

U.S. Department of Justice
Interagency Law Enforcement

FY 2010

***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 (Disrupting the Market Threat of Illegal Drugs) of the *President's National Drug Control Strategy* and Strategic Goal 2.4 (Reduce the threat, trafficking, use, and related violence of illegal drugs) of the Strategic Plan of the Department of Justice (DOJ). In FY 2010, the OCDETF Program is requesting a total of 3,430 positions, 3,376 FTE, and \$537,507,000 for the Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement (ICDE) Appropriation. This request represents a program increase \$8,938,000 over the FY 2010 Current Services Level Request to support the Administration's Southwest Border Enforcement Initiative. Electronic copies of the Department of Justice's Congressional Budget Justifications and Capital Asset Plan and Business Case exhibits can be viewed or downloaded from the Internet using the Internet address: <http://www.usdoj.gov/jmd/2010justification/>.

2. Introduction

Twenty-seven years after its creation, the OCDETF Program continues to be the centerpiece of the Justice Department's intra- and inter-agency drug enforcement strategy, pursuing comprehensive, multi-agency, multi-jurisdictional investigations of major drug trafficking and money laundering organizations that are responsible for the flood of illegal drugs in the United States, and the violence generated by the drug trade. 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 international and domestic transportation organizations, the regional and local distribution networks, and the violent enforcers the traffickers use to protect their lucrative business from their competitors and from the law. 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.

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 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 and the violence the drug trade generates and fuels. 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.

Strategic Objective 2.4 of the Justice Department's long-term Strategic Plan (FY 2007 – FY 2012) for drug enforcement explicitly designates OCDETF as the centerpiece of its strategy to reduce the threat, trafficking, use, and related violence of illegal drugs. This strategy aims to focus limited federal drug enforcement 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, including its focus on the highest priority targets both nationally and internationally, ensures that limited drug enforcement resources are utilized for the greatest impact.

Simply put, the OCDETF strategy of targeting the most significant international and regional drug trafficking and money laundering organizations is achieving success. A key indicator of the effectiveness of the OCDETF program is the increased monetary value and decreased purity of illicit drugs. According to the March 24, 2009 Drug Enforcement Agency testimony to the House Appropriations Committee, from January 2007 to December 2008, the price per pure gram of cocaine has increased 104.5 percent, from \$97.62 to \$199.60, while purity decreased 34.8 percent, from 67 to 44 percent purity. The increase in the price of drugs in concert with decreased purity, indicates that the supply has decreased, as consumers are forced to pay higher prices for an increasingly scarce product. Sustained shortages of drugs in urban areas confirm this indicator. Additionally, major drug cartel leaders have been prosecuted and extradited back to their countries of origin. These successes have resulted in reduced levels of drug usage among our fellow citizens.

FY 2010 Program Enhancement Requests:

OCDETF's request for FY 2010 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 2010 Southwest Border Enforcement Initiative request is aligned with the Justice Department's efforts to execute the *National Southwest Border Counternarcotics Strategy and Implementation Plan* (NSBCSIP) (2006) and with 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 National Drug Intelligence Center (NDIC)'s *2009 National Drug Threat Assessment*, Mexican drug trafficking organizations represent the greatest organized crime threat to the United States in 2009, with cocaine being the leading drug threat. The *Interagency Assessment Cocaine Movement (IACM)* indicates that 90 percent of cocaine destined for the U.S. transited the Mexico-Central America corridor (including maritime routes in the Western Caribbean and Eastern Pacific) in 2007. Moreover, the NDIC *Threat Assessment* reports that Mexican organizations not only control cocaine distribution in most U.S. cities but are also strengthening their relationships with U.S.-based street gangs and prison gangs, gaining strength in cocaine markets they do not yet control and beginning to gain market shares in the heroin trade. Further, methamphetamine production in “super labs” operated by Mexican drug trafficking organizations on both sides of the Southwest Border continues, despite import restrictions on precursor chemicals imposed by the Mexican government beginning in 2005. Through October 2008, more than 2,000 kilograms of methamphetamine were seized along the Southwest Border, surpassing the 2007 total of 1,745 kilograms.

Narcotics-related firearms violence, including kidnappings and murders, have skyrocketed in Mexico and along the Southwest Border, as firearms are being smuggled by major trafficking cartels into Mexico to use in battling each other for control of lucrative drug smuggling corridors while also fighting the Mexican police and military forces. According to ATF's Tracing Center, 90 percent of the firearms recovered in Mexico and traced have a nexus to the United States. At the same time, billions 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 2009 NDIC *Threat Assessment*, Mexican and Colombian drug trafficking organizations generate, remove, and launder between \$18 billion and \$39 billion in wholesale drug proceeds annually, a large portion of which is believed to be smuggled in bulk across the Southwest Border back into Mexico. Finally, drug trafficking fugitives are continuing their illegal operations while seeking refuge outside our borders. The vast majority of OCDETF fugitives are citizens of Mexico or Colombia and are directly linked to drug trafficking organizations operating along the Southwest Border. In FY 2007, there were 54 extraditions or deportations from Mexico to the U.S. related to drug offenses charged in OCDETF cases, and more than 140 extraditions from Colombia. In FY 2008, there were 224 such extraditions or deportations from Mexico and 212 from Colombia. In the first four months of FY 2009, there have been 93 extraditions or deportations from Mexico and 71 from Colombia.

3. Issues, Outcomes and Strategies

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 2010 request will enable the Program to disrupt and dismantle the most significant organizations responsible for narcotics trafficking and money laundering activities along the Southwest Border, as well as the associated violence on both sides of the border.

Specifically, OCDETF's FY 2010 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 enhancements directly support the Department of Justice's 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. 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 2010 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 nine OCDETF Co-Located Strike Forces in Tampa (Panama Express), Puerto Rico (Caribbean Corridor Initiative), San Diego (Major Mexican Trafficking Task Force), Phoenix, El Paso, Houston, New York, Boston, and Atlanta (the David G. Wilhelm OCDETF Strike Force), and on denying drug traffickers their profits so they are unable to continue their operations.

4. OCDETF Program Costs

OCDETF's request only includes funding to reimburse participating OCDETF 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.

Investigations Decision Unit – This decision unit includes the resources that support investigative activities of the following participating agencies: ATF, DEA, FBI, and USMS.

Also included are the resources that support the intelligence activities of OCDETF's member agencies and the OCDETF Fusion Center. Investigative activities by ICE, USCG, and IRS in support of the OCDETF Program are funded out of the direct appropriations of their respective Departments – Homeland Security for ICE and USCG and Treasury for IRS.

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 country (executed through the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys (EOUSA)) 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.

5. 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. Additionally, 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.
- **Local Government:** State and local law enforcement participate in approximately 90 percent of OCDETF investigations nationwide. 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.

