

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of the Attorney General

Fiscal Year
2001
**Summary
Performance
Plan**

Prepared by
JUSTICE MANAGEMENT DIVISION
February 2000

MESSAGE FROM THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

This departmental Summary Performance Plan highlights the strategies, goals, indicators and resources we will employ to accomplish our mission in fiscal year 2001.

As we enter the 21st Century, criminal schemes are more technical and sophisticated than ever. Our response as the nation's leader in law enforcement must be swift and proportionate. To ensure such a response, we must expand our on-going efforts to improve the performance of our programs and achieve the results that the American people rightfully expect.

Through the proper management and stewardship of our resources, we will protect our borders, reduce the presence of organized crime and gangs, and curtail the production and traffic of illegal drugs. We will continue to investigate and prosecute Federal crimes and efficiently operate our prisons. In addition, we will significantly improve our services to non-citizens, including our naturalization program, which provides the most valuable benefit the Federal Government can bestow—citizenship. In coordination with our partners at the state and local levels, we will enforce the law and improve our criminal justice system, and will present a united front in the fight against international crime.

This plan reflects the efforts of several years to define our mission and highest priorities in terms of goals and outcomes. Overall, the plan is comprehensive, well presented, and improves upon last year's plan. It is an instrument used to express our commitment to our goals, and our accountability to the American public in achieving results. As always, we welcome your comments.

Janet Reno

INTRODUCTION

As we begin to explore this new millennium, one of our most important issues at the Department of Justice (DOJ) is how do we increase the public's trust and confidence in our activities. The American public should know the extent and nature of the activities the Department carries out on a daily basis to protect the rights of Americans, and our interests as a Nation. Part of the effort to build the public's confidence will come through education. We are confident that this Summary Performance Plan conveys to Americans our major goals for the upcoming Fiscal Year. In addition, we will use this Plan to further educate the public on the extent and complexity of the mission of the Department. In essence, we hope to explain who we are and what we do. Our component organizations are very active in the Nationwide fight against crime, and they touch upon all of our lives with regularity. We do not prepare this Summary Performance Plan simply because the Congress requires us to; we prepare it as a means of holding ourselves accountable to the American public. This Summary Performance Plan for Fiscal Year 2001 sets forth the major program goals the Department expects to achieve.

As you read this document, keep in mind that to understand the breadth, complexity and magnitude of our programs, as well as the goals we have set, and the measures we will use to evaluate our performance, you must read this Plan in conjunction with our component organizations' plans. Together they constitute our Annual Performance Plan for Fiscal Year 2001.

We understand that receipt of a positive Congressional and citizen review is dependent upon our ability to present meaningful goals and accompanying indicators that capture the activities associated with our programs. However, the identification and selection of meaningful performance indicators that reinforce a clear focus on mission outcomes has been extremely challenging.

Our commitment to submit to the Congress and the public an exemplary plan is real, but it has met obstacles. For instance, we are concerned with the repercussions that may flow from an overly aggressive campaign of performance reporting and, therefore, the Attorney General has emphatically cautioned against establishing certain crime enforcement targets. The concern lies in law enforcement components engaging in "bounty hunting" -- i.e., pursuing targeted goals for the sake of meeting the goal without regard to the activity's general purpose. Consequently, no DOJ component sets targets for certain indicators, e.g., arrests, indictments, convictions, or forfeitures. The Department does, however, report prior year actuals for these types of indicators. These actuals are not presented with an eye toward future performance; they are presented because they can provide valuable context to the nature and level of enforcement activity. The business of law enforcement is unique in its mission, and requires a constant reevaluation of objectives and strategies. The Department's Criminal Division describes this uniqueness of law enforcement as guiding us to "do what is just Success is when justice is served fairly and impartially; it is not reducible to simple numerical counts of arrests or convictions"

At the Department of Justice we strive to live up to that standard as described by the Criminal Division. On a daily basis we set out to ensure that our laws are carried out fairly and evenly. However, we recognize the limitations and dangers associated with reporting crime statistics. There are many players that have a hand in the rise or fall of the crime rates--federal, state, tribal and local law enforcement organizations. In an effort to recognize their work, it is proper to highlight some statistics. For instance, for FY 1999 (ending September 30, 1999) the Nation recorded the seventh consecutive year in which crime rates have fallen for every type of crime, for every type of victim, and for every region of the country. Crime rate figures show that violent crime is at its lowest level in a generation. At DOJ in particular, we have helped enact and enforce the Brady Bill, a ban on assault weapons, a program to hire over 100,000 police officers nationwide, and significant anti-terrorism legislation.

In addition, the Attorney General and the Deputy Attorney General have been instrumental in helping policy-makers focus on youth violence issues. Together they have proposed new comprehensive juvenile justice legislation, funded the drug courts program, spearheaded a crackdown on gangs, and hinged Federal grants on increased community cooperation to reduce youth violence. Perhaps one of the most significant accomplishments has been the passage of the historic Violence Against Women's Act (VAWA), including penalties for domestic abuse, a national domestic

violence hotline, and grants to help prosecute offenders, and assist victims.

The law enforcement community should be proud of its accomplishments in the criminal arena. But we must caution against satisfaction and complacency. We must continue our pledge to fight injustice. The Department of Justice remains committed to being the leader in the field. With the help of this Summary Performance Plan for Fiscal Year 2001, we hope you may get a clear picture of where we are heading in the 21st Century.

MISSION STATEMENT

"[T o] enforce the law and defend the interests of the United States according to the law, provide Federal leadership in preventing and controlling crime, seek just punishment for those guilty of unlawful behavior, administer and enforce the Nation's immigration laws fairly and effectively, and ensure fair and impartial administration of justice for all Americans."

RELATIONSHIP TO THE STRATEGIC PLAN

The Strategic Plan also describes our long term goals, strategies and performance indicators. It provides the foundation for our continuous efforts to improve the performance of our programs, and establishes the framework for our annual performance plans and budgets. The Summary Performance Plan's references to the strategic goals and strategies may reflect minor changes and improvements to the original Strategic Plan. The changes were incorporated to accurately reflect our current efforts in these areas.

While the Strategic Plan is broad and long term, this FY 2001 Summary Performance Plan is more specific and focused. Taken together with the individual performance plans of our component organizations, this Summary Plan describes what we intend to achieve during Fiscal Year 2001.

Performance planning and budgeting at the Department of Justice are driven by and consistent with our long term strategic goals. In keeping with this linkage, the Summary Performance Plan is organized according to the Seven Core Functions identified in the Department's Strategic Plan. These are:

- 1. Investigation and Prosecution of Criminal Offenses;**
- 2. Assistance to Tribal, State, and Local Governments;**
- 3. Legal Representation, Enforcement of Federal Laws, and Defense of U.S. Interests;**
- 4. Immigration;**
- 5. Detention and Incarceration;**
- 6. Protection of the Federal Judiciary and Improvement of the Justice System; and**
- 7. Management.**

LINKAGE TO THE BUDGET

At the Department of Justice performance planning and reporting is incorporated into the budget process. We recognize that performance information is vital to making resource allocation decisions and should be an integral part of the budget. In presenting performance information with the budget, individual Annual Performance Plans have been prepared to accompany the budget request of specific Department components. As noted, these individual Annual Performance Plans provide more detailed information on the Department's programs and constitute the basis for the Department's Summary Performance Plan. Thus, the Summary Performance Plan is consistent with the Department's FY 2001 budget request and the goals listed are attainable within the resource levels requested. Goals will be revised as necessary to reflect approved funding levels. Changes in resource levels from year to year are the result of budget adjustments and link to appropriated amounts for each year.

ORGANIZATION OF THE PLAN

This plan's format is intended to present clearly a summary of the Department's FY 2001 Performance Plan, its relationship to the Strategic Plan, the resources dedicated to each strategic and annual goal and the methodology for evaluating performance. The plan is organized by the seven Core Functions addressed above, followed by a glossary of abbreviations and acronyms.

Each Core Function section contains an introductory discussion, addressing the primary offices and their responsibilities as they relate to that core function. Sections addressing Management Issues and Program Evaluations planned for FY 2001 follow. Management Issues include areas of concern which are of considerable importance to the achievement of the Department's mission and related goals. These issues are those considered to be departmental material weaknesses, mission critical in nature, as determined by the Attorney General.

A more specific discussion of each strategic goal and corresponding annual goal follows those sections addressing the overall core functions. A shadow box displays the Strategies drawn from the Department of Justice Strategic Plan 1997-2002. This section also contains an overview of the FY 2001 plan for the annual goal with a discussion of the strategic efforts to achieve targeted performance. A section on "Means" follows, which addresses the resources dedicated to this strategic goal including: Dollars/FTE, Skills, and Information Technology.

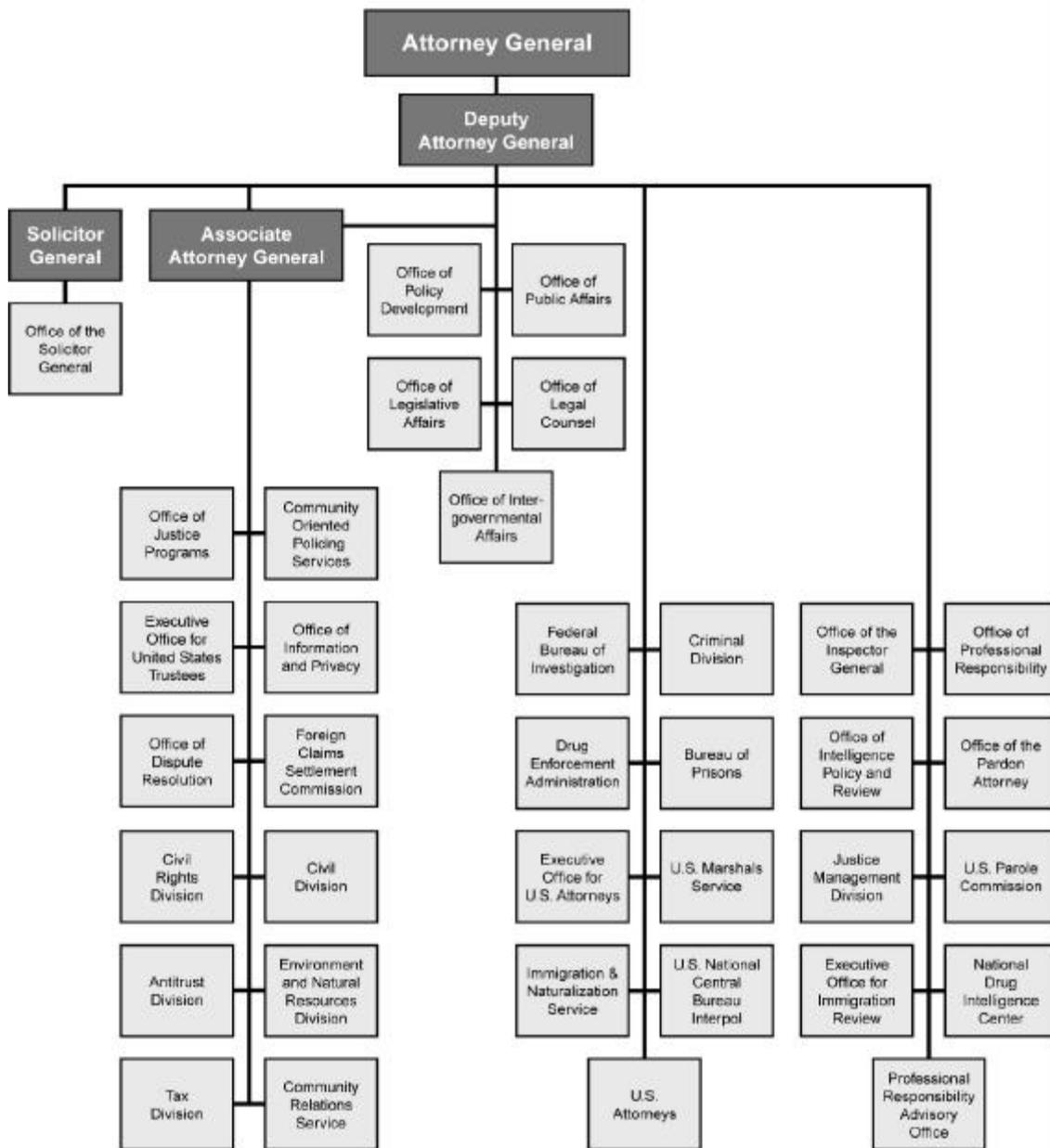
Next, a Performance Assessment section displays performance indicators for specific aspects of the annual goals. This includes a general discussion of the performance goal and target, as well as a brief discussion of the resulting crosscutting efforts within the Department of Justice and external to it. Where there has been significant coordination with other Federal agencies, those agencies have been mentioned. The indicators provide a history of accomplishment (when available) and projected performance levels for FY 2000 and FY 2001. Sections addressing the data for the indicator include: Data Definitions (as necessary), Data Collection and Storage, Data Validation and Verification, and Data Limitations.

