

U.S. Department of Justice
Interagency Law Enforcement

FY 2009

***Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement
Congressional Submission***



Not to be released outside without prior approval of the OCDETF Director

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

A. 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 2.4 of the Strategic Plan of the Department of Justice (DOJ). In FY 2009, the OCDETF Program is requesting a total of 3,632 positions, 3,550 FTE, and \$531,581,000 for the Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement (ICDE) Appropriation. This request represents a program increase of \$9,643,000 over the FY 2009 Current Services Level Request. The total number of positions and FTE including the number of federal drug agents and prosecutors supported by this funding is currently under review. The OCDETF Program will undergo a complete Program review before determining the number of agents and prosecutors supported by the FY 2008 funding level.

While the OCDETF Program is undergoing a review of its base, it is vital that we do not lose sight of the critical challenges faced along the Southwest Border. Thus, the OCDETF FY 2009 request includes an enhancement to support the overall Administration's Southwest Border Enforcement Initiative including 56 positions, 28 FTE, and \$9,643,000.

2. Introduction

Twenty-five years after its creation, the OCDETF Program continues to pursue comprehensive, multi-jurisdictional investigations of major drug trafficking and money laundering organizations. 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 federal agency members — 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 alone. OCDETF works because it effectively leverages the investigative and prosecutorial strengths of each participant to combat drug related organized crime. It promotes intelligence sharing and intelligence-driven enforcement and strives to achieve maximum impact through strategic planning and coordination.

The OCDETF Program is the centerpiece of the Justice Department's long-term Strategic Plan (FY 2007 – FY 2012) for drug enforcement. This strategy aims to focus limited federal drug resources on reducing the flow of illicit drugs and drug proceeds by: identifying and targeting the major trafficking organizations; eliminating the financial infrastructure of drug organizations by emphasizing financial investigations and asset forfeiture; redirecting federal drug enforcement resources to align them with existing and emerging drug threats; and conducting expanded, nationwide investigations against all the related parts of the targeted organizations.

The OCDETF Program focuses participants 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 the "command and control" elements of the most prolific international drug trafficking and money laundering organizations. The Program also requires its participants to identify major Regional Priority Organization Targets (RPOTs) 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 the CPOTs and RPOTs and address the most significant and emerging drug threats. The nature of the OCDETF Program and its focus on the highest priority targets both nationally and internationally, ensures that limited drug enforcement resources are utilized for the greatest impact.

This level of funding requires a full program review which could not be properly completed between passage of the Omnibus Appropriations Act and finalization of the FY 2009 President's Budget Request. The FTE and position numbers in this Budget Submission have not been adjusted to reflect the reduction of OCDETF base funding. We will submit revised supporting FY 2009 budget tables as soon as our review is completed.

FY 2009 Program Enhancement Requests:

OCDETF's request for FY 2009 seeks enhancements for a Southwest Border Enforcement Initiative that aligns directly with the Department of Justice priorities to:

- Dismantle drug trafficking organizations and stop the spread of illegal drugs; and
- Reduce violent crime, especially violence perpetrated with guns or by gangs.

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 U.S. OCDETF's FY 2009 Southwest Border Enforcement Initiative request is aligned with the Department's efforts to execute the *National Southwest Border Counternarcotics Strategy and Implementation Plan* (NSBCSIP) (2006) and the *Department of Justice's FY 2007 – FY 2012 Strategic Plan* – that is, to be successful in attacking the Southwest Border threat, law enforcement must concentrate its efforts in three areas - - intelligence, investigations and prosecutions.

According to the *Office of National Drug Control Policy's Interagency Cocaine Movement Assessment (IACM)*, the majority of cocaine destined for the U.S. transits the Mexico/Central America corridor. The IACM indicates that 90 percent of cocaine destined for the U.S. transited this corridor (including maritime routes in the Western Caribbean and Eastern Pacific). This

percentage has consistently increased over the last seven years. 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 U.S. is coming from such super labs. Narcotics-related firearms violence and murders are on the increase in Mexico and along the Southwest Border as firearms are being smuggled by major trafficking cartels into Mexico. According to ATF, 76 percent of firearms recovered in Mexico were purchased originally in the four Border States (California, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas). 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. According to the National Drug Intelligence Center (NDIC), the total volume of drug proceeds returned to all major Western Hemisphere drug trafficking organizations is estimated to be between \$10 billion and \$40 billion annually. It is estimated that half of this revenue (\$5 – \$20 billion) travels southbound across our border with Mexico. Finally, drug trafficking fugitives are continuing their illegal operations while seeking refuge outside our borders. In fact, there are currently over 315 open OCDETF warrants with leads to Mexico. It is with these threats in mind that OCDETF has crafted its FY 2009 request.

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. OCDETF continually seeks to balance increased investigative resources with appropriate prosecutorial resources.

OCDETF’s FY 2009 request will enable the Program to disrupt and dismantle the most significant organizations responsible for narcotics trafficking and money laundering activities, as well as the associated violence, along the Southwest Border.

Specifically, OCDETF’s FY 2009 request focuses on ensuring that the OCDETF member agencies will continue to develop intelligence-driven strategies and initiatives that identify entire drug trafficking networks, including their financial infrastructure, and launch coordinated efforts designed to disrupt and dismantle every component of those networks worldwide.

Department of Justice Strategic Goal 2: Prevent Crime, Enforce Federal Laws, and Represent the Rights and Interests of the American People

All of OCDETF’s adjustments to base and Program Improvements directly support the Department of Justice Strategic Objective 2.4: “reduce the threat, trafficking, use and related violence of illegal drugs.” Providing drug enforcement resources to the OCDETF Program ensures that those resources will be focused on the highest priority drug trafficking and money

laundering targets, while leveraging the expertise and existing resources of OCDETF's member agencies from the Departments of Justice, Homeland Security, and Treasury.

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 the U.S. 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's FY 2009 request directly supports Priority III of the *President's National Drug Control Strategy*: "Disrupting the Market for Illicit Drugs" by providing additional resources to attack the CPOTs and "Gatekeeper" organizations responsible for drug smuggling, money laundering, violence, murder and corruption across the Southwest Border. OCDETF continues to focus on intelligence-driven counter drug operations through the OCDETF Fusion Center and the seven OCDETF Strike Forces in Tampa (Panama Express), New York, Houston, Boston, Atlanta (the David G. Wilhelm OCDETF Strike Force), Puerto Rico (Caribbean Corridor Initiative) and San Diego (Major Mexican Trafficking Task Force) and on denying drug traffickers their profits so they are unable to continue their operations or provide support to politically motivated terrorist organizations.

5. OCDETF Program Costs

Beginning in FY 2006, OCDETF's request included funding only to reimburse participating agencies from the Department of Justice. Funding for OCDETF participation by non-Justice agencies is sought in the budget requests of their respective Departments.

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.

The OCDETF Program is in the process of completing a full program review to determine the correct balance of personnel costs and operational costs that will maximize the performance of the Program.

Investigations Decision Unit – This decision unit includes the reimbursable resources that support investigative activities of the following participating agencies: ATF, DEA, FBI and USMS. 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, IRS and the USCG in support of the OCDETF Program are funded out of the direct appropriations of the Departments of Homeland Security and Treasury.

Investigative expenses include: 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: 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 U.S. (executed through the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys) and at the Criminal and Tax Divisions of the Department of Justice.

Prosecution-related expenses include: case-related travel; training; printing and reproduction of court documents and 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 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, many of our agents and prosecutors are serving tours of duty in Iraq, Afghanistan, and other areas of the world in support of the U.S. Military. In addition, 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 2007.
- **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 Canada, and the passage of Colombia’s Justice and Peace Law may have some impact on the U.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:

- **Resources:** The OCDETF Program is in the process of completing a full program review to determine the correct balance of personnel costs and operational costs that will maximize the performance of the Program funded by the FY 2008 Omnibus.
- **Competing Agency Priorities:** OCDETF is a Program comprised of multiple federal agencies from three separate Departments. 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 philosophies and 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. 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. Program results while not easily measurable, particularly over the span of a single year, are possible.

- **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.

**Interagency Crime Drug Enforcement (ICDE)
FY 2009 Final OMB Decision Level
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Estimate by Program	FY 2007 Enacted (HJ RES 20)				Revised 2008 Omnibus Level 1/				FY 2009 Program Base Adj and ATBs				FY 2009 Current Services Level				FY 2009 Enhancements				FY 2009 Presidents Budget Level							
	Perm. Pos.	Agents/Atty	WY	Amount	Perm. Pos.	Agents/Atty	WY	Amount	Perm. Pos.	Agents/Atty	WY	Amount	Perm. Pos.	Agents/Atty	WY	Amount	Perm. Pos.	Agents/Atty	WY	Amount	Perm. Pos.	Agents/Atty	WY	Amount				
Law Enforcement:																												
Drug Enforcement Administration	1,428	1,054	1,428	197,229	1,428	1,054	1,428	193,264	0	0	0	6,989	1,428	1,054	1,428	200,253	0	0	0	2,802	1,428	1,054	1,428	203,055				
Federal Bureau of Investigation	899	582	899	136,822	899	582	899	134,051	0	0	0	4,536	899	582	899	136,587	0	0	0	0	899	582	899	136,587				
United States Marshals Service	41	39	41	8,447	41	39	41	8,272	0	0	0	236	41	39	41	8,507	6	6	3	1,714	47	45	44	10,221				
Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms & Explosives	54	53	54	11,361	54	53	54	11,151	0	0	0	440	54	53	54	11,591	0	0	0	0	54	53	54	11,591				
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	0	0	0	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				
OCDETF Executive Office (OFC)	0	0	0	3,206	1	0	1	11,469	0	0	0	137	1	0	1	11,606	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	11,606				
Subtotal	2,422	1,728	2,422	357,085	2,423	1,728	2,423	358,207	0	0	0	12,337	2,423	1,728	2,423	370,544	6	6	3	4,516	2,429	1,734	2,426	375,060				
Prosecution:																												
United States Attorneys	1,107	602	1,055	132,364	1,107	602	1,055	131,526	0	0	0	11,249	1,107	602	1,055	142,775	50	30	25	5,127	1,157	632	1,080	147,902				
Criminal Division	18	13	18	2,699	18	13	18	2,653	0	0	0	117	18	13	18	2,770	0	0	0	0	18	13	18	2,770				
Tax Division	7	7	5	630	7	7	5	511	0	0	0	23	7	7	5	534	0	0	0	0	7	7	5	534				
Subtotal	1,132	622	1,078	135,693	1,132	622	1,078	134,690	0	0	0	11,389	1,132	622	1,078	146,079	50	30	25	5,127	1,182	652	1,103	151,206				
Administrative Support:																												
Executive Office	21	5	21	5,157	21	5	21	5,036	0	0	0	277	21	5	21	5,315	0	0	0	0	21	5	21	5,315				
Subtotal	21	5	21	5,157	21	5	21	5,036	0	0	0	277	21	5	21	5,315	0	0	0	0	21	5	21	5,315				
Total OCDETF	3,575	2,355	3,521	497,935	3,576	2,355	3,522	497,935	0	0	0	24,003	3,576	2,355	3,522	521,930	56	36	28	9,643	3,632	2,391	3,550	531,581				

