necessary for calculating baselines. Additionally, neither baseline data nor a reliable methodology has been established with respect to methamphetamine. The ONDCP continues to work on developing reliable estimates with respect to these drugs.

Data Valuation and Verification Issues

Data Collection:

The OCDETF Program currently collects/collates data from OCDETF agents and attorneys working on investigations within each district through the use of five OCDETF forms: (1) the Investigation Initiation Form, which is used to provide information as a basis to obtain approval for each investigation, (2) the Indictment/Information Form, which is used to record each indictment returned in OCDETF cases; (3) the Disposition and Sentencing Report, which is used to record all charges in OCDETF cases and to record final resolution of those charges; (4) the OCDETF Interim Report, which is to be filed every six months while an OCDETF case is open and active, and which is used to update the status of the investigation and all case information; (5) and the OCDETF Final Report, which provides information at the end of a case and is used to measure both the extent to which a targeted organization was disrupted or dismantled and the overall impact of the investigation. All report information is input into the OCDETF Management Information System (MIS)

Data Validation:

Data submitted on OCDETF forms and reports is verified by the OCDETF District Coordination Group, the OCDETF Regional Coordination Group, and the OCDETF Executive Office. Data is reviewed periodically, monthly and annually to ensure that data is accurate and reliable. Additional data reviews are conducted as necessary on an ongoing basis. Examples include the CPOT validation project, which confirmed all justifications for claiming a CPOT-link, and the review of primary money laundering organization data to ensure that proper criteria was being followed when identifying primary money laundering organizations.

OCDETF cross-checks its data with data collected by other entities, including the Executive Office for United States Attorneys which collects data on indictments, convictions and sentences; the Consolidated Asset Tracking System (CATS), which captures data on seized and forfeited assets, and DEA's PTARRS database, which contains information regarding DEA's CPOT-linked and RPOT-linked organizations and investigations.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE

Decision Unit: Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces

Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target
Program Activity	Investigations											
Performance Measure												
	A. Percent of active OCDETF investigations linked to CPOT							18%	18%	14%	15%	17%
	B. Percent of active OCDETF investigations linked to RPOT							19%	19%	19%	21%	22%
	C. Percent of active investigations involving SOD/Fusion Center Coordination							29%	30%	32%	32%	33%
	D. Percent of active investigations targeting primary drug money laundering organizations							13%	13%	10%	11%	12%
	E. Percent of active investigations utilizing complex investigative techniques							70%	71%	70%	71%	72%
Performance Measure	Prosecutions											
	A. Number of OCDETF Defendants Indicted/Convicted	12,609/9,708	12,036/10,229	11,275/9,873	9,235/9,315	8,162/6,440	8,160/5,539	8,623/6,566	8,650/6,575	9,130/7,424	8,800/6,675	8,800/6,675
	1. Number and percent of convicted defendants linked to CPOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	345/6%	351/5%	360/5%	388/5%	400/6%	400/6%
	2. Number and percent of convicted defendants linked to RPOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	758/14%	1,009/15%	1,015/15%	953/13%	1,035/15%	1035/16%
	B. Percent of OCDETF investigations resulting in the conviction of a leader							73%	74%	75%	75%	76%
	C. Percent of OCDETF investigations resulting in financial convictions							20%	22%	25%	25%	25%
	D. Percent of OCDETF investigations resulting in assets forfeited or restrained							85%	86%	83%	84%	85%

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE

Decision Unit/Program: Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces

Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
Performance Measures	OUTCOME											
	A. Percent of investigations resulting in dismantlement/disruption of targeted organization							76%	78%	76%	77%	78%
	B. Number of CPOT-Linked Organizations Dismantled/Disrupted in OCDETF Investigations	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	29/127	93/156	93/162	64/135	93/155	93/155
	C. Amount of Seized Assets from CPOT-Linked Organizations	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	53M	80M	80M	109M	82M	83M
D. Percent of Aggregate Domestic Drug Supply related to Dismantled/Disrupted CPOT Linked Organizations*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	

* This measure cannot currently be determined without ONDCP capacity estimates.

N/A - Data unavailable

D. PERFORMANCE, RESOURCES, AND STRATEGIES

1. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

The goal of the Justice Department's drug strategy is to reduce the drug supply in the United States by disrupting and dismantling the most significant drug trafficking organizations and their related money laundering operations. The OCDETF Program, with its multi-agency partnerships and its focus on coordinated, multi-jurisdictional investigations against entire drug networks, is the driving force behind the supply reduction strategy.

OCDETF Performance Indicators

OCDETF is continuing to vigorously pursue the goals laid out in the Department's drug strategy by targeting major drug trafficking organizations in their entirety. OCDETF also remains committed to maintaining accountability for its resources, and the results of that commitment are evident in the following key performance areas:

Steady Increases in New Investigations addressing the Southwest Border and Methamphetamine

In FY 2002, OCDETF revised its Program Guidelines to focus Program resources on coordinated, nationwide investigations of major drug trafficking and money laundering organizations. As a result, OCDETF experienced a sharp decline in the number of new investigations initiated under the Program. This was expected, as the OCDETF Program focused on the quality, rather than the quantity, of investigations. However, since FY 2003, OCDETF has experienced a steady increase in case initiations. During FY 2006, OCDETF continued its efforts to expand investigations to attack all levels of the supply chain, regionally, nationally, and internationally. OCDETF initiated 968 new cases in FY 2006, a ten percent increase over the number initiated in FY 2004.

OCDETF district and regional coordination groups are working diligently to ensure that only those investigations that meet the standards established for OCDETF cases are approved and the quality of these new investigations clearly reflects OCDETF's commitment to pursue the most significant drug trafficking and money laundering organizations. The investigations are broader in scope and employ more complex investigative techniques, including financial investigative techniques; an increasing percentage of cases target international "command and control" organizations as well as regional priority targets; and a greater percentage of cases result in the seizure and forfeiture of assets.

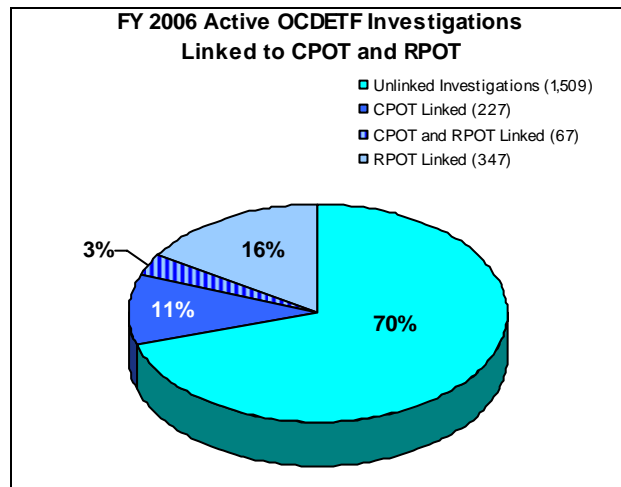
Most of the organizations targeted by OCDETF investigations are "poly-drug." Historically, approximately 73 percent of OCDETF investigations have targeted organizations trafficking in cocaine, 42 percent of investigations have involved marijuana, 23 percent have involved heroin, and 18 percent have involved methamphetamine. However, due to tighter controls on the domestic availability of methamphetamine precursor chemicals, such as pseudoephedrine, the United States has experienced a shift in the methamphetamine source of supply from domestic clandestine labs to major Mexican trafficking organizations. As a result, OCDETF is much better situated to play a leading role in the fight against methamphetamine, and, in fact, OCDETF has already experienced a substantial increase in the number of OCDETF investigations targeting organizations involved in methamphetamine. Between FY 2003 and FY

2006, OCDETF experienced a 35 percent increase in the number of investigations initiated involving methamphetamine. The most dramatic increases in OCDETF methamphetamine cases are in the Pacific, West Central and Southwest OCDETF Regions.