- **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 Mexico.
- **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 physical and 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 in the U.S., as in other countries, is often influenced by societal attitudes toward the use of illegal drugs. OCDETF agents and prosecutors are aware that they must exercise particular sensitivity in investigating and prosecuting marijuana trafficking organizations, particularly cases targeting domestic producers.

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

- **Resources:** The OCDETF Program continues to review its resources to determine the correct balance of personnel costs and operational costs that will maximize the performance of the Program. As a result of the FY 2008 Enacted Appropriation, the OCDETF Program was required to reduce its staff level by 146 positions, including 77 agents and 30 attorneys. Furthermore, the FY 2009 Enacted Appropriation failed to provide the Program's required Current Services Level, forcing the program to leave 99 positions, including 52 agents and 20 attorneys unfunded for the 2009 fiscal year.
- **Competing Agency Priorities:** OCDETF is a program comprised of multiple federal agencies from three separate Executive Branch departments. Each department and member agency has mandated its own priorities for carrying out its part of the fight against illegal drugs. OCDETF member agencies may decide to fund their drug enforcement operations with monies from their direct appropriations, which they may use at their own discretion, rather than to use OCDETF-allocated funds that they are accountable to OCDETF for using in support of the consolidated, multi-agency OCDETF mission. 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. This task is particularly challenging with Non-Justice agencies. In order to encourage these agencies to continue their participation in the Program, OCDETF relies on its proven

track record of success, along with the agencies' historical commitment to the OCDETF mission and approach.

- **Performance Measurement:** 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.
- Performance data collected by the OCDETF Executive Office evaluates outputs and outcomes at the district and regional levels. OCDETF is also developing performance metrics that capture the true impact of the National Program. Specifically, OCDETF must be able to demonstrate the effect of disrupting and dismantling international, national, and regional organizations 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.
- **Balance of Direct and OCDETF-Funded Resources:** Experienced OCDETF attorneys and agents are necessary 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 can also complicate efforts to develop and monitor standard performance measures. OCDETF is resolving these inconsistencies and complications by conducting regular reviews with its member agencies in an effort to address these data issues and to implement corrective measures.

Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement (ICDE)

FY 2010 Summary of Resources

(Dollars in Thousands)

Estimate by Program	FY 2009 Enacted Level				FY 2010 ATBs				FY 2010 Current Services Level				FY 2010 Enhancements				FY 2010 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
	Law Enforcement:																			
Drug Enforcement Administration	1,357	1,002	1,357	198,182	0	0	0	5,021	1,357	1,002	1,357	203,203	0	0	0	1,942	1,357	1,002	1,357	205,145
Federal Bureau of Investigation	874	557	874	137,468	0	0	0	2,738	874	557	874	140,206	0	0	0	1,308	874	557	874	141,514
United States Marshals Service	41	39	41	8,494	0	0	0	191	41	39	41	8,685	0	0	0	67	41	39	41	8,752
Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms & Explosives	54	53	54	11,436	0	0	0	249	54	53	54	11,685	0	0	0	125	54	53	54	11,810
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	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
U.S. Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OCDETF Executive Office (OFC)	1	0	1	11,776	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	11,776	0	0	0	2,090	1	0	1	13,866
Subtotal:	2,327	1,651	2,327	367,356	0	0	0	8,199	2,327	1,651	2,327	375,555	0	0	0	5,532	2,327	1,651	2,327	381,087
Prosecution:																				
United States Attorneys	1,057	572	1,005	139,010	0	0	0	5,209	1,057	572	1,005	144,219	0	0	0	3,261	1,057	572	1,005	147,480
Criminal Division	18	13	18	2,808	0	0	0	58	18	13	18	2,866	0	0	0	34	18	13	18	2,900
Tax Division	3	3	3	327	0	0	0	16	3	3	3	327	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	327
Subtotal:	1,078	588	1,026	142,145	0	0	0	5,283	1,078	588	1,026	147,412	0	0	0	3,295	1,078	588	1,026	150,707
Administrative Support:																				
Executive Office	25	9	23	5,499	0	0	0	87	25	9	23	5,602	0	0	0	111	25	9	23	5,713
Subtotal:	25	9	23	5,499	0	0	0	87	25	9	23	5,602	0	0	0	111	25	9	23	5,713
TOTAL OCDETF:	3,430	2,248	3,376	515,000	0	0	0	13,569	3,430	2,248	3,376	528,569	0	0	0	8,938	3,430	2,248	3,376	537,507

II. Summary of Program Changes

FY 2010 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.	0	0	8,938	38

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III. Appropriations Language and Analysis of Appropriations Language

Appropriations Language

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 and drug trafficking, [\$515,000,000] \$537,507,000, 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 2010 President's Budget uses the FY 2009 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)
2008 Enacted	2,438	2,438	361,836
2009 Enacted	2,345	2,343	371,285
Adjustments to Base	0	0	8,257
2010 Current Services	2,345	2,343	379,542
2010 Program Increases	0	0	5,596
2010 Request	2,345	2,343	385,138
Total Change 2009-2010	0	0	13,853

Investigations Information Technology Breakout (of Decision Unit Total)	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Dollars \$(000)
2008 Enacted	26	26	15,219
2009 Enacted	26	26	15,541
Adjustments to Base	0	0	(55)
2010 Current Services	26	26	15,486
2010 Program Increases	0	0	2,090
2010 Request	26	26	17,576
Total Change 2009-2010	0	0	2,035

1. Program Description

The FY 2010 request for the Investigations Activity is 2,345 reimbursable positions, 2,343 FTE, and \$385,138,000.

OCDETF investigations cannot be conducted without cooperation among OCDETF's various member 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 own 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, law enforcement, 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 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 the organizations' 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 affecting 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 using 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 and 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 7,300 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, is funded through the ICDE account and overseen by the OCDETF Director. The OFC commenced operations during FY 2006 and has significantly enhanced OCDETF's overall capacity to engage in intelligence-driven law enforcement, an essential component of the OCDETF Program. The OFC 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 many other agencies. The OFC is designed to conduct cross-agency integration and analysis of the 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 Strike 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), San Diego (Major Mexican Trafficking Task Force), Phoenix, and El Paso. These Co-located Strike Forces are designed to serve a dual purpose: they aggressively target the highest-level drug 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 OFC. 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)
2008 Enacted	1,138	1,084	136,099
2009 Enacted	1,085	1,033	143,715
Adjustments to Base	0	0	5,312
2010 Current Services	1,085	1,033	149,027
2010 Program Increases	0	0	3,342
2010 Request	1,085	1,033	152,369
Total Change 2009-2010	0	0	8,654

1. Program Description

The FY 2010 request for the Prosecution Activity is 1,085 positions, 1,033 FTE, and \$152,369,000. 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 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.

Criminal Division Programs

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 44 percent use wiretaps.

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 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 SOD. In addition, since FY 2003, OCDETF has funded 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.

Asset Forfeiture and Money Laundering Section (AFMLS) attorneys provide critical guidance to the field for the development of 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 60 cities nationwide, training more than 4,200 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.