1/OCDETF Executive Office funds are pro-rated between Investigations and Prosecutions, based upon the percentage of total appropriated ICDE Program funding attributable to the member agencies within each Decision L

II. Summary of Program Changes

FY 2009 Summary of Program Changes Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement (Dollars in thousands)

Item Name (Program Increases)	Description				Page
		Pos.	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	
Southwest Border Enforcement Initiative	This request will address enforcement activities, intelligence coordination and field operations along the Southwest Border.	56	28	9,643	36

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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 2009 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, [~~\$497,935,000~~] *\$531,581,000*, 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 2009 President's Budget uses the FY 2008 President's Budget language and only changes the funding level.

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IV. Decision Unit Justification

A. Investigations

Investigations TOTAL	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Dollars \$(000)
2007 Enacted	2,437	2,437	360,813
2008 Enacted	2,438	2,438	361,836
Adjustments to Base	0	0	12,486
2009 Current Services	2,438	2,438	374,322
2009 Program Increases	6	3	4,516
2009 Request	2,444	2,441	378,838
Total Change 2008-2009	6	3	17,002

Investigations Information Technology Breakout (of Decision Unit Total)	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Dollars \$(000)
2007 Enacted	26	26	6,456
2008 Enacted	26	26	15,219
Adjustments to Base	0	0	466
2009 Current Services	26	26	15,685
2009 Program Increases	0	0	500
2009 Request	26	26	16,185
Total Change 2008-2009	0	0	966

1. Program Description

The FY 2009 request for the Investigations Activity is 2,444 reimbursable positions, 2,441 reimbursable workyears, and \$378,838,000. The number of positions and workyears listed above are based on FY 2007 actuals and will be adjusted upon completion of the OCDETF Program review being implemented as a result of funding levels provided by the FY 2008 Omnibus Appropriations Act.

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 non-Justice agencies are funded by their Departments). The OCDETF law enforcement agencies, which provide investigative and intelligence efforts on OCDETF cases are identified below:

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 by 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.

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 remains committed to the OCDETF Program and to the goal of targeting major drug trafficking organizations and their financial infrastructure.

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.

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. In addition, ICE personnel are an invaluable asset in regional, national and international money laundering investigations due to their financial investigative expertise.

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.

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 over 7,200 OCDETF fugitives nationwide. The USMS 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.

Other investigative and intelligence resources that support the OCDETF Program are identified below:

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 Tasks Forces. These leads 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 Strike Forces have been established in New York, Houston, Boston, Atlanta (David G. Wilhelm OCDETF Strike Force), Tampa (Panama Express), Puerto Rico (Caribbean Corridor Initiative), and San Diego (Major Mexican Trafficking Task Force). These Co-located Strike 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 respond to leads generated by the OCDETF Fusion Center. The OCDETF Co-located Strike 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 Strike Forces eliminate superfluous effort and save valuable resources.

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)
2007 Enacted	1,138	1,084	137,122
2008 Enacted	1,138	1,084	136,099
Adjustments to Base	0	0	11,517
2009 Current Services	1,138	1,084	147,616
2009 Program Increases	50	25	5,127
2009 Request	1,188	1,109	152,743
Total Change 2008-2009	50	25	16,644

1. Program Description

The FY 2009 request for the Prosecution Activity is 1,188 positions, 1,109 workyears, and \$152,743,000. The number of positions and workyears listed above are based on FY 2007 actuals and will be adjusted upon completion of the OCDETF Program review being implemented as a result of funding levels provided by the FY 2008 Omnibus Appropriations Act. The agencies which provide investigative support and prosecutorial efforts on OCDETF cases are identified below:

The United States Attorneys' Offices are key to nearly 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 longer 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, of which approximately 48 percent 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. In March 2007, OCDETF re-issued its Program Guidelines to allow the Criminal Division to designate cases that it is prosecuting, specifically international investigations, as OCDETF. Prior to this revision, an OCDETF investigation had to be initiated through a U.S. Attorneys' Office. With the increasing complexity and scope of OCDETF cases, Criminal Division attorneys also are called upon with greater frequency to provide expert advice to U.S. Attorneys' Offices 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 50 cities nationwide, training nearly 4,000 agents, analysts and prosecutors from 20 federal and 40 state and local participating agencies on financial investigative techniques. A modified course has been presented in Argentina and Bangkok for agents located overseas. In addition, NDDS and AFMLS are responsible for providing legal support to the OCDETF Fusion Center.

The Criminal Division's Office of International Affairs (OIA) has become increasingly involved in OCDETF investigations. With OCDETF's particular focus on targeting and dismantling international "command and control" organizations and other international sources of supply, OIA is called upon with greater frequency to handle requests under Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties, provisional arrest warrants, and extraditions arising out of OCDETF investigations.

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.

C. PERFORMANCE, RESOURCES, AND STRATEGIES

1. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

The goal of the Department of Justice's Drug Strategy is to reduce the drug supply in the U.S. 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 continues 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

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. In FY 2003, OCDETF experienced a steady increase in case initiations. During FY 2007, OCDETF continued its efforts to expand investigations to attack all levels of the supply chain regionally, nationally and internationally. OCDETF participants initiated 1,016 investigations in FY 2007, a nearly 45 percent increase over the 704 investigations initiated in FY 2003. For FY 2008 and FY 2009, OCDETF will revise its predictions based upon a comprehensive Program review due to the funding provided by the FY 2008 Omnibus Appropriations Act. OCDETF will try to mitigate the impact of reductions through its' Program review.

The past increases were achieved without any sacrifice in the caliber or quality of the cases being pursued. OCDETF district and regional coordination groups working diligently to ensure that only those investigations that meet the standards established for OCDETF cases are approved and that the quality of these new investigations clearly reflect 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 Investigator 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.

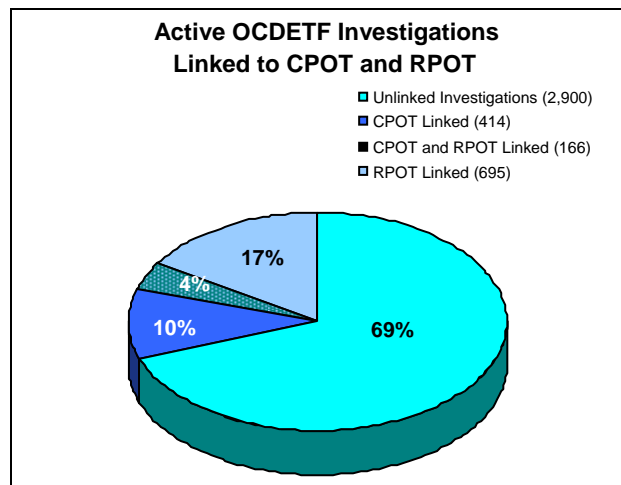
Most of the organizations targeted by OCDETF investigations are "poly-drug." Historically, approximately 73 percent of OCDETF investigations have targeted organizations trafficking in cocaine, 42 percent of investigations have involved marijuana, 23 percent have involved heroin, and 18 percent have involved methamphetamine. However, due to tighter controls on the domestic availability of methamphetamine precursor chemicals, such as pseudoephedrine, the U.S. 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 2007, 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. During FY 2007, 10 percent of OCDETF’s active investigations — or 414 cases — were linked to a CPOT, and 17 percent — or 695 cases — were linked to RPOTs. An additional 4 percent of active investigations — or 166 cases — were linked to both CPOTs and RPOTs. Thirty-one percent of the active CPOT-linked investigations are out of the Southwest Region.



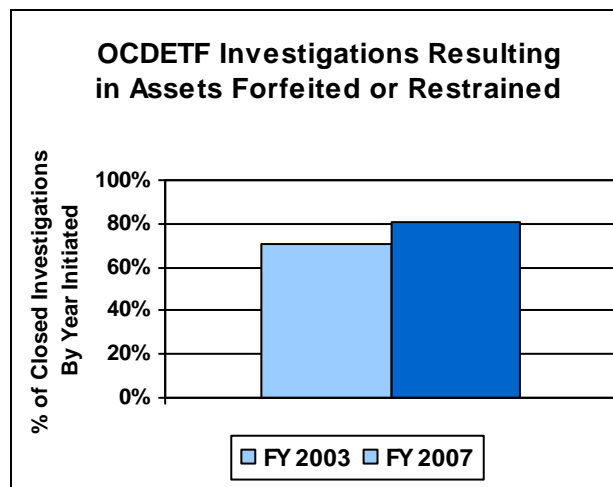
OCDETF data also demonstrates that OCDETF participants are pursuing these investigations to successful conclusions. Between 2003 and 2007, OCDETF dismantled 29 CPOT organizations and severely disrupted the operations of another 13. In addition, during FY 2003 through FY 2007, OCDETF disrupted or dismantled a total of 877 CPOT-linked organizations -- organizations working with or otherwise associated with a CPOT. OCDETF projects that it will disrupt or dismantle 250 CPOT-linked organizations during FY 2008.