Investigations against Consolidated Priority Organization Targets (CPOTs) and Regional Priority Organization Targets (RPOTs)

The goal of every OCDETF case is to continually work up and across the supply chain to make connections among related organizations nationwide. In particular, OCDETF participants strive to identify links to regional priority targets, whose drug trafficking activities have a significant impact on the particular drug threats facing each of the OCDETF Regions, and, ultimately, to one of the international “command and control” networks identified as a CPOT.

OCDETF’s commitment to pursuing priority targets is evident from the steady increase in the percentage of cases linked to these targets. In FY 2006, 11 percent of OCDETF’s active investigations -- or 227 cases -- were linked to a CPOT, and 16 percent -- or 347 cases -- were linked to regional priority targets. An additional 3 percent of active investigations -- or 67 cases -- were linked to both CPOTs and RPOTs. Fifty-three percent of the active CPOT-linked investigations are out of the Southwest Region.



OCDETF data also demonstrates that OCDETF participants are pursuing these investigations to successful conclusions. Between 2003 and 2005, OCDETF dismantled 24 CPOT organizations and severely disrupted the operations of another 15. In addition, during FY 2003 through FY 2005, OCDETF disrupted or dismantled a total of 487 CPOT-linked organizations -- organizations working with or otherwise associated with a CPOT. In FY 2006, four CPOTs were dismantled and another six were severely disrupted. OCDETF disrupted or dismantled an additional 199 CPOT-linked organizations during FY 2006.

OCDETF continues to be vigilant in auditing the quality of its data collection in this important performance area. OCDETF ensures that a thorough review of all cases reported to be linked to CPOTs is conducted to determine the validity of each link, and has implemented controls to ensure that links are properly supported.

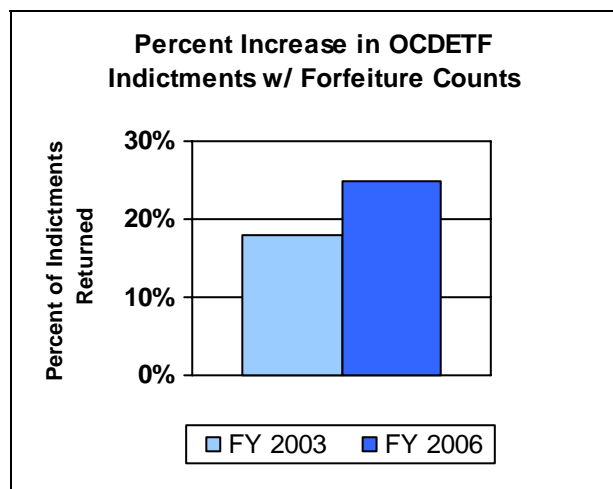
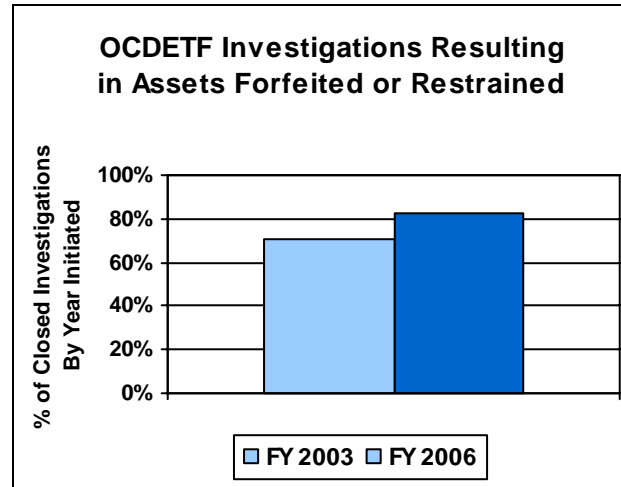
Success in Financial Investigations

Ninety-six percent of OCDETF investigations initiated during FY 2006 have an active financial component, compared to 71 percent of investigations initiated in FY 2003. These figures represent an all-time high and demonstrate that OCDETF participants have been mandated to pursue financial investigations as an integral part of each drug investigation.

As a result of this focus, OCDETF is increasingly successful in seizing and forfeiting drug-related assets. A growing percentage of investigations are resulting in the seizure of assets and in charges calling for the forfeiture of assets and proceeds. The percentage of OCDETF investigations resulting in assets forfeited or restrained has grown from just 66 percent in FY 2003, to 83 percent in FY 2006. More than 24 percent of indictments contained forfeiture counts in FY 2006, compared to only 18 percent of indictments returned in FY 2003. In FY 2006, OCDETF seized approximately \$300 million, and OCDETF forfeitures amounted to more than \$382 million – more than 23 percent greater than the total forfeiture amount in FY 2005. Furthermore, from FY 2003 through FY 2006, OCDETF was responsible for the forfeiture of more than \$1.3 billion, or 35 percent of the total cash and property forfeitures reported in the entire Department of Justice Consolidated Asset Tracking System.

Although OCDETF has had many successes in the financial arena, there is still a long way to go. Despite increasing numbers, participating agencies have only seized or forfeited a fraction of the estimated illicit narcotics proceeds that attract traffickers to the drug trade in the first place. OCDETF anticipates maintaining a high level of seizures and forfeitures as its financial training program continues to reach more agents, analysts and prosecutors nationwide and as pending financial investigations mature. In addition, the financial section of the OCDETF Fusion Center is expected to generate leads that will enable program participants to make even greater headway against the financial components of sophisticated trafficking organizations.

In order to have a significant impact on the financial systems that support the drug trade, OCDETF must be steadfast in charging and convicting those who conduct or facilitate illicit financial activity, and in seizing and forfeiting their assets. Performance is gradually improving in both of these areas. In FY 2006, approximately 11 percent of all OCDETF defendants were charged with financial violations, up from 10 percent in FY 2003. There is a similar trend in the percent of investigations that resulted in defendants convicted of financial violations, up from 19 percent in FY 2003



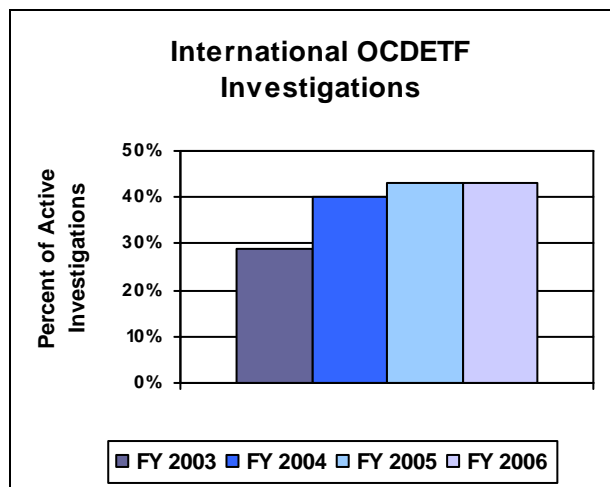
to 24 percent in FY 2006. As the number of primary money laundering investigations grows, and as the FY 2005 and FY 2006 investigations continue to mature, OCDETF expects to experience even greater increases in these statistics.

