

U.S. Department of Justice
Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces

FY 2021
Interagency Crime and Drug
Enforcement
Congressional Submission



Intentionally left blank.

Table of Contents

I. Program Overview	1
A. General Overview	1
1. Budget Summary	1
2. Introduction	2
B. Issues, Outcomes, and Strategies	3
C. OCDETF Program Costs	5
D. OCDETF Performance Challenges	6
II. Summary of Program Changes	8
III. Appropriations Language and Analysis of Appropriations Language	9
IV. Program Activity Justification	10
A. Investigations	10
B. Prosecutions	15
C. Performance, Resources, and Strategies	17
1. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes	17
2. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes and Budget Request Relationship to Strategies	24
3. Performance and Resources Tables	27
V. Program Increases by Item	32
Item Name: Modernizing the OCDETF Fusion Center	32
Item Name: Strengthening Co-Located Strike Forces	35
Item Name: Investigative and Prosecutorial Support	40
VI. Exhibits	
A. Organizational Charts	
B. Summary of Requirements	
C. FY 2020 Program Changes by Decision Unit	
D. Resources by DOJ Strategic Goal/Objective	
E. Justification for Technical and Base Adjustments	
F. Crosswalk of 2019 Availability	
G. Crosswalk of 2020 Availability	
H-R. Summary of Reimbursable Resources	

Table of Contents
(continued)

VI. Exhibits

- H-S. Summary of Sub-allotment/Direct Collection 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

I. Program Overview

A. General Overview

1. Budget Summary

The FY 2021 Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces (OCDETF) Program Budget Request comprises 2,834 positions, 2,792 FTE, and \$585,145,000 in funding for the Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement (ICDE) appropriation, to be used for investigative and prosecutorial costs associated with OCDETF cases. OCDETF cases target high-level transnational, national, and regional criminal organizations and networks that present a threat to public safety and national security and are engaged in the illegal production or trafficking of drugs or other controlled substances, priority transnational organized crime, drug-related violence, or the illegal concealment or transfer of proceeds derived from such illicit activities.

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

The OCDETF Program directly supports:

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

OCDETF's mission has always involved disruption and dismantlement of drug-centric transnational criminal networks that present a transnational organized crime (TOC) threat to the U.S. At any given time, OCDETF's active case inventory includes hundreds of ongoing investigations targeting priority TOC targets.

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

2. Introduction

The 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)
- 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, 18 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 18 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, 18 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 18 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)

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

- Enhance intelligence and information sharing capabilities and processes associated with air and maritime domains and with the U.S. borders.

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

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

C. OCDETF Program Costs

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

OCDETF is structured around two decision units: Investigations and Prosecutions. Administrative program support provided by the OCDETF Executive Office is pro-rated

between these two decision units based upon the percentage of total appropriated funding attributable to the member agencies within each decision unit.

Investigations: This decision unit includes resources to support the investigative activities of ATF, DEA, FBI, and USMS. It also includes resources to support intelligence activities and the OFC, as well as investigative activities related to priority TOC strategic initiatives. OCDETF directs these resources to personnel costs for salaries and expenses and to operational costs for investigations and intelligence. Investigative expenses include purchase of evidence/payment for information, mission-related travel, training, operational funding, supplies, electronic surveillance costs, and other equipment costs. Intelligence expenses include basic and advanced training, software, workstations, desktop and laptop computers, other equipment costs, and mission-related travel.

Prosecutions: This decision unit includes resources to support prosecutions initiated at the 94 U.S. Attorneys' Offices around the country and at the DOJ Criminal Division. These resources are executed through the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys (EOUSA), attorneys in the Criminal Division, and the OCDETF Executive Office as appropriate. Prosecution-related expenses include case-related travel; training; printing and reproduction of court documents and court instruments; filing and recording fees; reporting and transcripts for deposition, grand jury, and court proceedings; litigation support; litigation graphics; fees for the reproduction of financial records; stenographic/interpreter services; translation expenses for securing foreign evidence and extradition; supplies and materials; and Automated Data Processing (ADP) and other equipment.

D. OCDETF Performance Challenges

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

External Challenges

National Priorities. National issues and major events such as terrorist attacks cause some OCDETF member agencies to divert resources from OCDETF cases, which can lead to reduced performance measures. Full participation of agents and attorneys is necessary to successfully indict and convict OCDETF targets: agents perform the critical and labor-intensive investigations to gather evidence and attorneys provide legal expertise to convict the criminals. OCDETF cases cannot be completed effectively when member agencies feel compelled to reprioritize their resources.

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. In addition, agency participation may be subject to the availability of law enforcement officers designated for

OCDETF-related duties; for example, many serve as military reservists and are subject to calls to military duty.

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

Technology. Criminals increasingly take advantage of telecommunications advances, Internet usage, and more sophisticated encryption of communications (referred to as "Going Dark"), resulting in the creation of new classes of crimes and new challenges for law enforcement. These technologies enable drug traffickers, money launderers, and other TOC actors to conduct unlawful activities in ways that impede the effective use of traditional physical and electronic surveillance techniques, which otherwise are the most powerful means to infiltrate the highest levels of these organizations. Routine use of the Internet, combined with anonymizing software and the proliferation of anonymous "Darknet" sites, makes it more difficult for law enforcement to identify the base of operations of certain criminal organizations.

Internal Challenges

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

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

Data Collection. Processes for case tracking, time reporting, and overtime tracking vary by agency and region, resulting in inconsistencies in data and difficulties in monitoring compliance with 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

Item Name	Description	Pos.	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Page
Modernizing the OCDETF Fusion Center	OCDETF requests \$7,555,000 to build upon the 2018 creation of the operational analysis unit at the OFC and to modernize its information technology system.	0	0	\$7,555	32
Strengthening Co-Located Strike Forces	The OCDETF Program requests \$6,987,000 and 13 positions (4 Agents and 9 Attorneys) to provide additional law enforcement support to the Co-Located Strike Forces to address transnational criminal organizations involved in illicit international trafficking and the violence that is associated with it.	13	7	\$6,987	34
Investigative and Prosecutorial Support	OCDETF requests \$5.599 million to support the critical Program operational needs of its partner components.	0	0	\$5,599	39

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, [\$560,000,000] \$585,145,000, of which \$50,000,000 shall remain available until expended: *Provided*, That any amounts obligated from appropriations under this heading may be used under authorities available to the organizations reimbursed from this appropriation.

Analysis of Appropriations Language

No significant changes are proposed.

