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Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces
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U.S. Department of Justice
*Executive Office for the
Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces*

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Washington, D.C. 20530

June 28, 2019

Re: FOIA-OCD2019-0021

This is to acknowledge receipt of your Freedom of Information Act/Privacy Act (FOIA/PA) request dated April 23, 2019, and received in this Office on May 6, 2019. This response is made on behalf of the Executive Office for the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces (OCDETF).

Please be advised that a search has been conducted in the Executive Office for OCDETF we have determined that the information you seek is already public. The summaries you referred to in your request are based upon the filings for the Congressional Budget Submission. In your request, you referred to the Congressional Budget Submission as the "Budget and Performance Plans." The documents for FY 2015 and forward are publicly available. For each budget year, click on the link for the Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement document. The website address is <https://www.justice.gov/doj/budget-and-performance>. However, since the FY 2014 Congressional Budget Submission has been removed from the site, we are sending you a copy with this response letter for your convenience.

Inasmuch as this constitutes a full response to your request, we are closing your file in this Office. Please be advised that FOIA provides a right of access to agency records that exist and can be located in agency files. The FOIA does not require agencies to compile information, conduct research, answer questions, or create new documents in response to FOIA requests.

For further assistance or to discuss any aspect of your request, you may contact our FOIA Public Liaison in writing or by emailing the address above.

Additionally, you may contact the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS) at the National Archives and Records Administration to inquire about the FOIA mediation services they offer. The contact information for OGIS is as follows: Office of Government Information Services, National Archives and Records Administration, 8601 Adelphi Road-OGIS, College Park, Maryland 20740-6001, e-mail at ogis@nara.gov; telephone at 202-741-5770; toll free at 1-877-684-6448; or facsimile at 202-741-5769.

If you are not satisfied with OCDETF's determination in response to this request, you may administratively appeal by writing to the Director, Office of Information Policy (OIP), United States Department of Justice, Suite 11050, 1425 New York Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20530-0001, or you may submit an appeal through OIP's FOIAonline portal by creating an account on the following website: <https://foiaonline.regulations.gov/foia/action/public/home>. Your appeal must be postmarked or electronically transmitted within 90 days of the date of my response to your request. If you submit your appeal by mail, both the letter and the envelope should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Act Appeal."

Sincerely,

Jill Aronica
Chief, Information Systems Section

FY 2014

***Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement
Congressional Budget Submission***



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

A. General Overview

1. Budget Summary

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

- Chapter 5 (Disrupt domestic drug trafficking and production) of the 2012 *President's National Drug Control Strategy*;
- Strategic Goals 2.3 (Combat the threat, trafficking, and use of illegal drugs and the diversion of licit drugs) and 2.4 (Combat corruption, economic crimes, and international organized crime) of the *Department of Justice's FY 2012 – FY 2016 Strategic Plan*;
- The Strategic Goals and Strategic Objectives of the 2011 *National Southwest Border Counternarcotics Strategy (SWB CN Strategy)* and the 2011 *National Northern Border Counternarcotics Strategy (NB CN Strategy)*;
- The July 2011 *White House's Strategy to Combat Organized Crime*;
- The 2009 Administration and Department of Justice's *Southwest Border Strategy*; and
- The 2010 Department of Justice's *Strategy for Combating the Mexican Cartels*.

The FY 2014 OCDETF Program Budget Request is comprised of 3,186 positions, 3,133 FTE, and \$523,037,000 in funding for the Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement (ICDE) Appropriation, of which \$3,000,000 will be used for investigative costs associated with transnational organized crime (TOC).

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

OCDETF is also an integral part of the Administration's *Law Enforcement Strategy to Combat Transnational Organized Crime (TOC Strategy)*.² The *TOC Strategy* represents a major step

² The AGOCC, which is chaired by the Deputy Attorney General, is an outgrowth of an Executive Order issued by President Lyndon B. Johnson in 1968 that placed the Attorney General in charge of coordinating all federal law enforcement activity against organized crime. The traditional role of the AGOCC has been to promote interagency coordination, evaluate the threat presented by organized crime, and advise the Attorney General on national priorities and a national organized crime strategy. In 2008, the AGOCC began to consider the threat from transnational organized crime, rather than the Italian-

