

***FY 2016
Interagency Crime and Drug
Enforcement
Congressional Submission***



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Table of Contents

Page No.

I. Overview	4
II. Summary of Program Changes	12
III. Appropriations Language and Analysis of Appropriations Language	14
IV. Program Activity Justification	16
A. Investigations	16
1. Program Description	
B. Prosecutions	20
1. Program Description	
D. Performance, Resources, and Strategies	22
E. Performance Tables	30
V. Program Increases by Item	38
A. International Organized Crime Intelligence and Operations Center (IOC-2)	
VI. Program Decrease by Item	42
A. Program and/or Administrative Savings	
VII. Exhibits	
A. Organizational Chart	
B. Summary of Requirements	
C. FY 2016 Program Changes by Decision Unit	
D. Resources by DOJ Strategic Goal/Objective	
E. Justification for Technical and Base Adjustments	
F. Crosswalk of 2014 Availability	
G. Crosswalk of 2015 Availability	
H. Summary of Reimbursable Resources	
I. Detail of Permanent Positions by Category	
J. Financial Analysis of Program Changes	
K. Summary of Requirements by Object Class	
L. Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports, and Evaluations	

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

A. General Overview

1. Budget Summary

The Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces (OCDETF) Program directly supports:

- Chapter 5 (Disrupt domestic drug trafficking and production) of the 2013 *President's National Drug Control Strategy*;
- Strategic Objectives 2.1 (Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime by leveraging strategic partnerships to investigate, arrest, and prosecute violent offenders and illegal firearms traffickers), 2.3 (Disrupt and dismantle major drug trafficking organizations to combat the threat, trafficking, and use of illegal drugs and the diversion of licit drugs), and 2.4 (Investigate and prosecute corruption, economic crimes, and transnational organized crime) of the *Department of Justice's FY 2014 – FY 2018 Strategic Plan*;
- The Strategic Goals and Strategic Objectives of the 2013 *National Southwest Border Counternarcotics Strategy (SWB CN Strategy)* and the 2013 *National Northern Border Counternarcotics Strategy (NB CN Strategy)*;
- The 2011 *President's Strategy to Combat Transnational Organized Crime*;
- The 2011 *Department's Law Enforcement Strategy to Combat Transnational Organized Crime (TOC Strategy)*;
- The 2009 *Administration and Department of Justice's Southwest Border Strategy*; and
- The 2010 *Department of Justice's Strategy for Combating the Mexican Cartels*.

The FY 2016 OCDETF Program Budget Request is comprised of 2,970 positions, 2,917 FTE, and \$519,301,000 in funding for the Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement (ICDE) Appropriation, of which \$2,790,000 will be used for investigative costs associated with transnational organized crime (TOC).

The OCDETF Program is the centerpiece of the Department's long-term intra- and inter-agency drug enforcement strategy. It is the Program that coordinates and channels all elements of federal law enforcement – including components of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and the Department of the Treasury – in its efforts against the largest national and international criminal organizations engaged in high level drug trafficking and drug-related violence and money laundering. After three decades of operation, OCDETF continues to be efficient and effective in maintaining the fight against today's violent gangs and Mexican drug cartels, as well as other emerging drug trafficking and money laundering threats. OCDETF's performance measures ensure that the funds it receives are used most efficiently.

OCDETF is also an integral part of the Department's *Law Enforcement Strategy to Combat Transnational Organized Crime (TOC Strategy)*. The *TOC Strategy* represents a major step forward in our national response to organized crime. It complements the Administration's overall *Strategy to Combat Transnational Organized Crime*, also released in July 2011, as well

as the strategy OCDETF has in targeting and dismantling some of the most powerful and dangerous transnational criminal organizations threatening the United States. The Justice Department's law enforcement *TOC Strategy* recognized that organized crime is no longer associated exclusively with traditional, domestic groups, but is now fully transnational in its origin, composition, and scope. Transnational organized crime poses unprecedented threats to the United States' national and economic security. In addition to trafficking in drugs, these TOC threats include attempts by organized criminals to exploit our energy and other strategic sectors; support terrorists and hostile governments; manipulate our financial, securities, and commodities markets; and engage in other serious criminal activities. OCDETF's mission continues to be targeting criminals and organizations whose principal activity is drug-related. The *TOC Strategy* extends the multi-agency, multi-department effort beyond drug enforcement to include the execution of intelligence-driven, multi-jurisdiction investigations and prosecutions that target organizations whose transnational criminal conduct encompasses a broad array of criminal activity.

2. Introduction

The OCDETF Program uses the time-tested vehicle of prosecutor-led, multi-agency task forces to conduct intelligence-driven, multi-jurisdiction investigations and prosecutions. The OCDETF 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's efforts are not limited to drug enforcement, however. As its name suggests, OCDETF attacks the highest levels of organized crime, namely the transnational, national, and regional criminal organizations most responsible for the illegal drug supply in the United States and the diversion of licit drugs. These organizations include the international supply sources, their international and domestic transportation organizations, their regional and local distribution networks, their money launderers and financial infrastructure, and their violent enforcers.

OCDETF has long recognized that no single law enforcement entity is in a position to disrupt and dismantle sophisticated criminal organizations alone. OCDETF combines the resources and expertise of its seven federal agency members — the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA); the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI); the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF); the U.S. Marshals Service (USMS); the Internal Revenue Service, Criminal Investigation Division (IRS); the Homeland Security Investigations/Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE); and the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) — in cooperation with the Department of Justice's Criminal Division, the 94 U.S. Attorneys' Offices, and state and local law enforcement, to identify, disrupt, and dismantle the drug trafficking and money laundering organizations most responsible for the Nation's supply of illegal drugs and the associated violence. OCDETF effectively leverages the investigative and prosecutorial strengths of each participant to combat drug-related organized crime. The OCDETF Program promotes intelligence sharing and intelligence-driven enforcement and strives to achieve maximum impact through strategic planning and operational coordination.

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 United States. 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 Program participants focus their efforts on the CPOTs and RPOTs and address the most significant and emerging drug threats. The nature of the OCDETF Program, including its focus on the highest priority targets both nationally and internationally, ensures that drug enforcement resources are used for the greatest impact on the criminal organizations that pose the greatest threat to the United States.

International Organized Crime Intelligence and Operations Center’s (IOC-2) Efforts to Combat Transnational Organized Crime

The *TOC Strategy* recognized the need for a true multi-agency platform – a merged and badgeless organization that combines the resources and interests of all critical law enforcement partners, the time-tested model OCDETF has been using to disrupt and dismantle transnational drug-focused criminal organizations for more than thirty years. At the heart of the *TOC Strategy* is the recognized need to fully collect, efficiently and effectively synthesize, and quickly disseminate information and intelligence from multiple sources. This allows OCDETF to assist federal law enforcement to prioritize and target the TOC figures and organizations that pose the greatest threat to the United States, take appropriate actions, and effectively coordinate investigations and prosecutions across multiple jurisdictions.

To emulate the successful model used in drug enforcement, the Attorney General’s Organized Crime Council (AGOCC) established the International Organized Crime Intelligence and Operations Center (IOC-2) on May 29, 2009, in partnership with the OCDETF Fusion Center (OFC) and the DEA-led, multi-agency Special Operations Division (SOD). By joining these firmly established organizations, the Department of Justice launched the IOC-2 and commenced operations quickly and at minimal additional expense. IOC-2 leveraged the already existing tools of the OFC and SOD, 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 combined with and housed at 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.

