

FY 2020
Interagency Crime and Drug
Enforcement
President's Budget



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I. Overview of the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces (OCDETF) Program

A. General Overview

1. Budget Summary

The FY 2020 Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces (OCDETF) Program Budget Request comprises 2,919 positions, 2,853 FTE, and \$550,458,000 in funding for the Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement (ICDE) appropriation, to be used for investigative and prosecutorial costs associated with OCDETF cases. OCDETF cases target high-level transnational, national, and regional criminal organizations and networks that present a threat to public safety and national security and are engaged in the illegal production or trafficking of drugs or other controlled substances, priority transnational organized crime, drug-related violence, or the illegal concealment or transfer of proceeds derived from such illicit activities.

Established in 1982, the OCDETF Program is the centerpiece of the Department of Justice (DOJ) long-term inter-agency drug enforcement strategy. OCDETF also plays an integral role in implementing Presidential Executive Order 13773 (EO 13773), Enforcing Federal Law with Respect to Transnational Criminal Organizations and Preventing International Trafficking. EO 13773 recognizes organized crime is no longer associated exclusively with traditional domestic groups; is fully transnational in its origin, composition, and scope; and poses unprecedented threats to U.S. national and economic security. These threats include not only high-level organized drug trafficking but also attempts by organized criminals to exploit our energy and other strategic sectors; support terrorists and hostile governments; manipulate our financial, securities, and commodities markets; victimize large swaths of our citizens, private industry, and government agencies through targeted cyber intrusions; and engage in other serious criminal activities.

The OCDETF Program directly supports:

- EO 13773 (February 9, 2017).
- Presidential Executive Order 13776 (EO 13776) establishing a Task Force on Crime Reduction and Public Safety (February 9, 2017).
- DOJ Strategic Goal 1.3: Combat unauthorized disclosures, insider threats, and hostile intelligence activities.
- DOJ Strategic Goal 3.1: Combat violent crime, promote safe communities, and uphold the rights of victims of crime.
- DOJ Strategic Goal 3.2: Disrupt and dismantle drug trafficking organizations to curb opioid and other illicit drug use in our nation.

OCDETF's mission has always involved disruption and dismantlement of drug-centric transnational criminal networks that present a transnational organized crime (TOC) threat to the U.S. At any given time, OCDETF's active case inventory includes hundreds of ongoing investigations targeting priority TOC targets. For example, in the report to the White House required by EO 13773 on convictions of TOC actors in the first six months of 2017, OCDETF

reported the conviction of 1,230 members of transnational criminal organizations and their subsidiaries, the overwhelming majority of the convictions reported for the Department.

The OCDETF Program does not encompass all federal drug or TOC enforcement efforts. It is focused only on efforts targeting the highest priority organized drug trafficking, money laundering, and transnational criminal organizations. These powerful networks represent one of the greatest threats facing our country, with enormous implications for our national security, economic prosperity, and public safety.

2. Introduction

The OCDETF Program strategy employs the enterprise theory of investigation to disrupt and dismantle every component of complex and powerful transnational criminal networks that threaten our national security.

OCDETF has long recognized that no single law enforcement entity is in a position to disrupt and dismantle sophisticated criminal organizations alone. OCDETF integrates the resources and expertise of its 11 federal agency members with DOJ's Criminal Division, the 94 U.S. Attorneys' Offices, and state and local law enforcement; working in concert, these partners identify, disrupt, and dismantle the drug trafficking, money laundering, and other TOC organizations most responsible for threats to the public safety and U.S. economic and national security. OCDETF's federal agency members, by department, include:

- DOJ: Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), U.S. Marshals Service (USMS)
- Department of Homeland Security (DHS): Homeland Security Investigations/Immigration and Customs Enforcement (HSI), U.S. Coast Guard (USCG), U.S. Secret Service (USSS)
- Department of the Treasury (Treasury): Criminal Investigation Division/Internal Revenue Service (IRS)
- Department of Labor (DOL): Office of the Inspector General (DOL-OIG)
- Department of State (State): Diplomatic Security Service (DSS)
- U.S. Postal Service (USPS): U.S. Postal Inspection Service (USPIS)

EO 13773 similarly recognizes the need for a true multi-agency platform – a partnership that combines the resources and interests of all critical law enforcement partners. That type of partnership is the time-tested model OCDETF has been using to disrupt and dismantle transnational drug-focused criminal organizations for more than thirty years. OCDETF's structure of national, regional, and district coordination groups and operational task forces works particularly well to support TOC interagency partners, help federal law enforcement prioritize and target TOC figures and organizations who pose the greatest threat to the U.S., take appropriate actions, and effectively coordinate investigations and prosecutions across multiple jurisdictions.

The OCDETF Program focuses participants on the mission of attacking high-level organizations through coordinated, nationwide investigations. OCDETF manages the annual formulation of the Attorney General’s Consolidated Priority Organization Target (CPOT) List, which is a multi-agency target list of the “command and control” elements of the most prolific international drug trafficking and money laundering organizations affecting the U.S. OCDETF also requires its participants to identify major Regional Priority Organization Targets (RPOTs). Program resources are allocated, in part, on the basis of how successfully participants focus their efforts on CPOTs and RPOTs to address the most significant and emerging drug threats. Finally, OCDETF works with its component agencies and representatives of the TOC interagency council to target the highest priority recognized transnational criminal organizations, such as those on the multi-agency Top International Criminal Organization Target (TICOT) List. The nature of the OCDETF Program, including its focus on the highest priority targets both nationally and internationally, ensures that scarce law enforcement resources are used for the greatest impact on the criminal organizations that pose the greatest threat to the U.S.

B. Issues, Outcomes, and Strategies

Since FY 2002, OCDETF’s budget requests have aimed at strategically reducing the harm to the nation posed by the influx of illegal drugs, violence that accompanies organized drug trafficking, and the growing impact of TOC actors. OCDETF continually seeks to balance investigative resources with prosecutorial resources to maximize the Program’s performance. Specifically, OCDETF focuses on ensuring member agencies develop intelligence-driven strategies and initiatives that identify entire criminal networks (including their financial infrastructure and the channels through which they obtain their weapons) and use this information to launch coordinated efforts to disrupt and dismantle every component of drug trafficking and TOC networks worldwide.

Providing resources to the OCDETF Program ensures those resources will be focused on the highest priority drug trafficking, money laundering, and TOC targets, while leveraging the expertise and existing resources of OCDETF’s member agencies from DOJ, DHS, Treasury, DOL, State, and USPS. The disruption and dismantlement of these criminal networks operating regionally, nationally, and internationally is a critical component of the Department’s efforts to enhance public safety and national security.

OCDETF continues to focus on disrupting and dismantling transnational drug trafficking and TOC organizations and denying criminal actors their profits by using intelligence-driven, multi-agency operations through the OCDETF Fusion Center (OFC) and through the following 16 OCDETF Co-Located Strike Forces:

- Arizona (including Phoenix and Tucson)
- Atlanta
- Boston
- Chicago
- Denver
- El Paso (including southern New Mexico)
- Los Angeles

- New York
- Puerto Rico (Caribbean Corridor Strike Force)
- San Diego
- South Texas (including Houston, Laredo, McAllen, and San Antonio)
- Tampa (Panama Express)
- Detroit
- Dallas
- Baltimore
- Cleveland

In addition, by FY 2020 OCDETF plans to launch new strike forces in the following locations:

- Kansas City
- Sacramento
- The International Strike Force

OCDETF's focus enables its member agencies to achieve the following public safety and national security objectives, in accordance with the DOJ Strategic Plan and the Administration's Executive Orders:

- Enhance intelligence and information sharing capabilities and processes associated with air and maritime domains and with the U.S. borders.
- Interdict drugs, drug proceeds, associated instruments of violence, and instruments and proceeds of priority TOC activity in the air and maritime domains, at the ports of entry, and between the ports of entry along the borders.
- Combat priority TOC cyber-based threats and attacks through the use of all available tools, strong public-private partnerships, and the investigation and prosecution of TOC cyber threat actors.
- Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime by leveraging strategic partnerships to investigate, arrest, and prosecute violent offenders associated with drug trafficking or other priority TOC activity.
- Ensure the prosecution of all significant drug trafficking, money laundering, bulk currency, and weapons trafficking/smuggling cases.
- Investigate and prosecute priority TOC-level corruption and economic crime.
- Disrupt and dismantle drug trafficking and priority TOC organizations operating along the borders.
- Enhance technologies for contraband detection and interdiction along the borders.
- Enhance U.S.–Mexico cooperation regarding joint counterdrug and counter-TOC efforts along the Southwest Border.
- Substantially reduce the level of drug-related violent crime and other priority TOC activity in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.
- Strengthen communities and reduce the demand for drugs.
- Increase the security of U.S. citizens along the Southwest Border and throughout the country.
- Reduce the flow of contraband entering the U.S.
- Reduce the flow of weapons and illegal cash into Mexico.