forward in our national response to organized crime. It complements the Administration's overall *Strategy to Combat Transnational Organized Crime*, also released in July 2011, as well as the strategy OCDETF has in targeting and dismantling some of the most powerful and dangerous transnational criminal organizations threatening the United States. The Justice Department's law enforcement TOC strategy established that organized crime can no longer be associated exclusively with traditional, domestic groups, but is now fully transnational in its origin, composition, and scope. Transnational organized crime poses unprecedented threats to the United States' national and economic security. In addition to trafficking in drugs, these TOC threats include attempts by organized criminals to exploit our energy and other strategic sectors; support terrorists and hostile governments; manipulate our financial, securities, and commodities markets; and engage in other serious criminal activities. OCDETF's mission continues to be targeting criminals and organizations whose principal activity is drug-related. The *TOC Strategy* extends the multi-agency, multi-department effort beyond drug enforcement to include the execution of intelligence-driven, multi-jurisdiction investigations and prosecutions that target organizations whose transnational criminal conduct encompasses a broad array of criminal activity.

2. Introduction

The OCDETF Program is the centerpiece of the Justice Department's intra- and inter-agency drug enforcement strategy. The Program is based upon a model of pursuing comprehensive, prosecutor-led, multi-agency, intelligence-driven, multi-jurisdictional investigations of major transnational, national, and regional violent and insidious drug trafficking and money laundering organizations. Consistent with the *President's National Drug Control Strategy*, which seeks to "break" the cycle of drug abuse by making the drug trade more costly and less profitable, OCDETF simultaneously attacks all elements of the most significant drug organizations affecting the United States. These include the international supply sources, their international and domestic transportation organizations, the regional and local distribution networks, and violent enforcers. At the same time, OCDETF attacks the money flow and firearms trafficking that support the drug trade – depriving drug traffickers of their criminal proceeds needed to finance future criminal activity. Beginning in FY 2010, 100 percent of OCDETF investigations initiated have had an active financial component.

OCDETF has long recognized that no single law enforcement entity is in a position to disrupt and dismantle sophisticated criminal organizations alone. OCDETF combines the resources and expertise of its seven federal agency members — the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA); the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI); the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF); the U.S. Marshals Service (USMS); the Internal Revenue Service (IRS); the Homeland Security Investigations/Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE); and the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) — in cooperation with the Department of Justice's Criminal Division, the

American mafia, to be the primary organized crime threat facing the United States. In response, the AGOCC began developing a new 21st Century organized crime program that would be nimble and sophisticated enough to combat the threat posed by transnational organized criminals for years to come.

94 U.S. Attorneys' Offices, and state and local law enforcement, to identify, disrupt, and dismantle the drug trafficking and money laundering organizations most responsible for the Nation's supply of illegal drugs and the associated violence. OCDETF effectively leverages the investigative and prosecutorial strengths of each participant to combat drug-related organized crime. The OCDETF Program promotes intelligence sharing and intelligence-driven enforcement and strives to achieve maximum impact through strategic planning and operational coordination.

The OCDETF Program focuses participants on the mission of attacking high-level organizations through coordinated, nationwide investigations. OCDETF manages the annual formulation of the Attorney General's Consolidated Priority Organization Target (CPOT) List, which is a multi-agency target list of the "command and control" elements of the most prolific international drug trafficking and money laundering organizations affecting the United States. OCDETF also requires its participants to identify major Regional Priority Organization Targets (RPOTs) as part of the annual Regional Strategic Plan. Program resources are allocated, in part, on the basis of how successfully Program participants focus their efforts on the CPOTs and RPOTs and address the most significant and emerging drug threats. The nature of the OCDETF Program, including its focus on the highest priority targets both nationally and internationally, ensures that drug enforcement resources are used for the greatest impact on the criminal organizations that pose the greatest threat to the United States.

Transnational Organized Crime

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

To emulate the successful model used in drug enforcement, the Attorney General's Organized Crime Council (AGOCC) established the International Organized Crime Intelligence and Operations Center (IOC-2) on May 29, 2009, in partnership with the OCDETF Fusion Center (OFC) and the DEA-led, multi-agency Special Operations Division (SOD). By joining these firmly established organizations, the Department of Justice launched the IOC-2 and commenced operations quickly and at minimal additional expense. IOC-2 leveraged the already existing tools of the OFC and SOD, while simultaneously benefiting those organizations by expanding the scope of their missions, collection, and agency participation. IOC-2 brought several new federal law enforcement agencies into partnership with the OFC and SOD, and significantly enhanced the scope of contribution of current partners. Having the IOC-2 combined with and housed at the existing, multi-agency OFC and SOD provides more effective coordination of drug and non-drug aspects of the Government's overall efforts against the highest level transnational criminal organizations.