The *TOC Strategy* reinvigorated law enforcement efforts to combat the threats posed by transnational criminal organizations. The OCDETF Program plays an integral role in the *TOC Strategy* and supports one of the Department’s highest priorities, articulated in Goal 2 of its *Strategic Plan, Fiscal Years 2014-2018*, and more specifically in Strategic Objectives 2.1, 2.3, and 2.4. The Department currently funds the TOC Program’s intelligence and coordination efforts at the IOC-2 through the OCDETF budget.

3. Issues, Outcomes and Strategies

Since FY 2002, OCDETF's budget requests have aimed at strategically reducing the nation's drug supply and the violence that accompanies organized drug trafficking, as well as maximizing the Program's performance. OCDETF continually seeks to balance investigative resources with prosecutorial resources. Specifically, OCDETF focuses on ensuring that the OCDETF member agencies continue to develop intelligence-driven strategies and initiatives that identify entire drug trafficking networks, which includes the financial infrastructure of such networks and the channels through which they obtain their weapons, and that OCDETF member agencies launch coordinated efforts designed to disrupt and dismantle every component of drug trafficking networks worldwide.

Department of Justice Strategic Goal 2: Prevent Crime, Protect the Rights of the American People, and Enforce Federal Law

OCDETF's request is in direct support of the Department of Justice's Strategic Objective 2.1 "Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime by leveraging strategic partnerships to investigate, arrest, and prosecute violent offenders and illegal firearms traffickers"; 2.3: "Disrupt and dismantle major drug trafficking organizations to combat the threat, trafficking, and use of illegal drugs and the diversion of licit drugs;" and 2.4: "Investigate and prosecute corruption, economic crimes, and transnational organized crime." Providing resources to the OCDETF Program ensures that resources will be focused on the highest priority drug trafficking and money laundering targets, while leveraging the expertise and existing resources of OCDETF's member agencies from the Departments of Justice, Homeland Security, and Treasury. The disruption and dismantlement of drug trafficking networks operating regionally, nationally, and internationally is a critical component of the drug supply reduction effort.

President's National Drug Control Strategy, Chapter 5: Disrupt Domestic Drug Trafficking and Production

In addition, OCDETF's FY 2016 budget request directly supports Chapter 5 of the 2014 *President's National Drug Control Strategy*: "Disrupt Domestic Drug Trafficking and Production," by providing resources to attack the CPOTs, and transnational "Gatekeeper" organizations responsible for drug smuggling, money laundering, and violence along the Southwest Border. OCDETF continues to focus on denying drug traffickers their profits by using intelligence-driven counter-drug operations through the OFC and the following eleven OCDETF Co-located Strike Forces:

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

- Puerto Rico (Caribbean Corridor Strike Force);
- San Diego;
- South Texas (including Houston, Laredo, McAllen, and San Antonio); and
- Tampa/Sarasota (Panama Express).

2013 National Southwest Border Counternarcotics Strategy and 2013 National Northern Border Counternarcotics Strategy, Strategic Goals: Substantially Reduce the Flow of Illicit Drugs, Drug Proceeds, and Associated Instruments of Violence across the Southwest and Northern Borders

OCDETF's FY 2016 budget request also directly supports the Strategic Goals of the 2013 *Southwest Border Counternarcotics Strategy* and the 2013 *Northern Border Counternarcotics Strategy*, which are designed to substantially reduce the flow of illicit drugs, drug proceeds, and associated instruments of violence across the Southwest and Northern Borders. OCDETF's focus is designed to enable its member agencies to achieve the objectives of the two Strategies. These objectives are to:

- Enhance intelligence and information sharing capabilities and processes associated with air and maritime domains and with the Southwest and Northern Borders;
- Interdict drugs, drug proceeds, and associated instruments of violence, in the air and maritime domains, at the ports of entry, and between the ports of entry along the borders;
- Ensure the prosecution of all significant drug trafficking, money laundering, bulk currency, and weapons trafficking/smuggling cases;
- Disrupt and dismantle drug trafficking organizations operating along the borders;
- Enhance counterdrug technologies for drug detection and interdiction along the borders;
- Enhance U.S. – Mexico cooperation regarding joint counterdrug efforts along the Southwest Border; and
- Enhance counterdrug efforts and cooperation with tribal governments along the Northern Border.

2009 and 2010 Southwest Border Strategy and Strategy for Combating Mexican Drug Cartels

Finally, OCDETF's FY 2016 budget request directly supports, and is squarely aligned with President Obama's and Attorney General Holder's announced 2009 *Southwest Border Strategy*, as well as the 2010 Department of Justice *Strategy for Combating the Mexican Cartels*. The specific goals of the two Strategies are to systematically degrade the power of the Mexican drug cartels, while simultaneously improving the capacity of the Mexican law enforcement institutions to confront the cartels domestically. The desired outcomes of the Strategies are to:

- Increase the security of U.S. citizens along the Southwest Border and throughout the country;
- Reduce the flow of contraband, primarily drugs, entering the United States; and
- Reduce the flow of weapons and illegal cash into Mexico.

The specific law enforcement strategy to be pursued to achieve those desired outcomes is to continue to foster coordinated, nationwide investigations and prosecutions that inflict maximum damage on the cartels by incapacitating, through incarceration, large segments of cartel leadership, as well as subordinate cartel members and facilitators, while simultaneously destroying the financial infrastructure of the cartels through seizure and forfeiture of cartel assets. Both of the Department's Strategies specifically embrace the OCDETF model to achieve their comprehensive, proactive goals.

4. OCDETF Program Costs

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

The Decision Units are structured to reflect Investigations and Prosecutions. The administrative program support provided by the OCDETF Executive Office is pro-rated between those two Decision Units, based upon the percentage of total appropriated OCDETF Program funding attributable to the member agencies within each Decision Unit.

Investigations Decision Unit – This Decision Unit includes the resources that support investigative activities of the following participating agencies: ATF, DEA, FBI, and USMS. Also included are the resources that support the intelligence activities and the OFC, as well as the investigative activities related to Transnational Organized Crime, including IOC-2. Investigative activities by ICE, USCG, and IRS in support of the OCDETF Program are funded out of the direct appropriations of their respective Departments – DHS for ICE and USCG and Treasury for IRS.

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

Prosecutions Decision Unit – This Decision Unit includes the reimbursable prosecution resources situated at the 94 U.S. Attorneys' Offices around the country (executed through the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys (EOUSA)) and at the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice (executed through attorneys in the Criminal Division and the OCDETF Executive Office).

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.

5. OCDETF Performance Challenges

The following are examples of some of the most significant performance challenges that OCDETF must confront.

External Challenges:

National Priorities: National issues have caused some of the OCDETF member agencies to divert resources to responding to individual instances of criminal activity that are the result of the larger problem.

Local Government: State and local law enforcement agencies participate in approximately 90 percent of OCDETF investigations nationwide. Changes in the fiscal posture or policies of state and local governments can have dramatic effects on the capacity of state and local agencies to remain effective law enforcement partners. In addition, many state and local law enforcement officers serve as reservists and are called away for military duty.