To achieve these objectives and desired outcomes, the Program fosters coordinated, nationwide investigations and prosecutions that inflict maximum damage on cartels and TOC actors by incapacitating large segments of their leadership, subordinate members, and facilitators through incarceration, while simultaneously destroying their financial infrastructure through seizure and forfeiture of their assets. The DOJ Strategic Plan and the TOC Executive Order specifically embrace the OCDETF model to achieve their comprehensive, proactive goals.

C. OCDETF Program Costs

OCDETF's budget request includes funding only for participating agencies and program functions within DOJ. Non-DOJ agencies seek funding for OCDETF participation in the budget requests of their respective Departments.

OCDETF is structured around two decision units: Investigations and Prosecutions. Administrative program support provided by the OCDETF Executive Office is pro-rated between these two decision units based upon the percentage of total appropriated funding attributable to the member agencies within each decision unit.

Investigations: This decision unit includes resources to support the investigative activities of ATF, DEA, FBI, and USMS. It also includes resources to support intelligence activities and the OFC, as well as investigative activities related to priority TOC strategic initiatives. OCDETF directs these resources to personnel costs for salaries and expenses and to operational costs for investigations and intelligence. Investigative expenses include purchase of evidence/payment for information, 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: This decision unit includes resources to support prosecutions initiated at the 94 U.S. Attorneys' Offices around the country and at the DOJ Criminal Division. These resources are executed through the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys (EOUSA), attorneys in the Criminal Division, and the OCDETF Executive Office as appropriate. 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; translation expenses for securing foreign evidence and extradition; supplies and materials; and Automated Data Processing (ADP) and other equipment.

D. OCDETF Performance Challenges

To successfully achieve its mission, OCDETF must routinely confront a broad range of significant performance challenges, both external and internal. Some examples of these challenges are detailed below.

External Challenges

National Priorities. National issues have caused some OCDETF member agencies to divert resources to respond to individual instances of criminal activity that stem from the larger problem.

State and Local Government. State and local law enforcement agencies participate in approximately 90 percent of OCDETF investigations nationwide. Fiscal posture policy changes by state and local governments can have dramatic effects on the capacity of their agencies to sustain their levels of involvement. In addition, their participation may be subject to the availability of their law enforcement officers; for example, many serve as military reservists and are subject to calls to 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, freeze and seize foreign assets, apprehend fugitives in foreign countries, and extradite defendants to stand trial in the U.S.

Technology. Criminals increasingly take advantage of telecommunications advances, Internet usage, and more sophisticated encryption of communications (referred to as "Going Dark"), resulting in the creation of new classes of crimes and new challenges for law enforcement. These technologies enable drug traffickers, money launderers, and other TOC actors to conduct 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. Routine use of the Internet, combined with anonymizing software and the proliferation of anonymous "Darknet" sites, makes it more difficult for law enforcement to identify the base of operations of certain criminal organizations.

Internal Challenges

Resources. The OCDETF Program continues to review its resource allocations to determine the optimum balance of personnel and operational costs that maximizes program performance.

Competing Agency Priorities. OCDETF is comprised of multiple federal agencies from multiple Executive Branch departments. Each department and member agency has mandated its own priorities for carrying out its part of the fight against illegal drugs and TOC. OCDETF member agencies may prefer to fund their drug enforcement and TOC operations with monies from their direct appropriations, which they use at their own discretion. 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 the different departments. This task is particularly challenging with non-DOJ agencies. To encourage continued participation in the program, even though these agencies are not funded through DOJ's OCDETF appropriation, OCDETF relies on its proven track record of success and the agencies' historical commitment to the OCDETF mission and approach.

Data Collection. Processes for case tracking, time reporting, and overtime tracking vary by agency and region, resulting in inconsistencies in data and difficulties in monitoring compliance with OCDEF policies, procedures, and guidelines. Differing processes can also complicate efforts to develop and monitor standard performance measures. However, OCDEF resolves these inconsistencies and complications as they occur by conducting regular reviews with its member agencies, addressing these data issues, and implementing corrective measures.

II. Summary of Program Changes

Item Name	Description	Pos.	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Page
Battling the Opioid Epidemic	OCDETF requests \$2.0 million in operational funds to address the national opioid epidemic.	0	0	\$2,000	40

III. Appropriations Language and Analysis of 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 organizations, transnational organized crime, and 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 transnational organized crime and drug trafficking, [\$542,850,000] \$550,458,000, of which \$50,000,000 shall remain available until expended: *Provided*, That any amounts obligated from appropriations under this heading may be used under authorities available to the organizations reimbursed from this appropriation.

Analysis of Appropriations Language

No significant changes are proposed.

IV. Program Activity Justification

A. Investigations

Investigations: Total	Direct Pos.	FTE	Amount (\$000)
2018 Enacted	1,847	1,899	\$377,098
2019 Continuing Resolution	1,847	1,808	\$377,098
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	(11)	\$3,872
2020 Current Services	1,847	1,797	\$380,970
2020 Program Increases	0	0	\$1,800
2020 Request	1,847	1,797	\$382,770
Total Change 2019-2020	0	(11)	\$5,672

Investigations: Information Technology Breakout (of Decision Unit Total)	Direct Pos.	Estimated FTE	Amount
2018 Enacted	26	26	\$12,226
2019 Continuing Resolution	26	26	\$12,226
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	\$519
2020 Current Services	26	26	\$12,745
2020 Program Increases	0	0	0
2020 Request	26	26	\$12,745
Total Change 2019-2020	0	0	\$519

1. Program Description

The FY 2020 request for Investigations is 1,847 reimbursable positions, 1,808 work-years, and \$382,770,000.

OCDETF investigations require the cooperative efforts of OCDETF's various member agencies to provide 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 DOJ.

In FY 2017, for the first time since its inception in 1982, OCDETF welcomed new investigative agencies as OCDETF members: USSS, DOL-OIG, DSS, and USPIS. The law enforcement agencies that provide investigative and intelligence efforts in OCDETF cases are discussed in detail below, along with the other investigative and intelligence resources that support the OCDETF Program.

DOJ

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF). ATF agents focus on major drug traffickers who have also 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. Firearms, 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, given the nexus between drugs, firearms, and violent crime, ATF's jurisdiction and expertise make it a well-suited partner in the fight against illegal drugs and violent crime.

Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA). 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's vast experience in its field, its knowledge of international drug rings, its relationship with foreign law enforcement entities, and its working relationships with state and local authorities all have made DEA an essential element of the OCDETF Program.

Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). The FBI provides OCDETF an extensive expertise in the investigation of national gangs, traditional organized crime, criminal enterprises, 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 remains committed to the OCDETF Program and to the goal of targeting major criminal organizations that traffic drugs and their financial infrastructure.

United States Marshals Service (USMS). USMS is the agency responsible for the apprehension of OCDETF fugitives, and it brings unique fugitive tracking and location capabilities to the OCDETF Program. Fugitives are typically repeat offenders who flee apprehension and continue their criminal enterprises elsewhere. The USMS also has responsibility for pre-seizure investigation of assets in complex cases. The USMS has entered into a formal agreement with the U.S. Attorneys' Offices to provide detailed and timely pre-seizure planning investigations for all major drug trafficking or money laundering cases involving real property, ongoing businesses, out-of-district assets, and anything perishable.

DHS

Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) – Homeland Security Investigations (HSI). HSI 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 illicit drugs sold in this country are not produced domestically; the drugs themselves, or their essential precursor

chemicals, are smuggled across one of our borders and transported for distribution throughout the country. HSI agents have a wide array of ICE authorities at their disposal to support OCDETF: these include targeting high-risk vessels, containers, vehicles, or persons for inspection and using their immigration expertise to ensure the arrest and prosecution of significant alien targets. In addition, HSI personnel are an invaluable asset in regional, national, and international money laundering investigations due to their financial investigative expertise.

U.S. Coast Guard (USCG). The USCG includes drug interdiction as one of its primary missions. Although OCDETF does not fund USCG positions, as the Program's maritime expert the USCG provides valuable intelligence and guidance on cases with maritime connections. USCG personnel also serve as liaisons with the military services, the Intelligence Community, and the National Narcotics Border Interdiction System.

U.S. Secret Service (USSS). Originally created in 1865, the USSS investigative mission has evolved from enforcing counterfeiting laws to safeguarding U.S. payment and financial systems from a wide range of financial and computer-based crimes. The USSS proactively applies advanced technologies and capitalizes on the power of task force partnerships to play a pivotal role in securing the nation's critical infrastructure, specifically in the areas of cyber, banking, and finance. Other directives address the need to combat transnational organized crime that targets the citizens and financial institutions of the United States. Today, multi-disciplined USSS forensics experts, investigative experts, and intelligence analysts provide rapid response to support financial analysis, infrastructure protection, and criminal investigations.