3. Issues, Outcomes and Strategies

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

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

OCDETF's request is in direct support of the Department of Justice's Strategic Objective 2.3: "Combat the threat, trafficking, and use of illegal drugs and the diversion of licit drugs." And 2.4: "Combat corruption, economic crimes, and international organized crime." Providing resources to the OCDETF Program ensures that resources will be focused on the highest priority drug trafficking and money laundering targets, while leveraging the expertise and existing resources of OCDETF's member agencies from the Departments of Justice, Homeland Security, and Treasury. The disruption and dismantlement of drug trafficking networks operating regionally, nationally, and internationally is a critical component of the drug supply reduction effort.

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

In addition, OCDETF's FY 2014 budget request directly supports Chapter 5 of the 2012 *President's National Drug Control Strategy*: "Disrupt Domestic Drug Trafficking and Production," by providing resources to attack the CPOTs, and transnational "Gatekeeper" organizations responsible for drug smuggling, money laundering, and violence along the Southwest Border. OCDETF continues to focus on denying drug traffickers their profits by using intelligence-driven counter-drug operations through the OFC and the eleven OCDETF Co-located Strike Forces:

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

- Denver

2011 National Southwest Border Counternarcotics Strategy and 2011 National Northern Border Counternarcotics Strategy, Strategic Goals: Substantially Reduce the Flow of Illicit Drugs, Drug Proceeds, and Associated Instruments of Violence across the Southwest and Northern Borders

OCDETF's FY 2014 budget request also directly supports the Strategic Goals of the 2011 *Southwest Border Counternarcotics Strategy* and the 2011 *Northern Border Counternarcotics Strategy*, which are designed to substantially reduce the flow of illicit drugs, drug proceeds, and associated instruments of violence across the Southwest and Northern Borders. OCDETF's focus is designed to enable its member agencies to achieve the objectives of the two Strategies. These objectives are to:

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

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

Finally, OCDETF's FY 2014 budget request directly supports, and is squarely aligned with President Obama's and Attorney General Holder's announced 2009 *Southwest Border Strategy*, as well as the 2010 Department of Justice *Strategy for Combating the Mexican Cartels*. The specific goals of the two Strategies are to systematically degrade the power of the Mexican drug cartels, while simultaneously improving the capacity of the Mexican law enforcement institutions to confront the cartels domestically. The desired outcomes of the Strategies are to:

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

The specific law enforcement strategy to be pursued to achieve those desired outcomes is to continue to foster coordinated, nationwide investigations and prosecutions that inflict maximum damage on the cartels by incapacitating, through incarceration, large segments of the leadership cadres of the cartels, along with as many subordinate cartel members and facilitators as possible,

while simultaneously destroying the financial infrastructure of the cartels through seizure and forfeiture of cartel assets. Both of the Department's Strategies specifically embrace the OCDETF model to achieve their comprehensive, proactive goals.

4. OCDETF Program Costs

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

The Decision Units are structured to reflect Investigations and Prosecutions. The administrative program support provided by the OCDETF Executive Office is pro-rated between those two Decision Units, based upon the percentage of total appropriated OCDETF Program funding attributable to the member agencies within each Decision Unit. OCDETF recently added a third Decision Unit to separate out its support of the *TOC Strategy* and the IOC-2.

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

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

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

Prosecution-related expenses include: case-related travel; training; printing and reproduction of court documents and court instruments; filing and recording fees; reporting and transcripts for deposition, grand jury, and court proceedings; litigation support; litigation graphics; fees for the reproduction of financial records; stenographic/interpreter services; translation expenses for securing foreign evidence and extradition; supplies and materials; and Automated Data Processing (ADP) and other equipment.

Transnational Organized Crime Investigations-This Decision Unit includes the resources that support the investigative activities related to Transnational Organized Crime, including IOC-2. The IOC-2 Operations and Intelligence Divisions are the vehicles used to address TOC. The operational costs related to investigating and prosecuting TOC cases include such items as

domestic and overseas travel and temporary duty assignments, wiretaps, translation services, expert witness fees, and the establishment and support of regional IOC-2 task forces.