Globalization: Issues of criminal justice increasingly transcend national boundaries, requiring the cooperation of foreign governments and involving treaty obligations and other foreign policy concerns. The nature of the relationships between the United States and particular foreign governments can dramatically impact law enforcement's ability to conduct operations against international sources of supply, to freeze and seize foreign assets, to apprehend fugitives in foreign countries, and to extradite defendants to stand trial in the United States.

Technology: Criminals are increasingly taking advantage of advances in telecommunications and the widespread use of the Internet, resulting in the creation of new classes of crimes, and new challenges for law enforcement. These technologies enable drug traffickers and money launderers to conduct their unlawful activities in ways that impede the effective use of traditional physical and electronic surveillance techniques, which otherwise are the most powerful means to infiltrate the highest levels of these organizations. Use of the Internet also makes it more difficult for law enforcement to identify the base of operations of certain criminal organizations.

Internal Challenges:

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

High Proportion of Personnel Costs: Unlike most other federal agencies and components of the Department of Justice, almost all of OCDETF's appropriated funds are distributed through reimbursable agreements with its components to fund personnel costs of OCDETF prosecutors, investigative agents, and their support staff in the field. As a result, small percentage decreases in year-to-year funding, and even flat-lined budgeting without base adjustments, inevitably lead to loss of positions in

the field. OCDETF does not have the option to absorb cuts by making meaningful reductions in non-personnel categories such as rent, operational costs, or non-essential activities.

Competing Agency Priorities: OCDETF is a Program comprised of multiple federal agencies from three separate Executive Branch Departments. Each Department and member agency has mandated its own priorities for carrying out its part of the fight against illegal drugs and transnational organized crime. OCDETF member agencies may decide to fund their drug enforcement operations with monies from their direct appropriations, which they use at their own discretion, rather than to use OCDETF-allocated funds that they are accountable to OCDETF for using in support of the consolidated, multi-agency OCDETF mission. OCDETF must unite those agencies behind one single mission and ensure accountability for Program performance in an environment of competing philosophies and funding priorities in three different Departments. This task is particularly challenging with non-Justice agencies. In order to encourage these agencies to continue their participation in the Program now that they are no longer funded through the DOJ OCDETF appropriation, OCDETF relies on its proven track record of success, along with the agencies' historical commitment to the OCDETF mission and approach.

Performance Measurement: While Program results are not easily measurable, particularly over the span of a single year, it is possible to discern some measures of success. Measuring Program success is complicated by the fact that drug supply reduction and success against organized crime are reflections of a number of factors, including drug seizures, eradication efforts, precursor chemical interdictions, cash and asset seizures, increased border/transportation security, international military operations, social and political forces, climatic changes and even natural disasters.

Balance of Direct and OCDETF-Funded Resources: Experienced OCDETF attorneys and agents are necessary to investigate and prosecute large-scale, sophisticated criminal enterprises operating nationally and internationally. However, many OCDETF investigations against major supply organizations originate as non-OCDETF investigations targeting smaller networks and violent offenders. Thus, both direct-funded and OCDETF-funded resources are essential for effective disruption and dismantlement of the highest level targets, and appropriate staffing levels must be maintained in each category.

Data Collection: Processes for case tracking, time reporting, and overtime tracking vary from agency to agency and from region to region, resulting in inconsistencies in data and difficulties in monitoring compliance with OCDETF policies, procedures, and guidelines. The different processes can also complicate efforts to develop and monitor standard performance measures. However, OCDETF 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				Page
		Pos.	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	
International Organized Crime Intelligence and Operations Center (IOC-2)	The OCDETF Program requests an additional \$1.830 million for the IOC-2 to fund operational expenses and four positions, including two attorneys and one agent. The operational costs related to investigating and prosecuting TOC cases include such items as domestic and overseas travel and temporary duty assignments, wiretaps, translation services, expert witness fees, the establishment and support of regional IOC-2 task forces, and similar items that require a dedicated source of funding to encourage a unified multi-agency approach to investigations. With the current funding level, IOC-2 is forced to limit its support to a small number of priority investigations and operations. The current services for this initiative are zero positions and \$960,000	4	4	\$1,830	38
Program and/or Administrative Savings	FY 2016 savings will be realized through reductions to existing operations.	0	0	(\$2,194)	42

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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, and affiliated money laundering organizations not otherwise provided for, to include inter-governmental agreements with State and local law enforcement agencies engaged in the investigation and prosecution of individuals involved in organized crime drug trafficking, [~~\$507,194,000~~] \$519,301,000, 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. (*Department of Justice Appropriations Act, 2015.*)

Analysis of Appropriations Language

No substantive changes proposed.

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IV. Program Activity Justification

A. Investigations

Investigations TOTAL	Direct. Pos.	FTE	Dollars \$(000)
2014 Enacted	2,077	2,076	\$364,114
2015 Enacted	2,001	2,000	\$355,027
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	(85)	(85)	\$9,234
2016 Current Services	1,916	1,915	\$364,261
2016 Program Increases	4	4	\$1,830
2016 Program Decreases			(\$1,524)
2016 Request	1,920	1,919	\$364,567
Total Change 2015-2016	(81)	(81)	\$9,540

1. Program Description

The FY 2016 request for the Investigations Activity is 1,920 reimbursable positions, 1,919 work-years, and \$364,567,000.

OCDETF investigations cannot be conducted without the cooperative efforts of OCDETF's various member agencies. OCDETF investigations require a mix of skills, experience, and enforcement jurisdiction, which no single agency possesses. The Program's strength is its ability to draw upon the combined skills, expertise, and techniques of each participating agency, both within, and outside of, the Department of Justice (the non-Justice agencies are funded by their own Departments' appropriations). The OCDETF law enforcement agencies, which provide investigative and intelligence efforts on OCDETF cases, are identified below:

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

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

Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) brings to OCDETF its 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.

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

Immigration and Customs Enforcement - Homeland Security Investigations (ICE-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 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. ICE agents have a wide array of Customs and Immigration authorities at their disposal to support the Program, whether it be targeting high-risk vessels, containers, vehicles, or persons for inspection, or using their immigration expertise to ensure the arrest and prosecution of significant alien targets. In addition, ICE personnel are an invaluable asset in regional, national, and international money laundering investigations due to their financial investigative expertise.

United States Coast Guard (USCG) includes drug interdiction as one of its primary missions and has found itself in a unique position to support the work of OCDETF. Although OCDETF does not fund USCG positions, the USCG is the maritime expert for the Program and 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.

United States Marshals Service (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 the pre-seizure investigation of assets in complex cases. The USMS has entered into a formal agreement with the U.S. Attorneys' Offices to ensure that all major drug trafficking or money laundering cases involving real property, ongoing businesses, out-of-district assets, and anything that is perishable will receive a detailed and timely pre-seizure planning investigation by the USMS.

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

OCDETF Fusion Center (OFC), the cornerstone of OCDETF's intelligence efforts, is funded through the ICDE account and overseen by the OCDETF Director. The OFC has significantly enhanced OCDETF's overall capacity to engage in intelligence-driven, coordinated law enforcement, an essential component of the OCDETF Program. The OFC is a unique, comprehensive data center containing all drug and related financial intelligence information from all seven OCDETF-member investigative agencies, and FinCEN, as well as relevant data from many other agencies and partner organizations. The OFC is designed to conduct cross-agency integration and analysis of the data, to create comprehensive, fused intelligence pictures of targeted organizations, including those identified as CPOTs and RPOTs, and to pass actionable leads through the multi-agency SOD to OCDETF participants in the field, including the OCDETF Co-located Strike Forces. These leads ultimately result in the development of better-coordinated, more comprehensive, multi-jurisdictional OCDETF investigations of the most significant drug trafficking and money laundering networks.