Targeting Leadership-Level Defendants

OCDETF continues to focus on the targeting of leadership-level defendants in its investigations. During FY 2006, more than 36 percent of its investigative targets were leaders of their organizations. This is more than four times the percentage identified in FY 2002 investigations. By focusing on leadership-level targets, OCDETF is more likely to have a lasting impact against significant organizations and their operations.

Broadening the Scope of OCDETF Investigations

One of the primary goals of the OCDETF Program is the development of multi-jurisdictional investigations that simultaneously target and attack the geographically-dispersed components of major trafficking networks. It is only by attacking these networks in their entirety that OCDETF can make a lasting impact on drug trafficking activity and drug supply.



As of the third quarter of FY 2006, 89 percent of all active OCDETF investigations were multi-jurisdictional -- that is, the investigations were multi-state, multi-regional or international in scope. This represents a dramatic increase over the 19 percent of investigations in this category in March of 2003. Moreover, since FY 2003, the percent of investigations that are international in scope has increased from 29 percent to 45 percent.

Emphasizing Nationwide Coordination of OCDETF Investigations

Historically, many of the nationally-coordinated investigations handled by the Special Operations Division (SOD) have been OCDETF investigations. SOD operations exemplify the best efforts to simultaneously attack all related components of sophisticated drug trafficking and money laundering networks, thereby more effectively disrupting their illegal activities. For this reason, OCDETF strives to increase nationwide coordination of, and SOD participation in, OCDETF cases. Over 31 percent of OCDETF's active investigative caseload involves SOD coordination. Moreover, the number of FY 2006 OCDETF investigation initiations involving SOD coordination is 50 percent greater than the number of FY 2002 initiations. By acting upon the leads generated by the Fusion Center, and feeding information through SOD, OCDETF expects to steadily increase the percentage of SOD-coordinated investigations.

Leveraging OCDETF Co-located Task Forces

OCDETF believes that the greatest opportunity for success in achieving Program goals is through the OCDETF co-located task forces. For example, the New York Strike Force, which is comprised of 175 federal, state and local law enforcement officers arranged in 15 integrated enforcement groups, is strategically targeting CPOTs. This initiative recently struck a major blow against the Rodriguez-Orejuela organization—a former CPOT and significant leaders of the Cali Cartel. During the investigation, intelligence sharing between DEA, ICE and IRS agents, sitting side by side at the Strike Force, enabled these agencies to expose a complex money laundering scheme. In combination with an investigation and prosecution in Miami, the Rodriguez-Orejuela organization was dismantled, its leaders arrested and indicted, over 100 bank accounts were identified, and a Colombian pharmacy chain used by the organization was seized and forfeited. In another significant indictment, unsealed in March 2006, the New York Strike Force charged 50 members of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) with conspiracy charges related to narcotics trafficking and money laundering. By targeting CPOTs such as the Rodriguez-Orejuelas and members of the FARC, the New York Strike Force is having a significant impact on the drug supply in the United States.

Panama Express (PANEX) in Tampa, designated an OCDETF co-located task force in FY 2007, is the premier multi-agency interdiction operation implementing the Florida Caribbean Region's strategic initiative for targeting maritime narcotics transportation. Through PANEX, OCDETF is working to disrupt and dismantle the entire drug supply chain of CPOT-level organizations by attacking the importation of cocaine and heroin into the United States from Colombia via maritime vessels. The key to its success has been prompt analysis of intelligence, allowing law enforcement to proactively pursue priority targets and work towards identifying not only those responsible for the importation of the drugs, but those individuals who are the distributors within the United States. Indeed since FY 2003, PANEX has removed over 951,758 pounds (283,800 in FY 2006), of cocaine from the high seas, much of which was destined for the United States. The Task Force has been responsible for over 1,286 arrests and the conviction of at least 675 OCDETF defendants, including one CPOT.

2. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes/FY 2008 Budget Request Relationship to Strategies

Enhancing OCDETF's Coordinated Pursuit of Entire Organizations

In order to enhance the OCDETF Program's ability to reduce the drug supply and thereby reduce the availability of drugs to our citizens, OCDETF has focused its resources on coordinated, nationwide investigations targeting the entire infrastructure of major drug trafficking organizations. These organizations are extremely complex, and their members not only traffic in narcotics but also launder illicit proceeds, arm themselves with and traffic in firearms, continue their criminal activities as fugitives, and participate in terrorist activities. In order to truly disrupt and dismantle these criminal enterprises in their entirety, it is critical that OCDETF pursue the organization at each and every level. This is precisely why the OCDETF Program was established – to combine the resources and expertise of its member agencies, and to exploit their unique investigative capabilities and authorities to achieve the greatest impact from drug law enforcement efforts. Attacking these high-level organizations in their entirety requires the active and coordinated participation of all the OCDETF-member agencies and sufficient financial and

attorney resources to support all phases of OCDETF investigations. It also requires that OCDETF participants think strategically about ways in which law enforcement may effectively exploit the vulnerabilities of these organizations.

Focusing on Intelligence-driven, Strategic Enforcement

OCDETF is determined to attack the infrastructure of major drug trafficking organizations at their most vulnerable points. The most effective method for accomplishing this is through carefully planned and comprehensive strategic initiatives pursued by the OCDETF Regions and the Co-located Task Forces, designed to undertake high-level investigations of major drug and money laundering targets, including those listed on the CPOT List. When prosecutors and law enforcement personnel work side-by-side in the same location, and when a strategic action plan is developed to attack the organizations most responsible for a specific drug threat, OCDETF is much more likely to strike a lasting blow against these major criminal enterprises.

OCDETF is focused on enhancing the capacity of its participants to undertake intelligence-driven, strategic enforcement initiatives. The OCDETF Fusion Center was established to integrate and analyze drug investigative data and related financial data with the goal of providing law enforcement with the complete intelligence picture of the major international and domestic trafficking organizations. Leads generated from the Fusion Center will direct law enforcement efforts, especially those resources located at the OCDETF Co-located Task Forces, against those organizations and their related components nationwide in a manner that will most effectively disrupt their operations and result in their ultimate destruction. The Co-located Task Forces, such as Panama Express in Tampa and the New York and Houston Strike Forces, are in unique position to take advantage of Fusion Center leads.

The FY 2006 Department of Justice Appropriations Act directed OCDETF to use carryover balances to cover base funding for the OCDETF Fusion Center Operations. OCDETF did not request additional resources for the Fusion Center in FY 2007. Instead, OCDETF realigned base intelligence and training funds to cover the minimal facilities and operating costs needed to operate the Fusion Center beyond FY 2006. The FY 2008 request includes funding to cover the operations of the Fusion Center and its technical infrastructure beyond FY 2007.

