

FY 2022
Interagency Crime and Drug
Enforcement
Congressional Submission



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I. Program Overview

A. General Overview

1. Budget Summary

The FY 2022 Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces (OCDETF) Program Budget Request comprises 2,581 positions, 2,573 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 targets high-level transnational, national, and regional criminal organizations and networks. Organized crime is no longer associated exclusively with traditional domestic groups. It is fully transnational in its origin, composition, and scope; it poses unprecedented threats to U.S. national security, economic prosperity, and public safety. 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 does not encompass all federal drug or transnational organized crime (TOC) enforcement efforts. OCDETF's mission involves disruption and dismantlement of drug-centric transnational criminal networks that present a distinct TOC threat to the United States. At any given time, OCDETF's active case inventory includes hundreds of ongoing investigations, focused only on targeting the highest priority organized drug trafficking, money laundering, and transnational criminal organizations.

2. Introduction

Established in 1982, the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces (OCDETF) program is the focal point of the Attorney General's strategy to reduce the availability of illicit narcotics by using a prosecutor-led, multi-agency approach to counter-drug and counter-transnational-crime enforcement. OCDETF leverages the resources and expertise of its partner components within the federal government as well as numerous state and local agencies in concentrated, long-term investigations of major drug trafficking, money laundering, and other high priority transnational organized crime networks.

OCDETF's federal partners include:

- DOJ: Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), U.S. Marshals Service (USMS), Criminal Division (CRM), Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys (EOUSA)
- 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)

Led by the Director, a career prosecutor, and an Executive Office staff of approximately three dozen, OCDETF constitutes the largest anti-crime task force in the country with almost 600 federal prosecutors, 2,000 federal agents, 19 Strike Forces, and over 4,750 individual task forces. The Director implements the nationwide OCDETF strategy built upon four essential pillars: targeting, coordination, intelligence, and directed resourcing. OCDETF's top priority will be to leverage these pillars to operationalize its activities, providing information and resources to our law enforcement and prosecution partners in a manner that drives the most complex and difficult cases to a successful conclusion.

OCDETF drives priority targeting in both top-down and bottom-up approaches. The OCDETF Director manages the Attorney General's Consolidated Priority Organization Target (CPOT) process, which is the top-down multi-agency process for designation of identified priority drug trafficking threats across the nation. This marshals the resources of federal law enforcement agencies from every corner of the United States to focus attention and effort on the most serious national narcotics trafficking threats. OCDETF also manages the Priority Transnational Organized Crime (PTOC) process, which is the multi-agency process for the designation of investigations of priority non-drug organized crime threats. These combined processes focus attention and resources on threats agreed upon through a multi-agency selection and vetting process, to reflect the considered judgment of national level priorities. In addition, OCDETF simultaneously uses a bottom-up targeting process, encouraging its nine regions to designate regional priorities in recognition of the importance of acknowledging that regional threats sometimes differ widely. The threats to the populace in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont may be quite different than those in Arizona and New Mexico; therefore, OCDETF empowers Regional Directors to work jointly with OCDETF partners to designate and tackle regional priorities as well as national ones.

Coordination is essential to the success of the OCDETF program. Given the size and breadth of the program, coordination occurs through both national and local level processes. OCDETF will continue to use Federal Agents as Law Enforcement Associate Directors based in Washington, D.C. to coordinate and strengthen operations. OCDETF will empower the nine Regional Directors to leverage their considerable decision making power in the field to build bigger regional cases. OCDETF will expand its Strike Force initiative using these tactical multi-agency teams to coordinate the biggest, most complex, regional investigations and prosecutions. The lead attorneys and commanders in OCDETF's 19 Co-Located Strike Forces will network across the nation to leverage their considerable authorities and create the greatest possible impact disrupting and dismantling criminal organizations.

Properly coordinated intelligence information directed at national and regional multi-agency targets leverages the OCDETF network to its fullest. This "intelligence" pillar is based largely in

the OCDETF Fusion Center (OFC) and the diverse multi-agency approach to ingestion, digestion, and sharing of law enforcement reporting where law enforcement datasets combine to create the single largest repository of federal criminal case reporting enabling OCDETF to drive national targeting and provide actionable operational intelligence products to initiate, expand, and support field investigations and prosecutions. OCDETF will modernize the OFC for the first time in 15 years and will create more dynamic query capabilities to leverage our national coordination and targeting strengths – resulting in more robust investigations and case making.

Directed resourcing is the last of the four pillars. It remains an essential aspect of OCDETF program success. OCDETF's ability to put resources behind the top-down and bottom-up drivers of targeting and the national coordination foundation of the program are critical and have proven successful. OCDETF continues to actively resource federal prosecutors, federal agents, overtime costs for state/local police from over 1,500 police departments, 19 Strike Forces, and dozens of creative operational initiatives born from creative, forward-leaning, prosecutor-led task forces looking to find seams to exploit in the ever-changing network of transnational organized criminal organizations.

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 19 OCDETF Co-Located Strike Forces:

- Atlanta, GA
- Baltimore, MD
- Boston, MA
- Chicago, IL

- Cleveland, OH
- Dallas, TX
- Denver, CO
- Detroit, MI
- El Paso, TX (including southern New Mexico)
- Kansas City, KS
- Los Angeles, CA
- New York, NY
- Sacramento, CA
- San Diego, CA
- San Juan, PR (Caribbean Corridor Strike Force)
- Tampa, FL (Panama Express)
- Arizona (including Phoenix and Tucson)
- South Texas (including Houston, Laredo, McAllen, and San Antonio)
- St. Louis, MO

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

- 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 nationwide.
- 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.