OCDETF Co-located Strike Forces have been established in:

- Arizona (including Phoenix and Tucson);
- Atlanta;
- Boston;
- Chicago;
- Denver;
- El Paso (including southern New Mexico);
- New York;
- Puerto Rico (Caribbean Corridor Strike Force);
- San Diego;
- South Texas (including Houston, Laredo, McAllen and San Antonio); and
- Tampa/Sarasota (Panama Express).

These Co-located Strike Forces aggressively target the highest-level drug trafficking organizations. They bring a synergy to drug trafficking investigations by combining, side-by-side, the resources and expertise of all of OCDETF's participating investigative agencies, including state and local law enforcement officers and prosecutors. By coordinating their efforts, the participants in these Co-located Strike Forces eliminate superfluous effort, save valuable resources, and produce some of the largest and most successful cases against national and international level drug trafficking organizations.

State and local law enforcement agencies participate in approximately 90 percent of all OCDETF investigations. State and local participation significantly expands OCDETF's available resource base and broadens the choice of venue for prosecution. Annually, more than 700 state and local departments nationwide assist in the investigation of OCDETF cases. Currently, OCDETF reimburses state and local agencies for their overtime, travel, and per diem expenses with funds allocated by the Department of Justice Assets Forfeiture Fund. In FY 2014, OCDETF reimbursed state and local agencies \$29 million for their participation in OCDETF investigations and cases.

Transnational Organized Crime (TOC) Investigations

The IOC-2 is the centerpiece of the TOC Program, and acts as the lens through which the multiple agencies that participate in the AGOCC focus their law enforcement activities against priority TOC targets. The role of the IOC-2 is to marshal the resources and information of nine U.S. law enforcement agencies, as well as federal prosecutors, to combat those transnational organized crime groups posing the greatest threat to the United States, including but not limited to those criminal organizations named to the Top International Criminal Organizations Target (TICOT) List. To achieve this mission, IOC-2 leverages the existing resources of SOD and participates as a member of the OFC to: (1) gather, store, and analyze all-source information and intelligence related to international organized crime; (2) disseminate such information and intelligence to support law enforcement operations, investigations, prosecutions, and forfeiture proceedings; and (3) coordinate multi-jurisdictional and multi-agency law enforcement operations, investigations, prosecutions, and forfeiture proceedings.

The IOC-2 allows partner agencies to join together in a task force setting, combine data, and produce actionable leads for investigators and prosecutors working nationwide to combat international organized crime, and to coordinate the resulting multi-jurisdictional investigations and prosecutions.

Although IOC-2 was established in May 2009, preliminary operations at IOC-2 began in February 2009. IOC-2 was established using staff obtained by shifting existing resources within the participating agencies. Though operations will continue in this manner, the funding provided in subsequent years has helped to lighten the agencies' financial load.

The domestic and international response to the creation of IOC-2 has been noteworthy. From its inception, IOC-2 began creating and disseminating to its member agencies important intelligence products that have led to successes in criminal investigations and prosecutions across the country. Additionally, IOC-2 is now regularly involved in de-confliction and case coordination and has hosted case coordination and threat mapping meetings that bring together agents and prosecutors from law enforcement agencies across the United States and abroad. IOC-2 has spearheaded several significant operations targeting TICOT targets, and has successfully encouraged its member agencies to merge their investigative efforts in a way that was not previously happening.

B. Prosecutions

Prosecutions TOTAL	Direct. Pos.	FTE	Dollars \$(000)
2014 Enacted	1,050	998	\$149,886
2015 Enacted	1,050	998	\$152,167
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	\$3,237
2016 Current Services	1,050	998	\$155,404
2016 Program Increases	0	0	0
2016 Program Decreases	0	0	(\$670)
2016 Request	1,050	998	\$154,734
Total Change 2015-2016	0	0	\$2,567

1. Program Description

The FY 2016 request for the Prosecution Activity is 1,050 positions, 998 work years, and \$154,734,000. The agencies that provide investigative support and prosecutorial efforts on OCDETF cases are identified below:

The United States Attorneys’ Offices are essential to nearly every successful OCDETF investigation and prosecution. This is because the OCDETF 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 42 percent use wiretaps.

Narcotic and Dangerous Drug Section (NDDS) Although OCDETF does not currently fund any litigating positions at NDDS, the 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.

Asset Forfeiture and Money Laundering Section (AFMLS) Although OCDETF does not currently fund any positions at AFMLS, the expert attorneys at AFMLS provide critical guidance to the field for the development of financial investigations, which are required in every OCDETF case. AFMLS attorneys are skilled in the application of money laundering and other financial statutes to specific types of sophisticated criminal activity, and they are particularly

knowledgeable about the means to identify, freeze, seize, and repatriate assets from foreign jurisdictions. In addition, AFMLS partners with OCDETF to administer OCDETF's nationwide financial training program. Since FY 2004, AFMLS and OCDETF personnel have conducted more than 75 training conferences in cities across the country, training more than 7,000 agents, analysts, and prosecutors from 20 federal and 40 state and local participating agencies on financial investigative techniques.

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

PERFORMANCE, RESOURCES, AND STRATEGIES

1. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

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

OCDETF Performance Indicators

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

Significant New Investigations

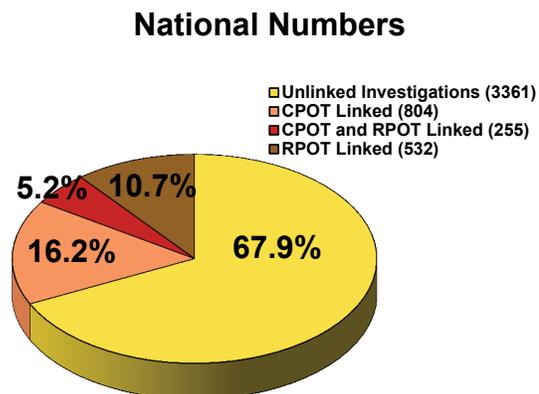
The OCDETF Program Guidelines require that OCDETF participants focus Program resources on coordinated, nationwide investigations of major drug trafficking and money laundering organizations. During FY 2014, OCDETF continued its efforts to expand investigations to attack all levels of the supply chain regionally, nationally and internationally. OCDETF participants initiated 1,015 investigations in FY 2014. Although this is a 5 percent decrease from the number of new investigations initiated in FY 2013, OCDETF participants have been able to initiate more than 1,000 new cases for the eighth fiscal year in a row. By the end of the first quarter in FY 2015, OCDETF had already initiated 227 new investigations. Furthermore, OCDETF has continued to maintain an active caseload of nearly 5,000 cases.

OCDETF district and regional coordination groups work 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 drug trafficking and money laundering organizations. The investigations are broad in scope and employ complex investigative techniques, including financial investigative techniques, and an increasing percentage of cases target transnational "command and control" organizations.