IV. Program Activity Justification

A. Investigations

Investigations: Total	Direct Pos.	FTE	Amount (\$000)
2019 Enacted	1,850	1,817	\$390,782
2020 Enacted	1,755	1,723	\$381,240
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	\$7,234
2021 Current Services	1,755	1,723	\$388,474
2021 Program Increases	4	2	\$18,110
2021 Request	1,759	1,725	\$406,584
Total Change 2020-2021	4	2	\$25,567
Investigations: Information Technology Breakout (of Decision Unit Total)	Direct Pos.	Estimated FTE	Amount
2019 Enacted	26	26	\$15,387
2020 Enacted	26	26	\$15,906
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	\$3,721
2021 Current Services	26	26	\$19,627
2021 Program Increases	0	0	\$7,555
2021 Request	26	26	\$27,182
Total Change 2020-2021	0	0	\$11,276

Program Description

The FY 2021 request for Investigations is 1,759 reimbursable positions, 1,725 work-years, and \$406,584,000.

OCDETF investigations require the cooperative efforts of OCDETF's various member agencies to provide a mix of skills, experience, and enforcement jurisdiction which no single agency possesses. The Program's strength is its ability to draw upon the combined skills, expertise, and techniques of each participating agency, both within and outside of DOJ. In FY 2017, for the first time since its inception in 1982, OCDETF welcomed new investigative agencies as OCDETF members: USSS, DOL-OIG, DSS, and USPIS. The law enforcement agencies that

provide investigative and intelligence efforts in OCDETF cases are discussed in detail below, along with the other investigative and intelligence resources that support the OCDETF Program.

DOJ

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

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

Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). The FBI provides OCDETF an extensive expertise in the investigation of national gangs, traditional organized crime, criminal enterprises, public corruption, and white collar/financial crimes. The FBI uses its skills to gather and analyze intelligence data and undertake sophisticated electronic surveillance. The FBI remains committed to the OCDETF Program and to the goal of targeting major criminal organizations that traffic drugs and their financial infrastructure.

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

DHS

Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) – Homeland Security Investigations (HSI). HSI agents contribute valuable financial and drug investigative expertise and intelligence to the OCDETF Program as a direct result of the agency's responsibility for identifying and dismantling vulnerabilities affecting the nation's border. The vast majority of illicit drugs sold in this country are not produced domestically; the drugs themselves, or their essential precursor chemicals, are smuggled across one of our borders and transported for distribution throughout the country. HSI agents have a wide array of ICE authorities at their disposal to support

OCDETF: these include targeting high-risk vessels, containers, vehicles, or persons for inspection and using their immigration expertise to ensure the arrest and prosecution of significant alien targets. In addition, HSI personnel are an invaluable asset in regional, national, and international money laundering investigations due to their financial investigative expertise.

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

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

Treasury

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

DOL

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

State

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

Individuals who attempt to obtain a U.S. passport illegally or use stolen or altered passports are often seeking to change their identities and conceal their activities and movements in connection with a wide variety of crimes. Thousands of people illegally attempt to obtain U.S. visas each year, often through the fraudulent application, issuance, procurement, counterfeiting, or forgery of U.S. visas. DSS works with State's Bureau of Consular Affairs on cases involving allegations of corrupt American Embassy employees, fraudulent document vendors, and the use of visas and fraudulent passports by terrorists, as well as those smuggling and trafficking drugs and human beings. These investigations are critical to secure American borders and protect U.S. national security. DSS has committed personnel and data resources to the OCDETF OFC in order to improve OCDETF's ability to disrupt and dismantle TOC organizations and their financial components. DSS is a lead partner in OCDETF's whole-of-government effort to facilitate investigative leads, target profiles and field query reports to thwart the TOC threat.

USPS

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

Other Program Elements

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

The OFC is designed to conduct cross-agency data integration and analysis; to create comprehensive, fused intelligence pictures of targeted organizations, including those identified as CPOTs and RPOTs; and to pass actionable leads through the DEA-led, multi-agency Special Operations Division (SOD) to OCDETF participants in the field, including Co-Located Strike Forces. These leads ultimately result in the development of better coordinated, more comprehensive, multi-jurisdictional OCDETF investigations of the most significant drug trafficking and money laundering networks. In addition, the OFC creates strategic intelligence products to enhance the threat analysis and support the national strategic efforts against transnational organized crime.

International Organized Crime Intelligence and Operations Center (IOC-2). IOC-2 leverages OFC and SOD tools while simultaneously benefiting those organizations by expanding the scope of their missions, collection, and agency participation. IOC-2 brought several new federal law enforcement agencies into partnership with the OFC and SOD, and significantly enhanced the scope of contribution of current partners. Having the IOC-2 leverage the resources of both of the existing multi-agency OFC and SOD provides more effective coordination of drug and non-drug aspects of the Government's overall efforts against the highest level transnational criminal organizations. IOC-2 creates and disseminates to its member agencies important intelligence products that have led to successes in criminal investigations and prosecutions across the country. Additionally, IOC-2 is regularly involved in de-confliction and case coordination and has hosted case coordination and threat mapping meetings that bring together agents and prosecutors from domestic and international law enforcement agencies. IOC-2 has spearheaded several significant operations targeting the highest priority TOC targets, and has successfully encouraged its member agencies to merge their investigative efforts in a way that was not previously happening. Funding provided directly to IOC-2 in recent years has helped to lighten the participating agencies' financial load in intelligence collection and case coordination. Additionally, OCDETF has supported a number of specific strategic initiatives that provide operational funding for TOC agencies' efforts to address the highest priority TOC targets, including the highest priority criminal networks identified by the Threat Mitigation Working Group as posing the greatest national security threat to the United States.

OCDETF Co-Located Strike Forces. As noted above, OCDETF has established Co-Located Strike Forces in sixteen key locations nationwide, with a heavy focus on the Southwest Border region. These Co-Located Strike Forces aggressively target the highest-level drug trafficking organizations (DTO), bringing a synergy to drug trafficking investigations by combining the resources and expertise of all of OCDETF's participating investigative agencies, including state and local law enforcement officers and prosecutors. By coordinating their efforts, the participants in these Co-Located Strike Forces eliminate superfluous effort, save valuable resources, and produce some of the largest and most successful cases against national and international level drug trafficking organizations, particularly those organizations operating along and across the Southwest Border.

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

B. Prosecutions

Prosecutions: Total	Direct Pos.	FTE	Amount (\$000)
2019 Enacted	1,080	1,076	\$169,218
2020 Enacted	1,066	1,062	\$169,218
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	\$7,312
2021 Current Services	1,066	1,062	\$176,530
2021 Program Increases	9	5	\$2,031
2021 Request	1,087	1,067	\$178,561
Total Change 2020-2021	9	5	\$9,343

Program Description

The FY 2021 request for the Prosecution activity is 1,087 positions, 1,079 work years, and \$178,561,000. 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

The OCDETF Program's mission is to identify, investigate, and prosecute the high-level transnational, national, and regional criminal organizations most responsible for the illegal drug supply in the United States, the diversion of pharmaceutical drugs, and the violence associated with the drug trade, as well as those networks posing the greatest TOC threat to the United States through violence, terrorism, human trafficking, weapons trafficking, cyber-crime, corruption, fraud, and other types of criminal activity that threaten the safety and security of our nation.