Using the CPOT and RPOT Lists

The CPOT List identifies international “command and control” drug traffickers and money launderers, while the RPOT Lists identify those organizations whose drug trafficking/money laundering activities have a significant impact in a particular OCDETF Region. The CPOT and RPOT Lists are important management tools for the OCDETF Program. These lists enable the OCDETF Regions and districts to focus enforcement efforts on specific targets that are believed to be primarily responsible for the national and regional drug supply, and to coordinate related nationwide investigations against the CPOT and RPOT organizations. It is through the disruption and dismantlement of these major drug trafficking and money laundering organizations that OCDETF will have its greatest impact on the overall drug supply.

The OCDETF FY 2008 request enhances the operations of the Fusion Center by updating and modifying the Compass System tools based on user feedback and system requirements, which

will generate the threat analysis, link analysis, and intelligence products necessary to further investigations against CPOTs and RPOTs.

Permanently Disabling Drug Organizations through Fugitive Apprehension

Simply indicting high-level drug traffickers and money launderers is not enough to ensure the success of the OCDETF Program. In order to permanently disable drug trafficking enterprises, organization members must be brought to justice, and their illegally-obtained assets must be seized and forfeited; otherwise, these traffickers continue to operate their illegal enterprises indefinitely.

OCDETF defendants and fugitives are highly mobile, and they typically have extensive resources and an extended network of associates to assist them in avoiding arrest. Consequently, the longer they remain at large, the more difficult they become to apprehend and prosecute. The funding requested to support OCDETF Fusion Center operations will enhance the Fusion Center's ability to provide intelligence support to the USMS fugitive apprehension efforts.

Increasing OCDETF Performance and Accountability

OCDETF is committed to holding its participants accountable for achieving the overall mission and goals of the Program -- that is, reducing the Nation's drug supply through the disruption and dismantlement of significant drug and money laundering organizations. Since May 2003, the OCDETF Executive Office has been distributing monthly, and more comprehensive quarterly, performance indicator reports to all U.S. Attorneys, OCDETF Lead Task Force Attorneys, and agency managers. These reports have become an essential management tool for field Program Managers. The reports track key OCDETF performance indicator data as well as reporting compliance rates for each judicial district. The OCDETF Director uses this information to conduct district and agency performance reviews, to identify staffing deficits and allocate new resources, and to identify areas for program improvement. These performance indicator reports also drive OCDETF's budget requests and enable OCDETF to more effectively tie resource requests to program accomplishments.

Results of Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) Reviews

The OCDETF Program will not be reviewed under the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) process, because all of its Department of Justice member agencies have participated in the PART review process.

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VII. Program Increases By Item

Item Name: **Intelligence Sharing**
Budget Decision Unit(s): Investigations
Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s): Goal 2: Objective 2.2
Organizational Program: OCDETF Program

Component ranking of Item: 1

Program Increase: Positions 1 Agt/Atty 0 FTE 1 Dollars \$8,624,000

Description of Item

OCDETF is seeking an enhancement of 1 position, 1 FTE and \$8,624,000 to support and expand the OCDETF Fusion Center's analytical and operational capabilities.

OCDETF requests \$8,400,000 to provide base funding for the operation and maintenance of the OCDETF Fusion Center's technical infrastructure.

OCDETF requests one Senior Executive Service-level position, 1 FTE and \$224,000 for the OCDETF Executive Office to serve as a full-time Fusion Center Director and to provide oversight and management of the OFC.

This program improvement has the following objectives:

1. To provide funding to support the operation and maintenance of the OCDETF Fusion Center's technical infrastructure;
2. To enhance analytical support to the OCDETF Fusion Center and thereby assist in initiating and developing multi-agency and multi-jurisdictional OCDETF investigations and prosecutions targeting drug trafficking and related money laundering organizations, including, in particular, those linked to Consolidated Priority Organization Targets and Regional Priority Organization Targets.

Justification

To achieve the maximum impact against the organizations primarily responsible for the flow of illicit drugs into America, intelligence must drive enforcement efforts and law enforcement must collaborate across regions and agencies to strategically attack these organizations. As noted in the President's 2004 National Drug Control Strategy:

[c]onfronting a hidden, illicit business requires discipline, intelligence, and creativity. To a degree not commonly imagined, it also requires coordination, since trafficking organizations can span dozens of states and hundreds of jurisdictions, and

investigating them can involve dozens of law enforcement agencies. . . . Yet, focusing Federal as well as state and local law enforcement agencies on the same set of targets -- and inducing them to share intelligence -- has been a perennial challenge.

Intelligence-driven investigations and coordinated, strategic enforcement initiatives are essential components of the OCDETF Program. OCDETF strives to ensure that its valuable, but finite, resources are focused on investigations of the highest priority targets, and that information generated from those investigations is disseminated to law enforcement in a manner that allows for the maximum impact against drug trafficking and money laundering activity. To do this effectively, intelligence must drive enforcement efforts. OCDETF participants must have the ability to access, link, and interpret voluminous intelligence information from the OCDETF member agencies, and from others in the drug law enforcement community. OCDETF participants must also have a mechanism to receive and disseminate leads that will aid in the development of coordinated, multi-jurisdictional investigations.

To enhance OCDETF's overall capacity to engage in intelligence-driven enforcement, OCDETF created the OCDETF Fusion Center (OFC) – a comprehensive data center containing all drug and related financial intelligence information from six OCDETF-member investigative agencies², the National Drug Intelligence Center and the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network. The OFC is designed to conduct cross-agency integration and analysis of drug and related financial data, to create comprehensive intelligence pictures of targeted organizations, including those identified as Consolidated Priority Organization Targets (CPOTs) and Regional Priority Organization Targets (RPOTs), and to pass actionable leads through the multi-agency Special Operations Division (SOD) to OCDETF participants in the field. The work of the OFC ultimately results in the development of coordinated, multi-jurisdictional OCDETF investigations of the most significant drug trafficking and money laundering networks.

The OFC stands as a flagship of DOJ's information sharing efforts both within DOJ and with the wider law enforcement community. The OFC has created a powerful information and analytical capability not previously available. The system is designed to integrate and perform analysis of law enforcement and intelligence data that, historically, has been segregated by organizational and technical boundaries. To date, there have been no base funds appropriated to support the operations and maintenance of the OFC's technical infrastructure, also known as the Compass System³. Until now, this has not presented an insurmountable challenge. However, in FY 2008

² OCDETF continues to negotiate with ICE – the seventh OCDETF agency – in an effort to secure its participation in the Fusion Center.

³ OCDETF originally requested \$22 million in funding in its FY 2004 appropriation to develop the technical infrastructure of the OFC. Approximately \$11 million dollars was expected to carry forward to address on-going costs associated with operating and maintaining the OFC and its technical infrastructure. The Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-199) directed the Drug Enforcement Administration to use \$25 million in available FY 2003 balances for the creation of the OCDETF Fusion Center. As a result of this resort to carryover funds, no base funding was provided for recurring costs, including technical operations and maintenance costs, rent and utilities. OCDETF's FY 2005 budget request did not include operational funding either, as it was submitted before the parameters of Congress' 2004 appropriation became known. OCDETF did not receive approval to begin expending funds to develop Compass until the start of FY 2005, and thus much of the hardware and software that supports Compass and its users was acquired in early 2006. OCDETF has thus far been able to cover operational and maintenance costs for the system from the initial \$25 million sum and from OCDETF's own unobligated balances (as directed by Congress in FY 2006). For the first time, in the President's FY 2007 request, OCDETF

the Compass System will no longer be in development, and will in fact have operated for a full fiscal year. As a result, base funds will be needed to ensure the operation and maintenance of Compass beyond FY 2007. There are a number of costs associated with maintaining Compass, including on-going contractor support to assist with continuous data ingestion of eighteen data sources, support for the ingestion of new data sources, support for providing technical assistance to users, maintenance of licenses for software critical to the on-going ingestion of agency data and analysis capabilities of Compass, maintenance contracts for hardware, and contractor support for modifying system functionality to meet user requirements. This request seeks \$8,400,000 to provide the necessary funds to address these on-going costs.