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 all links are properly supported.

Success in Financial Investigations

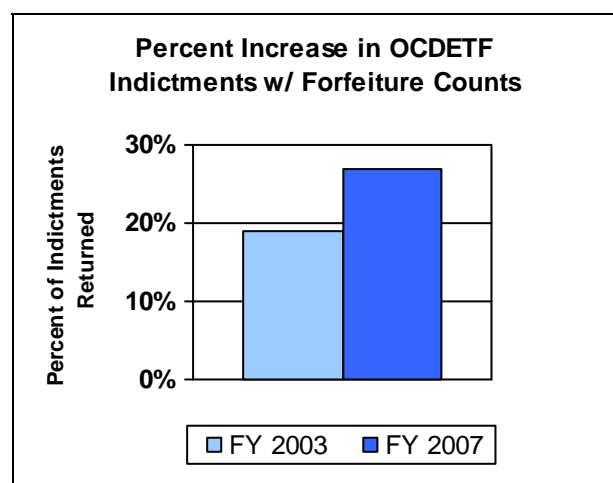
In order to have a significant impact on the financial systems that support the drug trade, OCDETF must be steadfast in charging and convicting those who conduct or facilitate illicit financial activity, and in seizing and forfeiting their assets.

Ninety-seven percent of OCDETF investigations initiated in FY 2007 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 grew from just 66 percent in FY 2003, to more than 80 percent in FY 2007, while 25 percent of indictments contained forfeiture counts in FY 2007, compared to only 18 percent of indictments returned in FY 2003. In FY 2007, OCDETF seized approximately \$362 million – a 19 percent increase over the \$303 million seized in FY 2006. Moreover, OCDETF forfeitures amounted to more than \$545 million in FY 2007, a 28 percent increase over the nearly \$427 million forfeited in FY 2006. OCDETF's forfeitures in the Department of Justice Consolidated Asset Tracking System (CATS) now total more than \$2 Billion from FY 2003 through FY 2007, or 34 percent of the total cash and property forfeitures reported in all of CATS.

In FY 2007, 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 27 percent in FY 2007. 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.



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. In FY 2007, OCDETF began addressing a lack of financial investigators by establishing the

Financial Investigator Contractors (FIC) Program. The FIC Program consists of a team of three to five FICs in each of the nine OCDETF Regions (with two such squads allocated to the Southwest Region). These investigators are assigned to DEA's Financial Investigation Teams (FITs) and are available to support OCDETF investigations in need of financial expertise. The majority of this Program is being funded out of the Assets Forfeiture Fund (AFF). In addition, OCDETF continues to conduct its financial training program for agents, analysts and prosecutors nationwide. To date, the OCDETF financial training has been attended by nearly 4,000 agents, analysts and prosecutors. Finally, the financial section of the OCDETF Fusion Center generates leads that enable program participants to make even greater headway against the financial components of sophisticated trafficking organizations.

Targeting Leadership-Level Defendants

OCDETF continues to focus on the targeting of leadership-level defendants in its investigations. In FY 2007, more than 34 percent of its investigative targets were leaders of their organizations. This is 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.

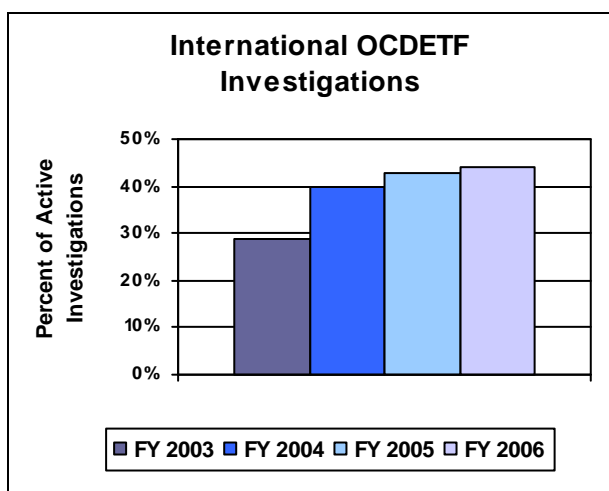
Broadening the Scope of OCDETF Investigations

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.

For FY 2007, 84 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 2003. Moreover, since FY 2003, the percent of investigations that are international in scope has increased from 29 percent to 42 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 35 percent of OCDETF's active investigative caseload involves SOD coordination. Moreover, the number of FY 2007 OCDETF investigation initiations involving



SOD coordination is 31 percent greater than the number of FY 2003 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 Strike Forces

OCDETF believes that the greatest opportunity for success in achieving Program goals is through the OCDETF Co-located Strike Forces. For example, the New York Strike Force, which is composed 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 U.S.

Panama Express (PANEX) in Tampa, designated as an OCDETF Co-located Task Force in early 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 U.S. 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 those responsible for the importation of the drugs and those individuals who are the distributors within the U.S. Since January of FY 2000, PANEX has removed over 714 tons of cocaine (valued at \$10.71 billion) from the high seas, much of which was destined for the U.S. The Task Force has been responsible for charging approximately 1,484 defendants. During FY 2007, PANEX made 28 seizures, seized or destroyed 107.45 tons of cocaine, charged 114 defendants in the Middle District of Florida, and turned 42 defendants over to foreign sovereigns. In addition, during this time period PANEX has charged 41 "second tier" defendants in ten indictments.

2. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes/FY 2009 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. Their members traffic in narcotics, launder illicit proceeds, arm themselves with and traffic in firearms, continue their criminal activities as fugitives, and participate in terrorist activities. The FY 2009 request provides

resources to enhance OCDETF's impact against these significant organizations. In order to truly disrupt and dismantle these criminal enterprises in their entirety, it is critical that OCDETF pursue these organizations 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, with sufficient resources to support all phases of OCDETF investigations. It also requires that OCDETF member agencies think strategically about ways in which law enforcement may effectively exploit the vulnerabilities of these organizations.

OCDETF's Southwest Border enhancement request of 56 positions, 28 FTE and \$9.6 million will support efforts to attack CPOTs and the Gatekeepers from every angle. By fully identifying all the elements of significant organizations operating across the border, taking their money, and their freedom, the OCDETF Program will have a greater impact on the supply of illicit narcotics entering the country and the violence associated with drug trafficking activity.

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 Strike Forces. These initiatives are 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 focuses 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 direct law enforcement efforts, especially those resources located at the OCDETF Co-located Strike Forces, against those organizations and their related components nationwide. Such activities are conducted in a manner that will most effectively disrupt the operations of the major trafficking organizations and will result in their ultimate destruction. The Co-located Strike Forces, including Panama Express in Tampa, the New York Strike Force, the Houston Strike Force, the Major Mexican Trafficking Task Force in San Diego, the Caribbean Corridor Initiative in Puerto Rico, the Atlanta Strike Force (David G. Wilhelm OCDETF Strike Force), and the Boston Strike Force are in unique positions to take advantage of Fusion Center leads.

The Program's FY 2009 enhancement request supports OCDETF's intelligence-driven and strategic enforcement efforts by providing resources for intelligence sharing, investigative activities (specifically OCDETF fugitive apprehension), and prosecutorial activities.

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 and 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 FY 2009 request will greatly enhance OCDETF’s ability to disrupt and dismantle these significant drug and money laundering organizations. The Southwest Border Initiative will boost OCDETF’s ability to attack the “Gatekeepers,” or those organizations that control the flow of drugs and drug-related currency for the Mexican drug cartels and CPOTs along the Southwest Border. OCDETF will be in a better position to: identify smuggling routes and patterns; indict and prosecute high-level traffickers; and coordinate fugitive apprehension efforts to ensure organization members are brought to justice.

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 enhancement provides additional U.S. Marshals support to the Southwest Border and in Mexico, while providing focused resources to fund Special OCDETF Reaction Teams that conduct intensive and short-term round-ups of fugitives on both sides of the border.

Reducing Southwest Border Violence by Targeting Drug Trafficking Organizations that Engage in Illegal Firearms Trafficking and Their Suppliers

Recent arrests of high level Mexican drug traffickers have resulted in a significant increase in violence along the Southwest Border as rival drug trafficking organizations engage in turf wars. These battles are fueled by firearms smuggled across the border from the U.S. The ATF estimates that 76 percent of all firearms recovered in Mexico were purchased originally in border states. Through the OCDETF Southwest Region’s Gatekeeper Initiative, the OCDETF Program is identifying and attacking the organizations that purchase and supply illegal firearms to these drug traffickers. Targeting the Gatekeepers is critical because in addition to controlling the flow of drugs and illicit proceeds across the Southwest Border, Gatekeepers often control the purchase, shipment, and distribution of firearms to drug trafficking organizations. Leveraging

ATF's authority and expertise improves the ability of OCDETF member agencies, working together at the Houston and San Diego Strike Forces, to identify those responsible for supplying firearms to Mexican drug traffickers.

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 distributed more comprehensive quarterly and monthly 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 and reporting compliance rates for each judicial district. The OCDETF Director uses this information to conduct annual 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 tie more effectively 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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PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE

Decision Unit: Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces

DOJ Strategic Goal/Objective: Goal 2: Prevent Crime, Enforce Federal Laws **Objective 2.4:** Reduce the threat, trafficking, use, and related violence of illegal drugs.