These organizations include the international sources and perpetrators, their international and domestic transportation and facilitation networks, their regional and local cells, their money launderers and financial infrastructure, and their violent enforcers. OCDETF brings to bear the different authorities and expertise of its multiple component agencies to disrupt and dismantle every component of these criminal networks through the formation of prosecutor-led, multi-agency task forces that conduct intelligence-driven, multi-jurisdiction investigations.

OCDETF's active caseload was at 4,822 investigations at the end of FY 2019, a 3% increase from FY 2018. This is an increase of over 100 active investigations nationwide, when compared to the end of FY 2018. During FY 2019, OCDETF participants initiated 947 new cases. 2019. OCDETF consistently strives to bring high quality, thoroughly prepared cases against criminal organizations and leaders that pose the greatest threat to public safety.

OCDETF Performance Indicators

OCDETF continues to vigorously pursue 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

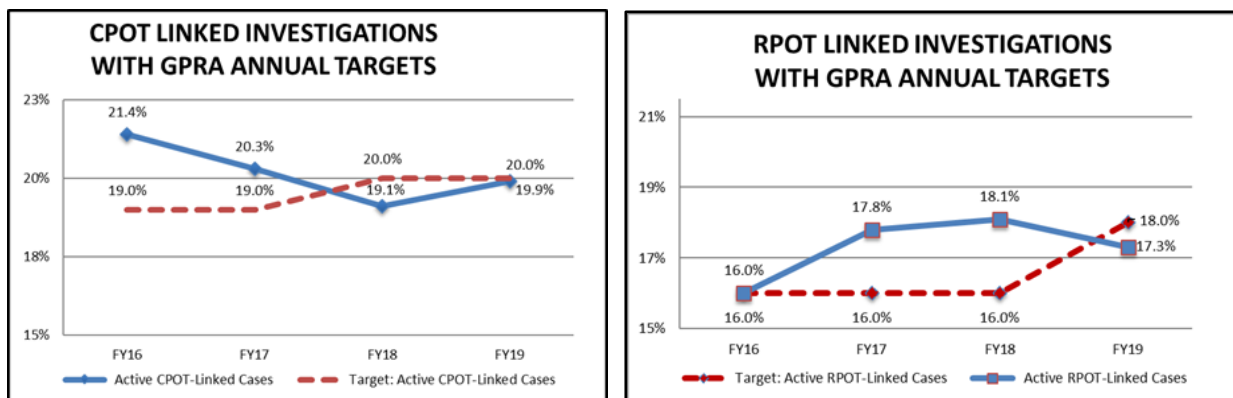
The OCDETF Program Guidelines require that OCDETF participants focus resources on coordinated, nationwide investigations of major criminal organizations and prosecute the most culpable and dangerous individuals responsible for the most serious criminal activity. During FY 2019, OCDETF continued its efforts 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 targeting transnational criminal "command and control" organizations.

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

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 2019, OCDETF’s active CPOT-linked case inventory was 961 investigations, approximately 20 percent of OCDETF’s total active caseload. Thirty-six percent of the active CPOT-linked investigations were reported out of the Southwest Region.

OCDETF data also demonstrates that OCDETF participants are pursuing these investigations to successful conclusions. In addition to making important gains against CPOT-linked organizations in FY 2019, OCDETF agencies continued to achieve significant successes against the CPOTs themselves. Over the course of the last year, one CPOT target was disrupted and four CPOT targets were dismantled. In addition to the disruptions and dismantlements over the course of the past fiscal year, 11 other CPOTs were arrested; six were extradited to the United States; and two are deceased.

Drug trafficking organizations linked to the five CPOT targets disrupted and dismantled in FY 2019 have generated thirty-three OCDETF investigations and 153 indictments, which have already resulted in more than 553 defendants charged and 272 convictions, combined over the

course of these investigations. Law enforcement activity targeting these CPOTs involved complex and coordinated intelligence driven investigations, with cooperation between U.S. law enforcement agencies and international partners due to the global nature of these transnational drug trafficking organizations. These organizations are also responsible for multiple forms of organized criminal activity in addition to drug trafficking, such as violence, terrorism, corruption, human smuggling, trafficking in persons, weapons trafficking, complex financial crimes, and other illegal activities that threaten the safety of our society and the security of our nation.

There are currently 74 CPOTs on the FY 2020 CPOT list. Including current CPOTs, there have been 269 CPOT targets since the inception of the CPOT list in FY 2003. Between FY 2003 and FY 2018, OCDETF agencies dismantled 88 CPOT targets and severely disrupted the operations of another 59. Reasons for removal include disruption, dismantlement, arrest, and/or death. Additionally, between FY 2003 and FY 2019, OCDETF disrupted or dismantled more than 4,524 CPOT-linked organizations — organizations working with or otherwise associated with a CPOT.

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. During FY 2019, 329 CPOT linked investigations resulted in at least one convicted defendant. OCDETF continues to be vigilant in auditing the quality of its data collection in this important performance area. 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.

Similarly, enforcement actions of OCDETF agencies against RPOTs have been very successful. In FY 2019, OCDETF's active RPOT-linked case inventory was 832 investigations, approximately 17 percent of OCDETF's total active caseload. OCDETF continually strives to proactively investigate and prosecute these regional threats to mitigate their expansion so that they may never reach the CPOT level.

National Gang and Violent Criminal Organization Investigations

In addition to transnational criminal organizations, CPOTs, and RPOTs, national gangs 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: 261 were initiated in FY 2017, 266 in FY 2018, and 235 during FY 2019. By the end of FY 2019, OCDETF had 1,260 active gang-related investigations, a 3 percent increase over the number of active gang related investigations reported at the end of FY 2018. As cases progress, additional links to national gangs are discovered and the data is continually updated. Therefore, 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.