These requested funds will have a direct impact on the performance of the OCDETF Program and the OFC, allowing OCDETF to more readily identify those most responsible for the United States drug supply and the millions of dollars that they enjoy because of their criminal activities. Although the OFC has been operational for only a short time and the Compass System itself was just deployed to OFC users in July 2006, OCDETF is already seeing significant results. The Compass System has added tremendous value immediately by allowing OFC users to extract information from law enforcement reporting and identify connections between pieces of information and organizations in a manner that was not previously possible without hours of manual review. The OFC has already made significant contributions to on-going investigations against some of the most prolific drug trafficking and money laundering organizations. As a result of the Compass System and the intelligence products and leads produced by intelligence analysts and agents, the OFC was able to identify additional evidence/information to support the indictment of additional defendants involved in drug and money laundering conspiracies and to identify additional assets derived from drug proceeds for potential forfeiture. As of January 2007, over 900 intelligence products and leads have been produced for federal investigators across the country from ATF, DEA, FBI, IRS, and USMS to support their efforts in active drug and money laundering investigations. The feedback from the field has been overwhelmingly positive regarding OFC products.

While the OFC has already experienced much success, it has not been without great difficulties. For the OCDETF Fusion Center to operate effectively and meet its goals, it must have proper oversight and management from a full-time, SES-level Director. Currently, OCDETF is dependent upon the ability of one of its OCDETF member agencies to provide a detailee to serve in this position. Since FY 2004, DEA has provided an SES-level agent to serve in this capacity; however, the individuals who have served in this position simultaneously have retained their other SES responsibilities within DEA. None of the OCDETF-member agencies have been able to commit a full-time SES candidate because of the limit on available SES positions within their own organizations. A full-time Director can more effectively handle the day-to-day management of the OFC and spend time supervising operations and OFC personnel to maximize the OFC's effectiveness. A full-time Director also would have a greater ability to focus on important administrative and financial projects, including the execution of fiscal controls and the implementation of performance and accountability measures; to map out a strategic vision for the OFC; and to regularly adjust priorities and policies to ensure that the Center fully meets its

sought to realign \$3.2 million in base funding to defray ongoing facilities costs associated with maintaining ongoing operations at the OFC. This sum is insufficient to cover the operational and maintenance costs of the technical infrastructure.

strategic goals. Once the funding is approved, the OCDETF Executive Office will follow the established internal procedure for formally requesting the transfer of an existing, vacant SES position to the OCDETF Executive Office from within the Department of Justice.

Impact on Performance

Information-sharing and coordination are the keys to success in multi-jurisdictional drug investigations. It is only through such efforts that OCDETF can identify, disrupt and dismantle drug trafficking organizations and their related financial systems. Accordingly, this proposed program improvement, which enhances the analytical and operational capabilities of OCDETF's Fusion Center directly, supports Priority III of the President's National Drug Control Strategy as well as DOJ's Strategic Goal 2, Objective 2.2. If this request is not funded, OCDETF will not be able to support the continued operation of Compass beyond FY 2007, thus nullifying what to date, has been a \$30 million investment.

RESOURCE REQUEST BY AGENCY:

OCDETF Executive Office: \$8,400,000 to provide base funding for the operation and maintenance of the OCDETF Fusion Center's technical infrastructure as well as 1 SES-level position, 1 FTE and \$224,000 to provide oversight and management for the Fusion Center.

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2006 Enacted				FY 2007 Estimate				FY 2008 President's Budget			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)
...	\$2,822	...	...	...	\$3,103

Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2008 Request (\$000)
SES Manager	\$224	1	\$224
Total Personnel	\$224	1	\$224

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2008 Request (\$000)
OFC Recurring Costs	\$8,400
Total Non-Personnel	\$8,400

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)
Current Services	\$3,103	\$3,103
Increases	1	...	1	\$224	8,400	8,624
Grand Total	1	...	1	\$224	11,503	11,727

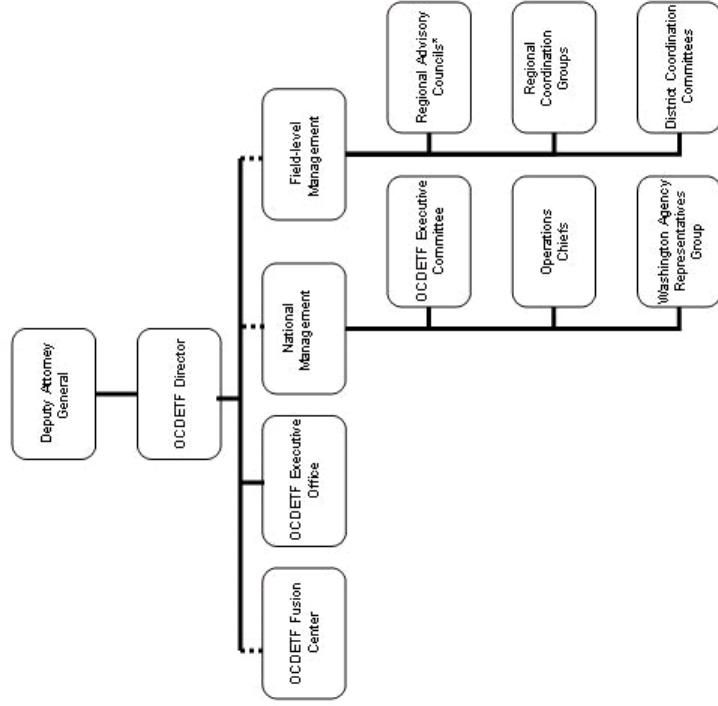
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EXHIBITS