Most of the criminal organizations targeted by OCDETF investigations are poly-drug, meaning that they manufacture or distribute more than one type of illegal drug. In recent years, the principal drugs involved in OCDETF investigations have been cocaine, marijuana, heroin, and methamphetamine. However, 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. Approximately 666 investigations -- or approximately 14 percent of OCDETF's caseload at the end of the first quarter of FY 2015 -- involve diversion and abuse of prescription drugs. OCDETF investigators and prosecutors are rising to the challenge of combating this threat.

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

The goal of every OCDETF case is to continually work up and across the supply chain to make connections among related organizations nationwide. In particular, OCDETF participants strive to identify links to 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.



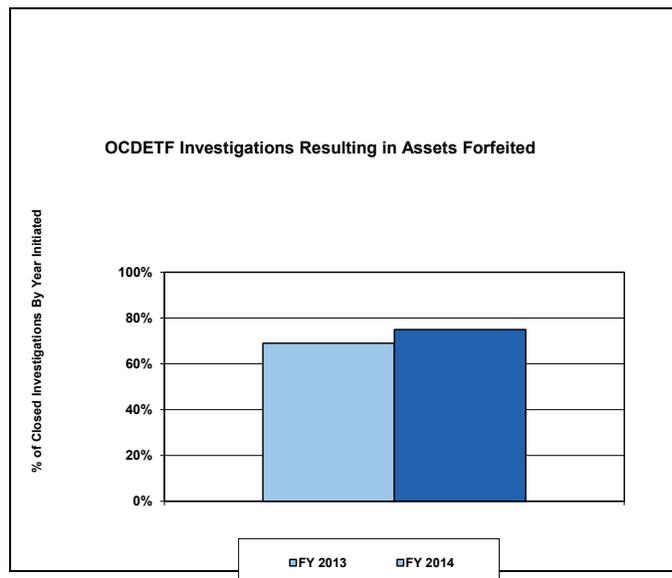
OCDETF’s commitment to pursuing priority targets is evident from the steady increase in the percentage of cases linked to these targets. At the end of FY 2014, 16 percent of OCDETF’s active investigations — or 804 cases — had validated links to a CPOT, and approximately 11 percent — or 532 cases — were linked to RPOTs. An additional 5 percent of active investigations — or 255 cases — were linked to both CPOTs and RPOTs, so a total of 21 percent of active investigations were linked to CPOTs and approximately 16 percent of OCDETF’s active case load were linked to RPOTs. It is significant to note that by the end of FY 2014, OCDETF’s CPOT-linked case inventory had increased to a total of 1,059 investigations, approximately 21 percent of OCDETF’s active case load. Furthermore, 45 percent of the active CPOT-linked investigations are currently out of the Southwest Region.

OCDETF data also demonstrates that OCDETF participants are pursuing these investigations to successful conclusions. Between 2003 and 2014, OCDETF agencies dismantled 67 CPOT organizations and severely disrupted the operations of another 46. Additionally, between FY 2003 through FY 2014, OCDETF disrupted or dismantled a total of 3,181 CPOT-linked organizations -- organizations working with or otherwise associated with a CPOT. OCDETF dismantled 123 CPOT-linked organizations in FY 2014, exceeding its target by 24 percent. OCDETF disrupted 222 CPOT-linked organizations in FY 2014, exceeding its target by 6 percent.

In FY 2014 OCDETF dismantled or disrupted 345 CPOT-linked drug trafficking organizations. Additionally, the significant enforcement actions of OCDETF agencies against CPOTs themselves has resulted in keeping multi-ton quantities of illegal drugs such as cocaine, heroin, marijuana and methamphetamine from ever entering the United States. OCDETF continues to be vigilant in auditing the quality of its data collection in this important performance area. OCDETF ensures that a thorough review of all cases reported to be linked to CPOTs is conducted to determine the validity of each link, and OCDETF has implemented controls to ensure that all links are properly supported.

Investigations against Violent Criminal Organizations

At the end of FY 2014, approximately 60 percent of active OCDETF investigations targeted criminal organizations engaged in firearms or weapons trafficking, murder, or other violence. Additionally, in FY 2014, OCDETF charged 1,016 defendants – or 11 percent of all defendants charged – with crimes of violence or firearms-related charges, and convicted 690 defendants – or 8 percent of all defendants convicted – on charges involving violence or firearms. OCDETF’s caseload and prosecutions demonstrate its commitment to targeting drug trafficking organizations that engage in criminal activities such as firearms/weapons violations, murder, material support to terrorist groups, or other violent activity.



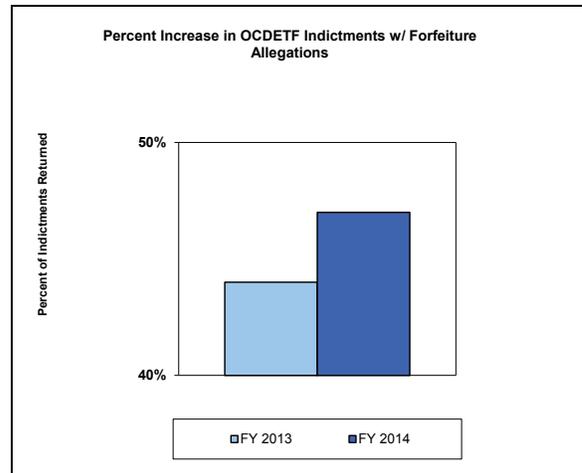
Success in Financial Investigations

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

More than 99 percent of OCDETF’s active cases have an active financial investigation. This figure represents an all-time high and demonstrates that OCDETF participants are complying with OCDETF mandates that they must pursue financial investigations as an integral part of each drug investigation.

As a result of this focus, OCDETF consistently emphasizes the importance of seizing and forfeiting drug-related assets. A significant percentage of investigations are resulting in the seizure of assets and in charges calling for the forfeiture of assets and proceeds. The percentage of OCDETF investigations with indictments resulting in assets forfeited is 75 percent in FY 2014. This is slightly higher than the 73 percent reported at the end of FY 2013. Furthermore, 47 percent of indictments contained forfeiture allegations in FY 2014, a 3 percent increase from 44 percent in FY 2013. In addition, the Assets Forfeiture Fund’s Consolidated Asset Tracking System (CATS) report for FY 2014 indicates OCDETF seized approximately \$320 million in cash and property. During the last four fiscal years, FY 2011 – FY 2014, OCDETF investigations have been responsible for the seizure of over \$2.4 billion dollars.

In FY 2014, 12 percent of all OCDETF defendants were charged with financial violations. This is a slight increase from the 11 percent reported at the end of FY 2013. Additionally, 8 percent of OCDETF's convicted defendants were reported convicted of a financial charge. This is slightly lower than the 9 percent reported at the end of FY 2013. Also, 26 percent of investigations with indictments that were closed in FY 2014 were reported as resulting in defendants convicted of financial violations. Additionally, 10 percent of OCDETF's FY 2014 investigation initiations targeted a primary money laundering organization.



Although OCDETF has had many successes in the financial arena, there is still a long way to go. Despite increasing numbers, participating agencies have only seized or forfeited a fraction of the estimated drug proceeds that attract traffickers to the drug trade in the first place. Further, despite continued emphasis on targeting money launderers and facilitators, OCDETF's investigative agents and prosecutors still struggle to find resources and expertise sufficient to fully investigate and dismantle the financial infrastructure of these criminal organizations.