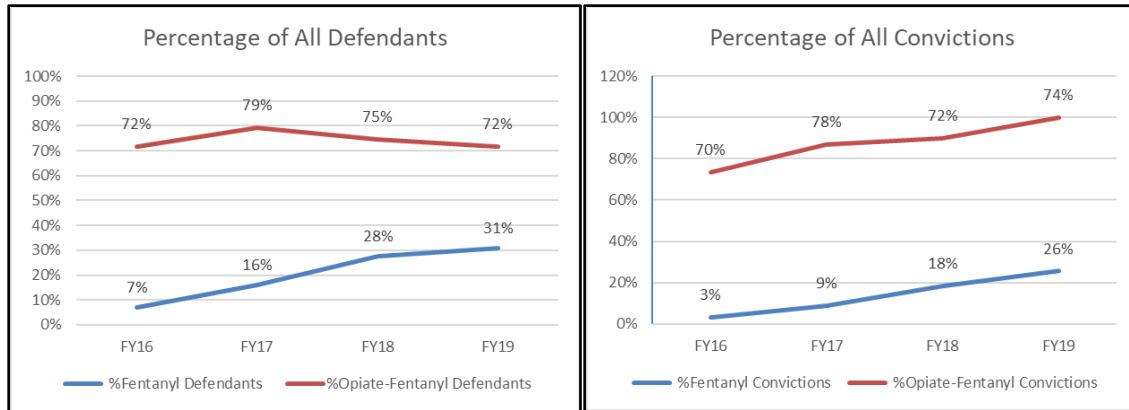
The number of defendants and convictions in gang-related OCDETF investigations is substantial. In FY 2018, 3,913 defendants were charged and 2,798 defendants convicted. In FY 2019, current data shows that the number of defendants charged in gang-related OCDETF investigations is 3,680, representing a slight decrease; however, the number of defendants convicted in these investigations has increased from last year to 3,121. 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.

Similarly, in FY 2019, approximately 64 percent of active OCDETF investigations targeted criminal organizations engaged in firearms or weapons trafficking, murder, or other violence. This percentage has remained steady since the end of FY 2018.

Additionally, in FY 2019, OCDETF charged 1,681 defendants (16 percent of all defendants charged) with crimes of violence or firearms-related charges, and convicted 994 defendants (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, twenty-nine (39%) of the current CPOT targets have links to designated terrorist organizations.

Opioid and Fentanyl Investigations

OCDETF data shows that opioid/fentanyl investigations have steadily increased over the last few years. National, region 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 2019, current data shows that more than 7,802 defendants have been charged in opioid/fentanyl investigations. Of those, 3,196 were reported in cases involving fentanyl. Additionally, 5,822 defendants were reported as convicted in opioid/fentanyl investigations, and of those, 2,061 defendants were reported as convicted in cases involving fentanyl, in FY 2019.



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 4,188 unique non-OCDETF investigations, resulting in 5,500 defendants, and 3,432 convictions relating to this initiative.

Success in Financial Investigations

To have a significant impact on the financial systems that support the most dangerous transnational, national and regional criminal organizations, OCDETF must be steadfast in charging and convicting those who conduct or facilitate illicit financial activity, and in seizing and forfeiting their assets.

More than 99 percent of OCDETF's active cases incorporate an active financial investigation. This figure represents an all-time high and demonstrates OCDETF participants are complying with OCDETF mandates to pursue financial investigations as an integral part of each case. As a result of OCDETF's continuing focus on the importance of financial investigations, a significant percentage of investigations result in the seizure of assets and forfeiture charges in relation to assets and proceeds associated with illegal activity. In FY 2019, 53 percent of OCDETF investigations closed with indictments had already resulted in assets forfeited. In FY 2019, 60 percent of indictments contained forfeiture allegations. This is a 1 percent increase from FY 2018.

Furthermore, in FY 2019, current data shows that 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. These percentages are expected to increase as data is updated.

Additionally, the Asset Forfeiture Program's Consolidated Asset Tracking System (CATS) report for FY 2019 indicates OCDETF seized approximately \$398 million in cash and property. During the last four fiscal years, FY 2016 – FY 2019, OCDETF investigations have been responsible for the seizure of nearly \$1.36 billion in cash and property.

Although OCDETF has had many successes in the financial arena, there is still a long way to go. Despite continued emphasis on targeting money launderers and facilitators and although participating agencies have seized or forfeited a substantial amount of the estimated illegal proceeds that attract criminal actors to organized crime, OCDETF's investigative agents and prosecutors 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.

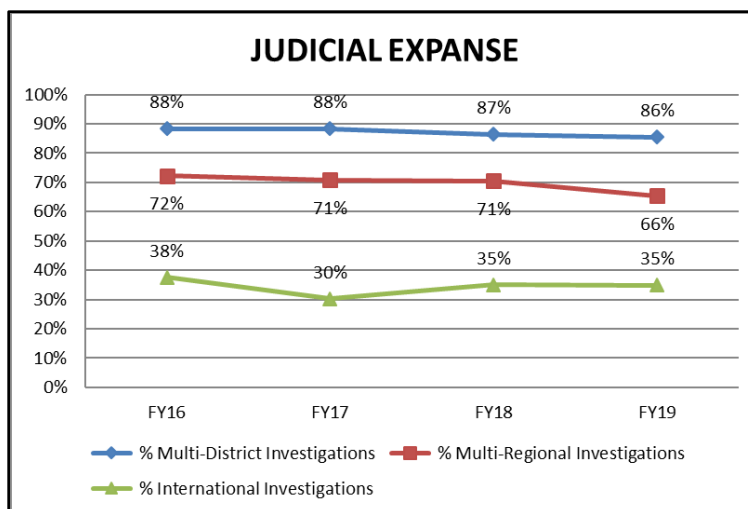
Efforts to Disrupt/Dismantle Transnational Criminal Organizations and their Subsidiaries

OCDETF has achieved impressive results culminating from TCO investigations. In FY 2019, OCDETF successfully disrupted or dismantled 421 transnational criminal organizations, resulting in 1,799 indictments, 4,825 defendants, and 4,061 convictions of members belonging to transnational criminal organizations and their subsidiaries.

Additionally, OCDETF has also made a significant impact on the financial systems that support the drug trade by charging and convicting high-level targets that conduct or facilitate illicit financial activity, and by seizing and forfeiting their assets. Drug trafficking organizations linked to the FY 2019 disrupted and dismantled TCO targets have led to nearly \$216 million in seizures, over \$191 million in forfeitures, and more than \$528.3 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 2019, 92 percent of all active OCDETF investigations were multi-jurisdictional – that is, the combination of the investigations that are multi-district, multi-state, multi-regional, or international in scope. This significant percentage clearly demonstrates OCDETF’s focus on targeting major organizations operating outside district boundaries with far reaching connections. OCDETF investigations are frequently international in range and involve transnational criminal organizations. Additionally, thirty-five percent of OCDETF’s investigations were reportedly international in scope in FY 2019 – those investigations where there is active participation by, and coordination with, a foreign government.