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 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

State and Local Government. State and local law enforcement agencies participate in approximately 90 percent of OCDETF investigations nationwide. Fiscal posture and policy changes by state and local governments can have dramatic effects on the capacity of their agencies to sustain their levels of involvement in OCDETF activities.

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, 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.

Competing Agency Priorities. OCDETF is an independent component that coordinates and leverages the expertise of federal agencies from multiple Executive Branch departments to disrupt and dismantle the most significant transnational criminal organizations. 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.

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.

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 OCDETF policies, procedures, and guidelines. Differing 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

OCDETF is not requesting any program changes for FY 2022.

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, \$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 changes are proposed.

IV. Program Activity Justification

A. Investigations

Investigations: Total	Direct Pos.	FTE	Amount (\$000)
2020 Enacted	1,755	1,723	\$381,240
2021 Enacted	1,664	1,660	\$381,240
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	\$10,063
2022 Current Services	1,664	1,660	\$391,303
2022 Program Decreases	-73	-73	-\$9,790
2022 Request	1,591	1,587	\$381,513
Total Change 2021-2022	-73	-73	\$273
Investigations: Information Technology Breakout (of Decision Unit Total)	Direct Pos.	Estimated FTE	Amount
2020 Enacted	26	26	\$15,387
2021 Enacted	26	26	\$15,906
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	\$402
2022 Current Services	26	26	\$16,308
2022 Program Increases	0	0	\$0
2022 Request	26	26	\$16,308
Total Change 2021-2022	0	0	\$402

Program Description

The FY 2022 request for Investigations is 1,591 reimbursable positions, 1,587 work-years, and \$381,513,000.

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 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). The OFC is the cornerstone of OCDETF's intelligence efforts. Funded through the ICDE appropriation and overseen by the OCDETF Director, the 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 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. This leverage ensures more effective coordination of drug and non-drug aspects of the Government's overall efforts against the highest level transnational criminal organizations. 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.

IOC-2 creates and disseminates 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 16 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 totaled \$30.5 million.

B. Prosecutions

Prosecutions: Total	Direct Pos.	FTE	Amount (\$000)
2020 Enacted	1,066	1,062	\$169,218
2021 Enacted	1,046	1,042	\$169,218
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	\$4,424
2022 Current Services	1,046	1,042	\$173,642
2022 Program Decreases	-56	-56	-\$4,697
2022 Request	990	986	\$168,945
Total Change 2021-2022	-56	-56	-\$273

Program Description

The FY 2022 request for the Prosecution activity is 990 positions, 986 work years, and \$168,945,000. The agencies that provide prosecutorial support are identified below.

U.S. Attorneys

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

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 handling requests under Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties, provisional arrest warrants, and extraditions arising out of OCDETF investigations with greater frequency.

C. Performance, Resources, and Strategies

1. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

Although OCDETF's active caseload has increased, it appears that this number may be inflated due to COVID-19 pandemic-related travel restrictions and court closures; as active investigations are not being closed without the adjudication of all defendants in the case. Furthermore, the reduction in OCDETF case initiations may be due to the compounding effects of resource limitations over the past several years in combination with COVID-19 restrictions.

OCDETF Performance Indicators

OCDETF continues to vigorously pursue the prosecution of 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 several key performance areas.