Treasury

Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Criminal Investigation Division. The IRS Criminal Investigation Division works to dismantle and disrupt major drug-related money laundering organizations by applying its unique financial forensic skills to investigate all aspects of illegal activities. The IRS uses 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 financial systems that support drug trade, and seizing the assets and profits of criminal organizations, IRS is a vital program participant.

DOL

DOL – Office of the Inspector General (DOL-OIG). The DOL-OIG has an external function to conduct criminal investigations to combat the influence of labor racketeering and organized crime in the nation's labor unions. The DOL-OIG brings this wealth of knowledge to OCDETF's investigations of both traditional and emerging domestic and transnational organized crime.

State

Diplomatic Security Service (DSS). DSS agents conduct criminal investigations into passport and visa fraud both in the U.S. and overseas. The U.S. passport is the most valuable identity document in the world, as it establishes American citizenship and allows its bearer access to virtually every country in the world. Similarly, a U.S. visa permits an alien to travel to a port of entry and apply for entry to the United States for a specific purpose, such as work or tourism.

Individuals who attempt to obtain a U.S. passport illegally or use stolen or altered passports are often seeking to change their identities and conceal their activities and movements in connection with a wide variety of crimes. Thousands of people illegally attempt to obtain U.S. visas each year, often through the fraudulent application, issuance, procurement, counterfeiting, or forgery of U.S. visas.

DSS works with State's Bureau of Consular Affairs on cases involving allegations of corrupt American Embassy employees, fraudulent document vendors, and the use of visas and fraudulent passports by terrorists, as well as those smuggling and trafficking drugs and human beings. These investigations are critical to secure American borders and protect U.S. national security. DSS has committed personnel and data resources to the OCDETF OFC in order to improve OCDETF's ability to disrupt and dismantle TOC organizations and their financial components. DSS is a lead partner in OCDETF's whole-of-government effort to facilitate investigative leads, target profiles and field query reports to thwart the TOC threat.

USPS

United States Postal Inspection Service (USPIS). As the law enforcement arm of the USPS, the USPIS supports and protects the U.S. Postal Service, its employees, infrastructure, and customers by enforcing the laws that defend the nation's mail system from illegal or dangerous use. USPIS secures U.S. mail (including military and diplomatic mail) transiting to and from foreign postal administrations and U.S. installations overseas, protects postal revenues generated by international business development, acts as liaison to foreign stakeholders and international organizations, and ensures that the sanctity of mail and justice are not hindered by national borders. USPIS works with foreign postal administrations, international organizations like the Universal Postal Union, and law enforcement entities to improve mail security worldwide and protect society from criminal enterprises that use mail to further their schemes.

Other Program Elements

OCDETF Fusion Center (OFC). OCDETF's fusion center is the cornerstone of OCDETF's intelligence efforts. Funded through the ICDE appropriation and overseen by the OCDETF Director, OFC has significantly enhanced OCDETF's overall capacity to engage in intelligence-driven, coordinated law enforcement. The OFC is a unique, comprehensive data center that manages drug and related financial intelligence information from OCDETF's investigative agencies, Treasury's Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, and relevant data from many other agencies and partner organizations.

The OFC is designed to conduct cross-agency data integration and analysis; to create comprehensive, fused intelligence pictures of targeted organizations, including those identified as CPOTs and RPOTs; and to pass actionable leads through the DEA-led, multi-agency Special Operations Division (SOD) to OCDETF participants in the field, including 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. In addition, the OFC creates strategic intelligence products to enhance the threat analysis and support the national strategic efforts against transnational organized crime.

International Organized Crime Intelligence and Operations Center (IOC-2). IOC-2 leverages OFC and SOD tools while simultaneously benefiting those organizations by expanding the scope of their missions, collection, and agency participation. IOC-2 brought several new federal law enforcement agencies into partnership with the OFC and SOD, and significantly enhanced the scope of contribution of current partners. Having the IOC-2 leverage the resources of both of the existing multi-agency OFC and SOD provides more effective coordination of drug and non-drug aspects of the Government's overall efforts against the highest level transnational criminal organizations. IOC-2 creates and disseminates to its member agencies important intelligence products that have led to successes in criminal investigations and prosecutions across the country. Additionally, IOC-2 is regularly involved in de-confliction and case coordination and has hosted case coordination and threat mapping meetings that bring together agents and prosecutors from domestic and international law enforcement agencies. IOC-2 has spearheaded several significant operations targeting the highest priority TOC targets, and has successfully encouraged its member agencies to merge their investigative efforts in a way that was not previously happening.

Funding provided directly to IOC-2 in recent years has helped to lighten the participating agencies' financial load in intelligence collection and case coordination. Additionally, OCDETF has supported a number of specific strategic initiatives that provide operational funding for TOC agencies' efforts to address the highest priority TOC targets, including the highest priority criminal networks identified by the Threat Mitigation Working Group as posing the greatest national security threat to the United States.

OCDETF Co-Located Strike Forces. As noted above, OCDETF has established Co-Located Strike Forces in sixteen key locations nationwide, with a heavy focus on the Southwest Border region. These Co-Located Strike Forces aggressively target the highest-level drug trafficking organizations (DTO), bringing a synergy to drug trafficking investigations by combining 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, save valuable resources, and produce some of the largest and most successful cases against national and international level drug trafficking organizations, particularly those organizations operating along and across the Southwest Border.

State and Local Law Enforcement. Annually, approximately 1,200 State and local law enforcement agencies participate in approximately 91 percent of all OCDETF investigations. Their involvement significantly expands OCDETF's available resource base and broadens the choice of venue for prosecutions. Currently, OCDETF reimburses state and local agencies for their overtime, travel, and per diem expenses with funds allocated by the DOJ Assets Forfeiture Fund. In FY 2018, these reimbursements totalled \$30.5 million.

B. Prosecutions

Prosecutions: Total	Direct Pos.	FTE	Amount (\$000)
2018 Enacted	1,072	1,020	\$165,752
2019 Continuing Resolution	1,072	1,064	\$165,752
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	(8)	\$1,736
2020 Current Services	1,072	1,056	\$167,488
2020 Program Increases	0	0	\$200
2020 Request	1,072	1,056	\$167,688
Total Change 2019-2020	0	(8)	\$1,936

1. Program Description

The FY 2020 request for the Prosecution Activity is 1,072 positions, 1,056 work years, and \$167,688,000. The agencies that provide investigative support and prosecutorial efforts on OCDETF cases are identified below.

The U.S. Attorneys' Offices are essential to nearly every successful OCDETF investigation and prosecution, because OCDETF's model is the formulation of prosecutor-led, multi-agency task forces to conduct intelligence-driven, multi-jurisdictional investigations. 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.

Criminal Division Programs

The 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 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 45 percent use federal wiretaps.

Narcotic and Dangerous Drug Section (NDDS) trial attorneys handle an increasing caseload of multi-regional and international OCDETF cases, working in coordination with U.S. Attorneys' Offices and foreign authorities. OCDETF-funded NDDS attorneys also assist in supporting and coordinating nationwide investigations through their work with SOD. OCDETF does not currently fund any litigating positions at NDDS.

Money Laundering and Asset Recovery Section (MLARS) provides critical guidance to the field for the development of financial investigations, which are required in every OCDETF case. MLARS 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, MLARS partners with OCDETF to administer OCDETF's nationwide financial training program. OCDETF does not currently fund any positions at MLARS.

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 drug 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 OCDETF Program’s mission is to identify, investigate, and prosecute the high-level transnational, national, and regional criminal organizations most responsible for the illegal drug supply in the United States, the diversion of pharmaceutical drugs, and the violence associated with the drug trade, as well as those networks posing the greatest TOC threat to the United States through violence, terrorism, human trafficking, weapons trafficking, cyber-crime, corruption, fraud, and other types of criminal activity that threaten the safety and security of our nation. These organizations include the international sources and perpetrators, their international and domestic transportation and facilitation networks, their regional and local cells, their money launderers and financial infrastructure, and their violent enforcers. OCDETF brings to bear the different authorities and expertise of its multiple component agencies to disrupt and dismantle every component of these criminal networks through the formation of prosecutor-led, multi-agency task forces that conduct intelligence-driven, multi-jurisdiction investigations.