COMPONENT ORGANIZATIONS

At the Department of Justice we are committed to enforce the law and defend the interests of the United States. Following is an organizational chart of our department to familiarize the American people with the component organizations that partake in the daily effort to fight crime and protect their rights.



U.S. Department of Justice



I Core function one: Investigation and Prosecution of Criminal Offenses

At the heart of the Department of Justice's (DOJ) mission is our responsibility to enforce the Nation's laws through the investigation and prosecution of criminal offenses. The array of areas for which we are responsible are diverse and challenging including: cybercrime, drug crime, violent crime, firearm offenses, white collar fraud, child exploitation, terrorist acts, and public corruption.

Adding to this challenge is the complexity of the American criminal justice system. The law enforcement responsibility in the United States is shared and addressed cooperatively among Department of Justice organizations, and other federal, tribal, state, and local agencies. Several DOJ component organizations share primary responsibility for enforcing the Nation's criminal laws. In addition, the increased globalization of crime requires the Department to strengthen cooperation with international law enforcement organizations.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) has responsibility to investigate over 200 categories of Federal crimes, and monitor activities that threaten the Nation's security. The FBI also provides law enforcement assistance and other specialized support when required.

The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) has responsibility to enforce the controlled substance laws and regulations of the United States, and to bring to justice those organizations and individuals who are involved in the growth, manufacture and distribution of these substances destined for illicit traffic in the United States. The DEA focuses on priorities of critical drug related intelligence and other specialized enforcement assistance, and it supports non-enforcement programs aimed at reducing the availability of illicit controlled substances on the domestic and international markets.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) is charged with enforcing the Nation's immigration laws. Although Core Function 4 focuses on DOJ's Immigration efforts, the interrelationship between immigration issues and criminal offenses also makes INS an important contributor to the fight against violent crime and terrorism, in addition to its more traditional immigration responsibilities.

The United States Attorneys (USA) and the Criminal Division (CRM) are other key players in our Core Function 1 goals because they prosecute violators of Federal criminal law, seek punishment of those guilty of unlawful behavior, and represent the United States in other specialized litigation. Both are committed to dismantle major drug organizations, target terrorist acts and violent crime, and to prosecute high priority white collar crime nationwide. Both the U.S. Attorneys and the Criminal Division play a key role in providing leadership and direction to the combined federal, state, tribal and local law enforcement effort.

In addition, the Antitrust (ATR), Civil (CIV), Civil Rights (CRT), Environment and Natural Resources (ENRD), and Tax (TAX) Divisions perform critical and specialized functions in prosecuting violators of the Nation's antitrust, consumer, civil rights, environmental, wildlife, and tax laws. Although they will often be involved in initiatives discussed in this section, the priority performance goals of these Divisions are primarily discussed in Core Function 3.

In FY 2001, while we continue to deal with violent crime, white collar crime, and illegal drugs; we must confront the sophistication of criminals that will challenge our ability to prevent and solve crimes, and bring criminals to justice. We will also face the complexities of fighting cybercrime, international crime, and terrorism. All of these areas are addressed in our FY 2001 Performance Plan. We will confront these issues recognizing that the Department is a crime fighting partner with other federal, state and local agencies. We must work strategically to define our roles and coordinate our efforts to ensure that our scarce resources are maximized.

MANAGEMENT ISSUES

There are no FY 2001 management issues identified at this time.

PROGRAM EVALUATIONS

The Department of Justice intends to contract for a formal review of the costs and operational effectiveness of its management and disposal of assets seized for forfeiture during FY 2000. The purpose of this study is to (1) establish a standard profile of property management functions that reflects the demands of different types of property, (2) assess the strengths and weaknesses of the Department's performance of these functions, (3) compare departmental practices to industry's best practices, where appropriate, (4) associate departmental costs with the functions and asset types, and (5) identify opportunities for lowering departmental costs while improving performance. The Department of the Treasury (Treasury) will be invited to participate in this contract review so that the majority of Federal forfeiture activities are covered, and improvements to common practices are facilitated.

DEA plans to establish a Program Evaluation Unit within its Office of Inspections to provide senior management with assessments of selected programs and functions. The results of these evaluations will validate managerial action to ensure that agencywide programs are efficiently and effectively meeting targeted goals and objectives. DEA plans to utilize the information derived from these assessments and evaluations to make informed decisions during the strategic, budget, and performance planning processes. However, considering the early stages of development of the Program Evaluation Unit, it is difficult to identify specific program areas for FY 2001 evaluation.

The FBI has in place a five year schedule for conducting assessments of its most significant programs. An FBI program evaluation of the Domestic Terrorism and International Terrorism Programs is ongoing and is expected to be completed during FY 2000. These evaluations will review both substantive policies and practices and performance matters to assess program performance and the effectiveness of the operations. In FY 2001, the FBI plans to conduct an in-depth evaluation of the Violent Crimes and Major Offenders program.

Strategic Goal 1.1: Reduce violent crime, including organized crime and drug and gang-related violence.

Annual Goal 1.1: Reduce active La Cosa Nostra (LCN) membership; Reduce the number of targeted gangs; Identify and apprehend child predators; and Locate children

STRATEGIES

- (Fully implement the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, as well as other crime prevention and control statutes.
- (Identify, penetrate and dismantle major and emerging organized criminal enterprises, including street gangs engaged in illegal activity.
- (Support comprehensive strategies against violent crime through establishment of multi-agency, intergovernmental task forces.
- (Improve international cooperation against violent and organized crime through enhanced liaison and international training activity.
- (Apprehend Federal fugitives charged with or convicted of violent crimes.

In FY 2001, DOJ's principal law enforcement investigative agencies will counter violent crime by emphasizing targeted enforcement strategies. For example, the FBI, working closely with DOJ's prosecutors, will continue its five-year strategic plan (Operation Button Down) to reduce active La Cosa Nostra (LCN) membership as a major crime factor in the United States. The FBI intends to remove LCN affiliates from labor unions and contracting cartels that make up their power base.

A related FY 2001 goal is to undercut the strong financial underpinnings of these large criminal enterprises by putting renewed emphasis on efforts to prevent the laundering of their illegal proceeds and to forfeit their assets, thereby seeking to permanently cripple their operations.

Another key element of DOJ's FY 2001 performance plan involves a stronger focus on the growing threat posed by emerging organized crime enterprises. These so-called "non-traditional" crime organizations have a rapidly expanding membership, flourish in the drug underworld, and often employ violent means to establish themselves. The FBI and the DEA have adapted new technologies to improve analytical support to

investigations and strengthen their intelligence base about these non-traditional groups and their leadership in order to prevent them from gaining a stronger foothold. Another effort will focus on monitoring changes in patterns of drug abuse and shifts in trafficking trends to measure the impact of enforcement initiatives.

The FY 2001 performance plan also discusses the continued commitment of resources for international liaison and enforcement efforts. This will help counter the foreign-based aspects of emerging threats such as Russian, Eastern European and other organized crime groups. The increasing international nexus of this new breed of criminal organization means that the corruption of key officials in major industries and the operation of large-scale money laundering schemes through banks, stock exchanges and commodities markets can flourish without regard to national boundaries.

Efforts to curtail gang-related violence and the illegal use of firearms are other major features of FY 2001 planning within this Core Function. In response to a surge in juvenile and gang-related violent crime between 1985 and 1995, the FBI developed its National Gang Strategy. This represents an appropriate use of Federal resources to address persistent violent crime problems. As part of this gang strategy, Federal law enforcement agents form multi-agency task forces which include state and local police officers. Collectively, these teams are able to achieve results which no agency could on its own.

Similarly, the DEA will deploy its highly-successful Mobile Enforcement Teams (MET) to help meet emerging drug crises in particular localities and in collaboration with the National Crime Prevention Council and the Bureau of Justice Assistance. DEA will continue to provide anti-drug training to community leaders following their MET deployment where appropriate. The training is a grass-roots effort to help communities plan, organize, implement, and evaluate a prevention program. In addition, the National Drug Intelligence Center (NDIC) will update its National Street Gang Survey Report, a key reference for enforcement agencies. At the district and headquarters level, the U.S. Attorneys and

the Criminal Division play a leadership role in developing and refining the Department's violent crime reduction strategies and increasing cooperation between state, local and Federal law enforcement authorities.

Another on-going initiative planned in this Core Function will address more aggressively the rising incidence of crimes against children, including abduction cases, sexual exploitation offenses, and the production of child pornography. DOJ's FY 2001 performance plan calls for the FBI to continue using multi-agency, multi-disciplinary teams to address these problems, including the growing use of the Internet and commercial on-line subscription services, to pursue related crimes.

MEANS - Annual Goal 1.1

Dollars/FTE

FY 1999		FY 2000		FY 2001	
\$ 1,405M	11,690	\$ 1,564 M	12,223	\$ 1,692 M	12,365

Skills

The Department requires skilled agents, attorneys, analysts, and linguists. Linguists are also critical to supporting criminal and national security investigations and intelligence success.

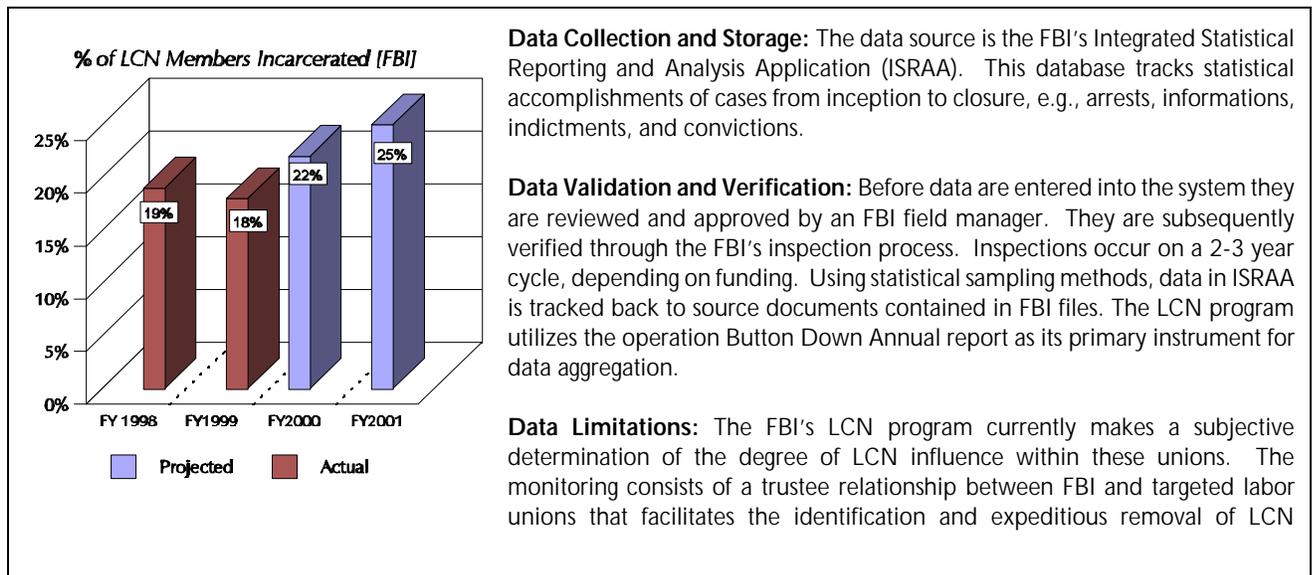
Information Technology

FBI programs in this area are supported by: ISRAA, a centralized database which tracks statistical cases accomplishment from inception to closure; ACS, a database which captures all information pertaining to the administration of cases; and the Innocent Images National Initiative (INI), a separate case management system.

PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT - Annual Goal 1.1 (indicators 1.1A-1.1C)

1.1A Reduce Active La Cosa Nostra (LCN) Membership

In FY 2001, DOJ will work to restore open and free economic competition in industries influenced by organized crime. DOJ will do this by reducing active LCN membership. To dismantle organized crime groups such as the LCN, DOJ must make a sustained commitment against all the families in the criminal enterprise. Without such an effort, progress against one family will only be mitigated by expansion of another.

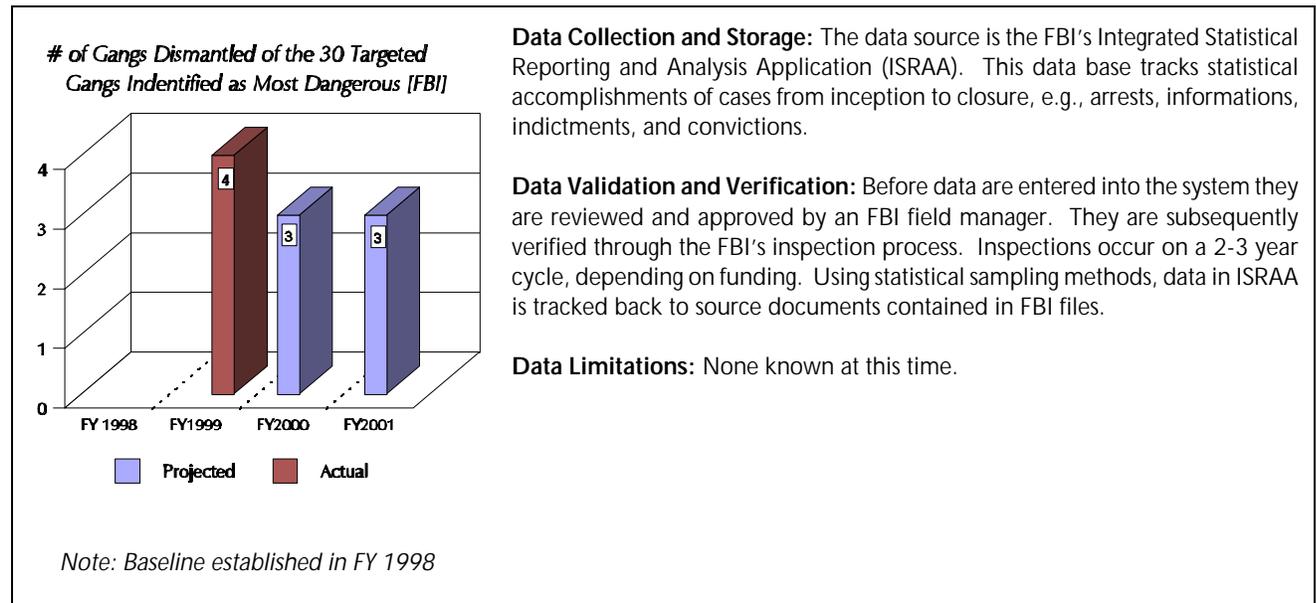


Crosscutting Activities:

The FBI, U.S. Attorneys, and the Criminal Division continue to work together in dismantling traditional organized crime groups, such as the LCN, and to ensure that a new generation of criminal enterprises do not emerge utilizing more advanced technology and new crime schemes. Law enforcement personnel from DOJ and other Federal agencies (ATF, DEA, FBI, INS, IRS, USCG, USCS, USMS) combine their experience, expertise and resources with state and local investigators to meet these objectives.

1.1B Reduce the Number of Targeted Gangs

In FY 2001, DOJ will target and respond to particular local crime problems involving violence and gang activity, including drug-related crimes. To achieve this, DOJ will strive to reduce the level of violent crime by taking violent criminals and gangs off our streets through cooperative enforcement efforts with state and local law enforcement in programs such as FBI's Safe Streets Task Forces and DEA's Mobile Enforcement Teams (MET). We will do this by dismantling 15 gangs (identified as being the most dangerous) over the next 5 years. Cases will be selected based upon the multi-jurisdictional nature, violent activity, affiliation with a National Gang Strategy group, and/or deleterious affect on the community. These cases are identified at the beginning of each fiscal year and always consist of the 30 top gangs fitting the criteria above. As cases and investigations are closed, new gangs meeting the established criteria are rotated in to maintain a base of 30.

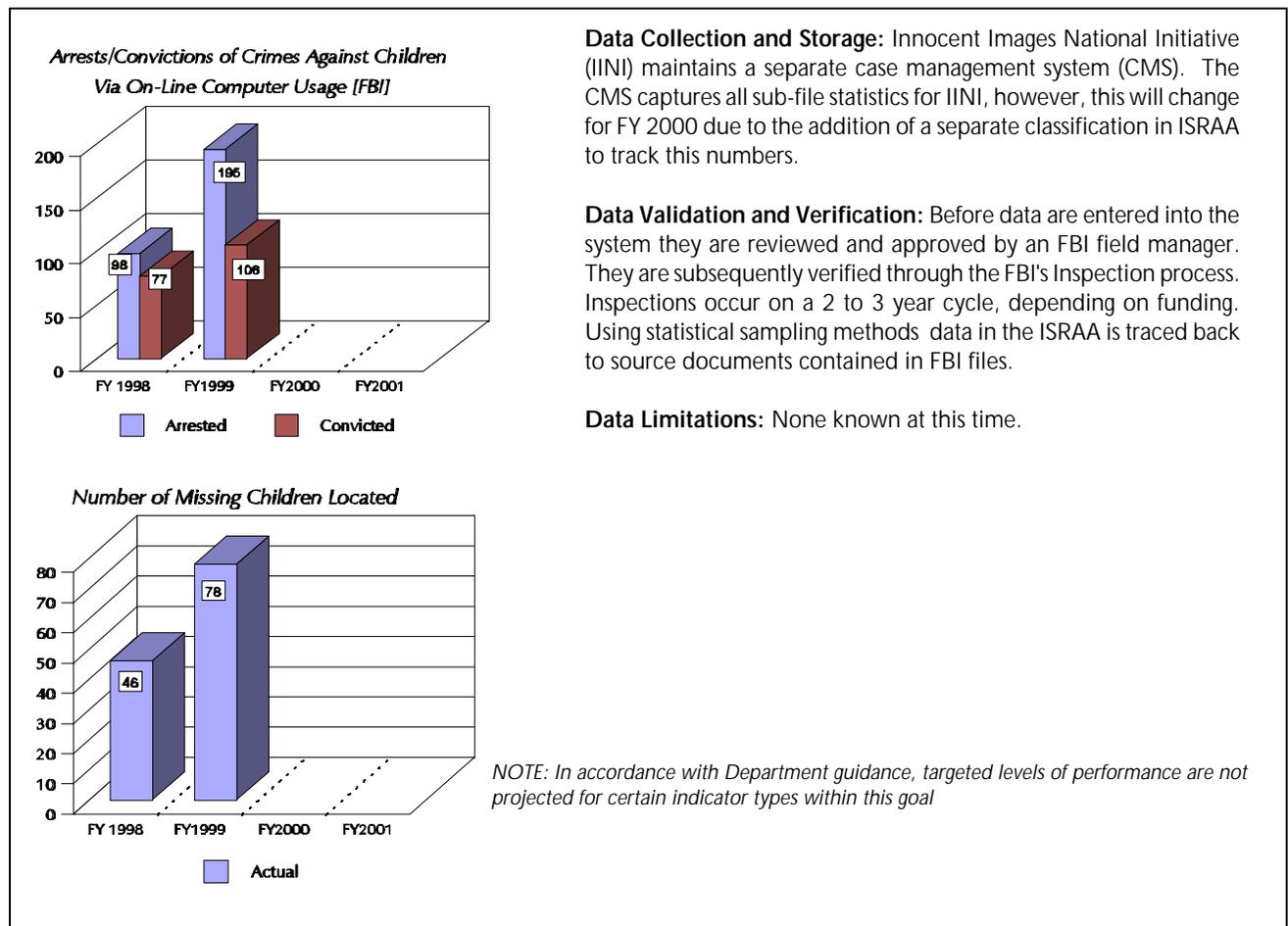


Crosscutting Activities:

The FBI, DEA, U.S. Marshals, U.S. Attorneys, and the Criminal Division work closely together with, state, and local law enforcement agencies through the department's Anti-Violent Crime Initiative to reduce the level of violent crime associated with violent gangs.

1.1C Identify and Apprehend Child Predators and Locate Children

In FY 2001, DOJ will increase efforts against those who commit sexual exploitation offenses against children, including those who traffic in child pornography. Indicators of successful implementation of the strategy will be determined by an increase in the percentage of victimized children safely returned, as well as an increase in the identification and apprehension of child pornographers. Crimes Against Children (CAC) facilitated by the use of an online computer is the largest crime for CAC. It is a national crime problem which is growing exponentially (it has doubled each year since 1996). The indicator below tracks child crimes conducted via computer and investigated by one of FBI's 11 Group 1 Undercover Operations (UCO). FBI field offices are committing increased resources to this crime problem which has resulted in a dramatic increase in the number of arrests (awareness has increased through specialized training). The FBI targets child pornography rings, manufacturers, and distributors rather than individual violators.



Data Collection and Storage: Innocent Images National Initiative (IINI) maintains a separate case management system (CMS). The CMS captures all sub-file statistics for IINI, however, this will change for FY 2000 due to the addition of a separate classification in ISRAA to track this numbers.

Data Validation and Verification: Before data are entered into the system they are reviewed and approved by an FBI field manager. They are subsequently verified through the FBI's Inspection process. Inspections occur on a 2 to 3 year cycle, depending on funding. Using statistical sampling methods data in the ISRAA is traced back to source documents contained in FBI files.

Data Limitations: None known at this time.

Crosscutting Activities:

Through the Innocent Images National Initiative, the Department is combating crimes against children, which continues to increase with the expansion of the Internet. Task forces comprised of representatives from the FBI, U.S. Customs Service, U.S. Attorneys as well as state and local law enforcement agencies are involved in this initiative. In addition, the U.S. Customs Service and the U.S. Postal Inspection Service manage their own national initiatives, including the Cheshire Cat Project and the Special Delivery Project, to combat child pornography. The Department coordinates with the respective agencies on these programs.

Strategic Goal 1.2: Reduce the availability and abuse of illegal drugs through traditional and innovative enforcement efforts.

Annual Goal 1.2: Disrupt and dismantle major drug trafficking enterprises; Reduce the quantity of illegal drugs; and Improve intelligence gathering capabilities

STRATEGIES

- (Disrupt and dismantle major drug organizations, along all points of the production, transportation, and distribution chain.
- (Increase foreign government support for the successful investigation and prosecution of drug cartel members.
- (Gather, analyze, and dismantle intelligence regarding drug trafficking organizations and the availability and abuse of illegal drugs in order to support investigative and prosecutorial efforts.

DOJ's 2001 Performance Plan supports the President's Anti-Drug Abuse Policy and is consistent with the general guidance of the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) and the Department's Drug Control Strategic Plan. The objective is to curtail the availability of illegal drugs through the disruption and dismantlement of drug trafficking organizations at the national and international levels, as well as those that have an identified local impact.

The Department will continue its leadership role in supporting the intelligence needs of law enforcement agencies. In FY 2001, the Department will strengthen its efforts to disrupt and dismantle drug trafficking organizations by continuing to strengthen the analytical capacity of each investigative agency and the Special Operations Division (SOD). The Department, working with ONDCP and the Intelligence Community, will continue to actively support the work of the National Drug Intelligence Center (NDIC), the El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC), and the Financial Crimes Intelligence Center (FinCen). Specifically, in FY 2001, the Department's policy makers and counter-

drug executives will implement a preemptive decision-making process based partially on a "National Drug Threat Assessment" and nine Regional Drug Threat Assessments developed by NDIC.

In FY 2001, DOJ will continue its focus on the Southwest border and the Caribbean Corridor. The Department will strengthen its programs to target drug smuggling organizations through the Southwest Border, Caribbean, and Border Coordination Initiatives and Operation Trinity. All of these programs link federal, state and local investigations domestically, and mobilize multilateral enforcement efforts abroad.

MEANS - Annual Goal 1.2

Dollars/FTE

	FY 1999		FY 2000		FY 2001	
	\$2,062 M	12,442	\$2,062 M	13,000	\$2,176 M	13,152

Skills

Experienced prosecutors, investigators, intelligence analysts, and linguists are critical to supporting MDTO investigations. In addition, DEA must have skilled Special Agents, Diversion Investigators, Forensic Chemists, Program Managers, Budget Analysts, and Accountants. The majority of positions require analysis and writing skills.