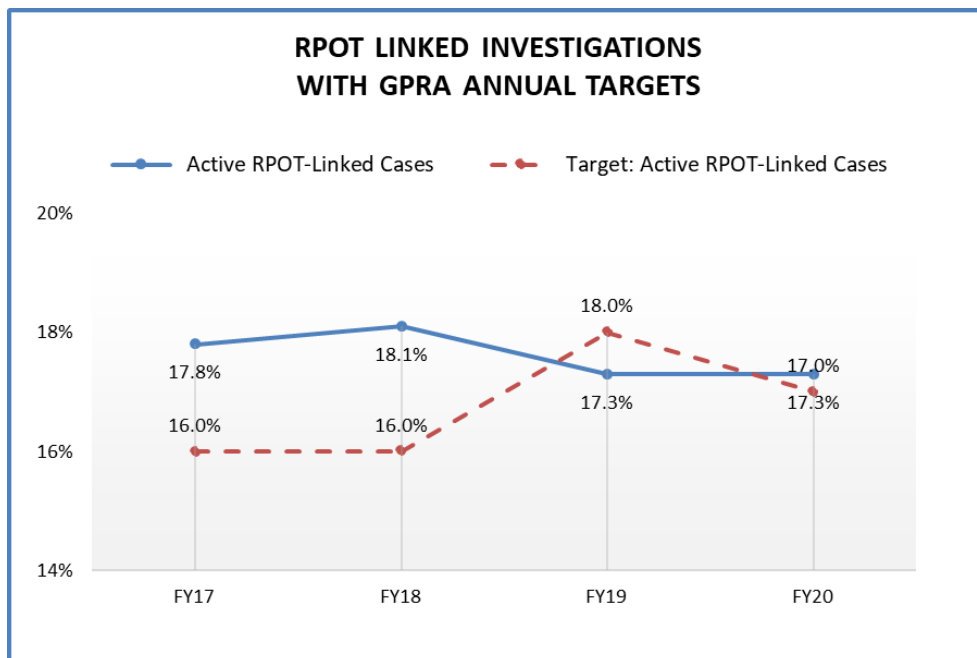
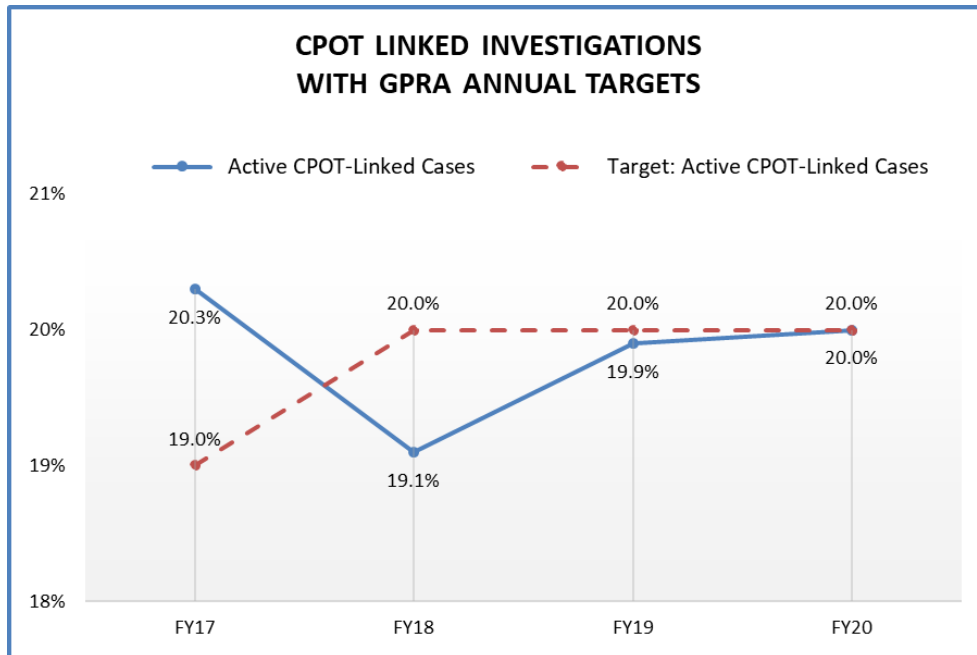
Significant New Investigations

The OCDETF Program Guidelines require that OCDETF participants focus 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 2020, 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 OCDETF case standards 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 target transnational criminal "command and control" organizations.

CPOT and RPOT Investigations

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 2020, OCDETF’s active CPOT-linked case inventory was 1,023 investigations, approximately 20 percent of OCDETF’s total active caseload. Furthermore, nearly 37 percent of the active CPOT-linked investigations were reported out of the Southwest Region. Similarly, by the end of the first quarter FY 2021, OCDETF’s active CPOT linked case inventory had similar percentages and was up to 1,026 investigations.

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 2020, OCDETF agencies continued to achieve significant successes against the CPOTs themselves. Over the course of the last year, two CPOT targets were disrupted and three CPOT targets were dismantled. Furthermore, three of these five disrupted and dismantled CPOTs were extradited to the United States.

There are currently 89 CPOTs on the FY 2021 CPOT list. Including current CPOTs, there have been 306 CPOT targets since the inception of the CPOT list in FY 2003. Between FY 2003 and FY 2020, OCDETF agencies dismantled 91 CPOT targets and severely disrupted the operations of another 60. Drug trafficking organizations linked to the FY 2020 disrupted and dismantled CPOT targets have led to the indictment of nearly 200 defendants, approximately 100 convictions to date, and roughly \$10 million in seizures. Reasons for removal from the CPOT List include disruption, dismantlement, arrest, and/or death. Additionally, between FY 2003 and FY 2020, OCDETF disrupted or dismantled 4,689 CPOT-linked organizations (those working with or otherwise associated with a CPOT), an average of over 15 organizations per designated target.

During FY 2020, 269 CPOT linked investigations resulted in at least one convicted defendant. By the end of first quarter FY 2021, there had already been 61 CPOT linked investigations resulting in at least one convicted defendant. 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 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. The significant enforcement actions of OCDETF agencies against CPOTs have resulted in keeping multi-ton quantities of illegal drugs such as cocaine, heroin, marijuana, and methamphetamine from ever entering the United States.