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A: Organizational Chart

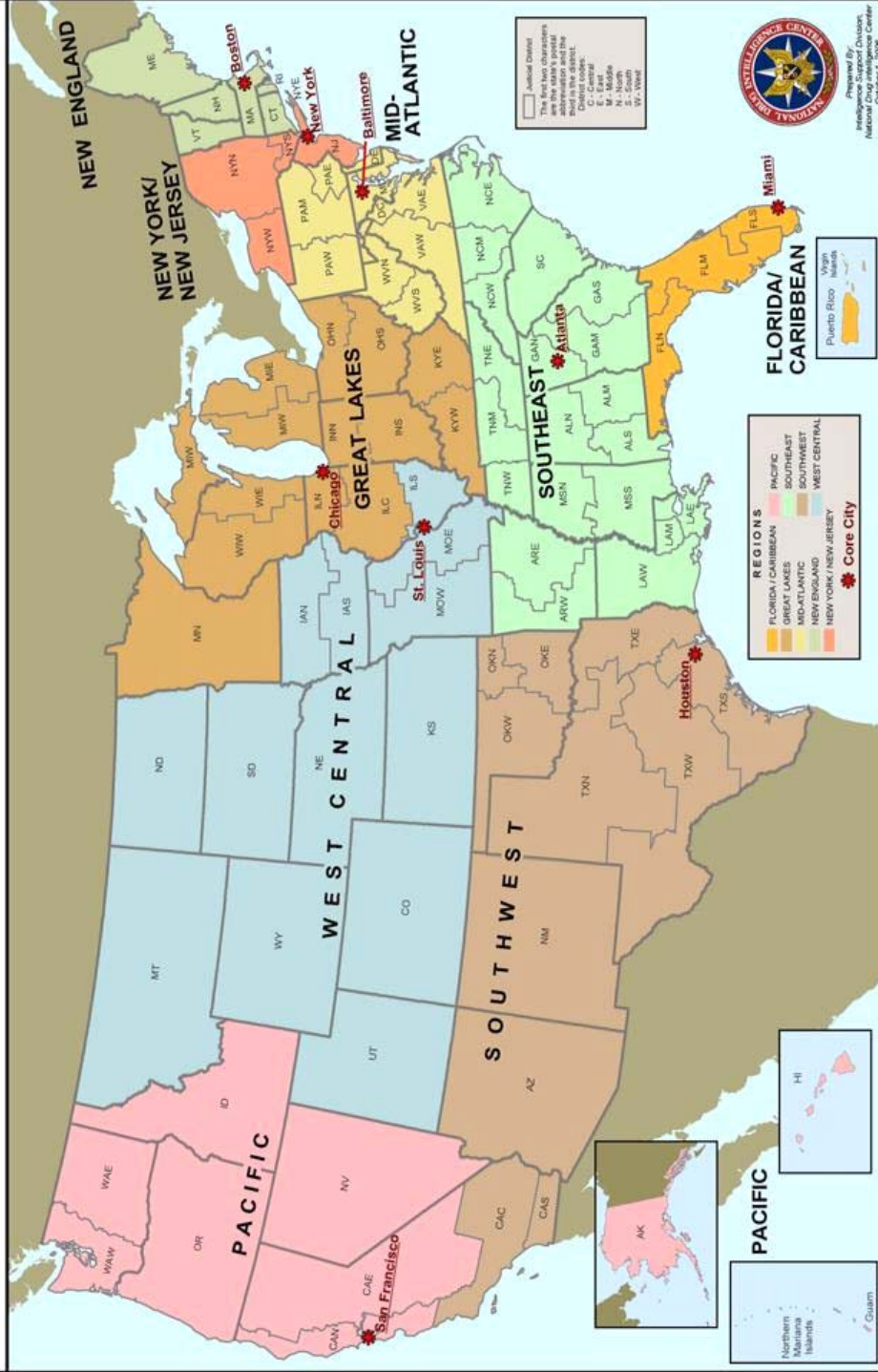
OCDETF Organizational Chart



- Each of the nine OCDETF Regions is structured the same way with a Regional Advisory Council, a Regional Coordination Group and a District Coordination Committee in each judicial district in the region. Thus, there are a total of 94 District Coordination Committees.
- Dashed lines (-) indicate oversight responsibility rather than direct reporting authority. These entities are accountable to the OCDETF Director and DAG for program performance and use of program resources.

Exhibit A – Organizational Chart

ORGANIZED CRIME DRUG ENFORCEMENT TASK FORCES REGIONAL MAP



B: Summary of Requirements

Summary of Requirements
 Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement
 Salaries and Expenses
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2008 President's Budget		
	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
2006 Enacted (with Rescissions)	3,587	3,516	483,189
Total 2006 Appropriation Enacted (with Rescissions)	3,587	3,516	483,189
2007 President's Budget (Information only)	3,580	3,524	706,051
2007 Continuing Resolution Level (Information Only)	3,575	3,521	482,715
2007 Estimate (direct) 1/	3,575	3,521	443,229
2007 Estimate 2007 Estimate 2007 Estimate	3,575	3,521	438,797
Technical Adjustments	...	...	43,629
Base Adjustments			43,629
Total Technical Adjustments	...	...	43,629
Adjustments to Base			
Increases:			
2008 pay raise (3.0%)	...	...	8,538
2007 pay raise annualization (2.2%)	...	...	2,998
Change in Compensable Days	...	...	2,242
Thrift Savings Plan	...	...	948
Health Insurance	...	...	848
Rental Payments to GSA	...	...	990
Administratively Determined (AD) Pay Plan (USA)	...	...	1,540
Subtotal Increases	...	...	18,104
Total Adjustments to Base	...	...	18,104
Total Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	61,733
2008 Current Services	3,575	3,521	500,530
Program Changes			
Increases			
Intelligence Sharing/OCDETF Fusion Center	1	1	8,624
Subtotal Program Increases	1	1	8,624
Total Program Increases	1	1	8,624
Total Program Changes	1	1	8,624
2008 Total Request	3,576	3,522	509,154
2007 - 2008 Total Change	1	1	70,357

1/ The Department of Justice budget request was built on a starting point that recognized progress in enacting the FY 2007 appropriation. The starting point used (referred to throughout the document as the "Estimate") is the average of the Senate Committee and House passed marks, less one percent, unless noted otherwise.

2/ As noted, the FY 2007 estimate is the average of the House and Senate levels, minus one percent. However, in some instances applying this methodology yields a number that, if used to formulate the FY 2008 request, would result in an unwarranted cut to programs. To correct this problem for ICDE, the President's Budget includes a base adjustment of \$43.629 million to provide a viable current services level.

B-1: Summary of Requirements

Summary of Requirements
 Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement
 Salaries and Expenses
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Estimates by budget activity	2006 Appropriation Enacted w/Rescissions and Supplementals			2007 Estimate			2008 Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			2008 Current Services			2008 Increases			2008 Request		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
1. Investigations	2,434	2,425	\$351,413	2,437	2,437	\$318,172	0	0	43,452	2,437	2,437	361,624	1	1	\$8,624	2,438	2,438	\$370,248
2. Prosecutions	1,153	1,091	131,776	1,138	1,084	120,625	0	0	18,281	1,138	1,084	138,906	...	...	...	1,138	1,084	138,906
Total	3,587	3,516	483,189	3,575	3,521	438,797	0	0	61,733	3,575	3,521	500,530	1	1	8,624	3,576	3,522	509,154
Reimbursable FTE											...							
Total FTE		3,516			3,521			0			3,521			1				3,522
Other FTE:																		
LEAP		458			458			0			458			...				458
Overtime		112			112			0			112			...				112
Total Premium Pay		570			570			0			570			...				570
Other than full-time permanent		56			56			0			56			...				56
Total Comp. FTE		4,142			4,147			...			4,147			1				4,148

C: Program Increases/Offsets By Decision Unit

FY 2008 Program Increases/Offsets By Decision Unit
 Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increases	Location of Description by Decision Unit	Investigations				Prosecution				Total Increases
		Pos.	Agt./Atty.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	Agt./Atty.	FTE	Amount	
Intelligence Sharing/OFC	Investigations	1	...	1	8,624	...	...	...	...	8,624
Total Program Increases		1	0	1	8,624	0	0	0	0	8,624