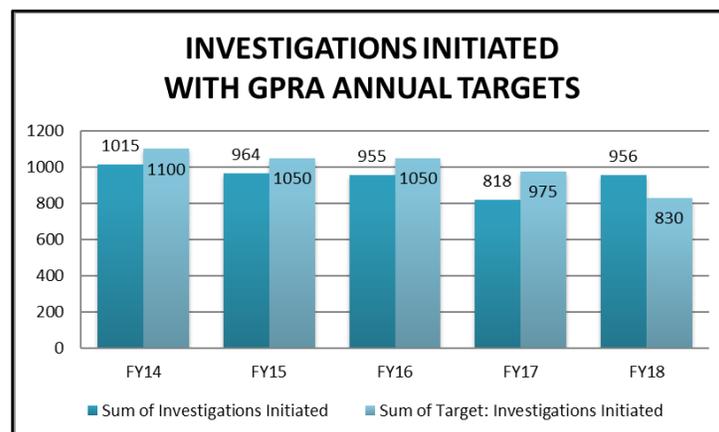
OCDETF participants initiated 956 new cases in FY 2018, a 17% increase from FY 2017. OCDETF’s active caseload was at 4,685 investigations at the end of FY 2018, a 2% increase from FY 2017. OCDETF consistently strives to bring high quality, thoroughly prepared cases against criminal organizations and leaders that pose the greatest threat to public safety.

OCDETF Performance Indicators

OCDETF continues to vigorously pursue its goals of prosecuting major criminal organizations engaged in drug trafficking, drug related violence, laundering drug proceeds, and other priority transnational crime, 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:

Significant New Investigations

The OCDETF Program Guidelines require that OCDETF participants focus Program resources on coordinated, nationwide investigations of major criminal organizations and prosecute the most culpable and dangerous individuals responsible for the most serious criminal activity.



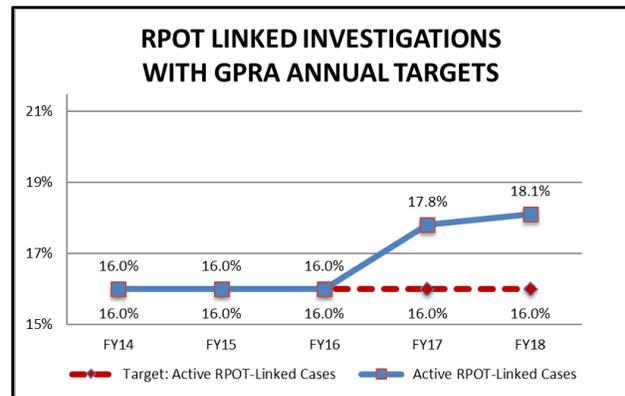
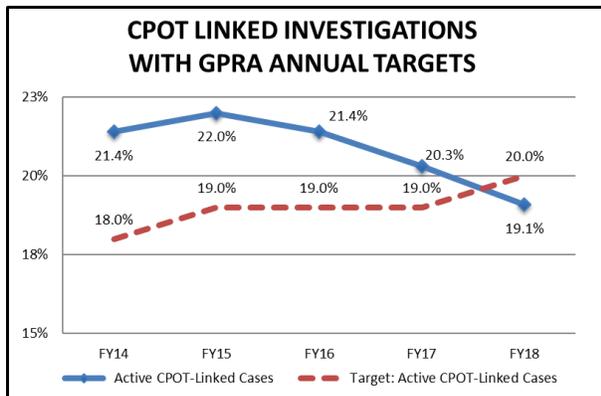
During FY 2018, OCDETF continued its efforts to expand investigations to attack all levels of the targeted criminal organizations regionally, nationally, and internationally.

OCDETF district and regional coordination groups continue 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 reflects OCDETF’s commitment to pursue the most significant targets. The investigations are broad in scope and employ complex investigative techniques, including financial investigative techniques, and an increasing percentage of cases targeting transnational “command and control” organizations.

Most of the criminal organizations targeted by OCDETF investigations are transnational drug trafficking organizations and their subsidiaries. Most of these targets are poly-drug, meaning that they manufacture or distribute more than one type of illegal drug. Principal drugs involved in OCDETF investigations are cocaine, heroin, and methamphetamine. Similarly, the threat posed by the diversion and abuse of prescription drugs is increasing, largely aided by rapidly increasing distribution of the most addictive drugs, such as prescription pain relievers. Additionally, a growing number of OCDETF investigations involve the extremely dangerous fentanyl or fentanyl derivatives.

Investigations against CPOTs and RPOTs

The goal of every OCDETF case is to continually work up and across the chain of command and control of every targeted organization in order to make connections among related organizations nationwide. In particular, OCDETF participants strive to identify links to CPOTs, those drug trafficking organizations and related money laundering networks operating internationally and domestically that have been designated as most responsible for the nation’s illegal drug supply. OCDETF participants also strive to identify links to RPOTs, 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 percentage of cases linked to these targets. In FY 2018, OCDETF’s active CPOT-linked case inventory was 896 investigations, approximately 19 percent of OCDETF’s total active caseload. Furthermore, 35 percent of the active CPOT-linked investigations were reportedly out of the Southwest Region.

OCDETF data also demonstrates that OCDETF participants are pursuing these investigations to successful conclusions. In addition to making important gains against CPOT-linked organizations in FY 2018, OCDETF agencies continued to achieve significant successes against the CPOTs themselves. Over the course of the last year, five CPOT targets were disrupted and three CPOT targets were dismantled. Furthermore, six of these CPOTs were arrested; and two were extradited to the United States.

Drug trafficking organizations linked to the eight CPOT targets disrupted and dismantled in FY 2018 have generated 256 OCDETF investigations and 1,158 indictments, which have already resulted in more than 4,053 defendants charged and 2,844 convictions, combined over the course of these investigations. Law enforcement activity targeting these CPOTs involved complex and coordinated intelligence driven investigations, with cooperation between U.S. law enforcement agencies and international partners due to the global nature of these transnational drug trafficking organizations. These organizations are also responsible for multiple forms of organized criminal activity in addition to drug trafficking, such as violence, terrorism, corruption, human smuggling, trafficking in persons, weapons trafficking, complex financial crimes, and other illegal activities that threaten the safety of our society and the security of our nation.

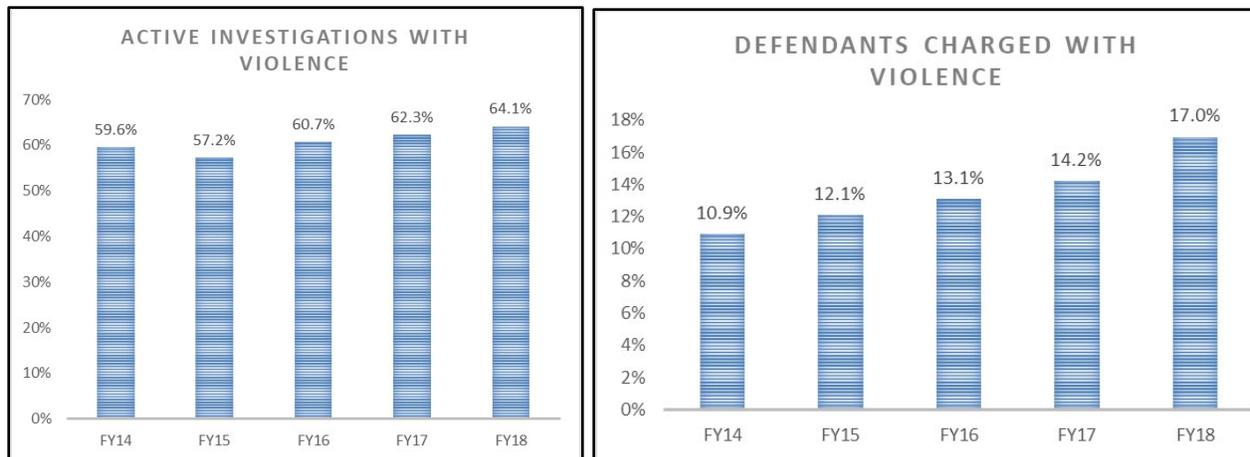
There are currently 59 CPOTs on the FY 2019 CPOT list. Including current CPOTs, there have been 248 CPOT targets since the inception of the CPOT list in FY 2003. Between FY 2003 and FY 2018, OCDETF agencies dismantled 84 CPOT targets and severely disrupted the operations of another 58. Reasons for removal include disruption, dismantlement, arrest, and/or death. Additionally, between FY 2003 and FY 2018, OCDETF disrupted or dismantled more than 4,279 CPOT-linked organizations — organizations working with or otherwise associated with a CPOT.

Additionally, the significant enforcement actions of OCDETF agencies against CPOTs themselves have resulted in keeping multi-ton quantities of illegal drugs such as cocaine, heroin, marijuana, and methamphetamine from ever entering the United States. OCDETF's attack on the related components of these major drug trafficking organizations will not only disrupt the drug market, resulting in a reduction in the drug supply, but will also bolster law enforcement efforts in the fight against organized crime and terrorist groups. 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 reportedly linked to CPOTs is conducted to determine the validity of each link, and OCDETF has implemented controls to ensure that all links are properly supported.