Furthermore, all of the current 74 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. Thirty – or 41% – of these current CPOT targets are based in Mexico. Drugs involved in OCDETF investigations are mostly imported into the United States from other countries. Similarly, thirty-six – or 49% – of these current CPOT targets are involved in opiate- or fentanyl-related trafficking. In FY 2019, 1,248 (12%) 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 2019, 35 percent of the OCDETF Strike Forces’ caseload comprised active CPOT-linked investigations, which was nearly double OCDETF’s national average of 20 percent. These percentages have remained steady with the expectation that these percentages will further increase with the creation of additional Strike Forces. Similarly, in FY 2019, 13 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

Enhancing OCDETF's Coordinated Pursuit of Entire Organizations

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

The FY 2021 request provides resources to maintain OCDETF's impact against these significant organizations. In order to truly disrupt and dismantle these criminal enterprises in their entirety, it is critical that OCDETF pursue these organizations at every level. This is precisely why the OCDETF Program was established – to combine the resources and expertise of its member agencies, and to exploit their unique investigative capabilities and authorities to achieve the greatest impact from law enforcement efforts. Attacking these high-level organizations in their entirety requires active, coordinated participation of all OCDETF member agencies, with sufficient resources to support all phases of OCDETF investigations. It also requires that OCDETF member agencies think strategically about how law enforcement can effectively exploit the vulnerabilities of these organizations. The OCDETF model for the formation of prosecutor-led, multi-agency task forces conducting coordinated intelligence-driven investigations and prosecutions is the most effective platform from which to attack organized criminal groups.

Focusing on Intelligence-Driven, Strategic Enforcement

OCDETF is determined to attack the infrastructure of major criminal organizations at their most vulnerable points. The most effective method for accomplishing this is through carefully planned and comprehensive strategic initiatives pursued by the OCDETF Regions and the Co-Located Strike Forces.

OCDETF focuses on enhancing the capacity of its participants to undertake intelligence-driven, strategic enforcement initiatives. The OFC integrates and analyzes law enforcement investigative data and related financial data with the goal of providing law enforcement with the complete intelligence picture of the major transnational and domestic criminal organizations.

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. Such activities are conducted in a manner that will most effectively disrupt the operations of the major drug

trafficking organizations and will result in their ultimate destruction. The eighteen 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 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 2020 CPOT list currently contains 74 targets who are the leaders of the most significant drug trafficking organizations around the world that impact the supply of illegal drugs in the United States. The RPOT Lists identify those organizations whose drug trafficking and money laundering activities have a significant impact in a particular OCDETF Region.

The CPOT and RPOT Lists are important management tools for the OCDETF Program. These lists enable the OCDETF Regions and districts to focus enforcement efforts on specific targets that are believed to be primarily responsible for the national and regional drug supply, and to coordinate related nationwide investigations against the CPOT and RPOT organizations.

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

Permanently Disabling Drug Organizations through Fugitive Apprehension

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

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

Increasing OCDETF Performance and Accountability

OCDETF is committed to holding its participants accountable for achieving the overall mission and goals of the Program — that is, disrupting and dismantling the most powerful and dangerous national and transnational criminal organizations engaged in drug trafficking, drug-related violence, transnational organized crime, and money laundering.

Since May 2003, the OCDETF Executive Office has distributed comprehensive quarterly performance indicator reports to all U.S. Attorneys, OCDETF Lead Task Force Attorneys, and agency managers. These reports have become an essential management tool for field Program managers. The reports track key OCDETF performance indicator data and reporting compliance rates for each judicial district. The OCDETF Director uses this information to conduct district and agency performance reviews, to identify staffing deficits, reallocate existing resources and allocate new resources, and to identify areas for Program improvement. These performance indicator reports also drive OCDETF's budget requests and enable OCDETF to more effectively tie resource requests to Program accomplishments.

3. Performance and Resources Tables

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE											
Decision Unit: Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force - Investigations											
RESOURCES		Target		Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)	
		FY 2019		FY 2019		FY 2020		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2021 Program Change		FY 2021 Request	
Workload											
Number of new OCDETF investigations initiated		985		947		900		0		900	
Number of active/judicial pending OCDETF investigations		4,825		4,822		4,750		0		4,750	
Total Costs and FTE (reimbursable FTE are included, but reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)		FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
		2,919	542,850	2,877	560,000	2,785	550,458	7	34,687	2,792	585,145
TYPE	PERFORMANCE 1&2/	FY 2019		FY 2019		FY 2020		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2021 Program Change		FY 2021 Request	
Program Activity		FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
	Investigations	1,803	390,782	1,803	390,782	1,723	381,240	2	25,344	1,725	406,584
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/	18%		17%		17%		0%		17%	
	C. Percent of active investigations involving SOD coordination	25%		33%		25%		0%		25%	
	D. Percent active multi-regional/international investigations	81%		76%		76%		0%		76%	
	E. Percent active investigations involving violence	63%		64%		64%		0%		64%	

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

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE

Decision Unit: Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force-Prosecutions

RESOURCES		Target		Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)	
TYPE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2019		FY 2019		FY 2020		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2021 Program Change		FY 2021 Request	
Program Activity	Prosecutions	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
				1,074	169,218	1,074	169,218	1,062	169,218	5	9,343
Performance Measure	A. Number of OCDETF Defendants Indicted/Convicted	9,800/7,600		10,308/8,082		9,800/7,600		0/0		9,800/7,600	
	B. Percent of OCDETF investigations with indictments resulting in financial convictions**	28%		31%		28%		0%		28%	
	B1. Percent of indictments with financial violations	13%		10%		10%		0%		10%	
	B2. Percent of defendants charged with financial violations	13%		10%		10%		0%		10%	
	B3. Percent of defendants convicted of financial violations	9%		8%		8%		0%		8%	
	C. Percent of defendants charged with Violence	13%		16%		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)	328		329		320		0		320	
	E. Number of TCO Convictions (new measure)	3,950		4,486		3,985		0		3,985	

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE						
Decision Unit: Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force						
WORKLOAD/ RESOURCES		Target	Actual	Projected	Changes	Requested (Total)
TYPE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2019	FY 2019	FY 2020	Current Services Adjustments and FY 2021 Program Change	FY 2021 Request
Outcome**	A. Percent of investigations resulting in disruption/dismantlement of targeted organization	88%*	87.3%*	87%	0%	87%
	B. Number of CPOT-Linked Organizations disrupted/dismantled in OCDETF Investigations	192 (113/79)**	245 (172/73)**	213 (148/65)**	0%	213 (148/65)**
	C. Number of RPOT-Linked Organizations disrupted/dismantled in OCDETF Investigations *	95	122	100	0	100
	D. Number of TCOs Disrupted/Dismantled (new measure)	375	421	395	0	395