Information Technology

There are two primary DEA systems supporting efforts in this area. FIREBIRD, the primary office automation infrastructure that supports the full spectrum of DEA's global operations and MERLIN, an advanced intelligence system designed to support the classified processing needs of Special Agents and Intelligence Research Specialists operating worldwide. The Criminal Division's Executive Office for the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces (OCDETF) maintains a management information system that captures information on investigations and prosecutions.

FBI programs in this area are supported by: ISRAA, a centralized database which tracks statistical cases accomplishment from inception to closure; and ACS, a database that captures all information pertaining to administration of cases.

PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT - Annual Goal 1.2 (indicators 1.2A-1.2C)

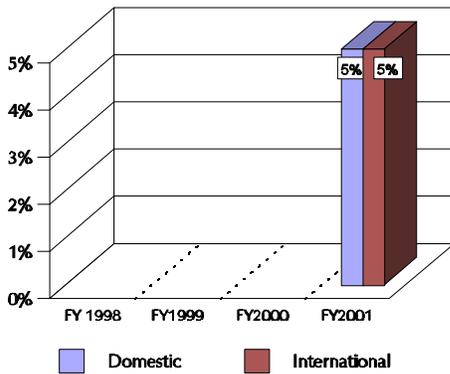
1.2A Disrupt and Dismantle Major Drug Trafficking Criminal Enterprises

DOJ, particularly DEA, will continue its efforts to disrupt and dismantle the command and control operations of major drug trafficking criminal enterprises at the local, national, and international levels, that are responsible for the supply of illicit drugs in the United States. The ultimate goal at the national and local levels is to dismantle the criminal organization by putting it out of existence or break it up to the extent that reconstruction of the same criminal organization is impossible. The U.S. Attorneys, DEA, FBI, USMS, INS, and other federal, state, and local law enforcement entities use a wide range of capabilities to disrupt and dismantle the highest level of drug trafficking organizations and those with an identified local impact by coordinating their efforts through the following programs: OCDETF, High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA), the Special Operations Division (SOD), and through the National Money Laundering Strategy of 1999.

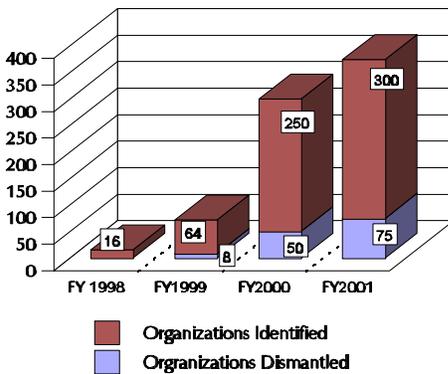
The FBI targets and dismantles those drug trafficking organizations most significant to the operations of the 14 major Colombian, Mexican, and Dominican organizations identified as a National Priority Targets (NPT). In addition, the FBI ensures that at least 75 percent of its drug resources are directed against the most significant national/local drug trafficking organizations.

In addition, the Organized Crime/Drug Program (OC/DP) began to focus its attention toward the dismantlement of drug organizations affiliated with the fourteen National Priority Targets (NPT). It has been postulated that these NPTs are responsible for the majority of Drug Trafficking in the U.S. The program focuses on drug trafficking organizations (DTOs) connected to these international cartels. Although data are available on the dismantlement of drug organizations in general, these data will now be focused upon this select group of drug organizations. In FY 2000, OC/DP will track which of these dismantlements fall into the targeted category. At the present time, the program is identifying which drug organizations in the caseload fall into the targeted category. Presently, 64 domestically-based, DTOs have been identified as being linked to one of the NPT (eight of which have been dismantled).

% of MDTO's Disrupted or Dismantled [DEA]
(Baseline will be established in FY2000)



US Based Drug Organizations Affiliated with the 14 National Priority Targets [FBI]



Data Definition: Per DOJ's Drug Control Strategic plan, *disruption* occurs when the normal and effective operation of a specific enterprise of the targeted criminal organization is impacted as a result of an affirmative law enforcement action. Indicators of disruption include changes in organizational leadership, trafficking patterns, drug production methods, and violence within and between organizations. *Dismantlement* occurs when an identified organization is eviscerated and no longer capable of operating as a coordinated criminal enterprise. The organization must be impacted to the extent that it is incapable of reforming.

DEA

Data Collection and Storage: All assessments will be supported by data and information stored in an automated system located in DEA's Headquarters Operational Support Division.

Data Validation and Verification: Each Special Agent in Charge (SAC) and Country Attache nominates organizations to qualify as priority targets (based on intelligence information). The threat assessment of these organizations will be forwarded to the Headquarters, Chief of Operations who will validate the selection through quantitative and qualitative data. Headquarters staff will ensure that the approved targets are tracked and coordinated.

Data Limitations: DEA is working to develop a process to capture information and data to report on this indicator. In this regard, DEA is focusing on defining the criteria for qualification as a priority target, and the criteria that determines whether or not enforcement activities meet the threshold of either "disruption" or "dismantlement." It is anticipated that the system will take between two and three years to be fully operational.

FBI

Data Collection and Storage: The data source is ISRAA, a centralized database whereby the FBI tracks statistical accomplishment of cases from inception to closure. In 1999, the FBI Drug Program designated each National Priority Target with a Crime Problem Indicator (CPI) code. The utilization of these codes will allow a more refined identification and analysis of FBI investigative activities.

Data Validation and Verification: Before data are entered into the system they are reviewed and approved by an FBI field manager. They are subsequently verified through the FBI's Inspection process. Inspections occur on a 2 to 3 year cycle, depending on funding. Using statistical sampling methods data in the ISRAA is traced back to source documents contained in FBI files.

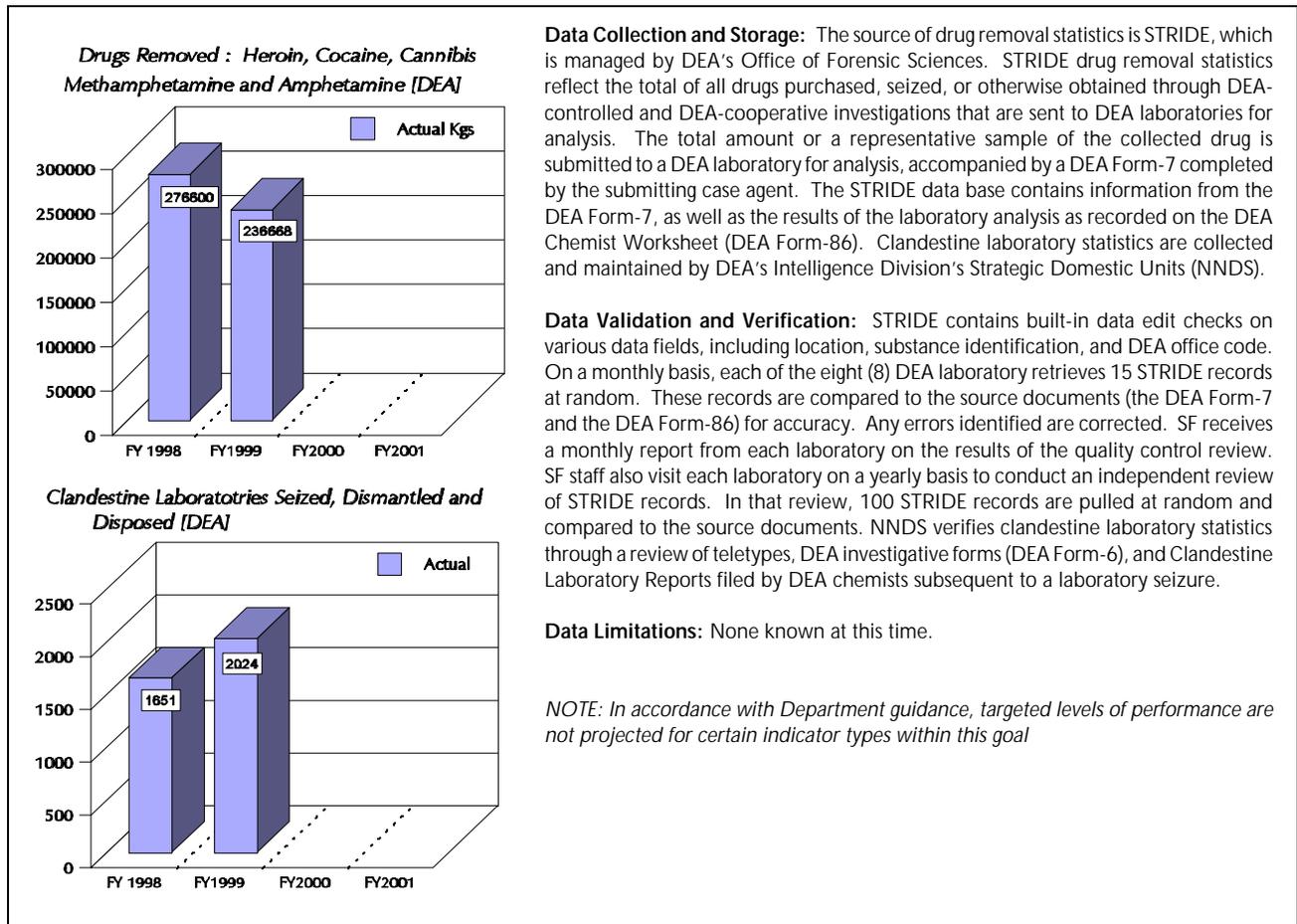
Data Limitations: None known at this time.

Crosscutting Activities: Interagency cooperation is key to successful drug enforcement. Given the sophisticated, multi-jurisdictional nature of drug trafficking operations, controlled largely by criminal organizations in Colombia, Mexico, and the Dominican Republic, the Department has developed a number of programs through which the investigators can coordinate their counter-narcotics investigations with international, federal, state, and local counterparts. Among these are the following:

- < The Special Operations Division (SOD), a combined DEA, FBI, Criminal Division, IRS, U.S. Customs Service, and U.S. Department of Defense effort that supports ongoing investigations by producing detailed and comprehensive data analyses of the activities of major drug trafficking organizations (MDTO's).
- < The OCDETF program joins federal, state, and local law enforcement in coordination with the United States Attorneys, in a comprehensive attack against drug trafficking organizations that are international, multi-jurisdictional, or that have an identified local impact.
- < The Executive Office for OCDETF and HIDTA Director's Office work collaboratively to ensure that HIDTA task forces are generating OCDETF quality investigations targeting international drug trafficking organizations or those which have an identified local impact.
- < The Departments of Justice and Transportation/U.S. Coast Guard work together to develop evidence to prosecute the maritime drug smuggling cases where U.S. forces have participated in the apprehension of the perpetrators.
- < The National Drug Intelligence Center (NDIC) assembles and synthesizes intelligence from federal, state, regional, and local law enforcement from the Intelligence Community to prepare a "National Drug Threat Assessment."
- < The El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC), a multi-agency intelligence program that acts as a clearinghouse for tactical drug related intelligence to benefit law enforcement at the federal, state, local, and international level.

1.2B Reduce the Quantity of Illegal Drugs

DEA will continue to significantly reduce the quantity of illegal drugs in the U.S. through the National Methamphetamine Strategy and multi-agency coordinated efforts with other enforcement agencies. DEA will target major methamphetamine drug trafficking organizations and rogue chemical companies that supply the precursors to methamphetamine manufacturers. Although domestic cultivation of cannabis requires the attention of all levels of government, the nature of domestic marijuana production places it primarily within the jurisdiction and capabilities of state and local authorities. The Department, through DEA's Domestic Cannabis Eradication and Suppression Program (DCE/SP), uses coordinated planning and operations to enhance the ability of federal, state, and local agencies to suppress cultivation of marijuana and increase crop destruction.