D: Resources by DOJ Strategic Goal and Strategic Objective

**Resources by Department of Justice Strategic Goal/Objective
Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement**
(Dollars in Thousands)

Strategic Goal and Strategic Objective	2006 Appropriation Enacted w/Rescissions		2007 Estimate		2008 Current Services		2008				2008 Request	
	FTE	Amount \$000s	Direct, Reimb. Other FTE	Direct Amount \$000s	Direct, Reimb. Other FTE	Direct Amount \$000s	Increases		Offsets		Direct, Reimb. Other FTE	Direct Amount \$000s
							Direct, Reimb. Other FTE	Direct Amount \$000s	Direct, Reimb. Other FTE	Direct Amount \$000s		
Goal 2: Enforce Federal Laws and Represent the Rights and Interests of the American People												
2.2 Reduce the threat ,trafficking, use, and related violence of illegal drugs.	3,516	483,189	3,521	438,797	3,521	500,530	1	8,624	...	...	3,522	509,154
Subtotal, Goal 2	3,516	483,189	3,521	438,797	3,521	500,530	1	8,624	0	0	3,522	509,154
GRAND TOTAL	3,516	483,189	3,521	438,797	3,521	500,530	1	8,624	0	0	3,522	509,154

E. Justification for Base Adjustments

**Justification for Base Adjustments
Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement**

Transfers

No Transfers.

Increases 1/

2008 pay raise. This request provides for a proposed 3.0 percent pay raise to be effective in January 2008. This increase includes locality pay adjustments as well as the general pay raise. The amount requested, \$8,538,000, represents the pay amounts for 3/4 of the fiscal year plus appropriate benefits (\$6,762,000 for pay and \$1,776,000 for benefits).

Annualization of 2007 pay raise. This pay annualization represents first quarter amounts (October through December) of the 2007 pay increase of 2.2 percent included in the 2007 House passed bill for Treasury. The amount requested \$2,998,000, represents the pay amounts for 1/4 of the fiscal year plus appropriate benefits (\$2,249,000 for pay and \$749,000 for benefits).

Change in Compensable Days. The increased costs of two more compensable day in FY 2008 compared to FY 2007 is calculated by dividing the FY 2007 estimated personnel compensation \$309,188,000 and applicable benefits \$100,908,000 by 260 compensable days. The cost increase of two compensable days is \$2,242,000.

Thrift Savings Plan (TSP). This request includes an increase of \$948,000 to provide for increased contributions to the TSP.

Health Insurance. Effective January 2006, ICDE's contribution to federal employees' health insurance premiums increased by 5.8 percent. Applied against the 2007 estimate of \$14,620,000, the additional amount required is \$848,000.

General Services Administration (GSA) Rent. GSA will continue to charge rental rates that approximate those charged to commercial tenants for equivalent space and related services. The requested increase of \$990,000 is required to meet our commitment to GSA.

Administrative Salary Increase. This request of \$1,540,000 provides for an expected annual pay adjustment of administratively determined salaries for the Assistant United States Attorneys occupying ungraded positions in the United States Attorneys offices.

Decreases

None

F: Crosswalk of 2006 Availability

Crosswalk of 2006 Availability
 Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement
 Salaries and Expenses
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Decision Unit	FY 2006 Enacted Without Rescissions			Rescissions			Supplementals			Reprogrammings/ Transfers			Carryover/ Recoveries			2006 Availability		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Investigations	2,452	2,443	355,959	-18	-18	-4,546	0	0	0	0	0	-1,111	0	0	11,982	2,434	2,425	362,284
Prosecutions	1,162	1,100	133,481	-9	-9	-1,705	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	1,153	1,091	133,776
Undistributed Unobligated Balance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,735	0	0	6,735
Unobligated Balance Rescission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	3,614	3,543	489,440	-27	-27	-6,251	0	0	0	0	0	-1,111	0	0	20,717	3,587	3,516	502,795
Reimbursable FTE																		0
Total FTE		3,543			-27			0			0			0				3,516
Other FTE																		
LEAP		458			0			0			0			0				458
Overtime		112			0			0			0			0				112
Other than full-time permanent		56			0			0			0			0				56
Total Compensable FTE		4,169			-27			0			0			0				4,142

Enacted Rescissions. Funds rescinded as required by the Department of Justice Appropriations Act, 2006 (P.L. 109-108) and the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2006 (P.L. 109-148).

Transfers. The amount reflects the transfer of funds from the Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement (ICDE) Account to the Department of Justice to support narrowband radio requirements. The Attorney General authorized the transfer of \$1,111,219 from the ICDE account to provide for OCDETF's share for modular radio resources.

Unobligated Balances; Funds were carried over from FY 2005 from the Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement (ICDE) account. The ICDE brought forward \$20,717,000 from no-year funds provided in prior years for OCDETF.

G: Crosswalk of 2007 Availability

Crosswalk of 2007 Availability
 Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement
 Salaries and Expenses
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Decision Unit	2007 Estimate			Rescissions			Reprogrammings/ Transfers			Unobligated Balances Carried Forward /Recoveries			2007 Availability		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Investigations	2,437	2,437	318,172	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,437	2,437	318,172
Prosecutions	1,138	1,084	120,625	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,138	1,084	120,625
Undistributed Unobligated Balanc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,799			16,799
Unobligated Balance Rescission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	3,575	3,521	438,797	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,799	3,575	3,521	455,596
Reimbursable FTE		0			0			0			0			0	
Total FTE		3,521			0			0			0			3,521	
Other FTE															
LEAP		458			0			0			0			458	
Overtime		112			0			0			0			112	
Other than full-time permanent		56			...			...			...			56	
Total Compensable FTE		4,147			0			0			0			4,147	

Unobligated Balances: Funds were carried over from FY 2006 from the Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement (ICDE) X account. The ICDE brought forward \$16,799,000 from funds provided in 2006 for OCDETF.

I: Detail of Permanent Positions by Category

Detail of Permanent Positions by Category
 Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement
 Salaries and Expenses

Category	2006 Enacted w/Rescissions		2007 Estimate		2008 Request					
	Total Authorized	Total Reimbursable	Total Authorized	Total Reimbursable	ATBs	Program Increases	Program Decreases	Total Pr. Changes	Total Authorized	Total Reimbursable
Clerical and Office Services (300-399)	601	601	595	595	0	1	0	1	596	596
Accounting and Budget (500-599)	22	22	22	22	0	0	0	0	22	22
Attorneys (905)	633	633	627	627	0	0	0	0	627	627
Paralegals / Other Law (900-998)	74	74	74	74	0	0	0	0	74	74
Criminal Investigative Series (1811)	1,728	1,728	1,728	1,728	0	0	0	0	1,728	1,728
Investigative (1000-1290)	115	115	115	115	0	0	0	0	115	115
Tax Fraud Investigative Aide (1801)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Social Science,Economics,and Kindred(100-199)	98	98	98	98	0	0	0	0	98	98
Technical Support (1400)	18	18	18	18	0	0	0	0	18	18
Miscellaneous Operations (010-099)	298	298	298	298	0	0	0	0	298	298
Total	3,587	3,587	3,575	3,575	0	1	0	1	3,576	3,576
Headquarters (Washington, D.C.)	62	62	66	66	0	0	0	0	66	66
U.S. Field	3,525	3,525	3,509	3,509	0	1	0	1	3,510	3,510
Foreign Field	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3,587	3,587	3,575	3,575	0	1	0	1	3,576	3,576