* 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 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019		FY 2020	FY 2021
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
Performance Measure	Percent of active OCDETF investigations linked to CPOT	21%	22%	21%	20%	19%	20%	20%	20%	20%
Performance Measure	Percent of active OCDETF investigations linked to RPOT	16%	16%	16%	18%	18%	18%	17%	17%	17%
Performance Measure	Percent of active investigations involving SOD Coordination	31%	28%	27%	26%	23%	25%	33%	25%	25%
Performance Measure	Percent active multi-regional/international investigations	N/A	N/A	82%	80%	82%	81%	76%	76%	76%
Performance Measure	Percent active investigations involving violence	N/A	N/A	60%	63%	64%	63%	64%	64%	64%

N/A = Data unavailable

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE										
Decision Performance Unit: Prosecutions										
Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019		FY 2020	FY 2021
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
Performance Measure	Number of OCDETF Defendants Indicted/Convicted	11,652/ 9,663	10,072/ 7,958	8,596/ 7,672	9,178/ 7,773	9,756/ 7,611	9,800/ 7,600	10,308/8,082	9,800/ 7,600	9,800/ 7,600
Performance Measure	Percent of OCDETF investigations with indictments resulting in financial convictions	24%	29%	32%	33%	28%	28%	33%	28%	28%
Performance Measure	Percent of indictments with financial violations	N/A	N/A	13%	12%	13%	13%	10%	10%	10%
Performance Measure	Percent of defendants charged with financial violations	N/A	N/A	12%	12%	13%	13%	10%	10%	10%
Performance Measure	Percent of defendants convicted of financial violations	N/A	N/A	10%	9%	10%	9%	8%	8%	8%
Performance Measure	Percent of defendants charged with Violence	N/A	N/A	13%	14%	13%	13%	16%	13%	13%
Performance Measure	Percent of defendants convicted of violence	N/A	N/A	8%	9%	10%	11%	12%	11%	11%
Performance Measure	Number of CPOT-linked investigations with defendants convicted (new measure)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	315	328	329	320	320
Performance Measure	Number of TCO Convictions (new measure)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3879	3950	4,486	3985	3985
Performance Measure	Percent of investigations resulting in disruption/dismantlement of targeted organization (new measure)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	87%	88%	87%	87%	87%
Performance Measure	Number of CPOT-linked investigations disrupted/dismantled in OCDETF Investigations	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A*	217 (142/75)	192 (113/79)	245 (172/73)	213 (148/65)	213 (148/65)
Performance Measure	Number of RPOT-linked investigations disrupted/dismantled in OCDETF Investigations	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	88	95	122	100	100
Performance Measure	Number of TCOs disrupted/dismantled (new measure)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	347	375	421	395	395

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.

V. Program Increases by Item

Item Name:	Modernizing the OCDETF Fusion Center
Strategic Goal:	Goal 3: Reduce Violent Crime and Promote Public Safety
Strategic Objective:	Objective 3.1: Combat violent crime, promote safe communities, and uphold the rights of victims of crime Objective 3.2: Disrupt and dismantle drug trafficking organizations to curb opioid and other illicit drug use in our nation
Budget Decision Unit(s):	Investigations
Attorney General's Priority Area:	Combating the Opioid Crisis, Reducing Violent Crime and Promoting Public Safety, and Hiring
Organizational Program:	OCDETF Fusion Center
Program Increase:	Positions <u>0</u> Agt/Atty <u>0</u> FTE <u>0</u> Dollars <u>\$7.555 million</u>

Description of Item

OCDETF requests \$7,555,000 to modernize information technology infrastructure in the OCDETF Fusion Center (OFC). This modernization is being coordinated with the DOJ Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) and is in accordance with Department's Data Center initiative. Funding will be used to implement upgrades to all systems to improve the efficiencies and effective of the OFC systems.

OCDETF established the OFC in 2004 to provide a whole-of-government information-sharing platform that counters the threats of drug trafficking, transnational organized crime, and terrorist organizations by compiling, storing, and analyzing investigative information. OFC intelligence holdings grow each day, and currently exceed over 700 million records relevant for law enforcement investigations. The OFC is the nation's largest repository of federal criminal investigative information. Throughout its existence, the OFC has supported investigations by providing criminal and financial intelligence products to law enforcement agents and prosecutors who are combating the most significant national threats. In FY 2018, the OFC supplied a record amount of over 32,000 intelligence products to agents and analysts assigned to criminal investigations. As of August 2019, that figure represents an 88% increase over the previous fiscal year. As of August 2019, the OFC production rate for intelligence products exceeded the number produced in FY 2018 by approximately 32%.

Though the OFC has been a Departmental and government-wide model of success for intelligence and information sharing, that success represents only a fraction of what could be achieved if IT infrastructure were fully modernized to meet present needs and standards. Remarkably, the OFC has achieved its success with essentially the same technology that it was built during its inception 15 years ago. The rapid rate of technological innovation since then is

difficult to quantify. While technology has made quantum leaps since 2004, threats to the nation's livelihood have evolved as well. Thus, OCDETF, in coordination with the DOJ Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO), is seeking to fully modernize OFC's IT infrastructure for the first time. The architecture and its underlying network connectivity will be upgraded with access to DOJ's JCON and JCON-S networks, which will enable a more effective OFC implementation.

Migrating to an OCIO-hosted solution will consolidate facilities and expedite OCIO's efforts to comply with OMB's Data Center Optimization Initiative detailed in OMB Memorandum M-19-19. This effort fully aligns with the Administration's goal of consolidating and increasing the efficiency of IT operations. In addition, this upgrade fully supports the Continuity of Operations Plan by taking advantage of existing OCIO Information Systems Contingency Plans already in place. This will be done by migrating to a redundant data center architecture that delivers infrastructure services provided by the OCIO.