Crosscutting Activities:

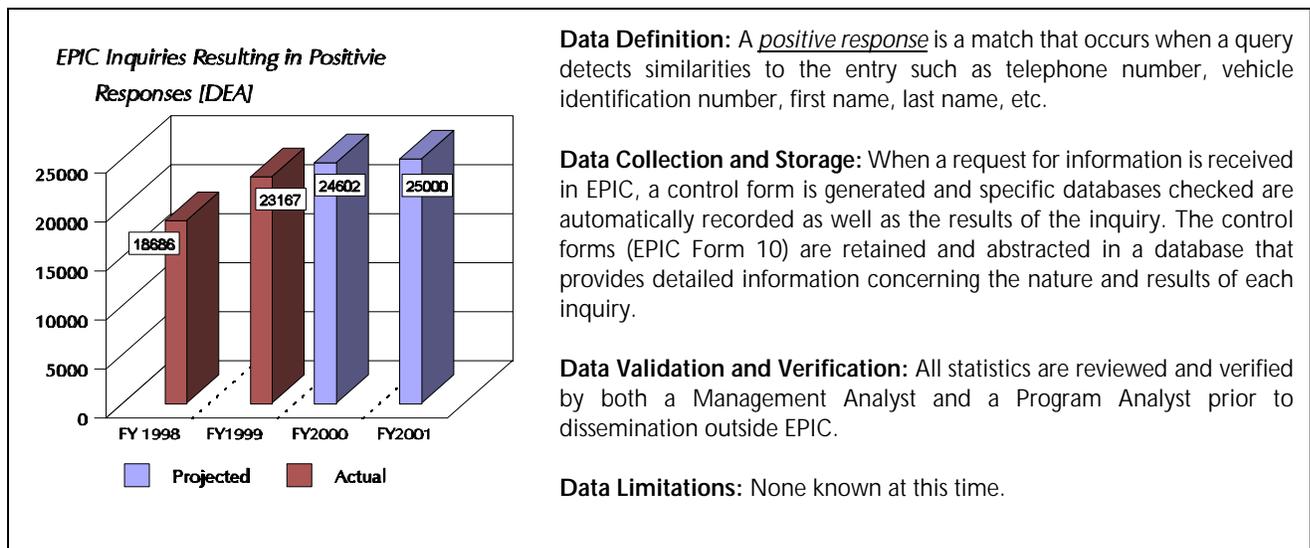
DEA coordinates the DCE/SP program by completing Letters of Agreement (grant-like funding contracts) with state and local law enforcement agencies, in response to their operational plan to combat marijuana eradication and conduct suppression programs for their states. The state, DEA, DCE/SP coordinator and the lead state agency coordinator plan the utilization of the funds for the best eradication operations possible in each state.

The National Methamphetamine Strategy recognizes methamphetamine's emergence as a national threat and a top priority of drug law enforcement. SOD supports ongoing investigations against Major Drug Trafficking Organizations (MDTOs) that traffic in methamphetamine in the same manner that it supports investigations against all other MDTOs, as noted above.

The COPS Methamphetamine Initiative, provides grants to develop community policing strategies to halt the production and use of this increasingly popular drug. It provides opportunities for local law enforcement agencies to partner with state and Federal agencies, fire departments, and other local agencies to develop comprehensive responses to the spread of methamphetamine.

1.2C Improve Intelligence Gathering Capabilities

DEA will strengthen its various intelligence programs to expand and foster the collection, analysis, and dissemination of drug-related intelligence to Federal agencies about major national and international drug trafficking organizations. The Special Operations Division, the NDIC and the El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC) are all DOJ supported programs whose primary purpose is to collect and analyze information and provide intelligence to our local, state and Federal counterparts. EPIC can run inquiries on persons, vehicles, aircraft, vessels, businesses, addresses, and telephone numbers, and can also post a variety of alerts and lookouts in the national and worldwide lookout systems of member agencies. State and local law enforcement are both primary contributors to and users of EPIC programs and intelligence information. In FY 2001, SOD, will continue to support expanded efforts to target money laundering organizations. NDIC will prepare a "National Drug Threat Assessment" (beginning fall of 2000), which will include information on the subjects of drugs, gangs and violence in the U.S. and the threat they pose to our society. This assessment will synthesize intelligence from law enforcement agencies throughout the country and from the intelligence community. In addition, the NDIC will prepare nine Regional Drug Threat Assessments that correspond to the regions of the OCDETF program. These assessments will be used by the nine OCDETF Regional Coordination Groups as a basis for the annual reports to the Attorney General.



Crosscutting Activities:

The National Drug Intelligence Center (NDIC) has greatly improved information sharing across federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies through its National Drug Intelligence Drug Digest and other drug intelligence products. These products provide strategic analysis of current trends and activity in the counter-drug community and are distributed to law enforcement officials throughout the country. SOD, NDIC, CIA, the U.S. Department of Treasury's Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, and others collaborate in collecting drug intelligence information.

The El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC) assists international and domestic drug trafficking investigations by providing query access to more than 100 million agency computer records. EPIC has grown to serve 15 Federal agencies, all 50 states, Canada, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam.

Strategic Goal 1.3: Reduce espionage and terrorism (sponsored by foreign or domestic groups in the United States and abroad when directed at U.S. citizens or institutions).

Annual Goal 1.3: Defeat intelligence operations; Prevent terrorist acts; Improve response capabilities to terrorist acts; and Protect critical infrastructure

STRATEGIES

- (Prevent, to the extent possible, acts of terrorism and espionage. Investigate, prosecute and convict violators of U.S. law who are charged with espionage or acts of terrorism whether they occur here or abroad.
- (Gather and analyze counterintelligence information to identify new investigative leads.
- (Improve liaison with foreign and domestic counterparts to facilitate investigations and prosecutions wherever they may occur.
- (Coordinate training with international, federal, state and local law enforcement organizations to apprise these agencies of emerging trends and concerns in these areas.

DOJ's FY 2001 Performance Plan gives strong emphasis to programs designed to address U.S. national security, including foreign counterintelligence, counterterrorism, and national infrastructure protection. To combat foreign intelligence operations against U.S. interests, DOJ, through the FBI, will emphasize effective intelligence gathering and analytical capability to evaluate foreign intelligence threats. To deal effectively with international and domestic terrorism, DOJ must concentrate on both prevention and response.

To this end, DOJ developed a five pronged approach to identify, prevent and deter terrorist activities. By developing this capability, DOJ can effectively respond to terrorist activities. Through the FBI National Infrastructure Protection and Computer Intrusion Program (NIPCIP), DOJ is currently utilizing this multifaceted approach to detect, deter, prevent, assess, investigate, and respond to cyberattacks on the nation's infrastructures.

The NIPCIP is working in conjunction with the FBI's Counterterrorism program to identify and neutralize terrorist organizations involved in cybercrimes from both a reactive and increasingly proactive field, headquarters, intercomponent, and interagency standpoint.

MEANS - Annual Goal 1.3

	FY 1999		FY 2000		FY 2001	
Dollars/FTE	\$1,234 M	7,959	\$1,038 M	7,603	\$1,183 M	7,774

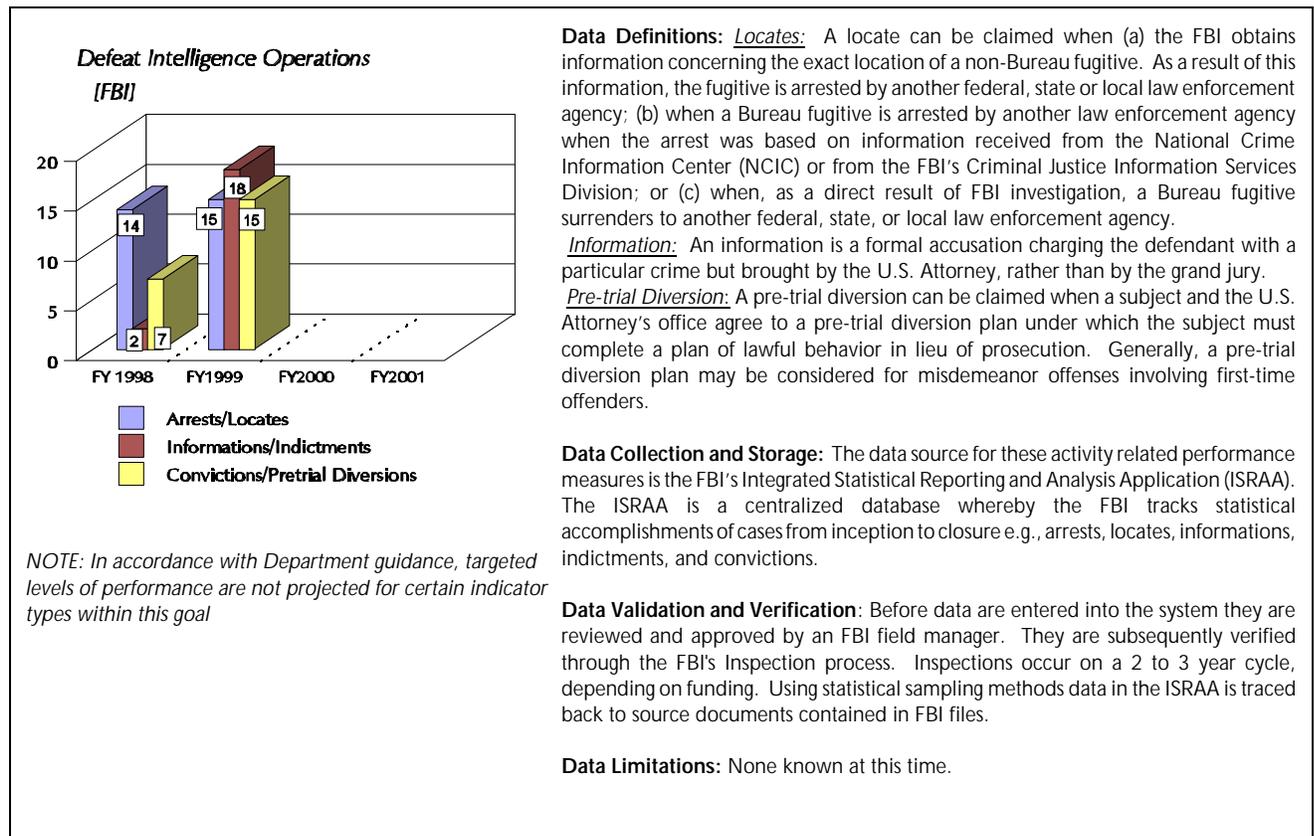
Skills The accomplishment of this goal requires the skills of agents, attorneys, analysts, and linguists.

Information Technology FBI programs in this area are supported by: ACS, a database that captures all information pertaining to administration of cases; IIIA, a centralized database that tracks foreign activity; data collected through FBI's Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA); and internal databases that support the National Infrastructure Protection Center (NIPC) which maintains key assets.

PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT - Annual Goal 1.3 (indicators 1.3A-1.3E)

1.3A Identify, Prevent, and Defeat Intelligence Operations

In FY 2001, DOJ will continue to emphasize intelligence gathering of foreign powers activities that pose a National security threat and will improve the analytical capability to evaluate threats and produce both operational and strategic intelligence in support of the counterintelligence program. The number of arrests, locates, and indictments provide an indication of individuals who participate in intelligence operations that the Department has identified. The number of arrests, convictions and pre-trial diversions indicates the number of individuals that the Department has prevented from continuing their intelligence activities. All of these activities may serve as a deterrent to other individuals who may be susceptible to participating in intelligence operations.