J: Financial Analysis of Program Changes

Financial Analysis of Program Changes
 Interagency Law Enforcement
 Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	Investigations		Prosecutions		Program Changes	
	OCDETF Fusion Center					
	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount
Grades:						
SES.....	1	152	...	...	1	152
GS-15.....	0
GS-14.....	0
GS-13.....	0
GS-12.....	0
GS-11.....	0
GS-10.....	0
GS-9.....	0
GS-8.....	0
GS-7.....	0
GS-6.....	0
GS-5.....	0
Ungraded positions.....	0
Total positions & annual amount....	1	152	...	...	1	152
Lapse (-).....	...	-76	...	...	...	-76
Other personnel compensation....	...	20	...	...	...	20
Total FTE & personnel compensation.....	1	96	...	...	1	96
Personnel benefits.....	...	29	...	...	...	29
Benefits to former personnel.....	0
Travel and transportation of persons.....	...	144	...	...	...	144
Transportation of things.....	...	5	...	...	...	5
GSA rent.....	...	219	...	...	...	219
Rental payments to others.....	0
Comm., util., & other misc. charges	...	257	...	...	...	257
Printing and reproduction.....	...	5	...	...	...	5
Other services.....	...	5,200	...	...	...	5,200
Supplies and materials.....	...	47	...	...	...	47
Equipment.....	...	2,622	...	...	...	2,622
Land & structures.....	0
Grants.....	0
Total, 2008 program changes requested.....	1	8,624	0	0	1	8,624

Exhibit J - Financial Analysis of Program Changes

K: Summary of Requirements by Grade

Summary of Requirements by Grade
 Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement
 Salaries and Expenses

Grades and Salary Ranges	2006 Enacted w/Rescissions		2007 Estimate		2008 Request		Increase/Decrease	
	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount
SES, \$109,808 - \$152,000	1		1		2		1	
GS-15, \$107,521 - 139,774	31		33		33		0	
GS-14, \$91,407 - 118,828	93		98		98		0	
GS-13, \$77,353 - 100,554	1,185		1,184		1,184		0	
GS-12, \$65,048 - 84,559	496		496		496		0	
GS-11, \$54,272 - 70,558	176		175		175		0	
GS-10, 49,397 - 64,213	126		126		126		0	
GS-9, \$44,856 - 58,318	173		173		173		0	
GS-8, 40,612 - 52,794	109		109		109		0	
GS-7, \$36,671 - 47,669	272		267		267		0	
GS-6, \$33,000 - 42,898	289		287		287		0	
GS-5, \$29,604 - 38,487	21		21		21		0	
GS-4, \$26,460 - 34,402	6		6		6		0	
Ungraded Positions	609		599		599		0	
Total, appropriated positions	3,587		3,575		3,576		1	
Average SES Salary		\$0		\$0		\$152,000		
Average GS Salary		\$73,851		\$75,845		\$79,464		
Average GS Grade		12.50		12.60		12.70		
Average Ungraded Salary		111,772		115,237		117,772		

L: Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement
 Salaries and Expenses
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2006 Actual		2007 Estimate		2008 Request		Increase/Decrease	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
11.1 Direct FTE & personnel compensation	3,516	259,659	3,521	244,696	3,522	279,871	1	35,175
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	56	3,567	56	3,244	56	3,618	0	374
11.5 Total, Other personnel compensation	570	35,602	570	33,265	570	37,631	0	4,366
<i>Overtime</i>	112	4,372	112	4,075	112	4,629	0	554
<i>Other Compensation (Law Enforcement Availability Pay)</i>	458	31,230	458	29,190	458	33,002	0	3,812
11.8 Special personal services payments	...	23	...	21	...	23	...	2
Total	4,142	298,851	4,147	281,226	4,148	321,143	1	39,917
Other Object Classes:								
12.0 Personnel benefits		96,787		91,255	...	105,612		14,357
13.0 Benefits to former personnel		525		528	...	580		52
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons		8,081		6,079	...	6,827		748
22.0 Transportation of things		1,044		792	...	876		84
23.2 GSA rent		23,330		17,457	...	20,402		2,945
23.2 Rental payments to others		1,259		941	...	1,035		94
23.3 Comm., util., & other misc. charges		5,347		4,231	...	4,909		678
24.0 Printing and reproduction		137		102	...	117		15
25.2 Other services		41,140		28,760	...	36,819		8,059
26.0 Supplies and materials		5,823		4,394	...	4,878		484
31.0 Equipment		3,843		3,013	...	5,935		2,922
32.0 Lands and structure		21		19	...	21		2
41.0 Grants		...		...	...	...		...
Total obligations		486,188		438,797		509,154		70,357
Unobligated balance, start of year								
		19,832		16,799		16,799		
Unobligated balance, end of year								
		-16,799		-16,799		-16,799		
Recoveries of prior year obligations								
		...		...		0		
Total requirements								
		489,221		438,797		509,154		
Relation of Obligation to Outlays:								
Total obligations								
		486,188		438,797		509,154		
Obligated balance, start of year								
		69,087		115,943		104,095		
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations								
		-1,729						
Obligated balance, end of year								
		-115,943		-104,095		-121,684		
Unobligated balance expiring								
			
Outlays								
		437,603		450,645		491,565		

Exhibit N - Summary of Attorney/Agent and Support Positions and FTE

Summary of Attorney/Agent and Support Positions and FTE
 Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement
 Salaries and Expenses

REIMBURSABLE POSITIONS

Decision Unit	2007 Estimate						FY 2008 Changes						2008 Request					
	Agents/ Attorneys		Support		Total		Agents/ Attorneys		Support		Total		Agents/ Attorneys		Support		Total	
	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE	Pos.	FTE
Investigations:																		
Drug Enforcement Administration	1,054	1,054	374	374	1,428	1,428	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,054	1,054	374	374	1,428	1,428
Federal Bureau of Investigation	582	582	317	317	899	899	0	0	0	0	0	0	582	582	317	317	899	899
U.S. Marshals Service	39	39	2	2	41	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	39	2	2	41	41
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives	53	53	1	1	54	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	53	1	1	54	54
Internal Revenue Service	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OCDETF Executive Office	4	4	11	11	15	15	0	0	1	1	1	1	4	4	12	12	16	16
Subtotal	1,732	1,732	705	705	2,437	2,437	0	0	1	1	1	1	1,732	1,732	706	706	2,438	2,438
Prosecution:																		
U.S. Attorneys	599	564	505	488	1,104	1,052	0	0	0	0	0	0	599	564	505	488	1,104	1,052
Criminal Division	13	13	5	5	18	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	13	5	5	18	18
Tax Division	10	8	0	0	10	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	8	0	0	10	8
OCDETF Executive Office	1	1	5	5	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	5	6	6
Subtotal	623	586	515	498	1,138	1,084	0	0	0	0	0	0	623	586	515	498	1,138	1,084
Total	2,355	2,318	1,220	1,203	3,575	3,521	0	0	1	1	1	1	2,355	2,318	1,221	1,204	3,576	3,522