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2019 Enacted				2020 Continuing Resolution				FY 2021 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
4	0	4	\$13,482	3	0	3	\$11,510	4	0	4	\$13,929

Non-Personnel Increase/Reduction Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2021 Request (\$000)	FY 2022 Net Annualization (change from 2021) (\$000)	FY 2023 Net Annualization (change from 2022) (\$000)
Equipment	\$7,555	1	\$7,555	\$0	\$0
Total Non-Personnel	\$7,555	1	\$7,555	\$0	\$0

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2022 Net Annualization (change from 2021) (\$000)	FY 2023 Net Annualization (change from 2022) (\$000)
Current Services	4	0	4	\$800	\$13,129	\$13,929	\$0	\$0
Increases	0	0	0	0	\$7,555	\$7,555	\$5,000	\$0
Grand Total	4	0	4	\$800	\$20,684	\$20,684	\$5,000	\$0

Item Name:	Strengthening Co-Located Strike Forces
Strategic Goal:	Goal 3: Reduce Violent Crime and Promote Public Safety
Strategic Objective:	Objective 3.1: Combat violent crime, promote safe communities, and uphold the rights of victims of crime Objective 3.2: Disrupt and dismantle drug trafficking organizations to curb opioid and other illicit drug use in our nation
Budget Decision Unit(s):	Investigative and Prosecutorial
Attorney General’s Priority Area:	Combatting the Opioid Crisis, Reducing Violent Crime and Promoting Public Safety, and Hiring
Organizational Program:	OCDETF Fusion Center, Co-Located Strike Forces, Assistant United States Attorneys (AUSA), Special Operations Division (SOD), USMS
Program Increase:	Positions <u>13</u> Agt/Atty <u>13</u> FTE <u>7</u> Dollars <u>\$6.987 million</u>

Description of Item

The OCDETF Program requests \$6,987,000 and 13 positions (4 Agents and 9 Attorneys) to provide additional law enforcement support to the Co-Located Strike Forces to address transnational criminal organizations involved in illicit international trafficking and the violence that is associated with it.

OCDETF’s Co-Located Strike Forces were established to cultivate enhanced intelligence-sharing and coordination of activity to disrupt and dismantle the country’s most enduring and elusive drug traffickers. Specifically, the Strike Forces leverage the resources of multiple investigative and prosecutorial agencies to pursue individuals and networks involved in transnational organized crime, the Opioid crisis, and violence.

Through constant, daily interaction and with ongoing support from their parent agencies, the members of the OCDETF Co-Located Strike Forces epitomize the prosecutor-led, multi-agency task force model that has proven most effective in preventing transnational organized crime. The Co-Located Strike Forces are the physical nerve centers for many of the most impactful and high-profile investigations in the nation. OCDETF Strike Forces are currently operating in Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Dallas, Denver, Detroit, El Paso-Las Cruces, Houston-McAllen-Laredo-San Antonio, Los Angeles, New York, Phoenix-Tucson, Puerto Rico, San Diego, Tampa-Sarasota, Baltimore, Cleveland, and most recently Sacramento and Kansas City.

The success of the Strike Forces has resulted in an increased interest among many metropolitan areas across the country. In early FY 2018, OCDETF was able to expand the Co-Located Strike Force program to Cleveland and Baltimore. In FY 2019, OCDETF will establish new Strike Forces in Kansas City, and Sacramento. OCDETF is requesting a total of \$6.987 million to ensure the Co-Located Strike Forces continue to make strides against the major drug trafficking organizations (DTOs) that threaten the safety and prosperity of the United States.

The success of the Co-Located Strike Forces has stimulated an incredible demand by various components throughout the country to establish new Strike Forces. Though OCDETF is adding Co-Located Strike Force locations, our current resources do not allow us to keep pace with the demand. Kansas City, and Sacramento have recently received approval, while North Carolina, and Utah are under informal discussions. Foreign and domestic drug traffickers are finding innovative ways to produce, import, and distribute controlled substances into and around the United States, including through Internet purchases and the U.S. Postal Service. The Co-Located Strike Forces have utilized intelligence from their various member agencies to interrupt these transactions and prohibit drugs and violence from entering American communities.

Maritime interdictions are an extraordinarily critical aspect of coastal Co-Located Strike Force missions. The Panama Express (PANEX), Caribbean Corridor, San Diego and New York Strike Forces to varying degrees are central contributors to the Departments' maritime interdiction efforts. The relationship that OCDETF has cultivated with the US Coast Guard is largely a product of the success of the interdictions. The Coast Guard's expertise, infrastructure and resources have been absolutely essential to the successful execution of these interdictions. But in order to fully exploit this invaluable relationship, OCDETF must now bring greater monetary resources to the table which are sufficient to incentivize the Coast Guard to continue to engage in these high level interdictions. The leveraging of the expertise of dedicated Coast Guard Investigative Service (CGIS) agents in the fully collaborative environment of the Co-Located Strike Forces with the other law enforcement agents is vital to ensuring that proactive investigative work is fully exploited.

In FY 2018, the PANEX Co-Located Strike Force in Tampa, FL seized 64,738 kilograms of cocaine from aquatic vessels found near Mexico and South America. Additionally, in this time frame this Strike Force initiated 49 cases and convicted 211 defendants. Although PANEX is extremely successful in its efforts against drug trafficking organizations (DTOs), opioids and other drugs are still in high demand and continue to permeate the U.S. borders. Investing in CGIS reinforcement will ensure that PANEX and other coastal Strike Forces are equipped to intercept DTOs at U.S. ports and prevent illegal substances from poisoning American citizens. OCDETF is requesting \$1.163 million to fund 10 CGIS agents to expand interdiction efforts at the maritime port-based Co-Located Strike Forces.

Due to funding reductions beginning in FY 2009, OCDETF was forced to reduce attorneys by 47 in 2010, and has yet to return to that level. While it is important to ensure that all OCDETF cases have adequate prosecutorial support, experienced and highly skilled senior level attorneys are essential to the Strike Forces due to the inherent complexities of OCDETF investigations. The presence of Strike Force attorneys ensures that investigations are from their inception of the highest quality, and also incentivizes Component participation in the Strike Forces by providing agents with daily accessibility to interact, and seek council from an AUSA. This is to say nothing of the invaluable assurance that their investigation will be federally prosecuted. Technological advancements have allowed criminals to communicate, transport drugs, and carry out other illegal actions while evading current law enforcement practices. Support from the United States Attorneys' Office is necessary to ensure that proper charges are brought against the offenders under various federal laws, including the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt

Organizations Act and the Money Laundering Act. OCDETF requests at least one permanent, on-site lead attorney at each current Strike Force location, in addition to the estimated three additional Co-Located Strike Forces (at minimum) which are likely to be established within the next two years to ensure that violent drug traffickers are properly indicted and convicted to the fullest extent of the law.

As the Strike Forces investigate more individuals involved in a multitude of unlawful activities, the need for the highest level fugitive apprehension is essential for targets that have an unusual amount of resources to evade law enforcement. The USMS is the only partner agency tasked with capturing federal fugitives and seizing illegal assets and can also exercise its authority across jurisdictions. This unique mission set gives the USMS a crucial role in Strike Force investigations. Thus, OCDETF seeks funds to ensure that at least one Deputy U.S. Marshal is assigned to every Co-Located Strike Force.