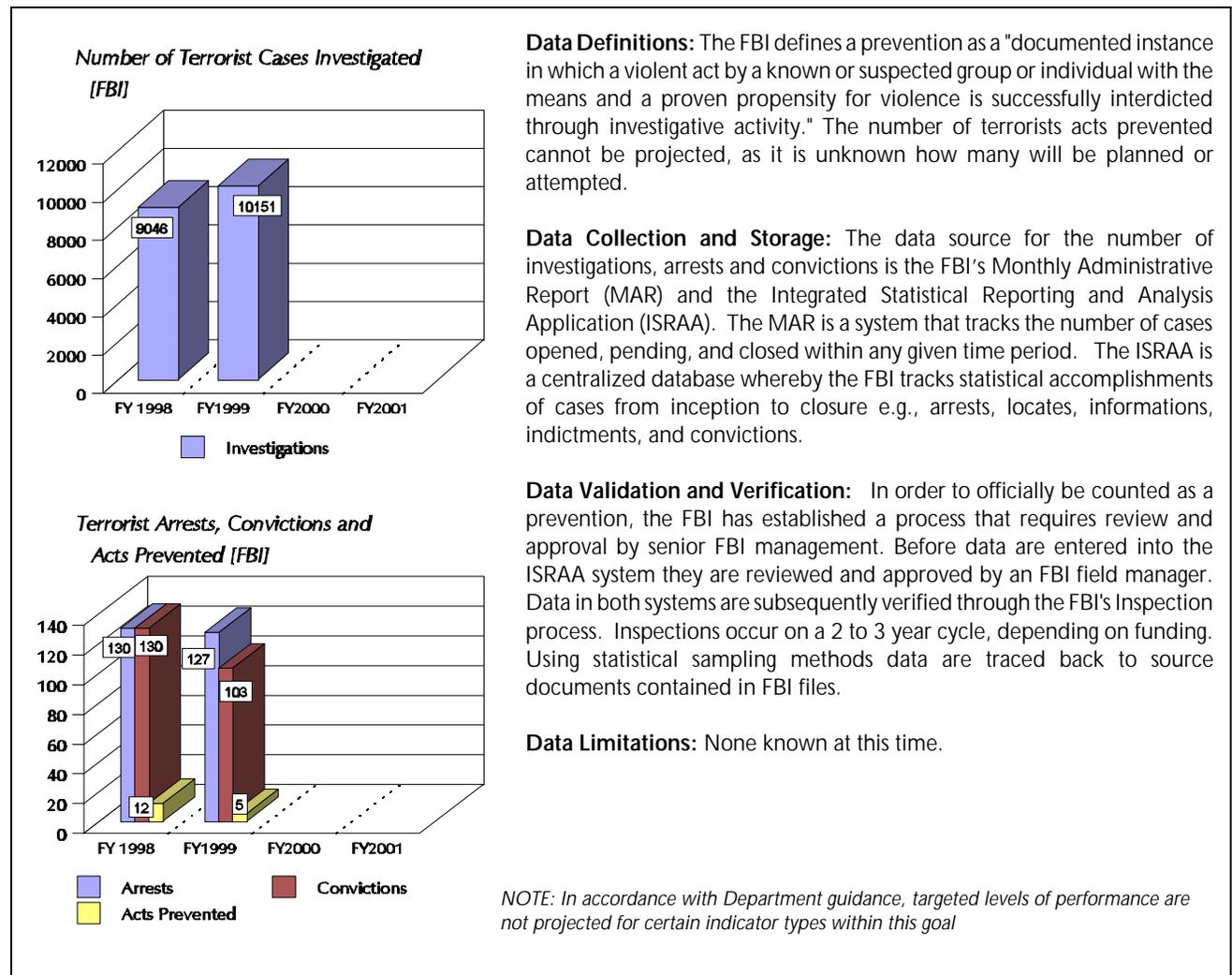
Crosscutting Activities:

Within the Department, the FBI, U.S. Attorneys, Criminal Division, and Office of Intelligence Policy and Review work together during the investigation phase and prosecution phases. In addition, DOJ continues to work with the intelligence community and with selected foreign governments to develop the internal and external relationships necessary to support investigation and prevention of intelligence threats, and to generate information upon which analysis can be based. Coordination will facilitate long-range analysis of emerging threats.

1.3B Prevent Terrorist Acts

In FY 2001, DOJ will continue to combat terrorism by building maximum feasible capability throughout the Department to prevent, disrupt, and defeat terrorist operations before they occur. Investigations, arrests, and convictions indicate the activity necessary to stay on top of the terrorist threat and contribute to prevention by intervening before a terrorist act is attempted, or by preventing a terrorist from acting again. The ultimate goal is to prevent a terrorist act before it occurs, however, the Department must be able to respond should an act occur. To that end, DOJ's efforts include improved information gathering and sharing, improved analytical capabilities, and enhanced training and liaison.

Further, all elements of crisis and consequence management at the federal, state and local levels throughout the country must be prepared to respond should a terrorist act occur. Thus, maximum capability will be pursued at and within every level, from the field to the various component's headquarters, to effective liaison with other Federal agencies and state and local partners. By building maximum feasible capability, DOJ can accurately and quickly identify and evaluate threats so that the Department can respond to terrorist threats before they occur.

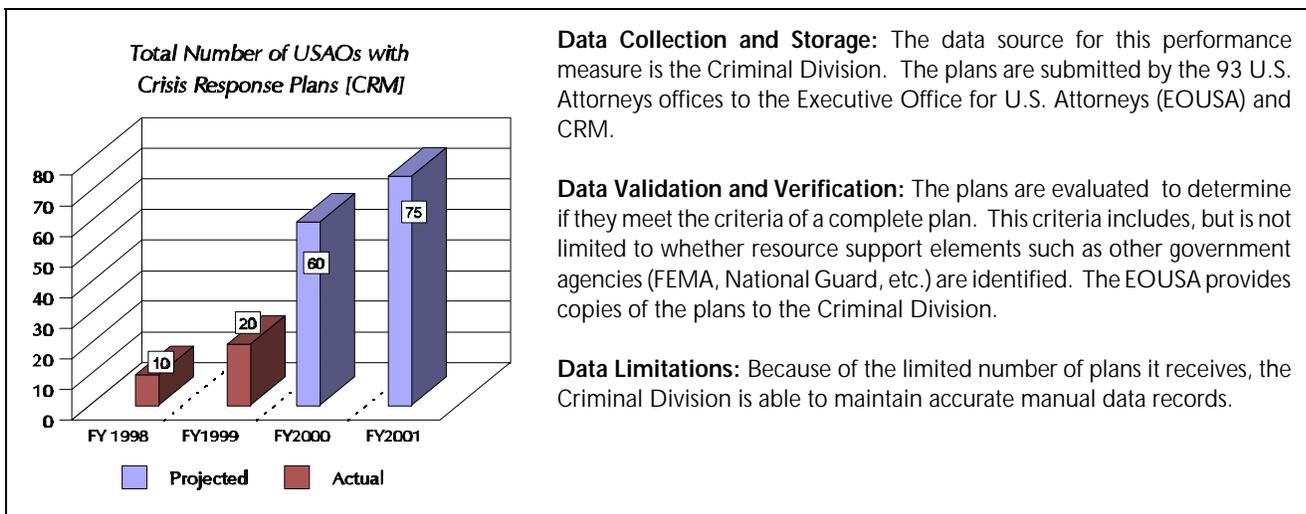


Crosscutting Activities:

Consistent with legislative mandates, related Presidential Directives, and the Five-Year Interagency Counterterrorism and Technology Crime Plan, DOJ and its components coordinate with other Executive partners, including the Air Force Office of Special Investigations, the CIA, DOD, DOT, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), National Security Agency (NSA), the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), the Department of Energy (DOE), EPA, the Naval Crime Investigative Service, the Department of State (STATE), the Department of Commerce, the Secret Service, the Federal Aviation Administration, IRS, and the Customs Service. The National Defense Authorization Act of 1996 provided funding and a training mandate to assist state and local authorities in the proper response to terrorist incident. The DOJ participates with DOD, the Department of Energy, the Department of Health and Human Services, and EPA in the development and delivery of this training.

1.3C Improve Response Capabilities to Terrorist Acts

In FY 2001, DOJ will establish or expand upon partnerships with other federal agencies as well as state, local, foreign and international entities to enhance domestic and international responsiveness to terrorist acts. These efforts include the development of district crisis response plans to establish a framework for response to terrorist and other critical incidents. These plans provide a cross-walk to FBI crisis response plans, as well as similarly focused state, local and regional emergency response plans and increase inter-governmental liaison.

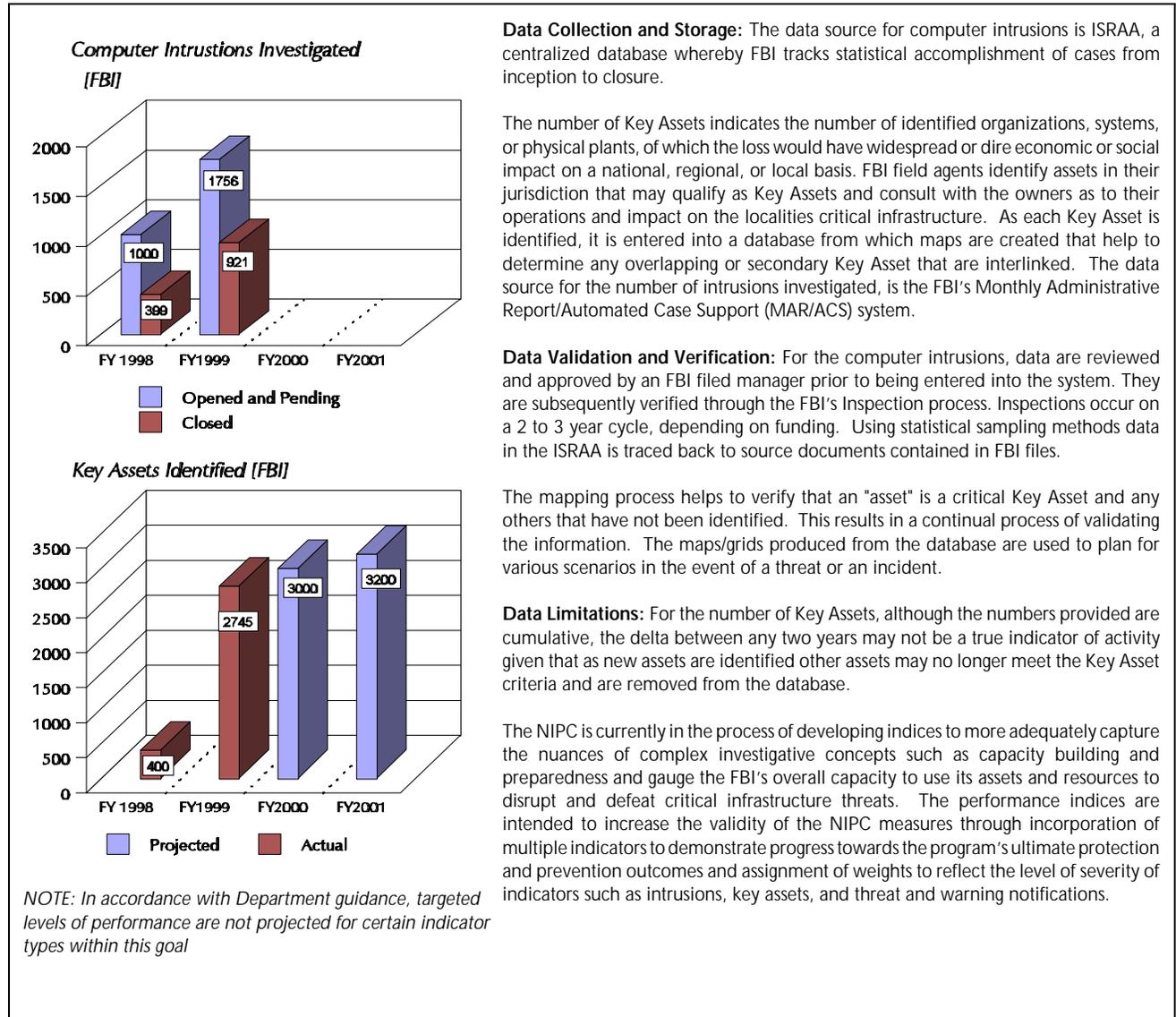


Crosscutting Activities:

The U.S. Attorneys draft the crisis response plans in support of the FBI in responding to critical incidents and investigating criminal conduct related to such incidents. The Criminal Division provides support and guidance. U.S. Attorneys provide for effective liaison and coordination with DOJ headquarters, FBI field offices; other Federal agencies; with state, local and regional authorities; and with private sector owners and operators of their local critical infrastructure, such as utilities, mass transit, and telecommunications. Crosscutting functions include deterring and responding to terrorists acts; improving capabilities through training, planning and exercising, and research and development; and improving coordination both domestically and internationally. The FBI has the lead in deterring and responding to terrorist acts which occur in the U.S., while the Department of State has the lead in regard to acts abroad which impact U.S. citizens or U.S. interests. DOD lends tactical and logistical support, through well established protocols. Extensive interagency and inter-jurisdictional training and exercising efforts focus on the goal of seamless counterterrorism (CT) response. DOJ, in coordination with the Departments of State, and the Treasury and other components, work closely with our allies in the G-8 and in the Council of Europe to pursue common CT efforts.