Similarly, enforcement actions of OCDETF agencies against RPOTs have been very successful. In FY 2018, OCDETF's active RPOT-linked case inventory was 848 investigations, approximately 18 percent of OCDETF's total active caseload. OCDETF continually strives to proactively investigate and prosecute these regional threats to mitigate their expansion so that they may never reach the CPOT level.

Investigations against National Gangs and Violent Criminal Organizations

In addition to the transnational criminal organizations, CPOTs, and RPOTs, national gangs pose a significant threat to public safety in communities throughout the nation. There have been a growing number of gang related OCDETF investigations within the past several years. In FY 2016, there were 215 gang related OCDETF investigations initiated; in FY 2017, there were 244 gang related OCDETF investigations initiated; and at the end of FY 2018, an additional 247 gang related OCDETF investigations had been initiated with more expected. Furthermore, there were 1,196 active OCDETF investigations related to gangs at the end of the fiscal year.



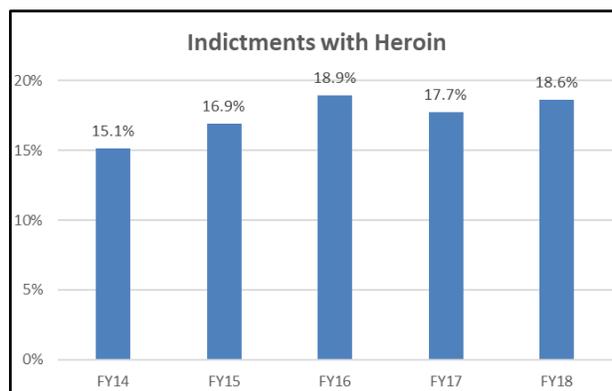
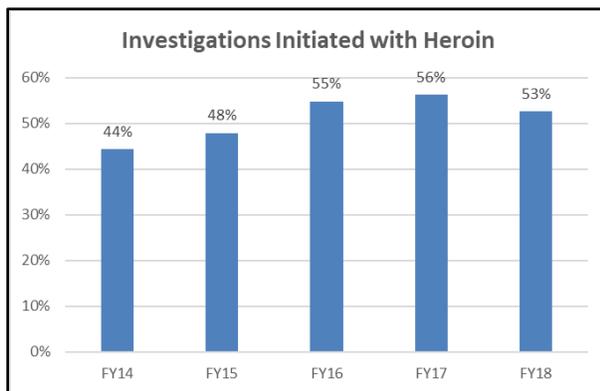
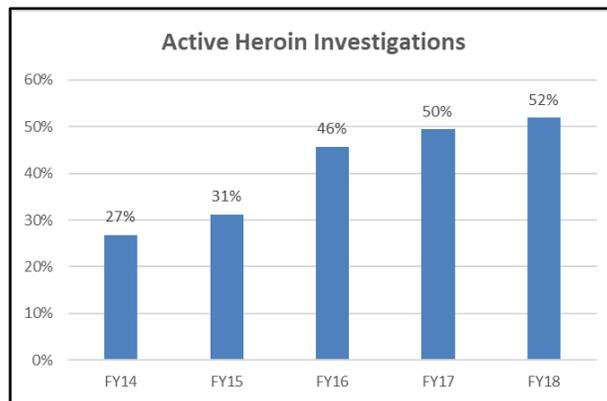
Additionally, the number of defendants and convictions in gang-related OCDETF investigations continue to grow as well. In FY 2016, 2,765 defendants were charged and 2,610 defendants were convicted. In FY 2017, 2,914 defendants were charged and 2,491 defendants convicted. By the end of FY 2018, these numbers increased to 3,631 defendants charged and 2,543 defendants convicted. OCDETF is mindful of the growing threat that national gangs pose to the safety and well-being of American citizens and continues efforts to reduce this threat through multi-agency coordinated investigations, prosecutions, and strategic initiatives.

Similarly, in FY 2017, approximately 62 percent of active OCDETF investigations targeted criminal organizations engaged in firearms or weapons trafficking, murder, or other violence. This percentage had risen to 64 percent by the end of FY 2018.

Additionally, in FY 2017, OCDETF charged 1,293 defendants (14 percent of all defendants charged) with crimes of violence or firearms-related charges, and convicted 696 defendants (9 percent of all defendants convicted) on charges involving violence or firearms. By the end of FY 2018, OCDETF charged 1,654 defendants – or 17 percent of all defendants charged – with crimes of violence or firearms-related charges; and convicted 857 defendants – or 11 percent of all defendants convicted – on charges involving violence or firearms. OCDETF’s caseload and prosecutions demonstrate its commitment to targeting criminal organizations that engage in illegal activities such as firearms/weapons violations, murder, material support to terrorist groups, or other violent activity. Furthermore, twenty-one (36%) of the current CPOT targets have links to designated terrorist organizations.

Investigations Involving Heroin

OCDETF data shows an increasing trend of active investigations involving heroin, the use of which has recently been on the rise. In FY 2017, 6,572 defendants were indicted in investigations involving heroin; and 5,201 defendants were convicted. By the end of FY 2018, 6,566 defendants had been indicted in heroin investigations; and 4,917 had been convicted, with more expected. Similarly, 19 percent of indictments, 52 percent of active investigations, and 53 percent of investigations initiated, reportedly involved heroin by the end of FY 2018. To combat this serious nationwide threat, OCDETF has adjusted its resources to target these investigations in an attempt to reduce the supply.



OCDETF has established a National Heroin Initiative to address the serious nationwide threat posed by the dramatic increase across the United States in the number of persons addicted to prescription opioids and heroin, overdoses, and overdose-related deaths. Under this initiative, OCDETF field components can use the funds for the development of investigations that meet certain criteria and may rise to the OCDETF level. Since reporting began in FY 2015, districts have submitted information on 2,195 unique non-OCDETF investigations, resulting in 3,564 defendants, and 1,494 convictions relating to this initiative.

Success in Financial Investigations

To have a significant impact on the financial systems that support the most dangerous transnational, national and regional criminal organizations, OCDETF must be steadfast in

charging and convicting those who conduct or facilitate illicit financial activity, and in seizing and forfeiting their assets.

More than 99 percent of OCDETF's active cases incorporate an active financial investigation. This figure represents an all-time high and demonstrates OCDETF participants are complying with OCDETF mandates to pursue financial investigations as an integral part of each case.

As a result of OCDETF's continuing focus on the importance of financial investigations, a significant percentage of investigations are resulting in the seizure of assets and in charges calling for the forfeiture of assets and proceeds related to illegal activity. By the end of FY 2018, over 59 percent of OCDETF investigations closed with indictments had already resulted in assets forfeited. Also, 52 percent of indictments contained forfeiture allegations in FY 2017. This percentage had remained steady in FY 2018.

Furthermore, in FY 2017, 12 percent of all OCDETF defendants were charged with financial violations. This percentage had risen to 13% by the end of FY 2018. Similarly, in FY 2017, nine percent of OCDETF's convicted defendants were reported convicted of a financial charge. By the end of FY 2018, this percentage had risen to 10 percent. This is slightly higher than the percentage reported in the past few fiscal years. As a result, 27 percent of investigations with indictments that were closed in FY 2018 were reported as resulting in defendants convicted of financial violations.

Additionally, the Asset Forfeiture Program's Consolidated Asset Tracking System (CATS) report for FY 2018 indicates OCDETF seized approximately \$287 million in cash and property. During the last four fiscal years, FY 2015 – FY 2018, OCDETF investigations have been responsible for the seizure of nearly \$1.2 billion in cash and property.

Although OCDETF has had many successes in the financial arena, there is still a long way to go. Despite continued emphasis on targeting money launderers and facilitators and although participating agencies have seized or forfeited a substantial amount of the estimated illegal proceeds that attract criminal actors to organized crime, OCDETF's investigative agents and prosecutors still struggle to find and retain the necessary expertise sufficient to fully investigate and dismantle the financial infrastructure of these criminal organizations. This may be attributed to the increasing complexity of investigations and ever-evolving technological advances.

Efforts to Disrupt/Dismantle Transnational Criminal Organizations and their Subsidiaries

OCDETF has achieved impressive results culminating from the investigations linked to TCOs. In FY 2018, OCDETF successfully disrupted or dismantled 347 transnational criminal organizations, resulting in 1,407 indictments, 4,174 defendants, and 3,537 convictions.