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.

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 2008, OCDETF continued its efforts to expand investigations to attack all levels of the supply chain regionally, nationally and internationally. OCDETF participants initiated 1,064 investigations in FY 2008, nearly a 51 percent increase over the 704 investigations initiated in FY 2003.

The past increases were achieved without any sacrifice in the caliber or quality of the cases being pursued. OCDETF district and regional coordination groups work 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 investigative techniques and an increasing percentage of cases target international "command and control" organizations. The percentage of investigations linked to regional priority targets, those organizations having a significant impact on the drug supply within designated OCDETF Regions, is sizeable and a large percentage of cases result in the seizure and forfeiture of assets.

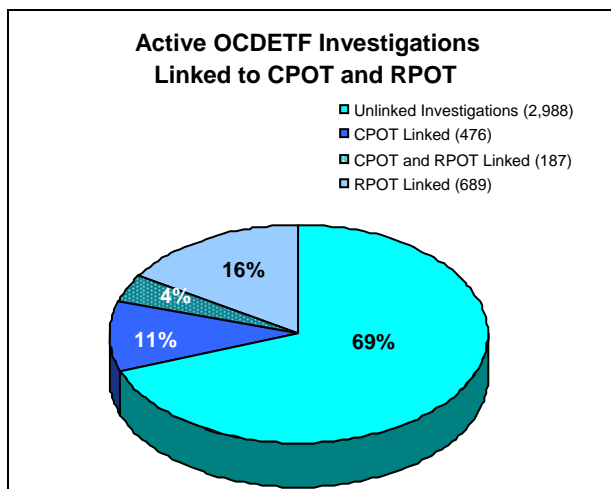
Most of the organizations targeted by OCDETF investigations are poly-drug, meaning that they manufacture or distribute more than one type of illegal drug. Historically, approximately 73 percent of OCDETF investigations have targeted organizations trafficking in cocaine, 42 percent of investigations have involved marijuana, 23 percent have involved heroin, and 19 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 2008, OCDETF experienced a 51 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 2008, 11 percent of OCDETF’s active investigations — or 476 cases — were linked to a CPOT, and 16 percent — or 689 cases — were linked to RPOTs. An additional 4 percent of active investigations — or 187 cases — were linked to both CPOTs and RPOTs. Forty-three percent of the active CPOT-linked investigations are out of the Southwest Region.



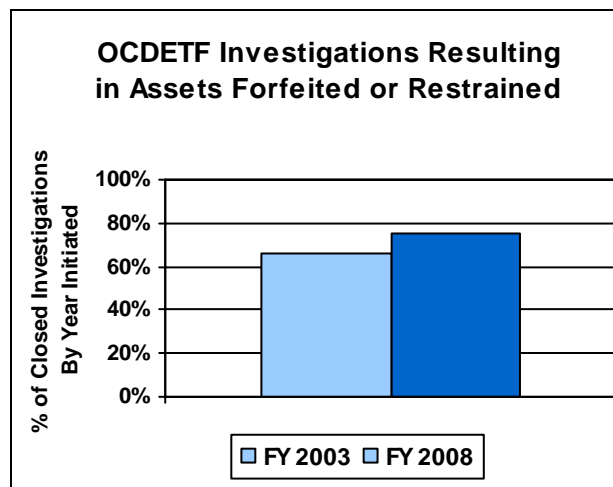
OCDETF data also demonstrates that OCDETF participants are pursuing these investigations to successful conclusions. Between 2003 and 2008, OCDETF dismantled 33 CPOT organizations and severely disrupted the operations of another 18. In addition, during FY 2003 through FY 2008, OCDETF disrupted or dismantled a total of 1,160 CPOT-linked organizations -- organizations working with or otherwise associated with a CPOT. OCDETF projects that it will disrupt or dismantle 279 CPOT-linked organizations during FY 2009.

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

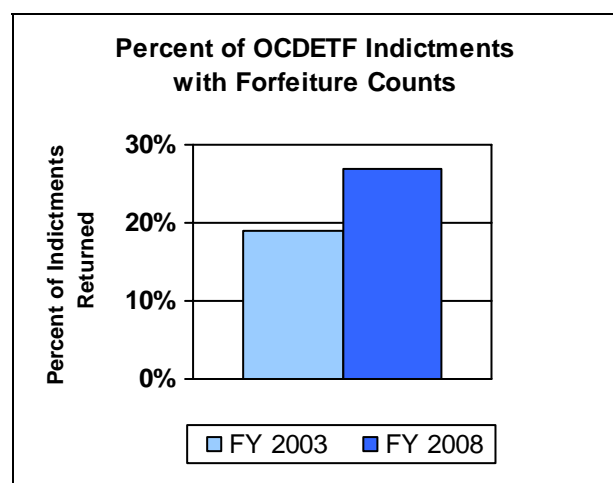
In order to have a significant impact on the financial systems that support the drug trade, OCDETF must be steadfast in charging and convicting those who conduct or facilitate illicit financial activity, and in seizing and forfeiting their assets.

Ninety-eight percent of OCDETF investigations initiated in FY 2008 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 increased from just 66 percent in FY 2003, to 75 percent in FY 2008, while 27 percent of indictments contained forfeiture counts in FY 2008, compared to only 18 percent of indictments returned in FY 2003. In FY 2008, OCDETF seized approximately \$332 million in cash and property and forfeitures amounted to \$522 million. During the last three fiscal years, FY 2006 – FY 2008, the OCDETF Program has been responsible for the seizure of more than \$1 billion dollars and the forfeiture of more than \$1.5 billion. OCDETF's forfeitures in the Department of Justice Consolidated Asset Tracking System (CATS) now total almost \$3 billion from FY 2003 through FY 2008, or 37 percent of the total cash and property forfeitures reported in all of CATS.

In FY 2008, 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 percentage of investigations that resulted in defendants convicted of financial violations, up from 19 percent in FY 2003 to 25 percent in FY 2008. As the number of primary money laundering investigations grows, and as 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, containing a total of eight FICs, 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 more than 4,200 agents, analysts and prosecutors. Finally, the financial section of the OFC generates leads that enable program participants to make even greater headway against the financial components of sophisticated trafficking organizations.

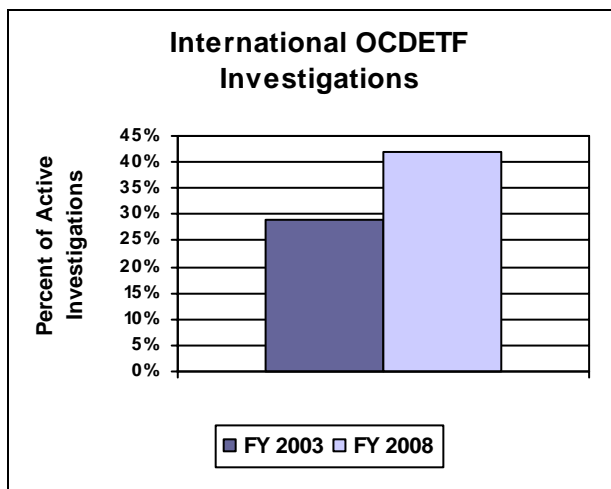
Targeting Leadership-Level Defendants

OCDETF continues to focus on the targeting of leadership-level defendants in its investigations. In FY 2007, more than 29 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.