In keeping with its public safety mission, OCDETF has expanded the scope of its Co-Located Strike Forces to include enforcement groups devoted primarily to drug-fueled violence in the local and regional areas. Since the second half of FY 2018, OCDETF has established Co-Located Strike Forces in cities experiencing high rates of violent crime, including Baltimore, Cleveland, Dallas and Detroit. OCDETF components and their state and local partners are committed to addressing this problem in force, leveraging their individual capacities and expertise by coming together in co-located enforcement groups. As discussed above, OCDETF's Co-Located Strike Forces have been extremely successful in maximizing their law enforcement missions. However, the startup costs of coming together can be higher than the agencies are able to afford. As their mission and numbers expand, more operational support will be needed.

The physical space and infrastructure in which a given Co-Located Strike Force is located is perhaps the most important aspect of ensuring that it promotes an egalitarian environment. Strike Forces would ideally be located at neutral sites, with no single agency having ownership or control of the premises, even though that may not always be the most cost-effective approach. The need for neutral infrastructure is exemplified by one instance in which a major conflict ensued between two of the Department's largest law enforcement agencies, where a traditional national "rivalry" was exacerbated at a Strike Force location that was "owned" by one of the agencies. Although the Strike Force was very successful, the rivalry and animus had become so great that the only option was to construct a new neutral building, where no single agency had any advantage. Since the completion of the new facility, there has been a remarkable turnaround in relations between all components, which in turn has led to greater case coordination and performance.

Additionally, each federal agency has their own infrastructure and security needs such as FBI's intricate and costly wiring that must be implemented before they can allow their personnel to work in a given space. These two areas along with other space "build-out" costs promote cooperation and participation among the various law enforcement components that have not traditionally worked together, let alone in the same space. While the majority of the Strike Forces' costs are discretionally provided by the Component's direct funding and their direct OCDETF allocation, there are nonetheless operational and facilities-related funding shortfalls. In the past three fiscal years, OCDETF was for the first time provided with dedicated operational

funding for evidence and information purchases, equipment, travel, and other operational needs. Though this funding has been helpful in assisting the Program and providing funds for operational shortfalls, additional funds are needed for the steadily increasing number of Strike Forces, particularly for infrastructure.

Construction costs (including labor, hardware, heating, plumbing, ventilation, and electrical) need to be covered for each field office. Additionally, because FBI's security standards are significantly higher than other agencies, OCDETF must fund the expense of increased physical and information technology security measures. Although components sometimes utilize their OCDETF-allocated resources to fund a portion of the buildout expenses, there is usually a major funding gap that needs to be filled to complete the work. Depending on the location, facility and available resources, this gap has traditionally been anywhere from \$300,000 to \$700,000. Thus, conservatively assuming that OCDETF is able to standup three new Strike Forces by 2021 (which is even below the current year 2019 demand), OCDETF request \$2.5 million for operational expenses and \$2 million for build-out/infrastructure.

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2019 Enacted				2020 President's Budget				FY 2021 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)
0	0	0	\$4,450	0	0	0	\$4,450	0	0	0	\$4,950

Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Full-year Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	1st Year Adjustments	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2021 Request (\$000)	2nd Year Annualization	FY 2022 Net Annualization (change from 2021) (\$000)	FY 2023 Net Annualization (change from 2022) (\$000)
Attorneys (0905)	\$205	\$101	9	\$911	\$911		
Criminal Investigative Series (1811)	\$207	\$103	4	\$413	\$413		
Total Personnel			13	\$1,324	\$1,324		

Non-Personnel Increase/Reduction Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2021 Request (\$000)	FY 2022 Net Annualization (change from 2021) (\$000)	FY 2023 Net Annualization (change from 2022) (\$000)
Operations	\$5,663	1	\$5,663		
Total Non-Personnel	\$5,663	1	\$5,663		

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2022 Net Annualization (change from 2021) (\$000)	FY 2023 Net Annualization (change from 2022) (\$000)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$4,490	\$4,490	\$0	
Increases	13	13	7	\$1,324	\$5,663	\$6,987	\$1,324	
Grand Total	13	13	7	\$1,324	\$10,153	\$11,477	\$1,324	

Item Name:	Investigative and Prosecutorial Support
Strategic Goal:	Goal 3: Reduce Violent Crime and Promote Public Safety
Strategic Objective:	<p>Objective 3.1: Combat violent crime, promote safe communities, and uphold the rights of victims of crime</p> <p>Objective 3.2: Disrupt and dismantle drug trafficking organizations to curb opioid and other illicit drug use in our nation</p>
Budget Decision Unit(s):	Investigative and Prosecutorial
Attorney General’s Priority Area:	Combating the Opioid Crisis, Reducing Violent Crime and Promoting Public Safety, and Hiring
Organizational Program:	OCDETF Fusion Center, Co-Located Strike Forces, Assistant United States Attorneys (AUSA), Special Operations Division (SOD), USMS, DEA, FBI, ATF
Program Increase:	Positions <u> 0 </u> Agt/Atty <u> 0 </u> FTE <u> 0 </u> Dollars <u>\$5.599 million</u>

OCDETF requests \$5.6 million to support operational needs of the program’s partner components. The vast majority (approximately 90%) of OCDETF funds are allocated to participating components to finance personnel costs for agent, attorney and support positions, while the remaining balance is allocated for operational expenses. Though the financial priorities of the participating components necessitate such a high ratio of personnel to operational expenditures, the demand for additional operational resources does not diminish. Each fiscal year, OCDETF receives a large volume of supplemental requests for additional operational funds to effectively conduct investigations and prosecutions; these requests generally exceed OCDETF’s ability to provide such support.

These investigative operational needs have historically included items such as translation services, purchase of evidence and information, and investigative equipment such as pole cameras and vehicle trackers. These funds would specifically be under the purview of the OCDETF Director and subject to his consideration for the highest priority Program and Departmental investigative and prosecutorial needs such as growing and emerging threats such as opioids, methamphetamine, violence, and gangs.

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2019 Enacted				2020 Enacted				FY 2021 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	\$(000)
0	0	0	\$2,781	0	0	0	\$589	0	0	0	\$589

Non-Personnel Increase/Reduction Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2021 Request (\$000)	FY 2022 Net Annualization (change from 2021) (\$000)	FY 2023 Net Annualization (change from 2022) (\$000)
Operations	\$5,599	1	\$5,599		
Total Non-Personnel	\$5,599	1	\$5,599		

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2022 Net Annualization (change from 2021) (\$000)	FY 2023 Net Annualization (change from 2022) (\$000)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$589	\$589	\$0	\$0
Increases	0	0	0	\$0	\$5,599	\$5,599	\$0	\$0
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$0	\$6,188	\$6,188	\$0	\$0