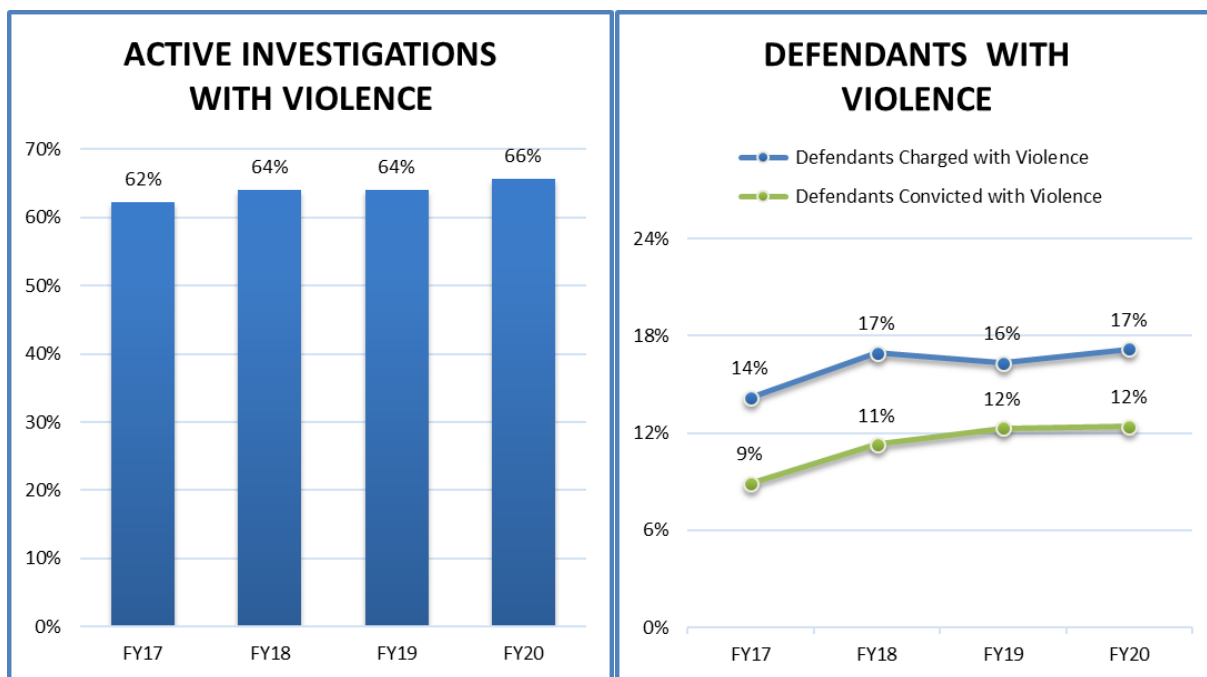
Similarly, enforcement actions of OCDETF agencies against RPOTs have been very successful. In FY 2020, OCDETF's active RPOT-linked case inventory was 879 investigations, approximately 17 percent of OCDETF's total active caseload. By the end of first quarter FY 2021, OCDETF's active RPOT linked case inventory remained relatively stable at 873 investigations. OCDETF continually strives to proactively investigate and prosecute these regional threats to mitigate their expansion so that they may never reach the CPOT level.

National Gang and Violent Criminal Organization Investigations

National gangs are inherently violent and pose a significant threat to public safety in communities throughout the nation. The number of gang-related investigations reported within OCDETF continues to be significant: 267 in FY 2018, 238 during FY 2019, and 235 in FY 2020. Additionally, OCDETF had 1,347 active gang-related investigations, a 7 percent increase over the number of active gang related investigations reported at the end of FY 2020, which remained active through the end of the first quarter FY 2021. It is expected that as the investigations continue, additional links will be exposed and the data will be updated, as shown by all prior years' data.

The number of defendants and convictions in gang-related OCDETF investigations is substantial. In FY 2019, 3,984 defendants were charged and 3,432 defendants convicted. In FY 2020, current data shows that the number of defendants charged in gang-related OCDETF investigations is 3,159, representing a 21 percent decrease; similarly the number of defendants convicted in these investigations has decreased from last year to 2,191, representing a 36 percent decrease.

By the end of the first quarter of FY 2021, 440 defendants had been charged and 343 had been convicted. These numbers are expected to increase further as data is updated. 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.



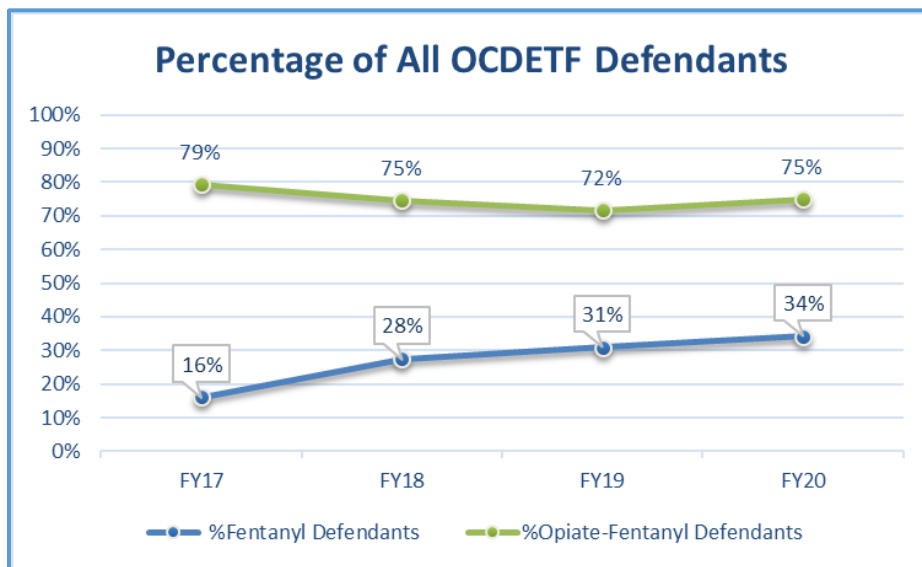
In FY 2020, approximately 66 percent of active OCDETF investigations targeted criminal organizations engaged in firearms or weapons trafficking, murder, or other violence. This percentage had remained at 66 percent by the end of the first quarter of FY 2020.