During FY 2008, 87 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 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. Thirty-six percent of OCDETF's active investigative caseload involves SOD coordination. This percentage has

steadily increased since FY 2005, when 29% of OCDETF's active caseload involved SOD coordination. Moreover, the number of FY 2008 OCDETF investigation initiations involving SOD coordination is 22 percent greater than the number of FY 2003 initiations. By acting upon the leads generated by the OFC, 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 more than 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 leader 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 Strike 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 2000, PANEX has removed over 840 tons of cocaine (valued at \$11.8 billion) from the high seas, much of which was destined for the U.S. The Strike Force has been responsible for charging approximately 1,749 defendants. During FY 2008, PANEX made 46 seizures, seized or destroyed 85,160 kilograms of cocaine and 49 kilograms of heroin, charged 177 defendants in the Middle District of Florida, and turned 21 defendants over to foreign sovereigns. In addition, during this time period PANEX has charged 26 "second tier" defendants (those arranging the drug shipments who were not arrested in the course of the maritime seizures) in 11 indictments.

The San Diego Strike Force (Major Mexican Traffickers Task Force) has also met with great success in fulfilling its primary mission of prosecuting major Mexican drug traffickers, such as the Arellano-Felix organization. Capitalizing on unprecedented cooperation with the Government of Mexico, Strike Force agents and prosecutors have extradited and vigorously prosecuted cartel leaders with more success than ever before.

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 2010 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 leverage 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.

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 OFC 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 OFC 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 nine Co-located Strike Forces are in unique positions to take advantage of OFC leads.

The Program's FY 2010 enhancement request supports OCDETF's intelligence-driven and strategic enforcement efforts by providing resources for intelligence sharing, investigative activities, fugitive apprehension, and prosecutorial activities.

Using the CPOT and RPOT Lists

The CPOT List identifies international "command and control" drug traffickers and money launderers. The FY 2009 CPOT list was finalized on September 4, 2008, and contains 51 targets, who are the leaders of the most significant drug trafficking organizations around the world. 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 2010 request will 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 both the CPOTS and the Gatekeepers. OCDETF will be in a better position to identify smuggling routes and patterns, indict and prosecute the highest-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.

Reducing Southwest Border Violence by Targeting Illegal Firearms Trafficking

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 with each other while simultaneously challenging the Mexican police and military for control of their territory. These battles are fueled by firearms smuggled across the border from the U.S. The ATF estimates that 90 percent of all firearms recovered in Mexico were purchased originally in the U.S. 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, El Paso, Phoenix, 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 resource requests to Program accomplishments more effectively.

Results of Program Assessment

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

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PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE											
Decision Unit: Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces - Investigations											
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		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)	
		FY 2008		FY 2008		FY 2009 Enacted		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2010 Program Changes		FY 2010 Request	
Workload											
Number of new OCDEF investigations initiated		975		1,064		877		-		877	
Number of active OCDEF Investigations		2,145		2,326		1,930		-		1,930	
Total Costs and FTE		FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
(reimbursable FTE are included, but reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)		3,522	497,935	3,267	503,345	3,376	515,000	0	22,507	3,376	537,507
TYPE/ STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2008		FY 2008		FY 2009 Enacted		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2010 Program Changes		FY 2010 Request	
		FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
Program Activity	1. Investigations	2,438	361,836	2,245	364,024	2,343	371,285	0	13,853	2,345	385,138
Performance Measure	A. Percent of active OCDEF investigations linked to CPOT 1/	15%		15%		15%		0%		15%	
	B. Percent of active OCDEF investigations linked to RPOT 2/	21%		20%		20%		0%		20%	
	C. Percent of active investigations involving SOD/Fusion Center coordination.	33%		36%		33%		0%		33%	
	D. Percent of active investigations targeting primary drug money laundering organizations 3/	10%		8%		10%		0%		10%	
	E. Percent of active investigations utilizing complex investigative techniques 4/	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 OCDEF 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 are 55 CPOT targets in FY 2009. 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 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.

The FY 09 percentage is lower due to a reduction in the number of regional priority targets.

3/ The percentage of active OCDETF investigations targeting primary 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, 57% of OCDETF's active caseload targets organizations that utilize sophisticated money laundering techniques though money laundering is not the primary activity.

4/ 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 - Prosecutions

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		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)	
TYPE/ STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2008		FY 2008		FY 2009 Enacted		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2010 Program Changes		FY 2010 Request	
Program Activity		FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
	Prosecutions	1,084	136,099	1,022	139,321	1,033	145,715	0	8,654	1,033	152,369
	A. Number of OCDETF Defendants Indicted/Convicted	9,080/7,330		9,840/8,265		9,080/7,330		0%		9,080/7,330	
	1. Number and percent of convicted defendants linked to CPOT 5/	315/4%		282/3%		284/4%		0%		284/4%	
	2. Number and percent of convicted defendants linked to RPOT 5/	1,010/14%		881/11%		909/12%		0%		909/12%	
	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 5/	27%		25%		27%		0%		27%	
	D. Percent of OCDETF investigations resulting in assets forfeited or restrained 6/	80%		75%		80%		0%		80%	

5/ Although the actual is slightly lower than estimated, significant progress was made in accomplishing the goal of these measures

6/ The target accounts for the performance of all OCDETF agencies, including non-DOJ federal/state/local law enforcement. Forfeiture proceedings can 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	Projected	Changes	Requested (Total)
TYPE/ STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009 Enacted	Current Services Adjustments and FY 2010 Program Changes	FY 2010 Request
OUTCOME	A. Percent of investigations resulting in disruption/dismantlement of targeted organization***	78%	80%	78%	0%	78%
	B. Number of CPOT-Linked Organizations disrupted/dismantled in OCDETF Investigations 7/	165/85	214/69	189/90	27/16	216/106
	C. Amount of Seized Assets from CPOT-Linked Organizations per year	115M	115M	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.

7/ OCDETF dismantled or disrupted 283 CPOT-linked organizations in FY 2008. This represents a 13% increase over the 250 that were estimated to be dismantled or disrupted in FY 2008; a 48% increase over the 191 that were dismantled or disrupted in FY 2007; and a 14% increase over the 249 dismantled or disrupted in FY 2005, the highest number reported in the past prior to FY 2008. The FY 2008 targets were very ambitious. Even though OCDETF experienced resource reductions in FY 2008, the program was still able to achieve 69 dismantlements, an 8% increase over the 64 dismantlements in FY 2007.