1.3D Protect Critical Infrastructure

Through the FBI National Infrastructure Protection Center (NIPC), in FY 2001, DOJ will develop all necessary assets and capabilities to support operations aimed at disrupting and defeating threats to critical infrastructures. Key assets will be identified to assess vulnerabilities and develop proactive techniques and countermeasures. Note that the growth in key assets from FY 1998 (400) to FY 1999 (2,745) resulted from a modification of the criteria to include assets significant on a state and regional level (in addition, to those significant on a national level).



Crosscutting Activities:

The NIPC staff includes detailees from federal and state agencies as well as two international partners. These agencies include the Department of Energy, CIA, DOD, USAF, Defense Central Intelligence Service, NSA, Postal Service, Navy, GSA, etc). NIPC staff ensure coordination with FBI field offices, other government agencies, and foreign police and security. Rapid response to intrusions is often required, placing a premium on cooperation.

Strategic Goal 1.4 Reduce white collar crime, including public corruption and fraud.

Annual Goal 1.4: Reduce fraudulent practices in the health care industry; Deter fraud; and Combat public corruption

STRATEGIES

- (Enhance public awareness and general deterrence.
- (Identify, investigate, and prosecute high priority white-collar criminal offenses nationwide.
- (Through better use of intelligence, identify emerging areas of white-collar crime in order to set national priorities for coordinated investigations.
- (Enhance cooperation with foreign governments to identify and prosecute international white-collar criminals and to seek the forfeiture and repatriation of proceeds of their resources.
- (Strengthen cooperation with state and local governments to ensure maximum impact of investigations and prosecutions.

DOJ's FY 2001 plan for reducing white collar crime is based on the premise that a strong deterrent capability is required to prevent criminals from defrauding and thus weakening the Nation's industries and institutions. In monetary terms, the annual loss to American citizens and businesses is conservatively estimated in the billions of dollars.

In this area, the criminal threat originates from several sources and may have a variety of purposes and targets including: the health care field; public officials open to corruption; communications facilities, critical infrastructures, computers storing sensitive proprietary, and financial and personal data; valuable intellectual proprieties; and telemarketing, insurance, commodities, retirement systems, and other businesses susceptible to fraud.

During FY 2001, the Department will devote considerable resources to countering white-collar crime matters involving: health care fraud; financial institutions, telemarketing and other fraud; public corruption and government fraud; and high technology crime, computer crime, and the theft of intellectual property.

MEANS - Annual Goal 1.4

Dollars/FTE

FY 1999		FY 2000		FY 2001	
\$1,082 M	8,858	\$1,075 M	8,825	\$1,181 M	9,023

Skills

Successful accomplishment of this goal requires highly skilled analysts and engineers with sophisticated knowledge of computer technology and computer systems, as well as an array of highly complex software and hardware systems.

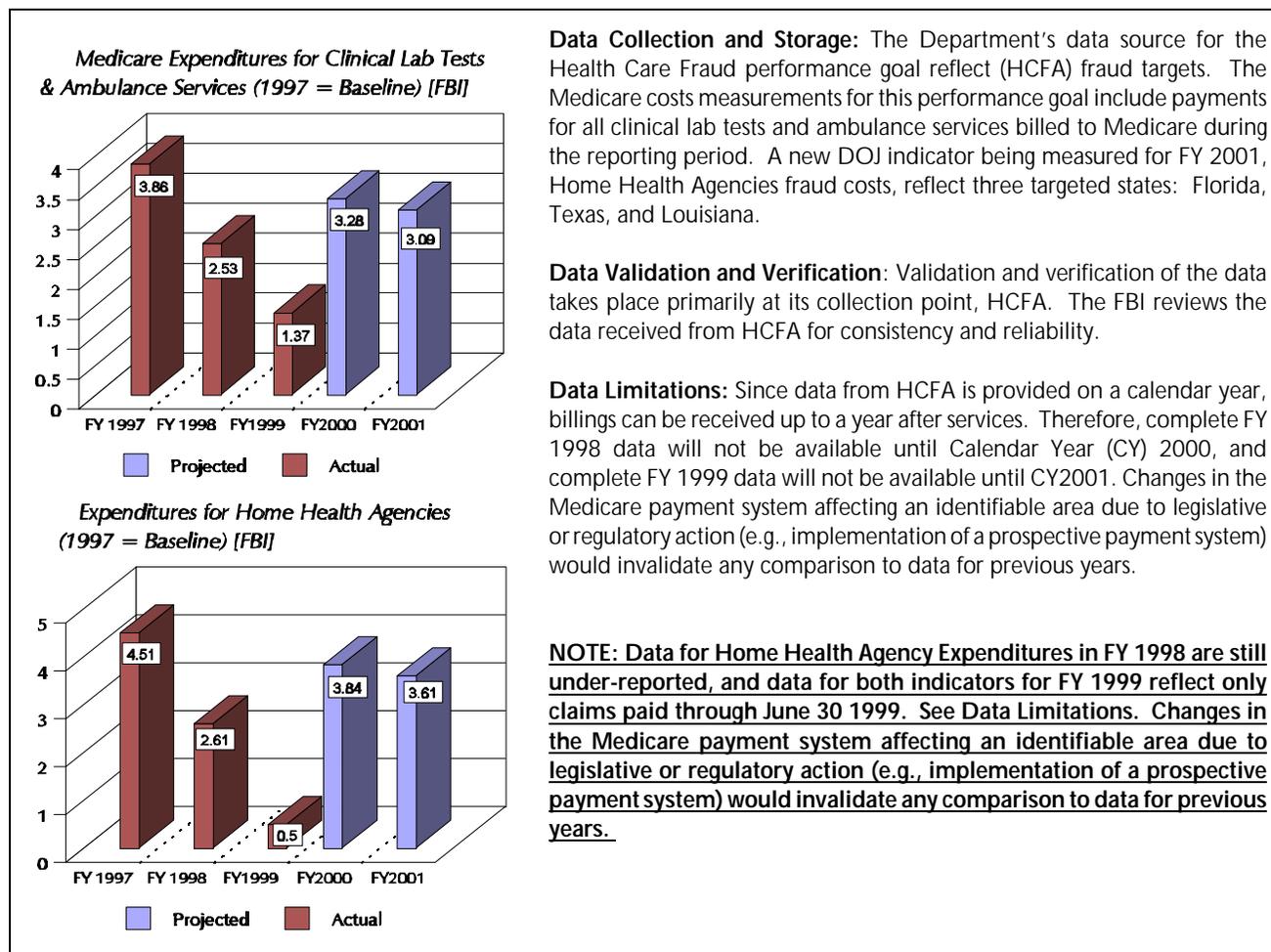
Information Technology

FBI programs in this area are supported by: ISRAA, a centralized database which tracks statistical cases accomplishment from inception to closure; and a central repository for Internet fraud complaint data and analysis.

PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT - Annual Goal 1.4 (indicators 1.4A-1.4C)

1.4A Reduce Fraudulent Practices in the Health Care Industry

In FY 2001, DOJ will work with other Federal agencies, as well as state and local governments, to combat health care fraud. The Department will continue to successfully investigate, prosecute, and obtain judgements and settlements against providers, carriers, and fiscal intermediaries that defraud health care programs. The key summary indicators below illustrate projected reductions in discrete Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) Medicare expenditures based on recent and ongoing enforcement initiatives. The relationship between law enforcement efforts targeting health care fraud in identifiable areas involving clinical labs, ambulance services, and Home Health Agencies and the reduction in expenditures is implied. The Department will focus resources on early indicators of potential fraud that are anticipated to lead to high-impact investigations of nation-wide health care schemes, such as systemic abuse from large scale medical corporations. Industries and markets that have been identified as potential targets will be monitored for reductions in the economic loss and frequency of fraud as a result of the intervention of targeted Department programs.

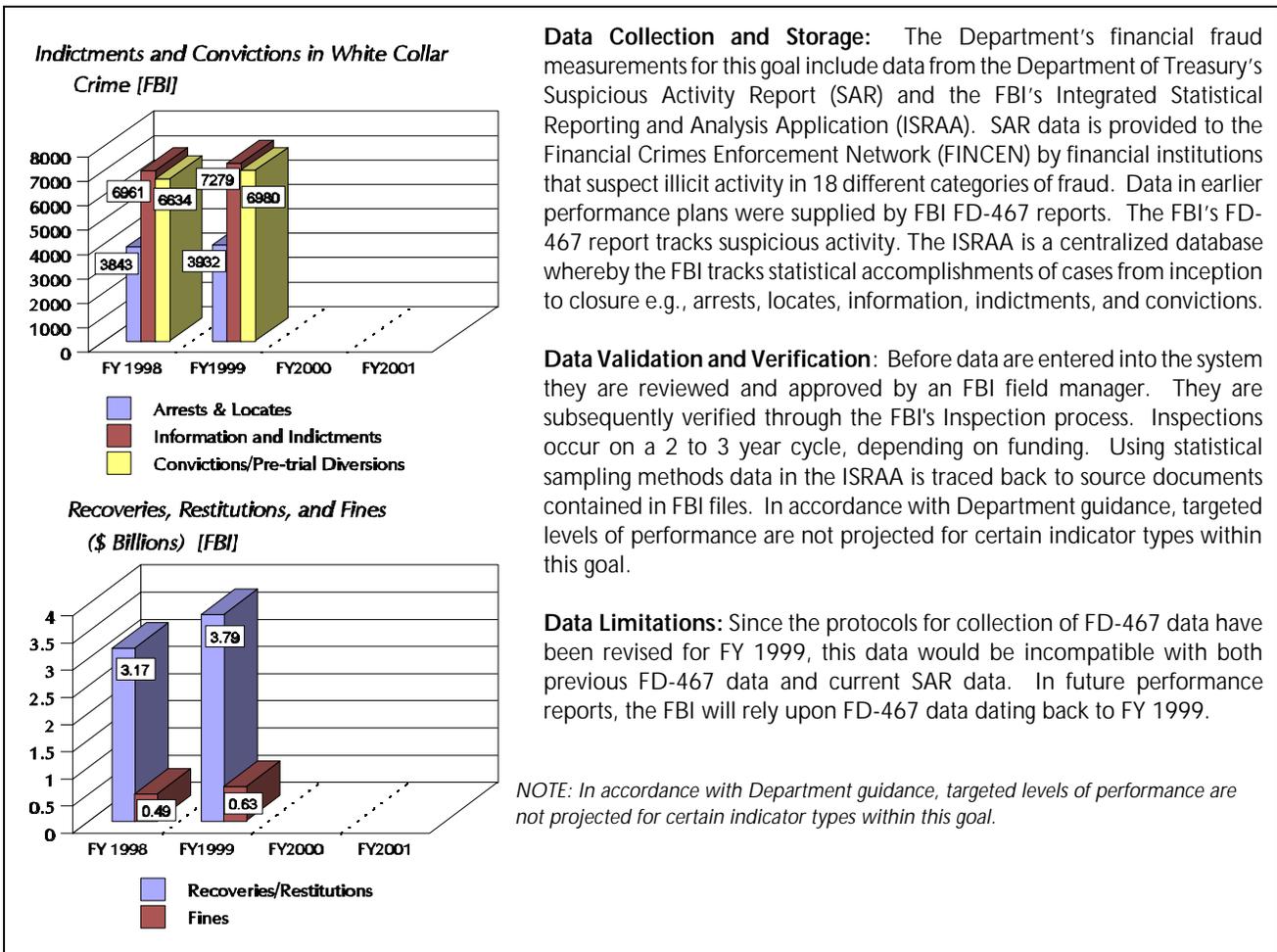


Crosscutting Activities:

Top officials from federal, state and local law enforcement agencies responsible for fighting health care fraud and abuse include: DOJ, HHS, FBI, Ohio Attorney General, Oklahoma Attorney General, South Carolina Solicitor.

1.4B Deter Fraud

The FBI anticipates that financial fraud cases will grow in the coming years, due to increased activity of criminal groups conducting negotiable instrument fraud and loan fraud. The Department continues to develop strategies on investigations and prosecutions that involve economic loss and financial fraud. In FY 2001, DOJ will continue to identify and target fraud schemes, such as financial institution fraud, telemarketing fraud and pension fraud, that threaten to undermine our Nation's financial institutions. DOJ's enforcement strategy is a coordinated approach whereby the Department will continue to work with other Federal agencies to identify and target fraud schemes by successfully investigating, prosecuting, and obtaining judgments and settlements.