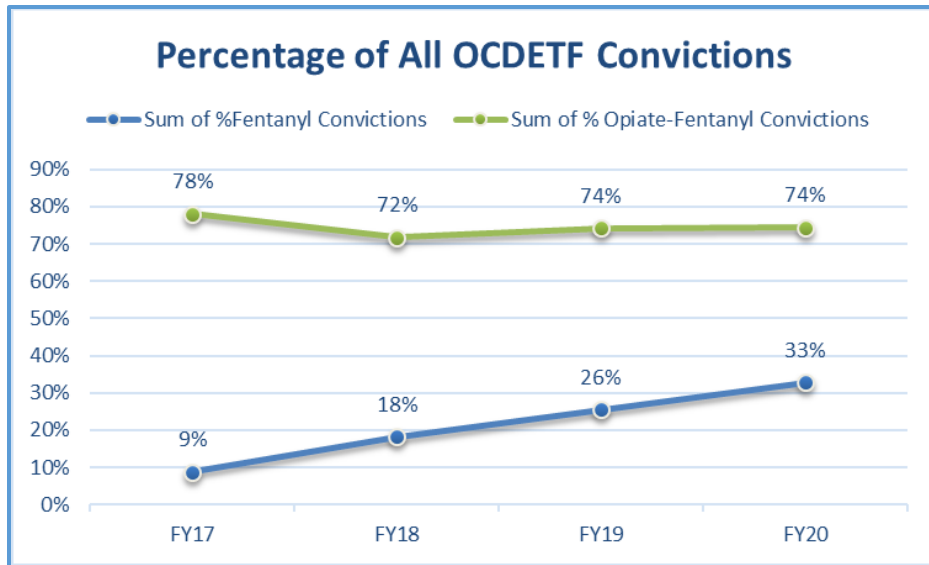
Additionally, in FY 2020, OCDETF charged 1,399 defendants (17 percent of all defendants charged) with crimes of violence or firearms-related charges, and convicted 742 defendants (12 percent of all defendants convicted) on charges involving violence or firearms. And by the end of the first quarter FY 2021, OCDETF charged 282 defendants, or 18 percent of all defendants charged – with crimes of violence or firearms related charges; and convicted 102, or 12 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, 31 (35%) of the current CPOT targets have links to designated terrorist organizations.

Opioid and Fentanyl Investigations

National, regional and district data have been added to the quarterly performance reports to show reporting for opioid investigations as well as the investigations that specifically report fentanyl. In FY 2020, 6,094 defendants had been charged in opioid/fentanyl investigations, a 14 percent decrease from FY 2019. Of those, 2,782 defendants were reported in cases involving fentanyl, a 13 percent decrease from FY 2019. Additionally, 4,453 defendants were reported as convicted in opioid/fentanyl investigations, a 24 percent decrease from FY 2019, and of those, 1,967 defendants were reported as convicted in cases involving fentanyl, a 5 percent decrease from FY 2019.

Current data for the first quarter of FY 2021 shows that 1,235 defendants have been charged in opioid/fentanyl investigations and of those, 513 defendants were reported in cases involving fentanyl. Similarly, by the end of first quarter 2021, 690 defendants had been reported as convicted in opioid/fentanyl investigations and of those, 303 defendants were reported as convicted in cases involving fentanyl. This data further illustrates the ongoing impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.

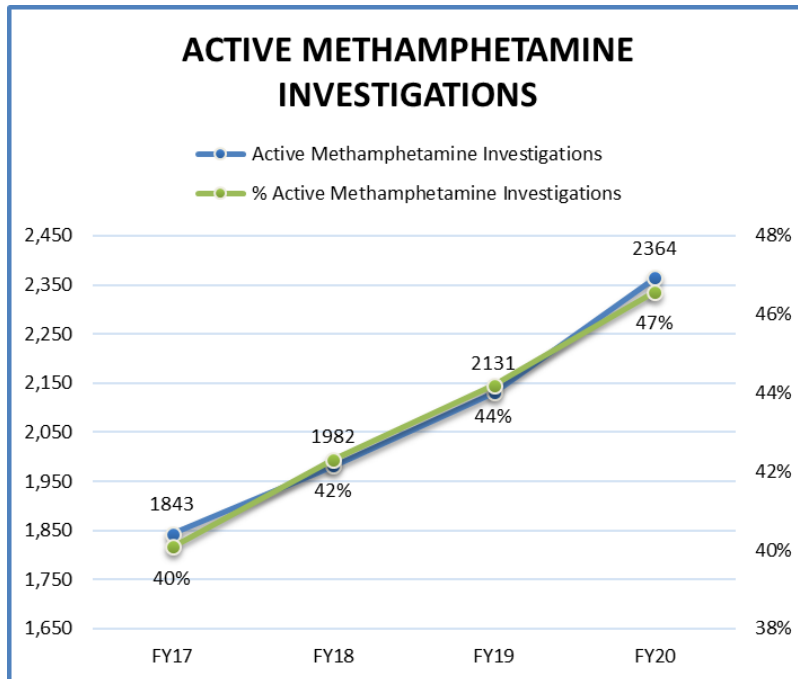




OCDETF has established a National Heroin Initiative to address the serious nationwide threat posed by the dramatic increase across the United States in the number of persons addicted to prescription opioids and heroin, overdoses, and overdose-related deaths. Under this initiative, OCDETF field components 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 5,322 unique non-OCDETF investigations, resulting in 7,897 defendants, and 4,750 convictions relating to this initiative.