WORKLOAD/RESOURCES		Final Target		Actual		Enacted		Changes		Requested (Total)	
		FY 2007		FY 2007		FY 2008		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2009 Program Changes		FY 2009 Request	
Workload											
Number of new OCDETF investigations initiated		975		1,016		975		...		975	
Number of active OCDETF Investigations		2,180		2,255		2,145		...		2,145	
Total Costs and FTE											
(reimbursable FTE are included, but reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)		FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
		3,521	497,935	3,521	497,935	3,522	497,435	28	33,646	3,550	531,581
TYPE/ STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2007		FY 2007		2008 Requirements		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2009 Program Changes		FY 2009 Request	
		FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
Program Activity	1. Investigations	2,438	360,813	2,488	360,813	2,438	361,836	3	17,002	2,441	378,838
Performance Measure											
	A. Percent of active OCDETF investigations linked to CPOT 1/	15%		14% ²		15%		0%		15%	
	B. Percent of active OCDETF investigations linked to RPOT 3/	21%		21%		21%		0%		21%	
	C. Percent of active investigations involving SOD/Fusion Center coordination.	32%		35%		33%		0%		33%	
	D. Percent of active investigations targeting primary drug money laundering organizations	11%		9% ⁴		10%		0%		10%	
	E. Percent of active investigations utilizing complex investigative techniques 5/	71%		76%		71%		0%		71%	

Note: While participation by non-justice components is no longer funded through the Justice Appropriation, performance targets are calculated taking into account expected resources dedicated to OCDETF by the non-Justice components. Targets have been adjusted downward where appropriate to reflect greater complexity of cases and reduced resources.

1/ 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 Targets (CPOT) List. There were 50 CPOT targets in FY 2007. Targets on this list includes heads of narcotic and/or money laundering organizations, poly-drug traffickers, clandestine manufacturers and producers and major drug transporters, all of whom are believed to be primarily responsible for the domestic drug supply.

2/ OCDETF did not meet its ambitious FY 2007 targets with respect to CPOT-linked organizations. It is difficult to accurately predict how many active cases, convictions of CPOT linked defendants and disruptions and dismantlements of CPOT-linked organizations will occur in a given fiscal year because these statistics can be inherently volatile from year to year. While OCDETF did not meet its expected targets in FY 2007, it still achieved significant results against these CPOT-linked organizations and the CPOTs themselves. In fact, the FY 2007 CPOT-linked dismantlements are more than double the number achieved in FY 2004, and historically unprecedented successes were recorded in FY2007 against the leaders of some of the world's most powerful drug-trafficking organizations, including the Gulf Cartel, the Tijuana Cartel, and the Norte Valle Cartel. OCDETF continues to review its performance for these measures and attributes the lower than estimated performance to evolving changes in the CPOT List. The 50 targets on the FY 2007 CPOT List represent a much different group of organizations than was first placed on the list in FY 2003. When the CPOT List was first established, it contained many organizations that had been known to law enforcement for decades. Investigations of these organizations were already quite mature, and, as a result, 522 CPOT-links had already been identified at the time the CPOT list was initially promulgated. As a result of investigative and prosecutorial successes, only 18 of the original 53 targets remain on the FY 2007 CPOT List. The FY 2007 CPOT List consists largely of targets that have been more recently identified by law enforcement. With respect to these newer CPOTS, it has taken longer to identify subsidiary organizations linked to the CPOT itself. Although the CPOT linked performance is lower than estimated, law enforcement efforts are having a profound impact as evidenced by a record of cash forfeitures, and the fact that cocaine prices have increased while available domestic supplies have decreased.

3/ OCDETF regions are required to develop and maintain a list of Regional Priority Organization Targets (RPOT)- that is, those individuals and 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.

4/ 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, 66% of OCDETF's active caseload targets organizations that utilize sophisticated money laundering techniques though money laundering is not the primary activity.

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

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE											
Decision Unit: Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces											
DOJ Strategic Goal/Objective: Goal 2: Prevent Crime, Enforce Federal Laws Objective 2.4: Reduce the threat, trafficking, use, and related violence of illegal drugs.											
WORKLOAD/RESOURCES		Final Target		Actual		Enacted		Changes		Requested (Total)	
TYPE/ STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2007		FY 2007		FY 2008		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2009 Program Changes		FY 2009 Request	
Program Activity		FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
	Prosecutions	1,084	137,122	1,084	137,122	1,084	136,099	48	16,644	1,109	152,743
	A. Number of OCDETF Defendants Indicted/Convicted	8,800/6,675		9,556/7,716		9,080/7,330		0%		9,080/7,330	
	1. Number and percent of convicted defendants linked to CPOT	400/6%		332/4% ²		315/4%		0%		315/4%	
	2. Number and percent of convicted defendants linked to RPOT	1,015/15%		1,065/14% ⁶		1,010/14%		0%		1,010/14%	
	B. Percent of OCDETF investigations resulting in the conviction of a leader	75%		79%		75%		0%		75%	
	C. Percent of OCDETF investigations resulting in financial convictions	25%		27%		27%		0%		27%	
	D. Percent of OCDETF investigations resulting in assets forfeited or restrained	86%		80% ⁷		80%		0%		80%	

6/ OCDETF exceeded its estimate for number of convicted defendants linked to RPOT, however, the percentage of convicted defendants connected to RPOT is slightly lower than estimated. Although the percentage target was slightly lower than estimated, significant progress was made in accomplishing the goal of this measure.

7/ The target accounts for the performance of all OCDETF agencies, including non-DOJ federal/state/local law enforcement. OCDETF has revised its process to capture data from all participants in a timelier manner. However, forfeiture proceedings take a long time, often creating a lag in reporting for this measure. OCDETF's reporting is often closed before forfeiture data can be reported.

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE

Decision Unit: Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces

DOJ Strategic Goal/Objective: Goal 2: Prevent Crime, Enforce Federal Laws **Objective 2.4:** Reduce the threat, trafficking, use, and related violence of illegal drugs.

WORKLOAD/RESOURCES		Final Target	Actual	Enacted	Changes	Requested (Total)
TYPE/ STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	Current Services Adjustments and FY 2009 Program Changes	FY 2009 Request
OUTCOME	A. Percent of investigations resulting in disruption/dismantlement of targeted organization***	77%	79%	78%	0%	78%
	B. Number of CPOT-Linked Organizations disrupted/dismantled in OCDETF Investigations	155/93	127/64 ²	165/85	37/0	202/85
	C. Amount of Seized Assets from CPOT-Linked Organizations per year	82M	124M	115M	0	115M
	D. Percent of Aggregate Domestic Drug Supply related to Disrupted/Dismantlement CPOT Linked Organizations 8/	TBD	TBD	TBD	...	TBD

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

8/ 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.

MEASURE TABLE

Decision Unit Program: Organized Crime and Drug Enforcement Task Forces (OCDETF)

Decision PERFORMANCE Unit: Investigations

Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007		FY 2008	FY 2009
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
Performance Measure	Percent of active OCDETF investigations linked to CPOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	18%	14%	15%	14%	15%	15%
Performance Measure	Percent of active OCDETF investigations linked to RPOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	19%	19%	21%	21%	21%	21%
Performance Measure	Percent of active investigations involving SOD/Fusion Center Coordination	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	29%	32%	32%	35%	33%	33%
Performance Measure	Percent of active investigations targeting primary drug money laundering organizations	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	13%	10%	11%	9%	10%	10%
Performance Measure	Percent of active investigations utilizing complex investigative techniques	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	70%	71%	71%	76%	71%	71%

Decision Unit: Prosecutions

Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007		FY 2008	FY 2009
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
Performance Measure	Number of OCDETF Defendants Indicted/Convicted	N/A	9,235/9,315	8,162/6,440	8,160/5,539	8,623/6,566	9,130/7,424	8,800/6,675	9,556/7,716	9,080/7,330	9,080/7,330
	1. Number and percent of convicted defendants linked to CPOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	345/6%	351/5%	388/5%	400/6%	332/4%	315/4%	315/4%
	2. Number and percent of convicted defendants linked to RPOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	758/14%	1,009/15%	953/13%	1,015/15%	1,065/14%	1,010/14%	1,010/14%
Performance Measure	Percent of OCDETF investigations resulting in the conviction of a leader	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	73%	75%	75%	79%	75%	75%

Performance Measure	Percent of OCDETF investigations resulting in financial convictions	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	20%	25%	25%	27%	27%	27%
Performance Measure	Percent of OCDETF investigations resulting in assets forfeited or restrained	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	85%	83%	86%	80%	80%	80%
Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007		FY 2008	FY 2009
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
Outcome Measure	Percent investigations resulting in disruption/dismantlement of targeted organization	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	76%	76%	77%	79%	78%	78%
Outcome Measure	Number of CPOT-Linked Organizations disrupted/dismantled in OCDETF investigations	N/A	N/A	N/A	127/29	156/93	135/64	155/93	127/64	165/85	202/85
Outcome Measure	Amount of Seized Assets from CPOT-Linked Organizations	N/A	N/A	N/A	53M	80M	109M	82M	124M	115M	115M
Outcome Measure	Percentage of Aggregate Domestic Drug Supply related to Dismantled/Disrupted CPOT-Linked organizations*	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

- This measure cannot currently be determined without ONDCP capacity estimates.
N/A – data unavailable.

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Program Increases by Item

Item Name: **Southwest Border Enforcement Initiative**

Budget Decision Unit(s): Investigations and Prosecutions

Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s): Goal 2: Objective 2.4

Organizational Program: OCDETF Program

Component Ranking of Item: 1

Program Increase: Positions 56 - Agt/Atty 36- Other 20 -FTE 28 -Dollars \$9,643,000.00

Description of Item

OCDETF is seeking 56 Positions, 28 FTE and \$9,643,000 to support OCDETF's efforts to attack organizations moving drugs and illicit proceeds across the Southwest Border of the U.S. This request will allow OCDETF to more effectively target those organizations having a significant impact on the U.S. drug supply by enhancing OCDETF's resources for exploiting available intelligence, supporting fugitive apprehension efforts, and providing sufficient attorney resources to ensure that these investigations have adequate legal oversight and that identified organizations are fully prosecuted. In addition, OCDETF formulated this request in coordination with its Justice partners to ensure OCDETF resources sought herein align and do not duplicate our partner's FY 2008 and FY 2009 requests to support Southwest Border investigative and prosecution resource requirements. Specifically, this request seeks:

Intelligence Exploitation:

- \$2,802,000 for DEA to support communications costs associated with the Vehicle Identification Initiative, an effort to gather valuable law enforcement intelligence regarding Mexico-based Consolidated Priority Organization Targets and affiliated "Gatekeeper" organizations involved in bulk cash smuggling. Also included is \$500,000 to provide sufficient IT infrastructure for the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) Fusion Center to process and develop the data collected.