OCDETF has taken a number of steps to assist its field components in improving Program performance in the financial arena. First, OCDETF continues to partner with the Criminal Division's Asset Forfeiture and Money Laundering Section (AFMLS) to provide financial training for agents, analysts, and prosecutors. Second, in FY 2007 OCDETF began addressing a lack of financial investigators by establishing the Financial Investigator Contractors (FIC) Program. The FIC Program consists of a squad of three or four FICs in each of the nine OCDETF regions, with two teams assigned to the Southwest Region, for a total of ten squads. These investigators are assigned to DEA's Financial Investigation Teams (FITs) and are available to support OCDETF investigations in need of financial expertise. This Program is being funded from the Department of Justice's Assets Forfeiture Fund (AFF). AFF funds provided to support this program in FY 2014 were \$8.6 million.

In addition, OCDETF has used a combination of appropriated funds and AFF funds to provide 33 full time financial analysts and auditors to U.S. Attorney Offices who have demonstrated a need for such positions and has funded an additional 9 financial analyst contractors at the OCDETF Co-Located Strike Forces. OCDETF has also funded the deployment of Document and Media Exploitation teams to each of its Southwest Border Strike Forces. These teams of experienced intelligence analysts review voluminous case files and evidentiary materials to develop investigative leads and identify and trace potentially forfeitable assets. Finally, the financial section of the OFC generates leads that enable Program participants to make even greater headway against the financial components of sophisticated trafficking organizations.

Target Leadership-Level Defendants

OCDETF continues to focus on the targeting of leadership-level defendants in its investigations. At the end of FY 2014, approximately 30 percent of prospective defendants targeted in new OCDETF investigations were leaders of their organizations. Furthermore, by the end of FY 2014, 79 percent of OCDETF investigations with indictments that were closed during the year resulted in the conviction of a leader. Additionally, 14 percent of OCDETF investigations with indictments that were closed during the year resulted in the conviction of a CPOT or an RPOT. By focusing on leadership-level targets, OCDETF is more likely to have a lasting impact against significant organizations and their operations.

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 trafficking networks. It is only by attacking these networks in their entirety that OCDETF can make a lasting impact on drug trafficking activity and drug supply. As of the end FY 2014, 93 percent of all active OCDETF investigations were multi-jurisdictional – that is, the investigations 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-nine percent of OCDETF’s investigations are international in scope, those investigations where there is active participation by, and coordination with, a foreign government. These investigations involve more than 100 different foreign law enforcement entities.

Furthermore, all of the current 50 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-two -- or 44 percent -- of these current CPOT targets are based in Mexico. Drugs involved in OCDETF investigations are mostly imported into the United States from other countries. During FY 2013 and FY 2014, 3,410 -- or 16 percent -- of defendants charged in OCDETF investigations have been foreign nationals. Additionally, already in FY 2015, 195 -- or 15 percent -- of defendants charged in OCDETF investigations are foreign nationals.

Emphasizing Nationwide Coordination of OCDETF Investigations

Many of the nationally-coordinated investigations handled by SOD are OCDETF investigations. SOD operations exemplify the best efforts to simultaneously attack all related components of sophisticated national and transnational drug trafficking and money laundering networks, thereby more effectively disrupting their illegal activities. For this reason, OCDETF strives to increase nationwide coordination by SOD in OCDETF cases. At the end of FY 2014, 31 percent of OCDETF’s active investigative case load involved SOD coordination. By acting upon the leads generated by the OFC, and feeding information through SOD, OCDETF expects to steadily increase the percentage of SOD-coordinated investigations.

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, by the end of FY 2014, 45 percent of the OCDETF Strike Forces' caseload comprised active CPOT-linked investigations, which is more than double OCDETF's national average of 21 percent. Similarly, 79 percent of OCDETF Strike Force active cases involve complex investigative techniques, as compared to the national average of 77 percent, and 12 percent of OCDETF Strike Force active cases target primary money laundering organizations, which is also higher than the national average (9 percent).

2. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes/FY 2016 Budget Request Relationship to Strategies

Enhancing OCDETF's Coordinated Pursuit of Entire Organizations

In order to maintain the OCDETF Program's ability to reduce the availability of illegal drugs and illegally diverted licit drugs to our citizens, OCDETF has focused its resources on coordinated, nationwide investigations targeting the entire infrastructure of major drug trafficking criminal organizations. These organizations are extremely complex. Their members traffic in illegal and dangerous drugs, launder illicit proceeds, arm themselves with and traffic in firearms, continue their criminal activities as fugitives, perpetuate violence and participate in terrorist activities. The FY 2016 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 each and every level. This is precisely why the OCDETF Program was established – to combine the resources and expertise of its member agencies, and to exploit their unique investigative capabilities and authorities to achieve the greatest impact from drug law enforcement efforts. Attacking these high-level organizations in their entirety requires the active and coordinated participation of all the OCDETF member agencies, with sufficient resources to support all phases of OCDETF investigations. It also requires that OCDETF member agencies think strategically about ways in which law enforcement may effectively exploit the vulnerabilities of these organizations. The OCDETF model for 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 drug trafficking organizations at their most vulnerable points. The most effective method for accomplishing this is through carefully planned and comprehensive strategic initiatives pursued by the OCDETF Regions and the Co-located Strike Forces.

OCDETF focuses on enhancing the capacity of its participants to undertake intelligence-driven, strategic enforcement initiatives. The OFC was established to integrate and analyze law enforcement investigative data and related financial data with the goal of providing law enforcement with the complete intelligence picture of the major international and domestic

trafficking organizations. Leads generated from the OFC direct law enforcement efforts, especially those resources located at the OCDETF Co-located Strike Forces, against those criminal organizations trafficking drugs and their related components nationwide. Such activities are conducted in a manner that will most effectively disrupt the operations of the major trafficking organizations and will result in their ultimate destruction. The eleven Co-located Strike Forces, as well as SOD, are in unique positions to take advantage of OFC leads.

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 2015 CPOT list currently contains 50 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. 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.

Permanently Disabling Drug Organizations through Fugitive Apprehension

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

OCDETF defendants and fugitives are highly mobile, and they typically have extensive resources and an extended network of associates to assist them in avoiding arrest. Consequently, the longer they remain at large, the more difficult they become to apprehend and prosecute.

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 significant drug and money laundering organizations in order to assist in reducing the Nation's illegal drug supply and the diversion of licit drugs, as well as reducing the violence in our communities that is associated with the drug trade. 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.

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE

Decision Unit: Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force - Investigations

DOJ Strategic Goal/Objective: Goal 2: Prevent Crime, Enforce Federal Laws **Objective 2.1:** Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime **Objective 2.3:** Combat the threat, trafficking, and use of illegal drugs and the diversion of licit drugs. **Objective 2.4:** Combat corruption, economic crimes, and international crime.