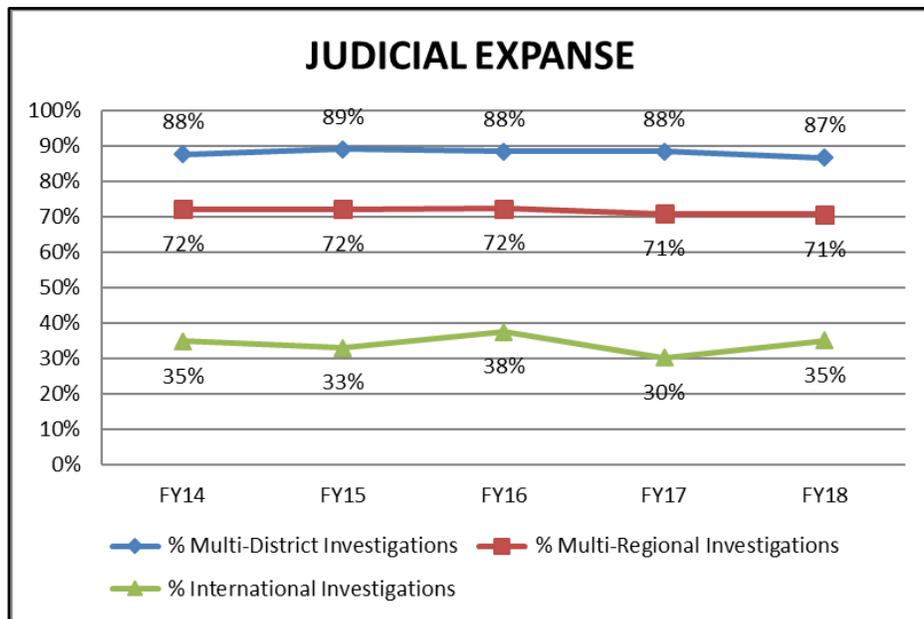
Additionally, OCDETF has also made a significant impact on the financial systems that support the drug trade by charging and convicting high-level targets that conduct or facilitate illicit financial activity, and by seizing and forfeiting their assets. Drug trafficking organizations linked to the FY 2018 disrupted and dismantled TCO targets have led to over \$190 million in seizures, nearly \$161 million in forfeitures, and more than \$215.5 million in money judgments.

In FY 2017, 3,530 members belonging to transnational criminal organizations and their subsidiaries were convicted. By the end of FY 2018, OCDETF reported 3,879 convictions in investigations involving transnational criminal organizations.

Multi-Jurisdictional and International 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 criminal networks. It is only by attacking these networks in their entirety that OCDETF can make a lasting impact on high-level organized crime.

At the end of FY 2018, 93 percent of all active OCDETF investigations were multi-jurisdictional – that is, the combination of the investigations that are multi-district, multi-state, multi-regional, or international in scope. This significant percentage clearly demonstrates OCDETF’s focus on targeting major organizations operating outside district boundaries with far reaching connections. OCDETF investigations are frequently international in range and involve transnational criminal organizations. Thirty-five percent of OCDETF’s investigations were reportedly international in scope by the end of FY 2018 – those investigations where there is active participation by, and coordination with, a foreign government.



Furthermore, all of the current 59 CPOT targets are leaders of the most significant international drug trafficking and money laundering organizations that have the most significant impact on the illegal drug supply in the United States. Twenty-eight – or 47% – of these current CPOT targets are based in Mexico. Drugs involved in OCDETF investigations are mostly imported into the United States from other countries. Similarly, thirty-two – or 54% – of these current CPOT targets are involved in opiate-related trafficking. By the end of FY 2018, 1,367 (14%) defendants charged in OCDETF investigations were foreign nationals.

OCDETF Co-Located Strike Forces

OCDETF believes that one of the greatest opportunities for success in achieving Program goals is through the OCDETF Co-Located Strike Forces. These Co-Located Strike Forces best exemplify the effectiveness of the prosecutor-led, multi-agency task forces model in the attack on transnational organized criminal groups. For example, in FY 2017, 37 percent of the OCDETF Strike Forces' caseload comprised active CPOT-linked investigations, which was nearly double OCDETF's national average of 21 percent. By the end of FY 2018, 34 percent of the OCDETF Strike Forces' caseload comprised active CPOT-linked investigations, which was nearly double OCDETF's national average of 19 percent.

Similarly, in FY 2017, 13 percent of active OCDETF Strike Force cases targeted primary money laundering organizations, which was higher than the national average (nine percent). By the end of FY 2018, the percent of OCDETF Strike Force active cases targeted primary money laundering organizations remained at 14%, which remained higher than the national average (which remained at nine percent).

2. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes and FY 2019 Budget Request Relationship to Strategies

Enhancing OCDETF's Coordinated Pursuit of Entire Organizations

OCDETF focuses its resources on coordinated, multi-jurisdictional investigations targeting the entire infrastructure of major criminal organizations. By disrupting and dismantling the major criminal networks operating in or affecting the United States, the OCDETF Program reduces the availability of illegal drugs; violence, corruption, and other criminal activity associated with the drug trade; and threats to our nation's infrastructure and stability. The organizations that OCDETF targets are extremely complex. Their members traffic in illegal and dangerous drugs; launder illicit proceeds; arm themselves with and traffic in firearms; manipulate our financial, securities, and commodities markets; victimize large swaths of our citizens, private industry, and government agencies through targeted cyber intrusions; kidnap and traffic humans; continue their criminal activities as fugitives; perpetuate violence; support terrorists and hostile governments; and engage in other serious criminal activities.

The FY 2020 request provides resources to maintain 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 every level. This is precisely why the OCDETF Program was established – to combine the resources and expertise of its member agencies, and to exploit their unique investigative capabilities and authorities to achieve the greatest impact from law enforcement efforts. Attacking these high-level organizations in their entirety requires active, coordinated participation of all OCDETF member agencies, with sufficient resources to support all phases of OCDETF investigations. It also requires that OCDETF member agencies think strategically about how law enforcement can effectively exploit the vulnerabilities of these organizations. The OCDETF model for the formation of prosecutor-led, multi-agency task forces conducting coordinated intelligence-driven investigations and prosecutions is the most effective platform from which to attack organized criminal groups.

Focusing on Intelligence-Driven, Strategic Enforcement

OCDETF is determined to attack the infrastructure of major criminal 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.

OCDETF focuses on enhancing the capacity of its participants to undertake intelligence-driven, strategic enforcement initiatives. The OFC integrates and analyzes law enforcement investigative data and related financial data with the goal of providing law enforcement with the complete intelligence picture of the major transnational and domestic criminal organizations. Leads generated from the OFC direct law enforcement efforts, especially those resources located at the OCDETF Co-Located Strike Forces, against those criminal organizations engaged in drug trafficking or transnational crime and their related components nationwide. Such activities are conducted in a manner that will most effectively disrupt the operations of the major drug trafficking organizations and will result in their ultimate destruction. The sixteen Co-Located Strike Forces, as well as the multi-agency task forces located throughout the country, are in unique positions to take advantage of OFC leads.

0.Using the CPOT and RPOT Lists

The Attorney General's CPOT List identifies international "command and control" drug traffickers and money launderers and is compiled through an inter-agency process. The FY 2019 CPOT list currently contains 59 targets who are the leaders of the most significant drug trafficking organizations around the world that impact the supply of illegal drugs in the United States. 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.

Investigations of CPOT-level targets and the TCOs they lead are complex and time-consuming, and the impact of disrupting/dismantling such a network may not be immediately apparent. In fact, data may significantly lag behind enforcement activity. For example, a CPOT-linked organization may be disrupted in one fiscal year, then subsequently dismantled in a later year when law enforcement permanently destroys the organization's ability to operate. However, 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. OCDETF has made a significant impact on the financial systems that support the drug trade by charging and convicting high-level targets that conduct or facilitate illicit financial activity, and by seizing and forfeiting their assets.

Permanently Disabling Drug Organizations through Fugitive Apprehension

Simply indicting high-level organized crime actors is not enough to ensure the success of the OCDETF Program. In order to permanently disable these high-level criminal 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. OCDETF works closely with the U.S. Attorneys to indict and prosecute these criminals to ensure their enterprises are dismantled forever.

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, disrupting and dismantling the most powerful and dangerous national and transnational criminal organizations engaged in drug trafficking, drug-related violence, transnational organized crime, and money laundering. Since May 2003, the OCDETF Executive Office has distributed comprehensive quarterly performance indicator reports to all U.S. Attorneys, OCDETF Lead Task Force Attorneys, and agency managers. These reports have become an essential management tool for field Program managers. The reports track key OCDETF performance indicator data and reporting compliance rates for each judicial district. The OCDETF Director uses this information to conduct district and agency performance reviews, to identify staffing deficits, reallocate existing resources and allocate new resources, and to identify areas for Program improvement.

These performance indicator reports also drive OCDETF's budget requests and enable OCDETF to more effectively tie resource requests to Program accomplishments.