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											
Appropriation: Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement											
Decision Unit Program: Organized Crime and Drug Enforcement Task Forces (OCDETF)											
Decision PERFORMANCE Unit: Investigations											
Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008		FY 2009	FY 2010
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual Target	Actual	Target
Performance Measure	Percent of active OCDETF investigations linked to CPOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	18%	14%	14%	15%	15%	15%	15%
Performance Measure	Percent of active OCDETF investigations linked to RPOT	N/A	N/A	N/A	19%	19%	21%	21%	20%	20%	20%
Performance Measure	Percent of active investigations involving SOD/Fusion Center Coordination	N/A	N/A	N/A	29%	32%	35%	33%	36%	33%	33%
Performance Measure	Percent of active investigations targeting primary drug money laundering organizations	N/A	N/A	N/A	13%	10%	9%	10%	8%	10%	10%
Performance Measure	Percent of active investigations utilizing complex investigative techniques	N/A	N/A	N/A	70%	71%	76%	71%	76%	71%	71%
Decision Unit: Prosecutions											
Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008		FY 2009	FY 2010
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target
Performance Measure	Number of OCDETF Defendants Indicted/Convicted	9,235/ 9,315	8,162/ 6,440	8,160/ 5,539	8,623/ 6,566	9,130/ 7,424	9,556/ 7,716	9,080/ 7,330	9,840/ 8265	9,080/ 7,330	9,080/ 7,330

	1. Number and percent of convicted defendants linked to CPOT	N/A	N/A	345/6%	351/5%	388/5%	332/4%	315/4%	282/3%	284/4%	284/4%
	2. Number and percent of convicted defendants linked to RPOT	N/A	N/A	758/14%	1,009/15%	953/13%	1,065/14%	1,010/14%	881/11%	909/12%	909/12%
Performance Measure	Percent of OCDETF investigations resulting in the conviction of a leader	N/A	N/A	N/A	73%	75%	79%	75%	79%	75%	75%
Performance Measure	Percent of OCDETF investigations resulting in financial convictions	N/A	N/A	N/A	20%	25%	27%	27%	25%	27%	27%
Performance Measure	Percent of OCDETF investigations resulting in assets forfeited or restrained	N/A	N/A	N/A	85%	83%	80%	80%	75%	80%	80%

Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008		FY 2009	FY 2010
		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	76%	76%	79%	78%	80%	78%	78%
Outcome Measure	Number of CPOT-Linked Organizations disrupted/dismantled in OCDETF investigations	N/A	N/A	127/29	156/93	135/64	127/64	165/85	214/69	189/90	216/106
Outcome Measure	Amount of Seized Assets from CPOT-Linked Organizations	N/A	N/A	53M	80M	109M	124M	115M	115M	115M	115M
Outcome Measure	Percentage of Aggregate Domestic Drug Supply related to Dismantled/Disrupted CPOT-Linked organizations*	N/A	N/A	TBD	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 0 - Agt/Atty 0- Other 0 -FTE 0 -Dollars \$8,938,000

Description of Item

OCDETF is seeking \$8,938,000 to support OCDETF's efforts to attack organizations moving drugs, guns, and illicit drug 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, 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 which include DEA, FBI, USMS, ATF, and the United States Attorney's Offices, to ensure OCDETF resources sought herein align and do not duplicate our partner's FY 2009 and FY 2010 requests to support Southwest Border investigative and prosecution resource requirements. Specifically, this request seeks:

Intelligence Exploitation:

- \$2,000,000 for the OCDETF Fusion Center (OFC) 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. This initiative is fully integrated with the ONDCP and Department of Homeland Security (DHS) initiatives. 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.

Base Restoration:

- \$6,938,000 for a program base adjustment to maintain the existing staffing level of the OCDETF Program. OCDETF's FY 2009 enacted appropriation was less than what was needed to fund current services. This reduction continues the erosion of the OCDETF Program begun in FY 2008. The impact of the reduction could impact up to 99 positions, including 52 agents and 20 attorneys in FY 2010 if it is not restored. The loss of these positions would be most greatly felt on the Southwest Border, and would impact OCDETF's ability to support investigations, prosecution, and intelligence activities against significant drug trafficking and money laundering organizations.

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. NDIC's 2009 *National Drug Threat Assessment* reports that Mexican drug trafficking organizations represent the greatest organized crime threat to the United States, with cocaine being the leading drug threat. Mexican organizations not only control cocaine distribution in most U.S. cities but are also strengthening their relationships with U.S.-based gangs, gaining strength in cocaine markets they do not yet control and beginning to gain market shares in the heroin trade. Further, methamphetamine production in super labs operated by Mexican drug trafficking organizations on both sides of the Southwest Border continues to be a serious threat to the entire U.S. Meanwhile, drug-related firearms violence has escalated to truly alarming levels in Mexico and along the Southwest Border, while literally billions of dollars in drug proceeds continue to make their way into Mexico to further fuel the illegal activity. Even when charged in U.S. courts, drug trafficking fugitives continue their illegal operations while taking refuge outside our borders, primarily in Mexico or Colombia. In addition, the routes and methods established by drug traffickers across the Southwest Border provide the means for other criminal activity, such as human trafficking and terrorist smuggling of weapons of mass destruction. Thus improved efforts to combat drug trafficking will also contribute to greater security against other national security threats.

The OCDETF Program has sought 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 55 organizations that have been designated by the Attorney General as CPOTs and approximately 589 active investigations targeting organizations that are linked to one of these 55 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 (along with the associated violence) 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; and curtail the criminal activities including murders, and kidnappings perpetrated by Mexican drug trafficking organizations.

To truly be successful in dismantling those organizations responsible for moving drugs, guns, 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.

Additional AUSA resources for the OCDETF Program in FY 2004 and FY 2006 have allowed 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, nearly three times the recommended ratio. The base restoration of 20 attorneys 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 the national average of 9 to 1.

Justification

OCDETF's FY 2010 budget request is squarely focused on the complexities of attacking the most significant drug threat facing the U.S. — the movement of drugs, guns, and money across the Southwest Border. Although no single agency can address all aspects of this threat 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 a broad range of resources across the board to accomplish the goal. As such, OCDETF has sought this enhancement to comprehensively attack the highest-level drug trafficking organizations operating along and across the Southwest Border, including organizations on the Attorney General's CPOT List and the Gatekeepers who facilitate their activities.

Through this request, the OCDETF Program intends to address the following priorities in attacking the Southwest Border threat: (1) identifying, investigating, and prosecuting the CPOT and CPOT-linked organizations that are responsible for the manufacture or 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., the transportation to or distribution within the U.S. of drugs crossing the Southwest Border, the laundering of illicit proceeds and the smuggling of bulk cash proceeds back across the U.S./Mexico border, and the purchase of firearms in the U.S. with drug proceeds and subsequent smuggling of the firearms across the border into Mexico to further illegal drug activity; and (2) identifying, investigating and prosecuting the Gatekeepers along the Southwest Border that are responsible for providing logistical support to the major Mexico-based drug trafficking organizations.