RESOURCES			Target		Actual		Enacted		Changes		Requested (Total)	
			FY 2014		FY 2014		FY 2015		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2016 Program Change		FY 2016 Request	
Workload												
Number of new OCDETF investigations initiated			1,100		1,015		1,050		0		1,050	
Number of active/judicial pending OCDETF investigations			5,050		4,952		4,975				4,975	
Total Costs and FTE (reimbursable FTE are included, but reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)			FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
			3,074	514,000	3,074	514,000	2,998	507,194	(81)	12,107	2,917	519,301
TYPE	Strategic Objective	PERFORMANCE 1/	FY 2014		FY 2014		FY 2015		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2016 Program Change		FY 2016 Request	
			FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
Program Activity	2.1	Investigations	223	38,960	223	38,960	215	37,988	(9)	1,210	206	39,198
	2.3		1,853	324,154	1,853	324,154	1,785	316,079	(76)	11,908	1,709	327,139
	2.4		0	1,000	0	1,000	0	960	4	1,830	4	2,790
Performance Measure		A. Percent of active OCDETF investigations linked to CPOT 3/	18%		21%		19%		0%		19%	
		B. Percent of active OCDETF investigations linked to RPOT 4/	16%		16%		16%		0%		16%	
		C. Percent of active investigations involving SOD coordination	34%		31%		33%		0%		33%	
		D. Percent of active investigations utilizing complex investigative techniques 5/	76%		77%		76%		0%		76%	

Note: While participation by non-justice components is no longer funded through the Justice Appropriation, performance targets are calculated taking into account expected resources dedicated to OCDETF by the non-Justice components.

1/ Because OCDETF remains one of the highest of priorities for OCDETF participating agencies, it has been able to maintain many of its performance measure projections in spite of budget reductions. However, if OCDETF suffers further funding reductions it will likely be forced to reduce more of its performance measure projections in the future.

2/ Performance measures for transnational organized crime investigations are presently being developed.

3/ The Department's Drug Enforcement Task force strategy called on federal law enforcement agencies to collaboratively develop a unified national list of drug organization targets. This list has become known as the Consolidated Priority Organization Targets (CPOT) List. There were 62 CPOT targets in FY 2014. 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.

4/ 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.

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

RESOURCES			Target	Actual	Enacted	Changes	Requested (Total)					
TYPE	Strategic Objective	PERFORMANCE	FY 2014	FY 2014	FY 2015	Current Services Adjustments and FY 2016 Program Change	FY 2016 Request					
Program Activity	2.1 2.3	Prosecutions	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
			106	15,931	106	15,931	106	16,180	0	-111	106	16,069
			892	133,955	892	133,955	892	135,987	0	-1,882	892	134,105
Performance Measure		A. Number of OCDETF Defendants Indicted/Convicted	10,500/8,500	9,325/9,050	9,600/9,000	0/0	9,600/9,000					
		1. Number and percent of convicted defendants linked to CPOT	425/5%	464/5%	450/5%	0/0%	450/5%					
		2. Number and percent of convicted defendants linked to RPOT	375/4%	341/4%	375/4%	0/0%	375/4%					
		B. Percent of OCDETF investigations with indictments/informations resulting in the conviction of either a CPOT or a defendant that is part of the command structure of a CPOT or otherwise connected to a CPOT or an RPOT or defendant that is part of the command structure of an RPOT or is otherwise connected to an RPOT**	16%	14%	16%	0%	16%					
		C. Percent of OCDETF investigations with indictments resulting in financial convictions**	24%	26%	25%	0%	25%					
		D. Percent of OCDETF investigations with indictments/informations resulting in assets forfeited**	73%	75%	75%	0%	75%					

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE

Decision Unit: Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force

DOJ Strategic Goal/Objective: Goal 2: Prevent Crime, Enforce Federal Laws **Objective 2.3:** Combat the threat, trafficking, and use of illegal drugs and the diversion of licit drugs.

WORKLOAD/ RESOURCES			Target	Actual	Projected	Changes	Requested (Total)
TYPE	Strategic Objective	PERFORMANCE	FY 2014	FY 2014	FY 2015	Current Services Adjustments and FY 2016 Program Change	FY 2016
Outcome	2.3	A. Percent of investigations resulting in disruption/dismantlement of targeted organization**	83%	87%	85%	0%	85%
		B. Conviction Rate	90%	92%	90%	0%	90%
		C. Number of CPOT-Linked Organizations disrupted/dismantled in OCDETF Investigations	210/99	222/123	180/89	0/0	180/89

* 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.

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: the 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 and RPOT-linked organizations and investigations.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE

Decision Unit: Investigations

Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014		FY 2015	FY 2016
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
Performance Measure	Percent of active OCDETF investigations linked to CPOT	16%	17%	20%	22%	18%	21%	19%	19%
Performance Measure	Percent of active OCDETF investigations linked to RPOT	18%	17%	16%	17%	16%	16%	16%	16%
Performance Measure	Percent of active investigations involving SOD Coordination or OFC Involvement (Discontinued)	40%	41%	40%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Performance Measure	Percent of active investigations involving SOD Coordination	N/A	N/A	35%	34%	34%	31%	33%	33%
Performance Measure	Percent of active investigations targeting primary drug money laundering organizations (Discontinued)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Performance Measure	Percent of active investigations utilizing complex investigative techniques	76%	75%	76%	78%	76%	77%	76%	76%

N/A = Data unavailable

*** Denotes inclusion in the DOJ Annual Performance Plan**

Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
Performance Measure	Number of OCDETF Defendants Indicted/Convicted	10,888/ 8,972	13,038/ 9,443	12,140/ 10,382	11,652/ 9,663	10,500/ 8,500	9,325/ 9,050	9,500/ 9,000	9,500/ 9,000
Performance Measure	1. Number and percent of convicted defendants linked to CPOT***	501/5%	523/5%	624/5%	431/4%	425/5%	464/5%	450/5%	450/5%
Performance Measure	1. Number and percent of convicted defendants linked to RPOT***	5915/6%	523/5%	384/3%	399/4%	375/4%	341/4%	375/4%	375/4%
Performance Measure	Percent of OCDETF investigations resulting in the conviction of a leader (Discontinued)	80%	76%	80%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Performance Measure	Percent of OCDETF investigations with indictments/informations resulting in the conviction of either a CPOT or a defendant that is part of the command structure of a CPOT or otherwise connected to a CPOT or an RPOT or defendant that is part of the command structure of an RPOT or is otherwise connected to an RPOT*	N/A	N/A	N/A	15%	16%	14%	16%	16%
Performance Measure	Percent of OCDETF investigations with indictments resulting in financial convictions	24%	27%	25%	24%	24%	26%	25%	25%
Performance Measure	Percent of OCDETF investigations with indictments/informations resulting in assets forfeited*	N/A	N/A	77%	73%	73%	75%	75%	75%
OUTCOME Measure	Percent investigations resulting in disruption/dismantlement of targeted organization	80%	86%	85%	85%	83%	87%	85%	85%
OUTCOME Measure	Number of CPOT-Linked Organizations disrupted/dismantled in OCDETF investigations	214/120	231/130	243/113	301/145	210/99	222/123	180/89	180/89
OUTCOME Measure	Amount of Seized Assets from CPOT-Linked Organizations	244M	155M	109M	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
OUTCOME Measure	Conviction Rate	N/A	N/A	91%	91%	90%	92%	90%	90%