Investigations:

- 6 positions (6 Deputy U.S. Marshals), 3 FTE, and \$1,714,000 to increase the USMS capability to apprehend OCDETF fugitives both domestically and in foreign countries; particularly those fugitives linked to South America and Mexico-based CPOTs and Gatekeepers.

Prosecutions:

- 50 positions (30 Assistant U.S. Attorneys), 25 FTE, and \$5,127,000 to support prosecution activities against significant drug trafficking organizations and money laundering organizations responsible for: (1) transporting or importing drugs and precursor chemicals to Mexico for subsequent distribution to the U.S.; (2) manufacturing

or distributing drugs within Mexico for subsequent distribution to the U.S.; (3) transporting drugs across the Southwest Border of the U.S. and/or subsequently distributing those drugs in the U.S.; and (4) the laundering and the bulk cash smuggling of illicit proceeds across the U.S./Mexico border.

Background:

The Southwest Border of the U.S. is the principal arrival zone for most illicit drugs smuggled into the U.S., as well as the predominant staging area for the subsequent distribution of drugs throughout the country. According to the El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC), most of the cocaine, marijuana, methamphetamine and Mexico-produced heroin available in the U.S. is smuggled across the Southwest Border. In addition, terrorists and alien smugglers could attempt to enter the United States or smuggle weapons of mass destruction across the Southwest Border by utilizing routes and methods established by drug traffickers. Improved effort to combat drug trafficking will contribute to greater security against other national security threats.

The OCDETF Program has sought to address the Department's effort to reduce the national drug supply by prioritizing resources in a multi-faceted approach to fully dismantle those drug trafficking and money laundering organizations having the most significant impact on the U.S. The OCDETF Program has identified these organizations through the Attorney General's Consolidated Priority Organization Target (CPOT) List. Currently, there are 46 organizations that have been designated by the Attorney General as CPOTs and approximately 580 active investigations targeting organizations that are linked to one of these 46 targets. The vast majority of these organizations are involved in drug trafficking and/or money laundering activities that directly impact the movement of drugs and money across the Southwest Border of the U.S. This budget request seeks to expand OCDETF's ability to focus on those CPOTs and CPOT-linked organizations that are impacting the Southwest Border by addressing the intelligence, enforcement, and prosecution requirements needed to reduce the volume of drugs and money crossing the border.

In addition to addressing the Southwest Border threat through the CPOT initiative, OCDETF is devoting resources to attacking the Gatekeepers along the Southwest Border through the OCDETF Southwest Region Gatekeeper Initiative. As discussed in the *President's National Drug Control Strategy*, intelligence has confirmed that drug trafficking organizations collect fees to facilitate the movement of all types of contraband from Mexico into the U.S. The El Paso Intelligence Center describes the Gatekeeper as follows:

The role of the Gatekeeper is to facilitate the taxation and protection of contraband loads (including illegal aliens) and to enforce the will of the cartel through bribery, intimidation, extortion, beatings, and murder. Gatekeepers have cultivated and maintained political, social, family and law enforcement connections in their area of control. Entry points controlled by Gatekeepers support large drug movements within Mexico because of their direction connections to road, air and rail networks. The more established Gatekeepers have

been co-opted by the Mexican cartels. These individuals are often left in place due to their extensive political and corrupt law enforcement contacts that facilitate smuggling operations, and their ability to mask illicit activities in legitimate business.

OCDETF's Gatekeeper Initiative combines the statutory expertise and authorities of DEA, FBI, USMS, IRS, ICE, ATF and the Border Patrol to accomplish the following objectives: (1) establish multi-district OCDETF investigations of the major Gatekeepers and their organizations operating along the Southwest Border, including the identification and investigation of corrupt law enforcement officials on both sides of the Southwest Border; (2) identify additional activities of the Gatekeepers in other OCDETF Regions and pass investigative leads to those jurisdictions, thus broadening the scope of Gatekeeper investigations; (3) disrupt drug trafficking patterns along the Southwest Border by attacking the smuggling activities of major drug cartels, including CPOTs; (4) target the illegal purchase and distribution of firearms by the subjects of Gatekeeper and CPOT investigations, including analyzing intelligence information to identify facilitators for the CPOTs and Gatekeepers, such as Federal Firearms Licensees and straw purchasers.

To truly be successful in dismantling those organizations responsible for moving drugs and money across the Southwest Border, it is not enough to investigate these organizations and make arrests — the members of these organizations must face indictment and prosecution. In FY 2003, OCDETF initiated a process to regularly analyze the existing and emerging drug threats nationwide and to strategically deploy OCDETF resources to those areas facing the highest threats. As part of this process, OCDETF, together with the Executive Office for United States Attorneys, undertook an examination of existing OCDETF attorney positions in each of the 94 judicial districts to determine whether appropriate numbers of prosecutors were assigned to the districts, given the investigative workforce and drug threats. Given the complexity of OCDETF investigations and prosecutions, and recognizing that AUSA participation early in the investigative process was critical to success, two management studies have recommended a staffing ratio of one attorney to every 4.5 investigative agents in the OCDETF Program.

Additional AUSA resources for the OCDETF Program in FY 2004 and FY 2006 have allowed the OCDETF to operate at a ratio of approximately 1 AUSA for every 9 agents. However, agent resources redirected to the Southwest Border to meet the mounting drug threat there have increased OCDETF's AUSA to agent ratio in the Southwest Region to 13 to 1. The enhancement requested in this submission is targeted to bring prosecutors to precisely the area of greatest need and will reduce the agent to attorney ratio at the Southwest Border to be consistent with the national average of 9 to 1.

Justification

OCDETF's FY 2009 budget request is squarely focused on the complexities of attacking the most significant drug threat facing the U.S. — the movement of drugs and money across the Southwest Border. As was recognized in the formulation of the *National Southwest Border Counternarcotics Strategy and Implementation Plan (NSBCSIP) (2006)* and the *Department of Justice's FY 2007 – FY 2012 Strategic Plan*, to be successful in attacking the Southwest Border threat, law enforcement must concentrate its efforts in three areas — intelligence, investigations, and prosecutions. Although no single agency can accomplish this on its own, the OCDETF

Program, with its multi-agency, strategic approach to attacking drug-related organized crime, is in the best position to direct resources to support all of these efforts.

As such, OCDETF has sought this enhancement to comprehensively attack those organizations most responsible for the U.S. drug supply, including those organizations on the Attorney General's CPOT List.

Through this request, the OCDETF Program intends to address the following priorities in attacking the Southwest Border threat: (1) focusing on the CPOT and CPOT-linked organizations that are responsible for the manufacturing and distribution of drugs and precursor chemicals to Mexico for subsequent distribution to the U.S.; the manufacture or distribution of drugs within Mexico for subsequent distribution to the U.S.; and the transportation to or distribution within the U.S. of drugs crossing the Southwest Border; (2) attacking the "Gatekeepers" along the Southwest Border that are responsible for providing logistical support to the major Mexico-based organizations importing drugs into the U.S. and transporting bulk cash back to Mexico; and (3) increasing OCDETF legal resources to address the investigation and prosecution of the CPOT and CPOT-linked organizations and Gatekeepers.

Intelligence: Connecting the Dots to CPOTs and Gatekeepers

Since substantially refocusing the Program in FY 2002, OCDETF has been working to develop a more strategic, intelligence-driven approach to OCDETF investigations. At the centerpiece of this effort has been the development of the OCDETF Fusion Center (OFC), which has combined the drug and drug-related financial intelligence of the OCDETF member agencies as well as other relevant information from other agencies, such as the National Drug Intelligence Center, the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, and the State Department. The primary purpose of the OFC has been to develop a more robust intelligence capability to support the efforts of OCDETF participants to "connect the dots" and dismantle organizations in their entirety.

The \$2,802,000 requested by OCDETF will help support communications costs associated with the Vehicle Identification Initiative, an effort to gather valuable law enforcement intelligence regarding Mexico-based Consolidated Priority Organization Targets and affiliated "Gatekeeper" organizations involved in bulk cash smuggling. Also included is \$500,000 to provide sufficient IT infrastructure for the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) Fusion Center to process and develop the data collected.

While the OFC will use this information to identify vehicles commonly used by particular organizations of interest or to determine patterns of activity by certain organizations to enhance interdiction efforts, this effort will also develop a more immediate interdiction response for law enforcement agents in the field. The requested funding will ensure that this data is available to the OFC, thereby enhancing the effectiveness of the OFC in identifying those targets connected to CPOTs and Gatekeepers and the value of the OFC products to the field.

Investigations: Permanently dismantling CPOTs and Gatekeepers in their entirety.

The OCDETF Program has squarely focused its investigations on attacking the most significant drug trafficking and money laundering organizations in their entirety through coordinated, nationwide investigations. This has been accomplished by developing investigations that use the

statutory authorities and expertise of all of the OCDETF member agencies in an effort to not only address the drug trafficking activities and related criminal activity — money laundering, public corruption, firearms offenses, immigration violations, etc. For more than 25 years, OCDETF has recognized that we achieve greater impact against complex drug organizations if we develop a comprehensive approach aimed at permanently dismantling every facet of the organization. The OCDETF Program has further fostered this approach by establishing OCDETF Co-located Strike Forces in key cities in order to improve coordination and intelligence sharing among the OCDETF member agencies. However, if the OCDETF Program is truly to succeed in its goal of disrupting and dismantling drug organizations, it is not enough to investigate and to indict the members of the drug organizations; the members must be apprehended and brought to justice. This aspect of the Southwest Border Enforcement Initiative will provide additional resources to focus on permanently dismantling CPOT, CPOT-linked and Gatekeeper organizations having the greatest impact on the supply of drugs and related proceeds that transit the Southwest Border of the U.S.