5. OCDETF Performance Challenges

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

External Challenges:

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

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

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

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

Internal Challenges:

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

High Proportion of Personnel Costs: Unlike most other federal agencies and components of the Department of Justice, almost all of OCDETF's appropriated funds are distributed through reimbursable agreements with its components to fund

personnel costs of OCDETF prosecutors, investigative agents, and their support staff in the field. As a result, small percentage decreases in year-to-year funding, and even flat-lined budgeting without ATBs, inevitably lead to loss of positions in the field. OCDETF does not have the option to absorb cuts by making meaningful reductions in non-personnel categories such as rent, operational costs, or non-essential activities.

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

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

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

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

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II. Summary of Program Changes

Item Name	Description				Page
		Pos.	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	
Transnational Organized Crime	Funding and one staff position to support operational expenses in pursuit of DOJ's Transnational Organized Crime activities.	1	1	3,000	42
Information Technology Offset	Information technology efficiencies will achieve savings.	0	0	(150)	46
Investigative/ Prosecutorial Offset	Funding, 146 positions will be collectively reduced from the investigative and prosecutorial component agencies.	(146)	(145)	(12,500)	47

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III. Appropriations Language and Analysis of Appropriations Language

INTERAGENCY CRIME AND DRUG ENFORCEMENT

For necessary expenses for the identification, investigation, and prosecution of individuals associated with the most significant drug trafficking, and affiliated money laundering organizations not otherwise provided for, to include inter-governmental agreements with State and local law enforcement agencies engaged in the investigation and prosecution of individuals involved in organized crime drug trafficking, [\$524,793,000] \$523,037,000, 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 substantive changes proposed.

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IV. Decision Unit Justification

A. Investigations

Investigations TOTAL	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Dollars \$(000)
2012 Enacted	2,280	2,278	\$378,447
2013 Continuing Resolution	2,280	2,278	378,447
2013 Continuing Resolution 0.612% Increase	0	0	2,315
Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	1,709
2014 Current Services	2,280	2,278	382,471
2014 Program Offsets	(137)	(136)	(11,650)
2014 Request	2,143	2,142	370,821
Total Change 2013-2014	(137)	(136)	4,024

Information Technology Breakout	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Dollars \$(000)
2012 Enacted with	22	22	15,169
2013 Continuing Resolution	22	22	15,169
2013 Continuing Resolution 0.612% Increase	0	0	93
Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	13
2014 Current Services	22	22	15,275
2014 Program Offsets	0	0	(150)
2014 Request	22	22	15,125
Total Change 2013-2014	0	0	(44)

1. Program Description

The FY 2014 request for the Investigations Activity is 2,143 reimbursable positions, 2,142 work-years, and \$370,821,000.

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

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

drugs, firearms, and violent crime, ATF's jurisdiction and expertise make it a well-suited partner in the fight against illegal drugs.

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

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

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

Immigration and Customs Enforcement - Homeland Security Investigations (ICE-HSI) agents contribute valuable financial and drug investigative expertise and intelligence to the OCDETF Program as a direct result of the agency's responsibility for identifying and dismantling vulnerabilities affecting the Nation's border. The vast majority of drugs sold in this country are not produced domestically; the drugs themselves, or their essential precursor chemicals, are smuggled across one of our borders and transported for distribution throughout the country. ICE agents have a wide array of Customs and Immigration authorities at their disposal to support the Program, whether it be targeting high-risk vessels, containers, vehicles, or persons for inspection, or using their immigration expertise to ensure the arrest and prosecution of significant alien targets. In addition, ICE personnel are an invaluable asset in regional, national, and international money laundering investigations due to their financial investigative expertise.

United States Coast Guard (USCG) is primarily focused on drug interdiction and has found itself in a unique position to support the work of OCDETF. Although OCDETF does not fund USCG positions, the USCG is the maritime expert for the Program and provides valuable intelligence and guidance on cases with maritime connections. USCG personnel also serve as liaisons with the military services, the Intelligence Community, and the National Narcotics Border Interdiction System.

United States Marshals Service (USMS) is the agency responsible for the apprehension of OCDETF fugitives. Fugitives are typically repeat offenders who flee apprehension and continue their criminal enterprises elsewhere. The USMS also has responsibility for the pre-seizure

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

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

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

OCDETF Co-located Strike Forces have been established in:

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

These Co-located Strike Forces are examples of the OCDETF-model structure. They are prosecutor-led, multi-agency and intelligence-driven. They aggressively target the highest-level drug trafficking organizations, and they also respond to leads generated by the OFC. The OCDETF Co-located Strike Forces bring a synergy to drug trafficking investigations by literally combining, side-by-side, the resources and expertise of all of OCDETF's participating investigative agencies, including state and local law enforcement officers and prosecutors. By coordinating their efforts, the participants in these Co-located Strike Forces eliminate superfluous effort, save valuable resources, and produce some of the largest and most successful cases against national and international level drug trafficking organizations.