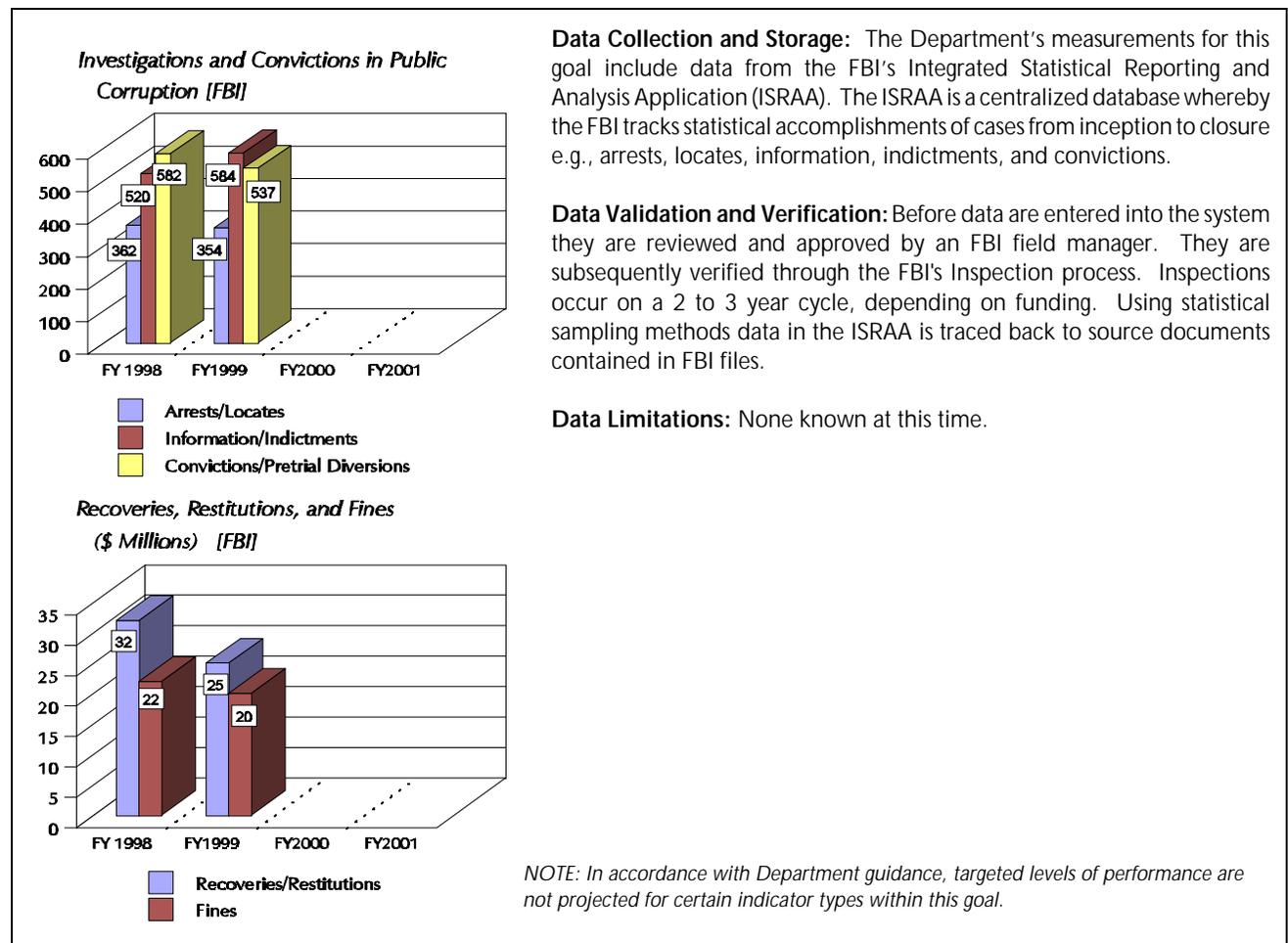


Crosscutting Activities:

DOJ coordinates with the Department of Treasury (on coordination of SARs data and the implementation of the Financial Crimes Strategy Act of 1998) and other federal and state agencies to identify and target fraud schemes. DOJ has coordinated with State Attorneys General throughout the country to prosecute victim venue cases involving subjects of telemarketing fraud schemes. DOJ has also established a joint effort with the Securities and Exchange Commission to identify and prosecute these fraudulent activities.

1.4C Combat Public Corruption

Public corruption is an egregious criminal problem. Law enforcement corruption alone accounts for approximately 31 percent of all state and local corruption cases since 1992. The investigation of public corruption is often beyond the ability or willingness of state and local law enforcement, thus, the Department, through the FBI, becomes the primary crime fighting agency. In FY 2001, DOJ will combat corruption through the investigation of alleged wrongdoing by officials and employees at all levels of government, and will prosecute when appropriate. The Department's public corruption strategy focuses on suspicious federal, state, and local activities involving corrupt members of legislature and the judiciary, law enforcement and judicial corruption in regions with entrenched drug activities, cities with histories of corruption, and corruption matters under the authority of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act. The Department also will continue to encourage and participate in law enforcement corruption training events for Federal investigators and prosecutors addressing corruption statutes, investigative techniques, and litigation issues.



Crosscutting Activities:

The Department is working with state and local police executives, and law enforcement officers in Eastern Europe, the former Soviet Union and Asia on recognizing and responding to emerging trends in law enforcement corruption.

Strategic Goal 1.5: Coordinate and integrate DOJ law enforcement activities wherever possible, and cooperate fully with other federal, state and local agencies that are critically linked to improved operation of the nation's justice system.

Annual Goal 1.5: Increase international cooperation and participation in law enforcement

STRATEGIES

- (Ensure that the strategies and objectives of the Department's investigative agencies are fully coordinated and complementary, that intelligence is shared, and that the administrative practices are consistent.
- (Develop and implement, under the guidance of each U.S. Attorney, a District Enforcement Strategy that targets both national and local priorities and identifies how all parts of the system can interact more effectively to meet the needs of justice.
- (Identify and coordinate cases in which a national prosecution effort is needed.

The Department's FY 2001 plan for coordinating DOJ law enforcement activities includes strategies to ensure that the objectives of the Department's investigative agencies are fully coordinated and complementary, that intelligence is shared, and that administrative practices are consistent. The Department will develop and implement, under the guidance of each U.S. Attorney, a District enforcement strategy that targets both national and local priorities and identifies how all parts of the system can interact more effectively to meet the needs of justice. In addition, the Department will identify and coordinate cases in which a multidistrict prosecution effort is needed.

MEANS - Annual Goal 1.5

Dollars/FTE

FY 1999		FY 2000		FY 2001	
\$225 M	442	\$107 M	474	\$237 M	491

Skills

This goal requires the skills and abilities of experienced attorneys and law enforcement professionals. INTERPOL must employ experienced law enforcement professionals as well as analysts with advanced computer training.

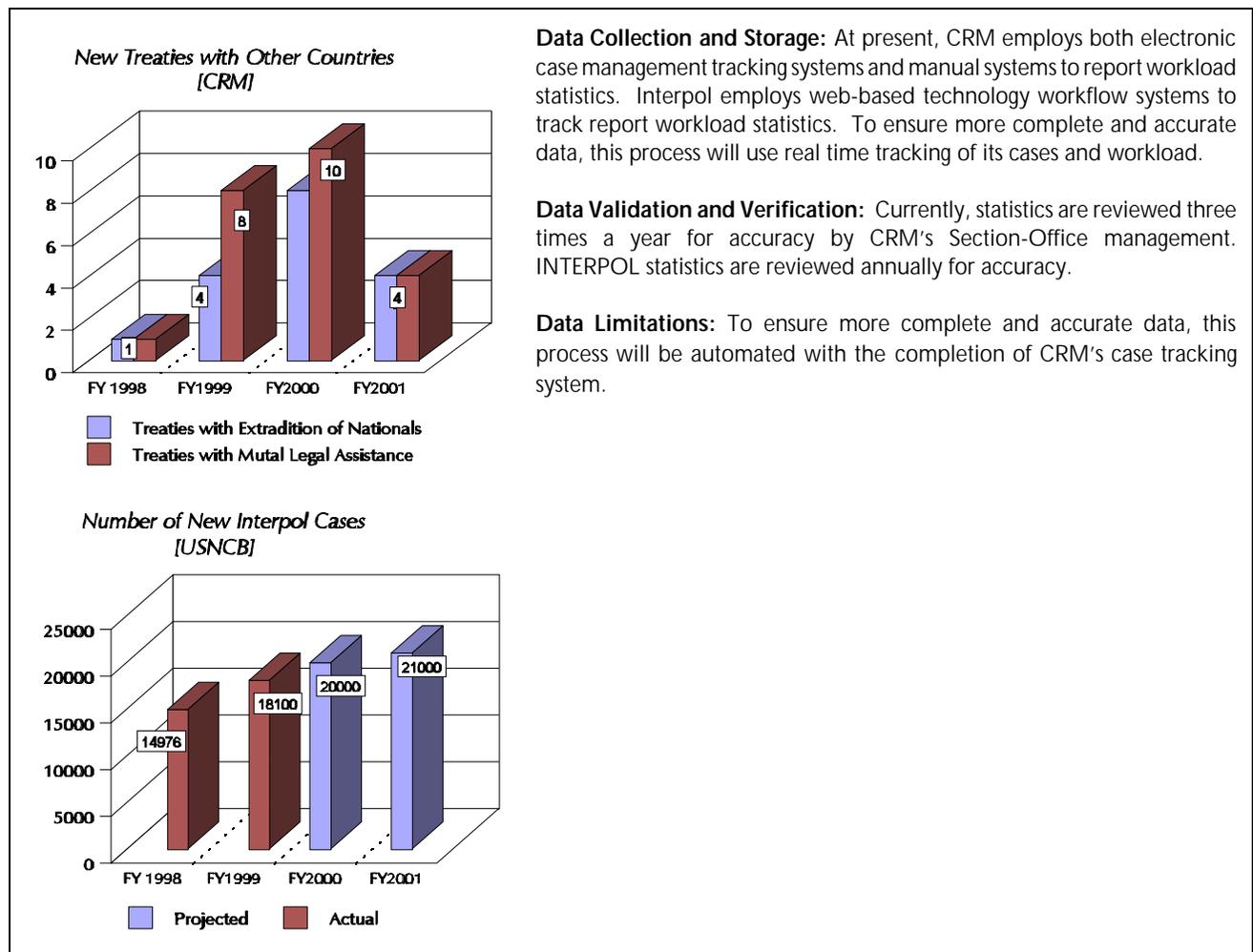
Information Technology

U.S. National Central Bureau (USNCB) uses web based technology to communicate world-wide through INTERPOL's Telecommunications system to the other 177 INTERPOL member countries. This technology is used to search for investigative information from the FBI's National Crime Information Center, National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System, Treasury Enforcement Communications System, BOP's SENTRY, INS's database and the USNCB Envoy System Databases.

PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT - Annual Goal 1.5 (indicator 1.5A)

1.5A Increase International Cooperation and Participation in Law Enforcement

In FY 2001, DOJ, through the Office of International Affairs (OIA), in conjunction with the Department of State, will continue to enlist the active cooperation of foreign governments in our law enforcement efforts. We will maintain our overseas presence in areas of critical concern; develop bilateral and multilateral agreements; implement new agreements and assist foreign partners in upgrading their ability to handle extradition and mutual assistance cases; provide training and technical assistance to our foreign counterparts including assistance in money laundering and asset forfeiture law; and increase our use of INTERPOL in assisting efforts against international crime, including locating fugitives abroad.



Data Collection and Storage: At present, CRM employs both electronic case management tracking systems and manual systems to report workload statistics. Interpol employs web-based technology workflow systems to track report workload statistics. To ensure more complete and accurate data, this process will use real time tracking of its cases and workload.

Data Validation and Verification: Currently, statistics are reviewed three times a year for accuracy by CRM's Section-Office management. INTERPOL statistics are reviewed annually for accuracy.

Data Limitations: To ensure more complete and accurate data, this process will be automated with the completion of CRM's case tracking system.

Crosscutting Activities:

The USNCB and Department of the Treasury serve as U.S. representatives in the INTERPOL organizations, and have 55 State Liaison Offices. Internationally, it has 177 member countries and offers a diffusion and notice program and investigative services for a plethora of crimes. DOJ also works closely with the Department of State on MLATS.