OCDETF seeks \$1,714,000 and six positions for the USMS to address OCDETF fugitive apprehension efforts. This will allow OCDETF to place an additional Deputy U.S. Marshal in each of the border Districts, as well as one Deputy U.S. Marshal in Mexico City, to address the apprehension of OCDETF fugitives that are linked to CPOTs and Gatekeepers. Currently, there are over 315 open OCDETF warrants with leads to Mexico. There are eight Deputy U.S. Marshals responsible for the 1,377 open warrants in the Southwest Region - nearly 172 cases per investigator. It is unrealistic to expect an investigator to effectively pursue such an overwhelming caseload, much less to engage in proactive involvement in OCDETF investigations that might assist in avoiding significant numbers of new fugitives at the conclusion of an OCDETF investigation.

These new resources would provide OCDETF with an enhanced ability to involve USMS in pre-takedown efforts and pre-seizure planning efforts in an attempt to minimize the number of fugitives that materialize in OCDETF investigations. As of the third quarter of FY 2007, in those operations in which OCDETF has been able to fully integrate USMS personnel in such pre-takedown efforts, OCDETF has achieved a 93 percent arrest rate.

Additionally, the money requested will assist the USMS in pursuing one Special OCDETF Reaction Team (SORT) effort annually along the Southwest Border. SORT Operations bring additional investigators to a specific region in a concentrated effort to reduce the number of OCDETF fugitives. Past SORT operations have had a significant impact on the reduction of backlogged OCDETF fugitive cases within a targeted region. Since 2000, the USMS has relied on reprogrammed funds from OCDETF to supply the requisite funding for these short-term, targeted fugitive apprehension operations. During this time, USMS has conducted five tremendously successful SORTs that have resulted in the apprehension of more than 1,100 OCDETF fugitives.

The additional funds requested will permit OCDETF to dedicate a USMS position in Mexico to coordinate fugitive leads with Mexico authorities as well as assist in defraying the costs of extradition incurred by the USMS when bringing a fugitive out of Mexico back to the U.S. to face prosecution. This position is even more critical given recent progress made with the Government of Mexico on the extradition of top-level drug traffickers to the U.S.

Prosecutions: Increase the Capacity of United States Attorneys' Offices to Handle OCDETF Investigations along the Southwest Border

As outlined in the NSBCSIP, the OCDETF Program needs an additional 111 AUSAs over FY 2009 to FY 2011 to address the current prosecution deficit in the Southwest Region (assuming that no additional agent resources are added to the Program). To partially address this deficit, OCDETF seeks 50 positions (30 additional AUSA positions) and \$5,127,000 to support the prosecution of CPOT and CPOT-linked organizations moving drugs into the U.S. from Mexico, as well as the Gatekeeper organizations operating along the Southwest Border.

As OCDETF has shifted increasing investigative resources to the Southwest Border, the deficit of prosecutors to investigative agents has become increasingly pronounced. Currently, nearly 25 percent of the investigative resources OCDETF allocates to the nine OCDETF Regions is devoted to OCDETF's Southwest Region. Moreover, the number of OCDETF investigations initiated in the Southwest Region from FY 2004 to FY 2007 was 42 percent greater than the national average per OCDETF Region for the same time period. The concentration of investigative resources and resulting rise in investigations in OCDETF's Southwest Region has created a more burdensome workload for OCDETF AUSAs in this region. Not only is the burden greater in terms of the volume of cases for these AUSAs, but it can be significantly more challenging given the sophistication of the targets and the complexity of investigative techniques. For example, nationally the OCDETF Program pursued over 2,900 wiretaps between FY 2005 and FY 2007, and approximately 25 percent of these wiretaps were done by OCDETF's Southwest Region. Wiretaps are just one of the complex, work hour intensive investigative techniques used in OCDETF investigations that require active AUSA involvement and legal oversight. Such legal support to on-going investigations can be time consuming for AUSAs that already have a full docket of prosecution activities (trials, grand jury time, negotiation of plea agreements, etc.). The unavailability of sufficient AUSA resources hampers the progress of OCDETF investigations, leaving violent, drug trafficking organizations to operate in our communities for longer periods of time while the necessary evidence is gathered to charge and arrest their members.

The requested resources are necessary to improve the ability of OCDETF to prosecute and fully dismantle these organizations. Although on average 82 percent of OCDETF funds are used to cover salaries and expenses within the Program, 92 percent of the OCDETF funds allocated to the Executive Office of United States Attorneys (EOUSA) must be used for this purpose. As a result, EOUSA has struggled to keep pace with the rising costs of litigation, and the realignment of operational funds to create additional AUSA positions is not an option. OCDETF has worked with EOUSA to ensure OCDETF funds are directed to our highest priorities and to identify where resources can be shifted to ensure adequate support to the Southwest Border. For example, OCDETF recently redirected resources previously allocated to the Tax Division to EOUSA to create three additional AUSA positions for EOUSA. However, OCDETF has exhausted its ability, absent new resources, to dedicate the necessary resources to the Southwest Border.

Impact on Performance

This request supports Priority III of the *National Drug Control Strategy*, particularly its emphasis on enforcement in the Southwest Border Region, and Department of Justice's Strategic Goal 2, Objective 2.4. This request also directly supports the following Attorney General FY 2009 budget priority: "dismantle drug trafficking organizations and stop the spread of illegal drugs." OCDETF funding in this request further addresses the Attorney General's FY 2009 budget priority to "reduce violent crime, especially violence perpetrated with guns or by gangs." This request is also aligned with ONDCP's April 20, 2007 guidance to the Department that addressing Southwest Border enforcement activities and supporting intelligence operations and field operations are drug control priorities for the FY 2009 budget. Specifically, ONDCP stated that "...DOJ must ensure that enhancements include resources necessary to capitalize on the intelligence generated by important programs such as Operation Gatekeeper". Finally, the funding requested for the Fusion Center activities supports both the dismantlement of drug trafficking organizations and support for intelligence and field operations.

The requested enhancements are expected to have the following impact on the performance of the Program:

- This enhancement will support the initiation of approximately 50 additional OCDETF investigations targeting organizations moving drugs across the Southwest Border. It will provide sufficient AUSA resources to support the prosecution activities associated with these additional initiations, thereby making the OCDETF Program more effective in identifying and fully dismantling the targeted organizations.
- An additional 30 AUSAs would result in the indictment of at least an additional 400 defendants (based on past performance) and the disruption or dismantlement of an additional 30 CPOT-linked organizations.
- In FY 2007, the USMS arrested 1,449 OCDETF fugitives — an average of 42 arrests per OCDETF U.S. Marshal FTE, clearing 1,492 warrants by arrest. With the additional OCDETF funds, OCDETF estimates that USMS could locate and arrest another 530 of these violent OCDETF fugitives to assist in addressing the backlog of 7,200 outstanding OCDETF fugitive warrants. In addition, these resources will allow USMS to participate in OCDETF's CPOT and Gatekeeper investigations in advance of takedown to limit the future number of fugitives.

RESOURCE REQUEST BY AGENCY:

OCDETF seeks 56 positions, 28 FTE, and \$9,643,000 to support OCDETF's efforts to attack organizations moving drugs and illicit proceeds across the Southwest Border of the U.S.

Base Funding

(1) FY 2007 Enacted				(2) FY 2008 Requirements				(3) FY 2009 Current Services			
Pos	agt/atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	agt/atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/atty	FTE	\$(000)
668	466	668	79,990	687	485	687	86,256	687	485	687	89,706

Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2009 Request (\$000)	FY 2010 Net Annualization (change from 2009) (\$000)
USMS				
Agents	221	5	1,107	211
Foreign Agent	382	<u>1</u>	<u>382</u>	<u>-24</u>
TOTAL USMS		6	1,489	187
USA				
Attorneys	127	30	3,823	2,613
Paralegals	72	3	216	104
Clerical	64	<u>17</u>	<u>1,088</u>	<u>373</u>
TOTAL USA		50	5,127	3,090
TOTAL PERSONNEL		56	6,616	3,277

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2009 Request (\$000)	FY 2010 Net Annualization (Change from 2009) (\$000)
DEA				
• Communications Support			2,302	-767
• IT Infrastructure			<u>500</u>	<u>-275</u>
TOTAL DEA			2,802	-1,042
USMS				
• Sort Operations			125	0
• Extradition Expenses			<u>100</u>	<u>0</u>
TOTAL USMS			225	0
Total Non-Personnel			3,027	-1,042

Total Request for this Item

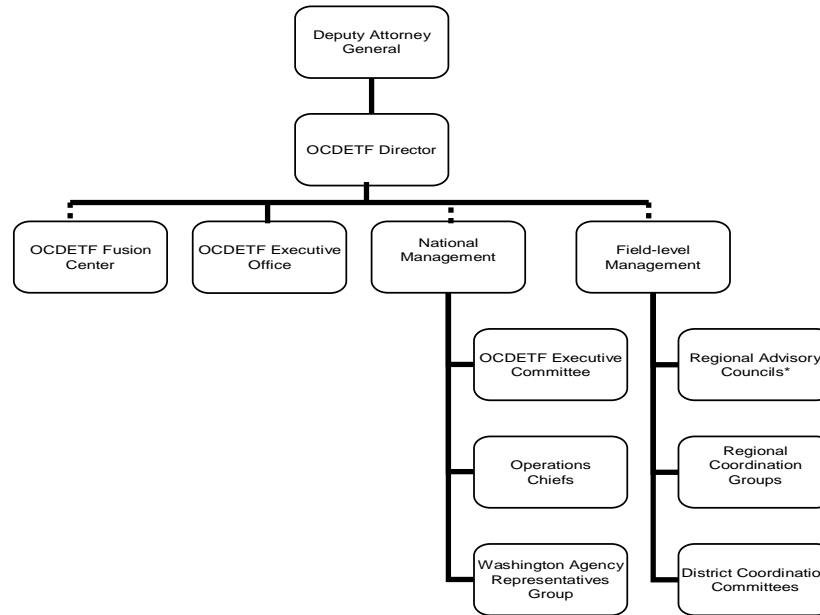
	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)
Current Services	687	485	687	89,706	...	89,706
Increases	56	36	28	6,616	3,027	9,643
Grand Total	743	521	715	96,322	3,027	99,349

BUDGET 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.