State and local law enforcement agencies participate in approximately 90 percent of all OCDETF investigations. State and local participation significantly expands OCDETF's available resource base and broadens the choice of venue for prosecution. Annually, more than 700 State and local departments nationwide assist in the investigation of OCDETF cases. Currently, OCDETF reimburses State and local agencies for their overtime, travel, and per diem expenses with funds allocated by the Department of Justice Assets Forfeiture Fund. In FY 2012, OCDETF reimbursed State and local agencies \$29 million for their participation in OCDETF investigations and cases.

B. Prosecutions

Prosecutions TOTAL	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Dollars \$(000)
2012 Enacted	1,051	999	\$149,065
2013 Continuing Resolution	1,051	999	149,065
2013 Continuing Resolution 0.612% Increase	0	0	913
Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	239
2014 Current Services	1,051	999	150,217
2014 Program Offsets	(9)	(9)	(1,000)
2014 Request	1,042	990	149,217
Total Change 2013-2014	(9)	(9)	152

1. Program Description

The FY 2014 request for the Prosecution Activity is 1,042 positions, 990 work years, and \$149,217,000. The agencies which provide investigative support and prosecutorial efforts on OCDETF cases are identified below:

The United States Attorneys' Offices are key to nearly every successful OCDETF investigation and prosecution. This is because the OCDETF model is the formulation of prosecutor-led, multi-agency task forces to conduct intelligence-driven, multi-jurisdictional investigations. OCDETF prosecutors participate in the development of the investigative strategy and provide the necessary legal services and counsel that investigators require. Attorney involvement early in the investigation ensures that prosecutions are well-prepared, comprehensively charged, and expertly handled. While OCDETF attorneys may carry a smaller caseload than some of their non-OCDETF counterparts, the cases typically are more complex and longer term.

Criminal Division Programs

The Office of Enforcement Operations (OEO) offers direct operational support to U.S. Attorneys' Offices by reviewing all applications for electronic surveillance and by providing guidance to agents and prosecutors on the development of such applications. Prompt, thorough processing of time-sensitive Title III applications is crucial to the success of OCDETF's coordinated, nationwide investigations, of which approximately 42 percent use wiretaps.

Narcotic and Dangerous Drug Section (NDDS) attorneys also provide assistance to and/or participate directly in OCDETF prosecutions. With the increasing complexity and scope of OCDETF cases, NDDS attorneys are sometimes called upon to provide assistance to U.S. Attorneys' Offices in OCDETF cases. NDDS attorneys also assist in supporting and coordinating nationwide investigations through their work with SOD.

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

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

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

C. Transnational Organized Crime (TOC) Investigations

Prosecutions TOTAL	Perm. Pos.	FTE	Dollars \$(000)
2012 Enacted	0	0	0
2013 Continuing Resolution	0	0	0
2013 Continuing Resolution 0.612% Increase	0	0	0
Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	0
2014 Current Services	0	0	0
2014 Request	1	1	3,000
Total Change 2013-2014	1	1	3000

1. Program Description

The FY 2014 request for the Transnational Organized Crime (TOC) Investigations Activity is 1 position, 1 work year, and \$3,000,000.

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

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

Although IOC-2 was established in May 2009, preliminary operations at IOC-2 began in February 2009. IOC-2 was stood up using staff obtained by shifting existing resources within the participating agencies. Though operations will continue in this manner, the funding provided in FY 2013 will assist in lessening the agencies' financial load.

The domestic and international response to the creation of IOC-2 has been impressive. From the moment of its inception, IOC-2 began creating and disseminating to its member agencies important intelligence products that have led to successes in criminal investigations and prosecutions across the country. Additionally, IOC-2 has become regularly involved in de-confliction and case coordination and has hosted case coordination and threat mapping meetings that bring together agents and prosecutors from law enforcement agencies across the United States and abroad. IOC-2 has spear-headed several significant operations targeting TICOT

targets, and has successfully encouraged its member agencies to merge their investigative efforts in a way that was not previously happening.