Methamphetamine Investigations

While heroin and opioids have received substantial national attention recently, methamphetamine remains the predominating drug in certain areas. There are significant signs that methamphetamine is a re-emerging issue in several Regions. Current data shows that for the past several years, the percentage of active OCDETF investigations involving methamphetamine is on the rise. By proactively focusing efforts and resources on emerging threats, OCDETF participants will be able to make a higher impact on the production, distribution, availability, and financial systems of such threats; and therefore decrease the amount of violence and deaths associated with these substances.



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.

In FY 2019, 10 percent of all OCDETF defendants were charged with financial violations and eight percent of OCDETF's convicted defendants were reported as convicted of a financial charge. By the end of FY 2020, 12 percent of all OCDETF defendants had been charged with financial violations and the percentage of convicted defendants with financial violations remained steady. These percentages are expected to increase as data is updated.

Despite continued emphasis on targeting money launderers and facilitators, and the seizure or forfeiture of a substantial amount of the estimated illegal proceeds that attract criminal actors to organized crime, OCDETF's investigative agents and prosecutors find it difficult to retain the necessary expertise and resources 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.

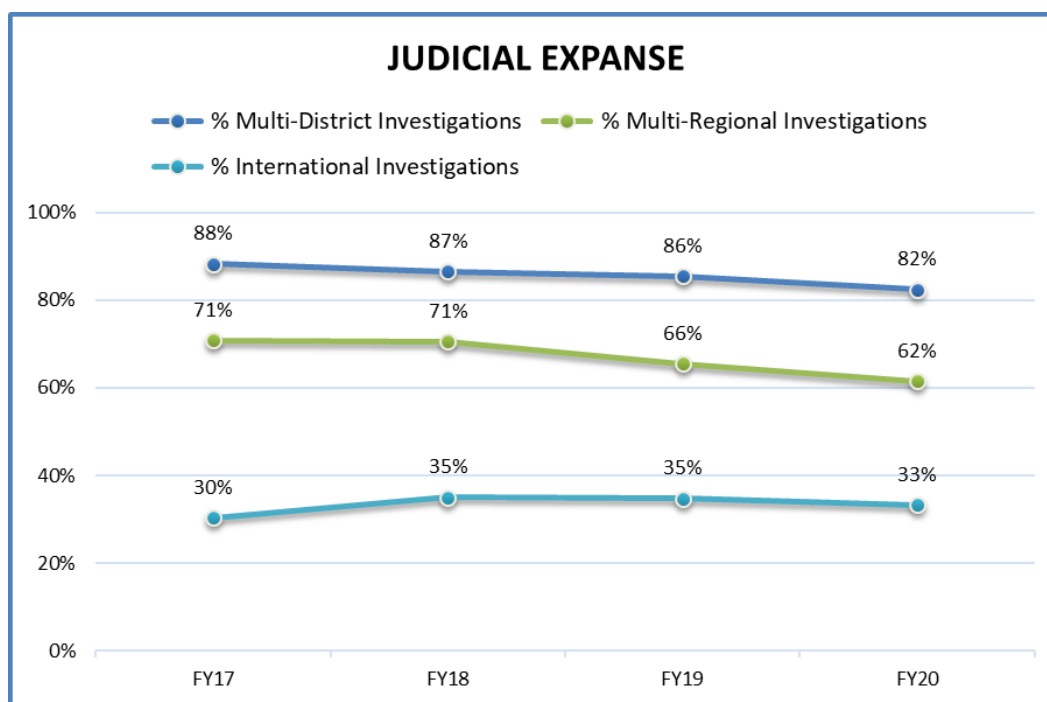
Efforts to Disrupt/Dismantle Transnational Criminal Organizations and their Subsidiaries

In FY 2019, OCDETF successfully disrupted or dismantled 421 transnational criminal organizations, resulting in 4,825 defendants, and 4,061 convictions of members belonging to transnational criminal organizations and their subsidiaries. By the end of FY 2020, there had been 306 disruptions and dismantlements in transnational criminal organizations. FY 2020 data

shows that these disruptions and dismantlements have resulted in 3,611 convictions of members belonging to transnational criminal organizations and their subsidiaries. Additionally, drug trafficking organizations linked to the FY 2020 disrupted and dismantled TCO targets have led to nearly \$212 million in seizures, over \$186.9 million in forfeitures, and more than \$153.8 million in money judgments.

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.



In FY 2020, 90 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. By the end of the first quarter of FY 2021, this percentage had remained steady. Additionally, 33 percent of OCDETF’s investigations were reportedly international in scope in FY 2020 – those investigations where there is active participation by, and coordination with, a foreign government. Similarly, this percentage had increased to 35 percent by the end of the first quarter FY 2021.

Furthermore, all of the current 89 CPOT targets are leaders of international drug trafficking and money laundering organizations that have the most significant impact on the illegal drug supply in the United States. Drugs involved in OCDETF investigations are mostly imported into the United States from other countries. Of the CPOT targets, 34 (38%) are based in Mexico.