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 \$2,000,000 requested by OCDETF will help support communications costs associated with the Vehicle Identification Initiative, an effort to gather valuable law enforcement intelligence regarding Mexican-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 OCDETF Fusion Center to process and develop the data collected.

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. In concert with these activities, DEA is working to 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.

A base restoration increase of \$3,592,000 is requested to support 65 investigative positions, including 52 agents. 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 drug trafficking activities but also 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.

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

A base restoration increase of \$3,346,000 is requested to support 34 existing positions including 20 attorneys within OCDETF's Prosecutions decision unit. Due to FY 2007 and FY 2008 funding levels, the OCDETF Program, beginning in FY 2009 instituted an orderly reduction of the number of drug agents and prosecutors beginning in FY 2009, including the elimination through attrition of 30 AUSAs nationwide.

As outlined in the *Southwest Border Counter Narcotics Strategy*, the OCDETF Program needs AUSAs in the Southwest Region. To accomplish this, OCDETF seeks restoration of 20 AUSA positions 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 important. Approximately 19 percent of all active OCDETF investigations and cases are in OCDETF's Southwest Region. Another 18 percent involve CPOT linked investigations or prosecutions in both the Southwest Region and one or more other OCDETF regions. AUSAs in the Southwest Region initiated

more than 27 percent of all international OCDETF investigations in FY 2006, FY 2007, and FY 2008.

The concentration of investigative resources and resulting rise in investigations in OCDETF's Southwest Region has created an increased workload for OCDETF AUSAs in this region. Not only is the case volume greater 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 more than 3,000 wiretaps during FY 2006, FY 2007, and FY 2008, and approximately 29 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. To date, these wiretaps account for approximately 61% of all Title III applications pursued by the U.S. government. Such legal support to on-going investigations can be time consuming for AUSAs. AUSA resources are of critical importance to the progress of OCDETF investigations.

The requested resources are necessary to improve the ability of OCDETF to prosecute and fully dismantle these organizations. Although on average 85 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) are used for this purpose. 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.

Impact on Performance

This request supports Priority III of the *Southwest Border Counter Narcotics 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 Attorney General's priority of dismantling drug trafficking organizations and stopping the spread of illegal drugs. OCDETF funding in this request further addresses the Attorney General's budget priority to "reduce violent crime, especially violence perpetrated with guns or by gangs." This request is also aligned with ONDCP's February 6, 2009 guidance to the Department that addressing Southwest Border enforcement activities are drug control priorities for the FY 2010 budget. 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 base restoration of \$6,938,000 in FY 2010 will mitigate the impact of the 99 positions, including 52 agents and 20 attorneys left unfunded by the FY 2009 appropriation. In addition, there was a 146 position reduction required in the FY 2009 budget. If these positions are left unfunded, the OCDETF Program will have suffered a 15 percent reduction in staffing since FY 2007. These staffing reductions not only impact the performance of the OCDETF Program but also impact the performance of our partners. As OCDETF cases represent some of the largest and most important investigations and prosecutions conducted within the Department, our partners (DEA, FBI, EOUSA, ATF, DOJ Criminal Division and USMS) will all see significant

reductions in their staffing levels.

Given OCDETF's strong program performance, and the significant negative impact these reductions have already had on the Program and our partners, approval of the requested base restoration would allow the OCDETF Program to build toward a more realistic and manageable Current Services Level for this critical Program in FY 2010 and avoid additional across-the-board cuts.

The requested base 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 20 AUSAs would result in the indictment of at least an additional 356 defendants (based on past performance) and the disruption or dismantlement of an additional 20 CPOT-linked organizations.

RESOURCE REQUEST BY AGENCY:

OCDETF seeks \$8,938,000 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 2008 Enacted				(2) FY 2009 Enacted				(3) FY 2010 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)
687	485	687	86,256	687	485	687	88,513	687	485	687	90,814

Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2010 Request (\$000)	FY 2011 Net Annualization (change from 2009) (\$000)
Base Restoration				
Agents	N.A.	[52]	\$3,150	0
Attorneys	N.A.	[20]	2,569	0
Support	N.A.	[27]	<u>1,219</u>	<u>0</u>
TOTAL Base Restoration		[99]	6,938	0
TOTAL PERSONNEL		[99]	6,938	0

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2010 Request (\$000)	FY 2011 Net Annualization (Change from 2009) (\$000)
OCDETF Fusion Center				
• Communications Support			1,500	0
• IT Infrastructure			<u>500</u>	<u>0</u>
TOTAL OFC			2,000	0
Total Non-Personnel			2,000	0

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)
Current Services	687	485	687	90,814	...	90,814
Increases	[99]	[72]	[99]	6,938	2,000	8,938
Grand Total	687	485	687	97,752	2,000	99,752

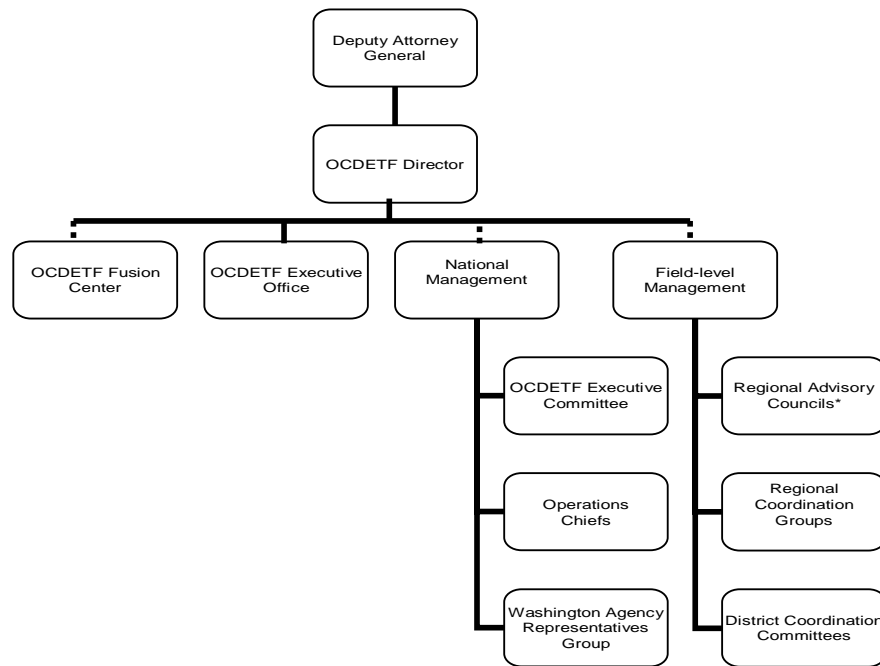
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BUDGET EXHIBITS