D. PERFORMANCE, RESOURCES, AND STRATEGIES

1. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

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

OCDETF Performance Indicators

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

Significant New Investigations

The OCDETF Program Guidelines require that OCDETF participants focus Program resources on coordinated, nationwide investigations of major drug trafficking and money laundering organizations. During FY 2012, OCDETF continued its efforts to expand investigations to attack all levels of the supply chain regionally, nationally and internationally. OCDETF participants initiated 1,128 investigations in FY 2012, a 9 percent decrease from the number of new investigations initiated in FY 2011. OCDETF participants have been able to initiate more than 1,100 new cases for the third fiscal year in a row. By the end of the first quarter in FY 2013, OCDETF had already initiated 278 new investigations. Furthermore, OCDETF has maintained an active caseload of nearly 5,200 cases, a 3 percent increase over the FY 2011 active caseload.

OCDETF district and regional coordination groups work to ensure that only those investigations that meet the standards established for OCDETF cases are approved and that the quality of these new investigations clearly reflect OCDETF's commitment to pursue the most significant drug trafficking and money laundering organizations. The investigations are broad in scope and employ complex investigative techniques, including financial investigative techniques, and an increasing percentage of cases target international "command and control" organizations.

Most of the organizations targeted by OCDETF investigations are poly-drug, meaning that they manufacture or distribute more than one type of illegal drug. In recent years, the principal drugs involved in OCDETF investigations have been cocaine, marijuana, heroin, and methamphetamine. However, the threat posed by the diversion and abuse of controlled prescription drugs is increasing, largely aided by rapidly increasing distribution of the most addictive drugs, such as prescription pain relievers. Approximately 605 investigations or 12 percent of OCDETF's active caseload involves diversion and abuse of controlled prescription drugs. OCDETF investigators and prosecutors are rising to the challenge of combating this threat.

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

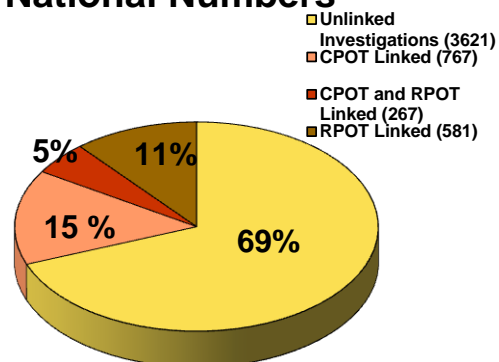
The goal of every OCDETF case is to continually work up and across the supply chain to make connections among related organizations nationwide. In particular, OCDETF participants strive to identify links to RPOTs, whose drug trafficking activities have a significant impact on the particular drug threats facing each of the OCDETF Regions, and, ultimately, to one of the international “command and control” networks identified as a CPOT.

OCDETF’s commitment to pursuing priority targets is evident from the steady increase in the percentage of cases linked to these targets. By the end of FY 2012, 14 percent of OCDETF’s active investigations — or 767 cases — had validated links to a CPOT, and 11 percent — or 581 cases — were linked to RPOTs. An additional 5 percent of active investigations — or 267 cases — were linked to both CPOTs and RPOTs, so a total of 19 percent of active investigations were linked to CPOTs. It is significant to note that since the end of FY 2012, OCDETF’s CPOT linked case inventory had increased to a total of 1,013 investigations, a 16 percent increase over FY 2011. Furthermore, 43 percent of the active CPOT-linked investigations were out of the Southwest Region by the end of FY 2012. Similarly, by the end of the first quarter of FY 2013, 20 percent of OCDETF’s active caseload — or 1,055 cases - were linked to CPOTs and 16 percent were linked to RPOTs.

OCDETF data also demonstrates that OCDETF participants are pursuing these investigations to successful conclusions. Between 2003 and 2012, OCDETF agencies dismantled 53 CPOT organizations and severely disrupted the operations of another 36. In addition, between FY 2003 through FY 2012, OCDETF disrupted or dismantled a total of 2,472 CPOT-linked organizations -- organizations working with or otherwise associated with a CPOT. OCDETF dismantled 113 CPOT-linked organizations in FY 2012, exceeding its target by 19 percent. This is a 13 percent decrease from the 130 dismantled in FY 2011. OCDETF disrupted 243 CPOT-linked organizations in FY 2012, exceeding its target by 29 percent. This is a 5 percent increase over the 231 reported in FY 2011 and a 14 percent increase over the 214 reported in FY 2010.