Furthermore, 44 (49%) are involved in opiate- or fentanyl-related trafficking. In FY 2020, 822 (10%) defendants charged in OCDETF investigations were foreign nationals. By the end of the first quarter FY 2021, 362 (13%) 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 2020, 35 percent of the OCDETF Strike Forces' caseload comprised active CPOT-linked investigations, which was nearly double OCDETF's national average of 20 percent. By the end of the first quarter of FY 2021, this percentage stayed steady, remaining above the national average. Furthermore, in FY 2020, 12 percent of active OCDETF Strike Force cases targeted primary money laundering organizations, which was also higher than the national average (nine percent).

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

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.

The OFC generates leads that 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. The nineteen 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.

Using the CPOT and RPOT Lists

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.

Permanently Disabling Drug Organizations through Fugitive Apprehension

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 strives to indict and prosecute these criminals to ensure their enterprises are dismantled forever. However, 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.

Increasing OCDETF Performance and Accountability

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 2020		FY 2020		FY 2021		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2022 Program Change		FY 2022 Request	
Workload											
Number of new OCDETF investigations initiated		900		888		820		0		820	
Number of active/judicial pending OCDETF investigations		4,750		5,076		4,910		0		4,910	
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
		2,785	550,458	2,785	550,458	2,702	550,458	(129)	0	2,573	550,458
TYPE	PERFORMANCE 1&2/	FY 2020		FY 2020		FY 2021		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2022 Program Change		FY 2022 Request	
Program Activity	Investigations	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
		1,723	381,240	1,723	381,240	1,660	381,240	(73)	274	1,587	381,514
Performance Measure	A. Percent of active OCDETF investigations linked to CPOT 2/	20%		20%		20%		0%		20%	
	B. Percent of active OCDETF investigations linked to RPOT 3/	17%		17%		17%		0%		17%	
	C. Percent of active investigations involving SOD Coordination	25%		37%		25%		0%		25%	
	D. Percent active multi-regional/international investigations	76%		74%		70%		0%		70%	
	E. Percent active investigations involving violence	64%		64%		61%		0%		61%	

Note: Participation by non-DOJ components is not funded through the ICDE appropriation, but performance targets are calculated taking into account expected resources dedicated to OCDETF by those components.

1/Because OCDETF remains a high priority for participating agencies, OCDETF has been able to maintain many of its performance measure projections despite budget reductions. However, further funding reductions will likely force future reductions in performance measure projections. Additionally, the COVID-19 pandemic has significantly affected OCDETF's procedural and operational landscape, including law enforcement agencies, the courts, federal offices and their operations. Agencies have notably reduced the number of indictments, arrests, and convictions since the March 2020 declaration of a national emergency. Long-term effects on OCDETF operations are currently unknown.

2/ The Department's Drug Enforcement Task Force strategy called on federal agencies to collaboratively develop a unified national list of drug organization targets. This list, known as the Consolidated Priority Organization Targets (CPOT) List, includes 89 targets as of FY 2021. Targets include heads of drug and/or money laundering organizations, poly-drug traffickers, clandestine manufacturers, producers, and major drug transporters, all of whom are believed to be primarily responsible for the domestic drug supply.

3/ OCDETF Regions are required to maintain a list of Regional Priority Organization Targets (RPOTs): individuals and organizations whose drug trafficking and/or money laundering activities that have a significant impact in the Region. The RPOT Lists, similar to the CPOT List, enable 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 RPOTs to only those 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	FY 2020		FY 2020		FY 2021		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2022 Program Change		FY 2022 Request	
Program Activity	Prosecutions	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
		1,062	169,218	1,062	169,218	1,042	169,218	-56	-274	986	168,944
Performance Measure	A. Number of OCDETF Defendants Indicted/Convicted	9,800/7,600		8,149/5,981		8,420/6,090		0/0		9,800/7,600	
	B. Percent of OCDETF investigations with indictments resulting in financial convictions**	28%		28%		28%		0%		28%	
	B1. Percent of indictments with financial violations	10%		10%		10%		0%		10%	
	B2. Percent of defendants charged with financial violations	10%		12%		10%		0%		10%	
	B3. Percent of defendants convicted of financial violations	8%		8%		8%		0%		8%	
	C. Percent of defendants charged with violence	13%		17%		13%		0%		13%	
	C1. Percent of defendants convicted of violence	11%		12%		11%		0%		11%	
	D. Number of CPOT-linked investigations with defendants convicted (new measure)	320		269		260		5		265	
	E. Number of TCO Convictions (new measure)	3,985		3,611		3,670		0		3,670	

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE

Decision Unit: Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force

WORKLOAD/ RESOURCES		Target	Actual	Projected	Changes	Requested (Total)
TYPE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2020	FY 2020	FY 2021	Current Services Adjustments and FY 2022 Program Change	FY 2022 Request
Outcome**	A. Percentage of investigations resulting in disruption or dismantlement of targeted organization	87%	87%	87%	0%	87%
	B. Number of CPOT-linked organizations disrupted or dismantled by OCDETF investigations	213 (148/65)**	165 (111/54)**	171 (112/59)**	6	171 (112/59)**
	C. Number of RPOT-linked organizations disrupted or dismantled by OCDETF investigations *	100	67	90	0	90
	D. Number of TCOs disrupted or dismantled (new measure)	395	306	320	20	340

* 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.