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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 2008 Enacted (with rescissions, direct only)	3,576	3,522	497,935
FY 2009 Enacted (with rescissions, direct only)	3,430	3,376	515,000
Total FY 2009 Enacted	3,430	3,376	515,000
Adjustments to Base			
Increases:			
FY 2010 pay raise (2.0%)			6,581
FY 2009 pay raise annualization (3.9%)			4,389
Retirement			618
Health Insurance			332
Postage			1
Government Printing Office (GPO)			4
Postage Rate Increase			1
USA Administrative Pay			1,642
WCF Rate Increase			2
Subtotal Increases	0	0	13,569
Total Adjustments to Base	0	0	13,569
FY 2010 Current Services	3,430	3,376	528,569
Program Changes			
Increases			
Southwest Border Initiative-- Vehicle Identification Initiative	0	0	2,000
Southwest Border -- Base Restoration	0	0	6,938
Subtotal Increases	0	0	8,938
Total Program Changes	0	0	8,938
2010 Total Request	3,430	3,376	\$537,507
FY 2009 - FY 2010 Total Change	0	0	22,507

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

Estimates by budget activity	FY 2008 Appropriation Enacted w/Rescissions and Supplementals			FY 2009 Enacted			2010 Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			FY 2010 Current Services			FY 2010 Increases			FY 2010 Offsets			FY 2010 Request		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Investigations	2,438	2,438	361,836	2,345	2,343	371,285	0	0	8,257	2,345	2,343	379,542	0	0	5,596	0	0	0	2,345	2,343	385,138
Prosecution	1,138	1,084	136,099	1,085	1,033	143,715	0	0	5,312	1,085	1,033	149,027	0	0	3,342	0	0	0	1,085	1,033	152,369
Total	3,576	3,522	\$497,935	3,430	3,376	\$515,000	0	0	\$13,569	3,430	3,376	\$528,569	0	0	\$8,938	0	0	0	3,430	3,376	\$537,507
Reimbursable FTE		0			0			0			0			0			0			0	
Total FTE		3,522			3,376			0			3,376			0			0			3,376	
Other FTE:		56			56			0			56			0			0			56	
LEAP		458			458			0			458			0			0			458	
Overtime		112			112			0			112			0			0			112	
Total Comp. FTE		4,148			4,002			0			4,002			0			0			4,002	

C: Program Increases/Offsets By Decision Unit

FY 2010 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 Vehicle Identification Initiative	Investigations	0	0	0	2,000	0	0	0	0	2,000
Southwest Border Base Restoration	Investigations/Prosecution	0	0	0	3,596	0	0	0	3,342	6,938
Total Program Increases		0	0	0	\$5,596	0	0	0	\$3,342	\$8,938
GRAND TOTAL		0	0	0	\$5,596	0	0	0	\$3,342	8,938

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 2008 Appropriation Enacted w/Rescissions and Supplementals		FY 2009 Enacted		FY 2010 Current Services		FY 2009				FY 2010 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, Reimb. Other FTE	Direct Amount \$000s	Direct, Reimb. Other FTE	Direct Amount \$000s		
Goal 2: Prevent Crime, Enforce Federal Laws and Represent the Rights and Interests of the American People												
2.4 Reduce the threat, trafficking, use, and related violence of illegal drugs	3,522	497,935	3,376	515,000	3,376	528,569	0	8,938	0	0	3,376	537,507
Subtotal, Goal 2	3,522	497,935	3,376	515,000	3,376	528,569	0	8,938	0	0	3,376	537,507
GRAND TOTAL	3,522	\$497,935	3,376	\$515,000	3,376	\$528,569	0	\$8,938	0	\$0	3,376	\$537,507

E. Justification for Base Adjustments

Justification for Base Adjustments Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement

Transfers

None

Increases

FY 2010 pay raise. This request provides for a proposed 2.0 percent pay raise to be effective in January of 2010. This increase includes locality pay adjustments as well as the general pay raise. The amount requested, \$6,581,000, represents the pay amounts for 3/4 of the fiscal year plus appropriate benefits (\$5,235,000 for pay and \$1,346,000 for benefits).

Annualization of FY 2009 pay raise. This pay annualization represents first quarter amounts (October through December) of the FY 2009 pay increase of 3.9 percent included in the FY 2009 President's Budget. The amount requested \$4,389,000, represents the pay amounts for 1/4 of the fiscal year plus appropriate benefits (\$3,388,000 for pay and \$1,001,000 for benefits).

Retirement. Agency retirement contributions increase as employees under CSRS retire and are replaced by FERS employees. Based on OPM government-wide estimates, we project that the DOJ workforce will convert from CSRS to FERS at a rate of 3 percent per year. The requested increase of \$618,000 is necessary to meet our increased retirement obligations as a result of this conversion.

Health Insurance: Effective January 2008, this component's contribution to Federal employees' health insurance premiums increased by 2.0 percent. Applied against the FY 2009 estimate of \$16,600,000, the additional amount required is \$332,000.

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 (\$1,232,000 for pay and \$410,000 for benefits, totaling \$1,642,000.)

Postage: Effective May 11, 2009, the Postage Service implemented a rate increase of 4.8 percent. This percentage was applied to the FY 2009 estimate of \$20,800 to arrive at an increase of \$1,000.

WCF Rate Increase: Components in the DC metropolitan area use and rely on the Department's Working Capital Fund (WCF) for support services including telecommunications services, computer services, finance services, as well as internet services. The WCF continues to invest in the infrastructure supporting the telecommunications services, computer services and internet services. Concurrently, several security initiatives are being implemented and additional resources are being directed to financial management in an effort to maintain a clean audit status. Funding of \$2,000 is required for this account.

Government Printing Office (GPO): GPO provides an estimate rate increase of 2.0%. This percentage was applied to the FY 2009 estimate of \$196,000 to arrive at an increase of \$4,000.

F: 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 without Rescissions			Rescissions			Reprogrammings / Transfers			Carryover/ Recoveries			FY 2008 Availability		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Investigations	2,438	2,438	361,836	0	0	0	0	0	2,250	0	0	0	2,438	2,438	364,086
Prosecution	1,138	1,084	136,099	0	0	0	0	0	3,640	0	0	0	1,138	1,084	139,739
Undistributed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,459	0	0	6,459
TOTAL	3,576	3,522	497,935	0	0	0	0	0	5,890	0	0	6,459	3,576	3,522	510,284
Reimbursable FTE		0							0			0			0
Total FTE		3,522			0			0			0			3,522	
Other FTE		56			0			0			0			56	
LEAP		458			0			0			0			458	
Overtime		112			0			0			0			112	
Total Compensable FTE		4,148			0			0			0			4,148	

Transfers/Reprogrammings. 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 \$710,000. In addition, \$6,600,000 carryover funds were realigned as follows: \$200,000 for the Phoenix Strike Force; \$2,300,000 for FBI Strike Force Operations; \$3,500,000 for USA Reprogramming; \$500,000 for Financial Investigative Training; and \$100,000 for ATF Operational Support.