In FY 2012 OCDETF dismantled or disrupted 356 CPOT-linked drug trafficking organizations, a 1 percent decrease from the 361 dismantled or disrupted in FY 2011. In addition, the significant enforcement actions of OCDETF agencies against CPOTs themselves have resulted in keeping multi-ton quantities of illegal drugs such as cocaine, heroin, marijuana and methamphetamine from ever entering the United States. OCDETF continues to be vigilant in auditing the quality of its data collection in this important performance area. OCDETF ensures that a thorough review of all cases reported to be linked to CPOTs is conducted to determine the validity of each link, and has implemented controls to ensure that all links are properly supported.

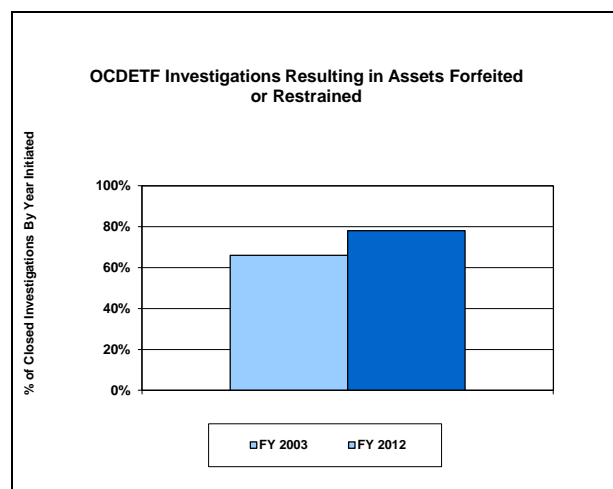
National Numbers



Success in Financial Investigations

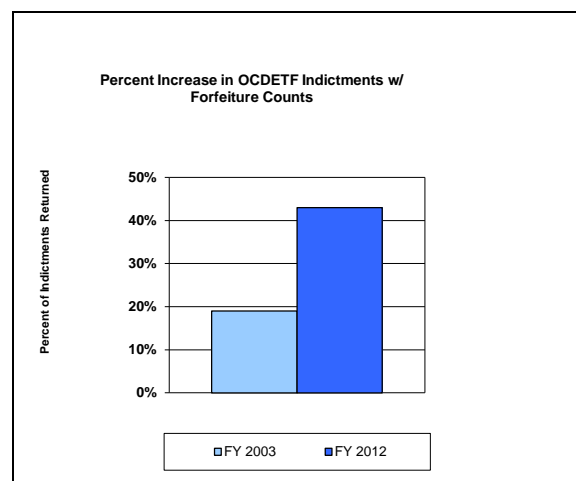
In order to have a significant impact on the financial systems that support the drug trade, OCDETF must be steadfast in charging and convicting those who conduct or facilitate illicit financial activity, and in seizing and forfeiting their assets.

Beginning in 2010, 100 percent of OCDETF investigations initiated in FY 2010 or later have an active financial component at or before the time of OCDETF designation. Additionally over 99 percent of OCDETF's nearly 5,200 active cases have an active financial investigation. These figures represent an all-time high and demonstrate that OCDETF participants are complying with OCDETF mandates that they must pursue financial investigations as an integral part of each drug investigation.



As a result of this focus, OCDETF consistently emphasizes the importance of seizing and forfeiting drug-related assets. A significant percentage of investigations are resulting in the seizure of assets and in charges calling for the forfeiture of assets and proceeds. The percentage of OCDETF investigations resulting in assets forfeited is reported at 78 percent in FY 2012. Furthermore, 43 percent of indictments contained forfeiture counts in FY 2012, an increase from 39 percent in FY 2011. The Assets Forfeiture Fund's Consolidated Asset Tracking System (CATS) report for FY 2012 indicates OCDETF had seized approximately \$476 million in cash and property. This is a 16 percent increase over the amount of cash and property seizures reported in CATS for FY 2011. During the last four fiscal years, FY 2009 – FY 2012, it has been reported in CATS that OCDETF investigations have been responsible for the seizure of approximately \$1.9 billion dollars.

In FY 2012, 12 percent of all OCDETF defendants were charged with financial violations. Additionally 9 percent of OCDETF's convicted defendants were reported convicted of a financial charge. This is a 1 percent increase from FY 2011. Additionally, the number of defendants convicted of a financial charge increased to 886 defendants in FY 2012 from 731 defendants in FY 2011, a 22 percent increase. This clearly illustrates OCDETF's increased commitment to targeting the financial aspects of drug organizations. Similarly, 26 percent of investigations with indictments that were closed in FY 2012 were reported as resulting in defendants convicted of financial violations in FY 2012. Also, 8 percent of OCDETF's new FY 2012 investigation initiations targeted a primary money laundering organization.