Data Validation 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; and
- (5) 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. DEA is in the process of modifying a previous data collection issue pertaining to tracking CPOT-linked organizations.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE										
Decision Unit: Investigations										
Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020		FY 2021	FY 2022
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
Performance Measure	Percent of active OCDETF investigations linked to CPOT	22%	21%	20%	19%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%
Performance Measure	Percent of active OCDETF investigations linked to RPOT	16%	16%	18%	18%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%
Performance Measure	Percent of active investigations involving SOD Coordination	28%	27%	26%	23%	33%	25%	37%	25%	25%
Performance Measure	Percent active multi-regional/international investigations	N/A	82%	80%	82%	76%	76%	74%	70%	70%
Performance Measure	Percent active investigations involving violence	N/A	60%	63%	64%	64%	64%	64%	61%	61%

N/A = Data unavailable

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE										
Decision Performance Unit: Prosecutions										
Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020		FY 2021	FY 2022
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
Performance Measure	Number of defendants indicted/convicted	10,072/ 7,958	8,596/ 7,672	9,178/ 7,773	9,756/ 7,611	10,308/ 8,082	9,800/ 7,600	8,149/ 5,981	8,420/ 6,090	9,800/ 7,600
Performance Measure	Percent of investigations with indictments resulting in financial convictions	29%	32%	33%	28%	33%	28%	28%	28%	28%
Performance Measure	Percent of indictments with financial violations	N/A	13%	12%	13%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
Performance Measure	Percent of defendants charged with financial violations	N/A	12%	12%	13%	10%	10%	12%	12%	12%
Performance Measure	Percent of defendants convicted of financial violations	N/A	10%	9%	10%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%
Performance Measure	Percent of defendants charged with violence	N/A	13%	14%	13%	16%	13%	17%	13%	13%
Performance Measure	Percent of defendants convicted of violence	N/A	8%	9%	10%	12%	11%	11%	11%	11%
Performance Measure	Number of CPOT-linked investigations with defendants convicted (new measure)	N/A	N/A	N/A	315	329	320	269	260	265
Performance Measure	Number of TCO convictions (new measure)	N/A	N/A	N/A	3879	4,486	3985	3611	3670	3670
Performance Measure	Percent of investigations resulting in disruption/dismantlement of targeted organization (new measure)	N/A	N/A	N/A	87%	87%	87%	87%	87%	87%
Performance Measure	Number of CPOT-linked organizations disrupted/dismantled in investigations	N/A	N/A	N/A*	217 (142/75)	245 (172/73)	213 (148/65)	165 (111/54)	171 (112/59)	TBD
Performance Measure	Number of RPOT-linked investigations disrupted/dismantled in investigations	N/A	N/A	N/A	88	122	100	67	90	90
Performance Measure	Number of TCOs disrupted/dismantled (new measure)	N/A	N/A	N/A	347	421	395	306	320	340

N/A = Data unavailable

*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.

**Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement (ICDE)
FY 2022 Summary of Resources
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Estimate by Program	FY 2020 Enacted				FY 2021 Enacted				FY 2022 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	1,018	747	1,018	197,320	945	718	992	192,519	916	697	961	192,284
Federal Bureau of Investigation	602	402	574	131,770	505	412	539	133,225	467	412	500	133,036
United States Marshals Service	43	40	41	10,103	42	39	41	10,253	40	39	39	10,225
Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms & Explosives	49	48	49	12,060	49	48	51	12,439	48	48	50	12,405
OCDETF Executive Office (OFC)	19	1	19	11,349	97	20	22	16,069	94	20	22	16,519
IOE2	7	5	7	5,987	9	0	0	4,076	9	0	0	4,252
Subtotal:	1,738	1,243	1,708	368,589	1,647	1,237	1,645	368,580	1,574	1,216	1,572	368,721
Prosecution:												
United States Attorneys	1,038	566	1,035	165,365	1,018	546	1,015	165,365	962	546	959	164,927
Criminal Division	13	10	13	2,346	13	10	13	2,346	13	10	13	2,406
Threat Response Unit	8	8	8	1,448	8	8	8	1,448	8	8	8	1,496
Subtotal:	1,059	584	1,056	169,160	1,039	564	1,036	169,160	983	564	980	168,829
OCDETF EXO Controlled Operations:												
National Emerging Threats	0	0	0	589	0	0	0	589	0	0	0	589
National Opioids Emerging Threat Initiative	1	1	0	1,361	1	1	0	1,361	1	1	0	1,361
Co-Located Strike Forces Operations TOC/VC	0	0	0	2,950	0	0	0	2,950	0	0	0	2,950
Component Base Restoration	0	0	0	278	0	0	0	287	0	0	0	287
Subtotal	1	1	0	5,178	1	1	0	5,187	1	1	0	5,187
Administrative Support:												
Executive Office	23	6	21	7,531	23	6	21	7,531	23	6	21	7,721
Subtotal:	24	7	21	12,709	24	7	21	12,718	24	7	21	12,908
TOTAL OCDETF:	2,821	1,834	2,785	550,458	2,710	1,808	2,702	550,458	2,581	1,787	2,573	550,458