N/A = Data unavailable

***Data for these measures has been updated.

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**Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement (ICDE)
FY 2016 Summary of Resources
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Estimate by Program	2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Enacted				FY 2016 Request			
	Perm. Pos.	Agents/Atty	WY	Amount	Perm. Pos.	Agents/Atty	WY	Amount	Perm. Pos.	Agents/Atty	WY	Amount
Law Enforcement:												
Drug Enforcement Administration	1,267	930	1,267	194,824	1,225	900	1,225	189,011	1,138	838	1,138	193,048
Federal Bureau of Investigation	706	483	706	134,437	676	464	676	130,426	676	464	676	133,212
United States Marshals Service	41	38	40	8,326	39	36	38	8,078	39	36	38	8,250
Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms & Explosives	52	51	52	11,200	50	49	50	10,866	50	49	50	11,098
OCDETF Executive Office (OFC)	1	0	1	10,617	1	0	1	10,300	1	0	1	12,224
IOC2	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	960	4	3	4	2,790
Subtotal:	2,067	1,502	2,066	360,404	1,991	1,449	1,990	349,641	1,908	1,390	1,907	360,623
Prosecution:												
United States Attorneys	1,027	555	975	145,635	1,027	555	975	147,086	1,027	555	975	150,228
Criminal Division	13	10	13	2,064	13	10	13	2,002	13	10	13	2,045
Threat Response Unit	5	5	5	795	5	5	5	771	5	5	5	787
Subtotal:	1,045	570	993	148,494	1,045	570	993	149,859	1,045	570	993	153,060
National Emerging Threats	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,194	0	0	0	0
Administrative Support:												
Executive Office	15	3	15	5,102	15	3	15	5,500	17	3	17	5,617
Subtotal:	15	3	15	5,102	15	3	15	5,500	17	3	17	5,617
TOTAL OCDETF:	3,127	2,075	3,074	514,000	3,051	2,022	2,998	507,194	2,970	1,963	2,917	519,301

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V. Program Increases by Item

Item Name:	International Organized Crime Intelligence and Operations Center (IOC-2) Operations
AG Targeted Priority Options:	Protecting Americans from Violent Crime, Prioritize Prosecutions to Focus on the Most Serious Cases
Strategic Goal:	Goal 2
Strategic Objective:	Objectives 2.1, 2.3 and 2.4
Budget Decision Unit(s):	Investigations and Prosecutions
Organizational Program:	OCDETF Program

Program Increase: Positions 4 Agt/Atty 3 FTE 4 Dollars \$1,830,000

Description of Item

IOC-2 is a multi-agency organization whose mission is to significantly disrupt and dismantle those international criminal organizations posing the greatest threat to the United States. The role of the IOC-2 is to marshal the resources and information of 13 U.S. law enforcement agencies, as well as federal prosecutors, to combat those transnational organized crime (TOC) groups posing the greatest threat to the United States, including but not limited to those criminal organizations named to the Top International Criminal Organizations Target (TICOT) List. To achieve this mission, IOC-2 leverages the existing resources of the Special Operations Division (SOD) of DEA and the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces (OCDETF) Fusion Center (OFC) to: (1) gather, store, and analyze all-source information and intelligence related to international organized crime; (2) disseminate such information and intelligence to support law enforcement operations, investigations, prosecutions, and forfeiture proceedings; and (3) coordinate multi-jurisdictional and multi-agency law enforcement operations, investigations, prosecutions, and forfeiture proceedings.

The initial operations at IOC-2 revealed the potential of the IOC-2 to support many more multi-jurisdictional investigations of priority targets (nationally and internationally). Though some OCDETF components received small reimbursements for ancillary cost associated with IOC-2 operations in FY 2010 through 2014, presently there is about \$1 million in dedicated source of funding. Currently the IOC-2 is forced to limit its support to a small number of priority investigations and operations.

Justification

The OCDETF Program requests \$1.830 million for operational and administrative costs in support of IOC-2 investigations in order to enhance capabilities. The proposal includes \$400,000 for the salary and benefit costs of bringing on board an AGOCC/IOC-2 Deputy Director as well as two attorneys and one administrative support position. The remaining \$1.430 million will be used for IOC-2 operational and administrative costs. The operational costs related to investigating and prosecuting TOC cases include such items as domestic and overseas

travel and temporary duty assignments, wiretaps, translation services, expert witness fees, the establishment and support of regional IOC-2 task forces, and similar items that require a dedicated source of funding to encourage a unified multi-agency approach to investigations. The requested funding would also enable IOC-2 to host case coordination meetings, to support criminal investigations, to assist in developing critical relationships with foreign law enforcement, to provide analytical support to ongoing investigations and prosecutions, and to further enhance the technical and analytical tools necessary to successfully merge and analyze evidence and intelligence from its member agencies and other sources.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The TOC Program enhancements for IOC-2 will be used to strengthen the investigative and litigative capabilities of high priority cases. The program increase directly supports a number of the Department of Justice's Strategic Objectives, including Strategic Objective 2.1: "Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime by leveraging strategic partnerships to investigate, arrest, and prosecute violent offenders and illegal firearms traffickers;" Strategic Objective 2.3: "Disrupt and dismantle major drug trafficking organizations to combat the threat, trafficking, and use of illegal drugs and the diversion of licit drugs;" and Strategic Objective 2.4: "Investigate and prosecute corruption, economic crimes, and transnational organized crime."

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Enacted				FY 2016 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
			<u>\$1,000</u>				<u>\$960</u>				<u>\$960</u>

Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Clerical and Office Services (0300-0399)	\$70	1	\$70	\$70	
Attorneys (0905)	\$100	2	\$200	\$200	
Criminal Investigative Series (1811)	\$130	1	\$130	\$130	
Total Personnel		4	\$400	\$400	

Non-Personnel Increase/Reduction Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Operations			\$1,430	(\$400)	
Total Non-Personnel			\$1,430	(\$400)	

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non- Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Current Services	0	0	0	0	\$960	\$960	\$2,790	
Increases	4	3	4	\$400	\$1,430	\$1,830	0	
Grand Total	4	3	4	\$400	\$2,390	\$2,790	\$2,790	

Affected Crosscuts

- Drugs
- Transnational Organized Crime
- Violent Crimes

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VI. Program Decrease by Item

Item Name: Program and/or Administrative Savings

Budget Decision Unit(s): Investigations and Prosecutions
Strategic Goal(s) Goal 2
Strategic Objective(s): Objective 2.1, 2.3, 2.4
Organizational Program Decrease: OCDETF Program

Program Decrease: Positions 0 Agt/Atty 0 FTE 0 Dollars (\$2,194,000)

Description of Item

Program and/or administrative savings.

Justification

FY 2016 savings will be realized through reductions to existing operations.

Impact on Performance

Performance impact information is not yet available for this decrease.

Base Funding

FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 Enacted				FY 2016 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
<u>3,127</u>	<u>2,075</u>	<u>3,074</u>	<u>\$514,000</u>	<u>3,051</u>	<u>2,022</u>	<u>2,998</u>	<u>\$507,194</u>	<u>2,966</u>	<u>1,963</u>	<u>2,913</u>	<u>\$519,665</u>

Non-Personnel Decrease Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2016 Request (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Operations			(\$2,194)		
Total Non-Personnel			(\$2,194)		

Total Decrease for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2017 Net Annualization (change from 2016) (\$000)	FY 2018 Net Annualization (change from 2017) (\$000)
Current Services	2,966	1,963	2,913			\$519,665		
Decrease					(\$2,194)	(\$2,194)		
Grand Total						\$517,471		