Unobligated Balances. Funds were carried over from FY 2007 from the Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement X account.

\$9,151,575.87 was brought forward from fiscal year 2007 and recoveries of \$3,907,140.70 were also made during FY 2007 for a combined total of \$13,058,716.57. As mentioned above,

\$6,600,000 was realigned to meet OCDETF mission requirements.

G: Crosswalk of FY 2009 Availability

Crosswalk of FY 2009 Availability
 Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement
 Salaries and Expenses
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Decision Unit	FY 2009 Enacted			Reprogrammings / Transfers			Carryover/ Recoveries			FY 2009 Availability		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Investigations	2,345	2,343	371,285	0	0	0	0	0	9,075	2,345	2,343	380,360
Prosecution	1,085	1,033	143,715	0	0	0	0	0	279	1,085	1,033	143,994
TOTAL	3,430	3,376	515,000	0	0	0	0	0	9,354	3,430	3,376	\$524,354
Reimbursable FTE	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total FTE		3,376			0			0			3,376	
Other FTE		56			0			0			56	
LEAP		458			0			0			458	
Overtime		112			0			0			112	
Total Compensable FTE		4,002			0			0			4,002	

Unobligated Balances. Funds were carried over from FY 2008 from the Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement X account. The OCDETF Program brought forward \$6,938,847.98 and \$2,414,869.94 of recoveries for a total of \$9,353,717.92.

I: Detail of Permanent Positions by Category

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

Category	FY 2008 Enacted w/Rescissions and Supplementals		FY 2009 Enacted		ATBs	FY 2010 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	131	131	0	0	0	0	131	131
Personnel Management (200-299)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clerical and Office Services (300-399)	763	763	726	726	0	0	0	0	726	726
Accounting and Budget (500-599)	25	25	25	25	0	0	0	0	25	25
Attorneys (905)	627	627	597	597	0	0	0	0	597	597
Paralegals / Other Law (900-998)	74	74	77	77	0	0	0	0	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	1,651	1,651	0	0	0	0	1,651	1,651
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	3,576	3,576	3,430	3,430	0	0	0	0	3,430	3,430
Headquarters (Washington, D.C.)	66	66	66	66	0	0	0	0	66	66
U.S. Field	3,510	3,510	3,364	3,364	0	0	0	0	3,364	3,364
Foreign Field	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3,576	3,576	3,430	3,430	0	0	0	0	3,430	3,430

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 Base Restoration 1/		Offset		SW Border Base Restoration 1/		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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GS-12	0	0	0	1,862	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,862
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	0	0	0	0	0	0
GS-8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GS-7	0	0	0	266	0	0	0	577	0	0	0	843
GS-5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ungraded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,901	0	0	0	1,901
Total positions & annual amount	0	0	0	2,128	0	0	0	2,478	0	0	0	4,606
Lapse (-)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other personnel compensation	0	0	0	567	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	600
Total FTE & personnel compensation	0	0	0	2,695	0	0	0	2,511	0	0	0	5,206
Personnel benefits		0		901		0		831		0		1,732
Travel and transportation of persons		0		0		0		0		0		0
Transportation of things		0		0		0		0		0		0
GSA rent		0		0		0		0		0		0
Communication, rents, and utilities		0		0		0		0		0		0
Printing		0		0		0		0		0		0
Other services		500		0		0		0		0		500
Supplies and materials		0		0		0		0		0		0
Equipment		1,500		0		0		0		0		1,500
Land & Structures		0		0		0		0		0		0
Total, FY 2009 program changes requested	0	\$2,000	0	\$3,596	0	\$0	0	\$3,342	0	\$0	0	\$8,938

1/ Represents restoration of a portion of base payroll costs for all member agencies.

K: Summary of Requirements by Grade

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

Grades and Salary Ranges	FY 2008 Enacted		FY 2009 Enacted		FY 2010 Request		Increase/Decrease	
	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount
SES, \$111,676 - \$168,000	2		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		1,107		1,107		0	
GS-12, \$66,767 - 86,801	496		496		496		0	
GS-11, \$55,706 - 72,421	175		169		169		0	
GS-10, 50,703 - 65,912	126		121		121		0	
GS-9, \$46,041 - 59,852	173		167		167		0	
GS-8, 41,686 - 54,194	109		105		105		0	
GS-7, \$37,640 - 48,933	270		255		255		0	
GS-6, \$33,872 - 44,032	281		278		278		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	602		572		572		0	
Total, appropriated positions	3,576		3,430		3,430		0	
Average SES Salary		\$163,179		\$172,144		\$175,587		
Average GS Salary		\$85,447		\$92,059		\$96,062		
Average GS Grade		13.10		13.30		13.40		

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 2008 Actuals		FY 2009 Enacted		FY 2010 Request		Increase/Decrease	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
11.1 Direct FTE & personnel compensation	3,267	279,154	3,376	310,790	3,376	324,306	0	13,516
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	56	2,996	56	2,479	56	2,538	0	59
11.5 Total, Other personnel compensation	570	41,251	570	40,506	570	41,992	0	1,486
<i>Overtime</i>	112	4,668	112	4,611	112	4,776	0	165
<i>Other Compensation</i>	458	36,583	458	35,895	458	37,216	0	1,321
11.8 Special personal services payments	0	35	0	293	0	293	0	0
Total	3,893	323,436	4,002	354,068	4,002	369,129	0	15,061
Other Object Classes:								
12.0 Personnel benefits		103,388		116,796		122,235		5,439
13.0 Benefits to former personnel		10		305		305		
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons		7,656		9,224		9,224		0
22.0 Transportation of things		602		900		900		0
23.1 GSA rent		2,280		2,301		2,301		0
23.2 Moving/Lease Expirations/Contract Parking		639		1,443		1,443		0
23.3 Comm., util., & other misc. charges		3,425		6,376		6,377		1
24.0 Printing and reproduction		114		185		189		4
25.0 Other services		26,954		14,843		7,491		(7,352)
25.1 Advisory and assistance services		1,031		1,117		1,117		0
25.2 Other services		25,878		5,837		5,837		0
25.3 Purchases of goods & services from Government accounts (Antennas, DHS Sec. Etc..)		1,754		1,308		1,308		0
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities		5		35		35		0
25.5 Research and development contracts		0		0		0		0
25.6 Medical Care		15		22		22		0
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment		464		750		750		0
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons		158		115		115		0
26.0 Supplies and materials		3,007		3,767		3,767		0
31.0 Equipment		8,641		4,959		4,959		0
32.0 Lands and structures		8		3		3		0
Total obligations		\$509,465		\$524,354		\$537,507		\$13,153
Unobligated balance, start of year		9,152		6,939		0		
Unobligated balance, end of year		6,939		0		0		
Recoveries of prior year obligations		3,907		2,415		0		
Total DIRECT requirements		503,345		515,000		537,507		
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