3. Performance and Resources Tables

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE											
Decision Unit: Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force - Investigations											
RESOURCES		Target		Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)	
		FY 2018		FY 2018		FY 2019		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2020 Program Change		FY 2020 Request	
Workload											
Number of new OCDEF investigations initiated		830		956		985		30		1,015	
Number of active/judicial pending OCDEF investigations		4,600		4,685		4,825		75		4,900	
Total Costs and FTE (reimbursable FTE are included, but reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)		FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
		2,919	542,850	2,919	542,850	2,872	542,850	(19)	7,608	2,853	550,458
TYPE	PERFORMANCE 1&2/	FY 2018		FY 2018		FY 2019		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2020 Program Change		FY 2020 Request	
Program Activity		FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
	Investigations	1,899	377,098	1,899	377,098	1,808	377,098	(11)	5,672	1,797	382,770
Performance Measure	A. Percent of active OCDEF investigations linked to CPOT 2/	20%		19%		20%		0%		20%	
	B. Percent of active OCDEF investigations linked to RPOT 3/	16%		18%		18%		1%		19%	
	C. Percent of active investigations involving SOD coordination	28%		23%		25%		0%		25%	
	D. Percent active multi-regional/international investigations	80%		82%		81%		1%		82%	
	E. Percent active investigations involving violence	61%		64%		63%		1%		64%	
<p>Note: Although participation by non-Justice components are no longer funded through the Justice Appropriation, performance targets are calculated taking into account expected resources dedicated to OCDEF by the non-Justice components.</p> <p>1/ Because OCDEF remains one of the highest of priorities for OCDEF participating agencies, it has been able to maintain many of its performance measure projections in spite of budget reductions. However, if OCDEF suffers further funding reductions it will likely be forced to reduce more of its performance measure projections in the future.</p> <p>2/ 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 currently 59 CPOT targets in FY 2019. Targets on this list include heads of drug 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.</p> <p>3/ OCDEF Regions are required to develop and maintain a list of Regional Priority Organization Targets (RPOTs)- 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 OCDEF Regions and districts to focus enforcement efforts on specific targets believed to be primarily responsible for the Regional drug threat. OCDEF has directed the Regions to limit their RPOTs to only those drug trafficking organizations having the greatest impact on the drug supply to ensure the effective use of this strategic tool.</p>											

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE

Decision Unit: Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force - Investigations

RESOURCES		Target		Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)	
		FY 2018		FY 2018		FY 2019		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2020 Program Change		FY 2020 Request	
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Total Costs and FTE (reimbursable FTE are included, but reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)		FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
		2,919	542,850	2,919	542,850	2,872	542,850	(19)	7,608	2,853	550,458
TYPE	PERFORMANCE 1&2/	FY 2018		FY 2018		FY 2019		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2020 Program Change		FY 2020 Request	
		FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
Program Activity	Investigations	1,899	377,098	1,899	377,098	1,808	377,098	(11)	5,672	1,797	382,770
Performance Measure	A. Percent of active OCDETF investigations linked to CPOT 2/	20%		19%		20%		0%		20%	
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3/ OCDETF Regions are required to develop and maintain a list of Regional Priority Organization Targets (RPOTs)- 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. OCDETF has directed the Regions to limit their RPOTs to only those drug trafficking organizations having the greatest impact on the drug supply to ensure the effective use of this strategic tool.

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE

Decision Unit: Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force-Prosecutions

RESOURCES		Target		Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)	
TYPE	PERFORMANCE	2018		2018		2019		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2020 Program Change		FY 2020 Request	
Program Activity	Prosecutions	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
				1,020	165,752	1,020	165,752	1,013	165,752	-8	1,936
Performance Measure	A. Number of OCDETF Defendants Indicted/Convicted	9,175/7,750		9,756/7,611		9,800/7,600		0/0		9,800/7,600	
	B. Percent of OCDETF investigations with indictments resulting in financial convictions**	27%		28%		28%		0%		28%	
	B1. Percent of indictments with financial violations	13%		13%		13%		1%		14%	
	B2. Percent of defendants charged with financial violations	13%		13%		13%		1%		14%	
	B3. Percent of defendants convicted of financial violations	9%		10%		9%		1%		10%	
	C. Percent of defendants charged with Violence	13%		13%		13%		0%		13%	
	C1. Percent of defendants convicted of violence	9%		10%		11%		0%		11%	
	D. Number of CPOT-linked investigations with defendants convicted (new measure)	344		315*		328		6		334	
	E. Number of TCO Convictions (new measure)	3,516		3,879		3,950		35		3,985	

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE						
Decision Unit: Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force						
WORKLOAD/ RESOURCES		Target	Actual	Projected	Changes	Requested (Total)
TYPE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2018	FY 2018	FY 2019	Current Services Adjustments and FY 2020 Program Change	FY 2020 Request
Outcome**	A. Percent of investigations resulting in disruption/dismantlement of targeted organization	87%**	87%	88%**	0%	88%**
	B. Number of CPOT-Linked Organizations disrupted/dismantled in OCDETF Investigations	102/68***	142/75	113/79***	0/0	113/79***
	C. Number of RPOT-Linked Organizations disrupted/dismantled in OCDETF Investigations **	100	88*	95	5	100
	D. Number of TCOs Disrupted/Dismantled (new measure)	380	347*	375	20	395
* Performance slightly lower than estimated.						
** Data based on information reported in OCDETF Final Reports. Due to the lag in reporting, activity may have occurred in a prior year.						
***Targets have been adjusted to reflect DEA 's amended reporting protocols .						
****Due to changes in DEA 's reporting protocols and systems , the entire number for the Performance Measure , Consolidated Priority Organization Target (CPOT)-Linked Drug Trafficking Organizations Disrupted and Dismantled, is not available in FY 2017.						

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.

OCDETF cross-checks its data with data collected by other entities, including: EOUSA, which collects data on indictments, convictions and sentences; CATS, which captures data on seized and forfeited assets; and DEA's PTARRS database, which contains information regarding DEA's CPOT-linked organizations and investigations.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE										
Decision Unit: Investigations										
Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018		FY 2019	FY 2020
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
Performance Measure	Percent of active OCDETF investigations linked to CPOT	22%	21%	22%	21%	20%	20%	19%	20%	20%
Performance Measure	Percent of active OCDETF investigations linked to RPOT	17%	16%	16%	16%	18%	16%	18%	18%	18%
Performance Measure	Percent of active investigations involving SOD Coordination	34%	31%	28%	27%	26%	28%	23%	25%	25%
Performance Measure	Percent active multi-regional/international investigations	N/A	N/A	N/A	82%	80%	80%	82%	81%	82%
Performance Measure	Percent active investigations involving violence	N/A	N/A	N/A	60%	63%	61%	64%	63%	64%
<p>N/A = Data unavailable</p> <p>* Denotes inclusion in the DOJ Annual Performance Plan</p>										

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE										
Decision Performance Unit: Prosecutions										
Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018		FY 2019	FY 2020
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
Performance Measure	Number of OCDETF Defendants Indicted/Convicted	12,140/ 10,382	11,652/ 9,663	10,072/ 7,958	8,596/ 7,672	9,178/ 7,773	9,175/ 7,750	9,756/ 7,611	9,800/ 7,600	9,800/ 7,600
Performance Measure	Percent of OCDETF investigations with indictments resulting in financial convictions	25%	24%	29%	32%	33%	27%	28%	28%	28%
Performance Measure	Percent of indictments with financial violations	N/A	N/A	N/A	13%	12%	13%	13%	13%	14%
Performance Measure	Percent of defendants charged with financial violations	N/A	N/A	N/A	12%	12%	13%	13%	13%	14%
Performance Measure	Percent of defendants convicted of financial violations	N/A	N/A	N/A	10%	9%	9%	10%	9%	10%
Performance Measure	Percent of defendants charged with Violence	N/A	N/A	N/A	13%	14%	13%	13%	13%	13%
Performance Measure	Percent of defendants convicted of violence	N/A	N/A	N/A	8%	9%	9%	10%	11%	11%
Performance Measure	Number of CPOT-linked investigations with defendants convicted (new measure)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	344	315	328	334
Performance Measure	Number of TCO Convictions (new measure)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3516	3879	3950	3985
Performance Measure	Percent of investigations resulting in disruption/dismantlement of targeted organization (new measure)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	87%	87%	88%	88%
Performance Measure	Number of CPOT-linked investigations disrupted/dismantled in OCDETF Investigations	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	102/68*	142/75*	113/79*	113/79*
Performance Measure	Number of RPOT-linked investigations disrupted/dismantled in OCDETF Investigations	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100	88	95	100
Performance Measure	Number of TCOs disrupted/dismantled (new measure)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	380	347	375	395

N/A = Data unavailable
 ***Data for these measures has been updated.

**Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement (ICDE)
FY 2020 Summary of Resources
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Estimate by Program	FY 2018 Enacted				FY 2019 Continuing Resolution				FY 2020 President's Budget			
	Perm. Pos.	Agents/Atty	FTE	Amount	Perm. Pos.	Agents/Atty	FTE	Amount	Perm. Pos.	Agents/Atty	FTE	Amount
Law Enforcement:												
Drug Enforcement Administration	1,076	804	1,076	192,148	1,076	804	1,066	192,148	1,076	804	1,055	193,650
Federal Bureau of Investigation	642	442	642	133,002	642	442	614	133,002	642	442	614	134,480
United States Marshals Service	43	40	43	9,582	43	40	41	9,582	43	40	41	9,759
Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms & Explosives	49	48	49	11,438	49	48	49	11,438	49	48	49	11,649
OCDETF Executive Office (OFC)	3	0	3	11,301	3	0	3	11,301	3	0	3	11,510
OCDETF Executive Office (OFC) Personnel	14	0	14	2,214	14	0	14	2,214	14	0	14	2,255
IOC2	7	7	7	3,907	7	7	7	3,907	7	7	7	3,979
Subtotal:	1,834	1,341	1,834	363,592	1,834	1,341	1,794	363,592	1,834	1,341	1,783	367,282
Prosecution:												
United States Attorneys	1,042	570	1,042	158,893	1,042	570	1,035	158,893	1,042	570	1,027	160,547
Criminal Division	13	10	13	2,077	13	10	13	2,077	13	10	13	2,116
Threat Response Unit	10	10	10	1,800	10	10	10	1,800	10	10	10	1,833
Subtotal:	1,065	590	1,065	162,770	1,065	590	1,058	162,770	1,065	590	1,050	164,496
National Emerging Threats	0	0	0	2,190	0	0	0	2,190	0	0	0	2,190
Addressing Violence, Drugs and PTOCs	0	0	0	7,500	0	0	0	7,500	0	0	0	9,500
Executive Office	20	5	20	6,798	20	5	20	6,798	20	5	20	6,990
Subtotal:	20	5	20	6,798	20	5	20	6,798	20	5	20	6,990
TOTAL OCDETF:	2,919	1,936	2,919	542,850	2,919	1,936	2,872	542,850	2,919	1,936	2,853	550,458

V. Program Increases by Item

Item Name: Addressing the National Opioid Epidemic

Strategic Goal: Goal 3: Reduce Violent Crime and Promote Public Safety

Strategic Objective: Objective 3.2: Disrupt and dismantle drug trafficking organizations to curb opioid and other illicit drug use in our nation

Budget Decision Unit(s): Investigations and Prosecutions

Organizational Program: ATF, DEA, FBI, USMS, HSI, Executive Office for United States Attorneys

Program Increase: Positions 0 Agt/Atty 0 FTE Dollars \$2,000,000

Description of Item

OCDETF requests \$2.0 million in additional operational funds to further its efforts to address the national opioid epidemic. The combination of prescription opioid abuse and heroin abuse, often occurring in tandem, is the nation's fastest-growing drug problem. This opioid epidemic has been exacerbated by the national reemergence of fentanyl, a synthetic opioid that is much more potent than heroin. Illicit fentanyl, manufactured primarily in China and then smuggled into the United States, is a rising factor in the current overdose epidemic. It is usually mixed into heroin products or pressed into counterfeit prescription pills, sometimes without the user's awareness, often leading to overdose.

Justification

OCDETF requests a program increase of \$2.0 million to support its ongoing and rapidly expanding National Opioid Initiative. This funding will enhance support for hundreds of federal agents and scores of federal prosecutors who handle opioid investigations and prosecutions. OCDETF's National Heroin/Opioid Strategic Initiative, which has been adopted in all the OCDETF Regions and is administered through the Regional Coordination Groups, provides operational funding for developing individual, street-level opioid investigations to the point where they qualify as full blown, prosecutor-led, multi-agency, multi-jurisdictional OCDETF cases. Then, once designated as OCDETF, these cases continue to require significant OCDETF operational funding to complete the investigations and resulting prosecutions.

The most recent data from the Centers for Disease Control estimates that opioids were involved in at least 47,600 deaths in 2017, a likely significantly under-counted number. Opioid overdoses have quadrupled since 1999. Increased demand for, and use of, heroin and other opioids is being driven by both their increasing availability in the U.S. market and by a small percentage of controlled prescription drug users shifting to heroin.

Continuing to counter the deadly national opioid epidemic is one of OCDETF’s highest priorities. Accordingly, OCDETF spent \$1.6 million on the Opioid Initiative in FY 2018 to nurture and support these new pre-OCDETF and OCDETF cases. With this request, OCDETF seeks additional funding to continue to do so in FY 2020. As existing cases mature, operational funding needs continues to increase, both investigative and prosecutorial.

For pre-OCDETF cases nurtured through the National Strategic Initiative, OCDETF provides appropriated monies to its federal law enforcement components – primarily DEA, ATF, FBI and HSI – for investigative operational expenses such as informant payments, evidence purchases, pen registers, agent travel, investigative equipment (e.g., pole cameras, trackers, hand-held field test kits, devices to exploit cell phone contents, and other forensic data extraction devices), and contract analysts to find links in voluminous amounts of data.

Once opioid investigations are accepted as OCDETF cases, operational funding is needed for the same types of expenses, but on a larger scale, as, for example, the drug purchase quantities increase, pen registers evolve into expensive Title III wiretaps, and the investigations expand to other districts, Regions, and countries. Especially with the skyrocketing volume of fentanyl and other opioids being produced in China, ordered over the Internet, and shipped to the United States through increasingly circuitous routes, OCDETF has spent hundreds of thousands of dollars on initiatives such as J-CODE, purchasing expensive software for electronic investigation and funding TDY expenses for federal agents to exploit seized servers and databases, as well as contract forensic and intelligence analysts to gather and decipher many terabytes of information for use in investigations and prosecutions. Once the cases are charged, the U.S. Attorneys’ Offices also continue to incur substantial pretrial and trial costs.

OCDETF established its National Heroin/Opioid Strategic Initiative in December of 2014. After establishing the parameters of the Initiative, funding began in May of 2015 using small amounts of carryover funds in the absence of any opioid-specific appropriated funding. In the first two years, most funding requests were to supplement planned or newly established local heroin/opioid response teams in communities experiencing spikes in opioid overdoses and deaths. The results have been astounding. While not all districts have reported on the number of pre-OCDETF opioid cases supported by the Initiative, districts that have voluntarily submitted data report a total of 1,709 new cases as of the third quarter of FY 2018, with 2,858 defendants charged and 1,102 defendants convicted. Data for FY 2017 and the first three quarters of FY 2018, including new full-fledged OCDETF cases developed from the Initiative, indicate the following:

Measurement	FY 2017	FY 2018
Defendants indicted in pre-OCDETF opioid cases supported by the Initiative	639	381
New OCDETF cases developed from the Initiative	84	30
Indictments returned in Initiative-developed OCDETF cases	353	132
Defendants indicted in Initiative-developed OCDETF cases	1,043	302
Defendants convicted in Initiative-developed OCDETF cases	709	532

Further, OCDETF expects a substantial increase in the number of pre-OCDETF and OCDETF opioid cases in FY 2019 and continuing through at least FY 2020. This increase is already manifesting itself as a result of OCDETF’s support of the Attorney General’s Synthetic Opioid Surge (Operation SOS), announced in July 2018. OCDETF designated its ten new AUSAs to implement Operation SOS in ten districts with some of the highest opioid overdose rates in the U.S. With operational support from the OCDETF National Opioid Initiative and support and coordination from SOD, these ten OCDETF AUSAs will work with federal, state, and local law enforcement as well as public health and community partners to respond to, investigate, and prosecute to the fullest extent possible every opioid overdose substantial injury or death case in the hardest-hit counties in their districts. OCDETF anticipates a steep rise in the need for operational funding to support these new opioid cases. Additionally, OCDETF anticipates other districts around the country will also deploy resources to replicate Operation SOS, leading to yet another dramatic increase in pre-OCDETF and OCDETF opioid investigations and prosecutions that will continue to draw down on OCDETF’s remaining opioid operational funding.

Base Funding

FY 2018 Enacted				2019 Continuing Resolution				FY 2020 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)
0	0	0	2,661	0	0	0	2,661	0	0	0	2,661

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2020 Request (\$000)	FY 2021 Net Annualization (change from 2020) (\$000)	FY 2022 Net Annualization (change from 2021) (\$000)
Operational			2,000	0	0
Total Non-Personnel			2,000	0	0

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2021 Net Annualization (change from 2020) (\$000)	FY 2022 Net Annualization (change from 2021) (\$000)
Current Services	0	0	0	0	2,661	2,661	0	0
Increases	0	0	0	0	2,000	2,000	0	0
Grand Total	0	0	0	0	4,661	4,661	0	0