A: Organizational Chart



Exhibit A:2- MAP

B: Summary of Requirements

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

	FY 2009 Request		
	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Amount
FY 2007 Enacted (direct only)	3,575	3,521	497,935
FY 2008 Enacted	3,576	3,522	497,935
Total FY 2008 Enacted	3,576	3,522	497,935
Adjustments to Base			
Increases:			
FY 2009 pay raise (2.9%)			9,791
FY 2008 pay raise annualization (3.5%)			3,320
Annualization of FY 2008 positions (dollars)			144
Retirement			412
Health Insurance			805
GSA Rent			1,842
Base Program Cost Adjustment			5,396
Postage			1
Government Printing Office (GPO)			5
USA Administrative Pay			1,586
1% Increase in FERS LE Contribution			2,332
Subtotal Increases	0	0	25,634
Decreases:			
Change in Compensable Days			(1,631)
Subtotal Decreases	0	0	(1,631)
Total Adjustments to Base	0	0	24,003
FY 2009 Current Services	3,576	3,522	521,938
Program Changes			
Increases			
Southwest Border Initiative	56	28	9,643
Subtotal Increases	56	28	9,643
Offsets	0	0	0
Subtotal Offsets	0	0	0
Total Program Changes	56	28	9,643
FY 2009 Total Request	3,632	3,550	\$531,581
FY 2008 - FY 2009 Total Change	56	28	33,646

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

	FY 2007 Enacted			FY 2008 Enacted			FY 2009 Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			FY 2009 Current Services			FY 2009 Increases			FY 2009 Offsets			FY 2009 Request		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Estimates by budget activity																					
Investigations	2,437	2,437	360,813	2,438	2,438	361,836	0	0	12,486	2,438	2,438	374,322	6	3	4,516	0	0	0	2,444	2,441	378,838
Prosecution	1,138	1,084	137,122	1,138	1,084	136,099	0	0	11,517	1,138	1,084	147,616	50	25	5,127	0	0	0	1,188	1,109	152,743
Total	3,575	3,521	\$497,935	3,576	3,522	\$497,935	0	0	\$24,003	3,576	3,522	\$521,938	56	28	\$9,643	0	0	\$0	3,632	3,550	\$531,581
Reimbursable FTE	0			0			0			0			0			0			0		
Total FTE	3,521			3,522			0			3,522			28			0			3,550		
Other FTE:	36			36			0			36			0			0			36		
LEAP	458			458			0			458			0			0			458		
Overtime	112			112			0			112			0			0			112		
Total Comp. FTE	4,127			4,128			0			4,128			28			0			4,156		

Note: The FTE and position numbers in this Budget Submission have not been adjusted to reflect the reduction of OCDETF base funding.

C: Program Increases/Offsets By Decision Unit

FY 2009 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	
Southwest Border Initiative	Investigations/Prosecution	6	6	3	4,516	50	30	25	5,127	9,643
Total Program Increases		6	6	3	\$4,516	50	30	25	\$5,127	\$9,643
Program Offsets	Location of Description by Decision Unit	Investigations				Prosecution				Total Offsets
		Pos.	Agt./Atty.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	Agt./Atty.	FTE	Amount	
Total Offsets	None	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	\$0	\$0

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	FY 2007 Enacted		FY 2008 Enacted		FY 2009 Current Services		FY 2009				FY 2009 Request	
	Direct, Reimb. Other FTE	Direct 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 Other FTE	Amount \$000s	Direct Other FTE	Amount \$000s		
Goal 1: Prevent Terrorism and Promote the Nation's Security 1.1 Prevent, disrupt, and defeat terrorist operations before they occur 1.2 Strengthen partnerships to prevent, deter, and respond to terrorist incidents 1.3 Prosecute those who have committed, or intend to commit, terrorist acts in the United States 1.4 Combat espionage against the United States Subtotal, Goal 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goal 2: Prevent Crime, Enforce Federal Laws and Represent the Rights and Interests of the American People 2.1 Strengthen partnerships for safer communities and enhance the Nation's capacity to prevent, solve, and control crime 2.2 Reduce the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime 2.3 Prevent, suppress, and intervene in crimes against children 2.4 Reduce the threat, trafficking, use, and related violence of illegal drugs 2.5 Combat public and corporate corruption, fraud, economic crime, and cybercrime 2.6 Uphold the civil and Constitutional rights of all Americans 2.7 Vigorously enforce and represent the interests of the United States in all matters over which the Department has jurisdiction 2.8 Protect the integrity and ensure the effective operation of the Nation's bankruptcy system Subtotal, Goal 2	3,521	497,935	3,522	497,935	3,522	521,938	28	9,643	0	0	3,550	531,581
Goal 3: Ensure the Fair and Efficient Administration of Justice 3.1 Protect judges, witnesses, and other participants in federal proceedings, and ensure the appearance of criminal defendants for judicial proceedings or confinement 3.2 Ensure the apprehension of fugitives from justice 3.3 Provide for the safe, secure, and humane confinement of detained persons awaiting trial and/or sentencing, and those in the custody of the Federal Prison System 3.4 Provide services and programs to facilitate inmates' successful reintegration into society, consistent with community expectations and standards 3.5 Adjudicate all immigration cases promptly and impartially in accordance with due process 3.6 Promote and strengthen innovative strategies in the administration of State and local justice systems 3.7 Uphold the rights and improve services to America's crime victims Subtotal, Goal 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	3,521	\$497,935	3,522	\$497,935	3,522	\$521,938	28	\$9,643	0	\$0	3,550	\$531,581

Note: The FTE and position numbers in this Budget Submission have not been adjusted to reflect the reduction of OCDEF base funding.

E. Justification for Base Adjustments

Justification for Base Adjustments Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement

Transfers

None

Increases

FY 2009 pay raise. This request provides for a proposed 3.0 percent pay raise to be effective in January of 2009. This increase includes locality pay adjustments as well as the general pay raise. The amount requested, \$9,791,000, represents the pay amounts for 3/4 of the fiscal year plus appropriate benefits (\$7,381,000 for pay and \$2,410,000 for benefits).

Annualization of FY 2008 pay raise. This pay annualization represents first quarter amounts (October through December) of the FY 2008 pay increase of 3.5 percent included in the FY 2008 President's Budget. The amount requested \$3,320,000, represents the pay amounts for 1/4 of the fiscal year plus appropriate benefits (\$2,490,000 for pay and \$830,000 for benefits).

FERS Law Enforcement Retirement Contribution. Effective October 1, 2007, the FERS contribution for Law Enforcement Retirement increased from 25.1% to 26.25 or a total of a 1.1% increase. The amount requested, \$2,332,000 represents the funds needed to cover this increase.

Annualization of additional positions approved in FY 2007 and FY 2008. This provides for the annualization of 0 additional positions appropriated in FY 2007 and one (1) additional position requested in the FY 2008 President's budget. Annualization of new positions extends to 3 years to provide for entry level funding in the first year with a 2-year progression to the journeyman level. For FY 2008, this request includes a decrease of \$25,000 for one-time items associated with the increased positions, and an increase of \$169,000 for full-year costs associated with this additional position, for a net increase of \$144,000.

	FY 2007 Increases (\$000)	Annualization Required for FY 2009 (\$000)	FY 2008 Increases (\$000)	Annualization Required for FY 2009 (\$000)
Annual salary rate of one (1) new position			152	76
Less lapse (50 %)			-76	0
Other compensation			20	0
Net Compensation	0	0	96	76
Associated employee benefits			29	29
Travel			20	20
Transportation of Things			5	5
Communications/Utilities			15	15
Printing/Reproduction			5	5
Other Contractual Services:				
25.2 Other Services			27	9
25.3 Purchase of Goods and Services from Government Accts.			0	0
25.4 Operation and Maintenance of Facilities			0	0
25.6 Medical Care			0	0
Supplies and Materials			2	2
Equipment			18	-12
Build Out			8	-5
TOTAL COSTS SUBJECT TO ANNUALIZATION	0	0	225	144

Retirement. Agency retirement contributions increase as employees under CSRS retire and are replaced by FERS employees. Based on U.S. Department of Justice Agency estimates, we project that the DOJ workforce will convert from CSRS to FERS at a rate of 1.3 percent per year. The requested increase of \$412,000 is necessary to meet our increased retirement obligations as a result of this conversion.

Health Insurance: Effective January 2007, this component's contribution to Federal employees' health insurance premiums increase by 5.1 percent. Applied against the FY 2008 estimate of \$15,784,000, the additional amount required is \$805,000.

Administrative Salary Increase: This request 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 (\$1,190,000 for pay and \$396,000 for benefits, totaling \$1,586,000.)

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 \$1,842,000 is required to meet our commitment to GSA. The costs associated with GSA rent were derived through the use of an automated system, which uses the latest inventory data, including rate increases to be effective in FY 2009 for each building currently occupied by Department of Justice components, as well as the costs of new space to be occupied. Rate increases have been formulated based on GSA rent billing data.

Base Program Cost Adjustment: This adjustment provides for base program costs of \$5,396,000 to enable OCDETF to maintain mission critical operations--for which funds have been previously appropriated--at anticipated FY 2009 levels. It will fund items such as personnel costs for previously authorized positions, operational travel and supplies, and information technology maintenance costs. These costs cannot be deferred without severe negative impact on mission-critical base operations.

Postage: Effective May 14, 2007, the Postage Service implemented a rate increase of 5.1 percent. This percentage was applied to the FY 2008 estimate of \$24,000 to arrive at an increase of \$1,000.

Government Printing Office (GPO): GPO provides an estimate rate increase of 4%. This percentage was applied to the FY 2008 estimate of \$12,000 to arrive at an increase of \$5,000.

Decreases

Changes in Compensable Days: The decrease costs of one compensable day in FY 2009 compared to FY 2008 is calculated by dividing the FY 2008 estimated personnel compensation \$321,120,000 and applicable benefits \$105,612,000 by 261 compensable days. The cost decrease of one compensable day is \$1,631,000.

F: Crosswalk of FY 2007 Availability

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

Decision Unit	FY 2007 Enacted			Reprogrammings / Transfers			Carryover/ Recoveries			FY 2007 Availability		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Investigations	2,437	2,437	360,813	0	0	(951)	0	0	20,566	2,437	2,437	380,428
Prosecution	1,138	1,084	137,122	0	0	0	0	0	3,500	1,138	1,084	140,622
TOTAL	3,575	3,521	\$497,935	0	0	(\$951)	0	0	\$24,066	3,575	3,521	\$521,050
Reimbursable FTE		0			0			0			0	
Total FTE		3,521			0			0			3,521	
Other FTE		36			0			0			36	
LEAP		458			0			0			458	
Overtime		112			0			0			112	
Total Compensable FTE		4,127			0			0			4,127	

Note: The FTE and position numbers in this Budget Submission have not been adjusted to reflect the reduction of OCDETF base funding.

Transfers. The amount reflects the transfer of funds from the Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement Account to the Department of Justice to support the Wireless Radio Law Enforcement Account. The Attorney General authorized the transfer of \$951,331.

Unobligated Balances. Funds were carried over from FY 2006 from the Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement X account. The OCDETF Program brought forward \$16,799,274 from fiscal year 2006. Recoveries of \$7,266,774 were also made during FY 2007.

G: Crosswalk of FY 2008 Availability

Crosswalk of FY 2008 Availability
 Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement
 Salaries and Expenses
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Decision Unit	FY 2008 Enacted			Reprogrammings / Transfers			Carryover/ Recoveries			FY 2008 Availability		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Investigations	2,438	2,438	361,836	0	0	0	0	0	9,652	2,438	2,438	371,488
Prosecution	1,138	1,084	136,099	0	0	3,500	0	0	0	1,138	1,084	139,599
TOTAL	3,576	3,522	497,935	0	0	3,500	0	0	9,652	3,576	3,522	\$511,087
Reimbursable FTE	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total FTE		3,522			0			0			3,522	
Other FTE		36			0			0			36	
LEAP		458			0			0			458	
Overtime		112			0			0			112	
Total Compensable FTE		4,128			0			0			4,128	

Note: The FTE and position numbers in this Budget Submission have not been adjusted to reflect the reduction of OCDEF base funding.

Reprogrammings. The reprogramming of positions and budget authority reflects the December 2007 reprogramming notification.

Unobligated Balances. Funds were carried over from FY 2007 from the Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement X account. The OCDEF Program brought forward \$9,151,976 from Recoveries of \$500,000 are also estimated.

I: Detail of Permanent Positions by Category

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

Category	FY 2007 Enacted		FY 2008 Enacted		ATBs	FY 2009 Request				
	Total Authorized	Total Reimbursable	Total Authorized	Total Reimbursable		Program Increases	Program Decreases	Total Pr. Changes	Total Authorized	Total Reimbursable
Intelligence Series (132)	136	136	136	136	0	0	0	0	136	136
Personnel Management (200-299)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clerical and Office Services (300-399)	762	762	763	763	0	17	0	17	780	780
Accounting and Budget (500-599)	25	25	25	25	0	0	0	0	25	25
Attorneys (905)	627	627	627	627	0	30	0	30	657	657
Paralegals / Other Law (900-998)	74	74	74	74	0	3	0	3	77	77
Information & Arts (1000-1099)	11	11	11	11	0	0	0	0	11	11
Business & Industry (1100-1199)	6	6	6	6	0	0	0	0	6	6
Library (1400-1499)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Equipment/Facilities Services (1600-1699)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Inspectors Series (1802)	85	85	85	85	0	0	0	0	85	85
Criminal Investigative Series (1811)	1,728	1,728	1,728	1,728	0	6	0	6	1,734	1,734
Supply Services (2000-2099)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Operations (5703)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Information Technology Mgmt (2210)	13	13	13	13	0	0	0	0	13	13
Security Specialists (080)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Operations (010-099)	108	108	108	108	0	0	0	0	108	108
Total	3,575	3,575	3,576	3,576	0	56	0	56	3,632	3,632
Headquarters (Washington, D.C.)	66	66	67	67	0	0	0	0	67	67
U.S. Field	3,509	3,509	3,509	3,509	0	55	0	55	3,564	3,564
Foreign Field	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1
Total	3,575	3,575	3,576	3,576	0	56		56	3,632	3,632

Note: The FTE and position numbers in this Budget Submission have not been adjusted to reflect the reduction of OCDETF base funding.

J: Financial Analysis of Program Changes

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

Grades:	SW Border Initiative Vehicle Identification		Investigations				Prosecution				Program Changes	
			SW Border Initiative Fugitive Apprehension Enhancement		Offset		SW Border Initiative SW Border Drug Prosecution		Offset			
	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount
SES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GS-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GS-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GS-13	0	0	6	505	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	505
GS-12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GS-11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GS-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GS-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	146	0	0	3	146
GS-8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GS-7	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	679	0	0	17	679
GS-5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ungraded	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	3,792	0	0	30	3,792
Total positions & annual amount	0	0	6	505	0	0	50	4,617	0	0	56	5,122
Lapse (-)	0	0	(3)	(252)	0	0	(25)	(2,309)	0	0	(28)	(2,560)
Other personnel compensation	0	0	0	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71
Total FTE & personnel compensation	0	0	3	324	0	0	25	2,309	0	0	28	2,633
Personnel benefits		0		150		0		691		0		841
Travel and transportation of persons		0		62		0		82		0		144
Transportation of things		0		238		0		8		0		246
GSA rent		0		0		0		0		0		0
Communication, rents, and utilities		600		30		0		113		0		743
Printing		0		0		0		11		0		11
Other services		700		427		0		1,010		0		2,137
Supplies and materials		0		61		0		39		0		100
Equipment		1,502		368		0		319		0		2,189
Land & Structures		0		54		0		545		0		599
Total, FY 2009 program changes requested	0	\$2,802	3	\$1,714	0	\$0	25	\$5,127	0	\$0	28	\$9,643

Note: The FTE and position numbers in this Budget Submission have not been adjusted to reflect the reduction of OCDETF base funding.

K: Summary of Requirements by Grade

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

Grades and Salary Ranges	FY 2007 Enacted		FY 2008 Enacted		FY 2009 Request		Increase/Decrease	
	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount
SES, \$111,676 - \$168,000	1		2		2		0	
GS-15, \$110,363 - 143,471	33		33		33		0	
GS-14, \$93,822 - 121,967	98		98		98		0	
GS-13, \$79,397 - 103,220	1,184		1,184		1,190		6	
GS-12, \$66,767 - 86,801	496		496		496		0	
GS-11, \$55,706 - 72,421	175		175		175		0	
GS-10, 50,703 - 65,912	126		126		126		0	
GS-9, \$46,041 - 59,852	173		173		176		3	
GS-8, 41,686 - 54,194	109		109		109		0	
GS-7, \$37,640 - 48,933	267		267		284		17	
GS-6, \$33,872 - 44,032	287		287		287		0	
GS-5, \$30,386 - 39,501	21		21		21		0	
GS-4, \$27,159 - 35,303	6		6		6		0	
GS-3, \$24,194 - 31,451	0		0		0		0	
GS-2, \$22,174 - 27,901	0		0		0		0	
GS-1, \$19,722 - 24,664	0		0		0		0	
Ungraded Positions	599		599		629		30	
Total, appropriated positions	3,575		3,576		3,632		56	
Average SES Salary			\$152,000		\$155,344		
Average GS Salary		80,555.00		\$83,628		\$87,417		
Average GS Grade		13.10		13.20		13.30		

Note: The FTE and position numbers in this Budget Submission have not been adjusted to reflect the reduction of OCDEF base funding.

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	FY 2007 Actuals		FY 2008 Enacted		FY 2009 Request		Increase/Decrease	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
11.1 Direct FTE & personnel compensation	3,521	283,633	3,522	294,538	3,550	310,331	28	15,793
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	36	2,293	36	2,339	36	2,479	0	140
11.5 Total, Other personnel compensation	570	38,530	570	39,301	570	40,183	0	882
<i>Overtime</i>	112	4,379	112	4,467	112	4,566	0	99
<i>Other Compensation</i>	458	34,151	458	34,834	458	35,617	0	783
11.8 Special personal services payments	0	287	0	293	0	293	0	0
Total	4,127	324,743	4,128	336,471	4,156	353,286	28	16,815
Other Object Classes:								
12.0 Personnel benefits		104,355		107,716		116,503		8,787
13.0 Benefits to former personnel		299		305		305		
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons		9,204		9,204		9,368		164
22.0 Transportation of things		895		895		1,146		251
23.1 GSA rent		11,946		11,946		13,788		1,842
23.2 Moving/Lease Expirations/Contract Parking		1,443		1,443		1,443		0
23.3 Comm., util., & other misc. charges		6,360		6,360		7,119		759
24.0 Printing and reproduction		180		180		196		16
25.0 Other services		12,505		5,489		7,626		2,137
25.1 Advisory and assistance services		1,520		1,117		1,117		0
25.2 Other services		27,621		15,488		5,837		(9,651)
25.3 Purchases of goods & services from Government accounts (Antennas, DHS Sec. Etc.)		1,780		1,308		1,308		0
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities		48		35		35		0
25.5 Research and development contracts		0		0		0		0
25.6 Medical Care		30		22		22		0
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment		1,021		750		750		0
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons		156		115		115		0
26.0 Supplies and materials		3,764		3,764		3,867		103
31.0 Equipment		4,020		4,971		7,148		2,177
32.0 Lands and structures		8		8		602		594
Total obligations		\$511,898		\$507,587		\$531,581		\$23,994
Unobligated balance, start of year		16,799		9,152		0		
Unobligated balance, end of year		9,152		0		0		
Recoveries of prior year obligations		7,267		500		0		
Total DIRECT requirements		496,984		497,935		531,581		
Reimbursable FTE:								
Full-time permanent		0		0		0		0
23.1 GSA rent (Reimbursable)		0		0		0		0
25.3 DHS Security (Reimbursable)		0		0		0		0

Note: The FTE and position numbers in this Budget Submission have not been adjusted to reflect the reduction of OCDEF base funding.