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

OCDETF has taken a number of steps to assist its field components in improving Program performance in the financial arena. First, as noted above, OCDETF continues to partner with AFMLS to provide financial training for agents, analysts, and prosecutors. Second, in FY 2007 OCDETF began addressing a lack of financial investigators by establishing the Financial Investigator Contractors (FIC) Program. The FIC Program consists of a squad of three or four FICs in each of the nine OCDETF regions, with two teams assigned to the Southwest Region, for a total of ten squads. These investigators are assigned to DEA's Financial Investigation Teams (FITs) and are available to support OCDETF investigations in need of financial expertise and support. This Program is being funded from the Department of Justice's Assets Forfeiture Fund (AFF). AFF funds provided to support this program in FY 2012 were \$8.2 million. In addition, OCDETF has used a combination of appropriated funds and AFF funds to provide 23 full time financial analysts and auditors to U.S. Attorney Offices who have demonstrated a need for such positions and has funded an additional 13 financial analyst contractors at the OCDETF Co-Located Strike Forces. OCDETF has also funded the deployment of Document and Media Exploitation teams to each of its Southwest Border Strike Forces. These teams of experienced intelligence analysts review voluminous case files and evidentiary materials to develop investigative leads and identify and trace potentially forfeitable assets. Finally, the financial section of the OFC generates leads that enable Program participants to make even greater headway against the financial components of sophisticated trafficking organizations.

Target Leadership-Level Defendants

OCDETF continues to focus on the targeting of leadership-level defendants in its investigations. At the end of FY 2012, 21 percent of prospective defendants targeted in new OCDETF investigations were leaders of their organizations. Furthermore, by the end of FY 2012, 80 percent of OCDETF investigations with indictments that were closed during the year resulted in the conviction of a leader. Additionally, 18 percent of OCDETF investigations with indictments that were closed during the year resulted in the conviction of a CPOT or an RPOT. By focusing on leadership-level targets, OCDETF is more likely to have a lasting impact against significant organizations and their operations.

Multi-jurisdictional and International Scope of OCDETF Investigations

One of the primary goals of the OCDETF Program is the development of multi-jurisdictional investigations that simultaneously target and attack the geographically-dispersed components of major trafficking networks. It is only by attacking these networks in their entirety that OCDETF can make a lasting impact on drug trafficking activity and drug supply. As of the end FY 2012, 91 percent of all active OCDETF investigations were multi-jurisdictional – that is, the investigations are multi-district, multi-state, multi-regional or international in scope. This

significant percentage clearly demonstrates OCDETF's focus on targeting major organizations operating outside district boundaries with far reaching connections. OCDETF investigations are frequently international in range and involve transnational criminal organizations. Thirty-nine percent of OCDETF's investigations are international in scope, those investigations where there is active participation by, and coordination with, a foreign government. These investigations involve more than 100 different foreign law enforcement entities. Also, all of the current 65 CPOT targets are leaders of the most significant international drug trafficking and or money laundering organizations that have the most significant impact on the illegal drug supply of the United States. Twenty-nine or 45 percent of these current CPOT targets are based in Mexico. Drugs involved in OCDETF investigations are mostly imported into the United States from other countries. For example, methamphetamine is produced abroad in 1,007 or 65 percent of OCDETF's active methamphetamine cases; marijuana is produced abroad in 1,1194 or 48 percent of OCDETF's active marijuana investigations; and cocaine is involved in 73 percent and heroin in 28 percent of OCDETF's active investigations. During FY 2011 and FY 2012, 4,964 or 19 percent of defendants charged in OCDETF investigations were foreign nationals.

Emphasizing Nationwide Coordination of OCDETF Investigations

Many of the nationally-coordinated investigations handled by SOD are OCDETF investigations. SOD operations exemplify the best efforts to simultaneously attack all related components of sophisticated drug trafficking and money laundering networks, thereby more effectively disrupting their illegal activities. For this reason, OCDETF strives to increase nationwide coordination by SOD in OCDETF cases. At the end of FY 2012, 35 percent of OCDETF's active investigative case load involved SOD coordination. By acting upon the leads generated by the OFC, and feeding information through SOD, OCDETF expects to steadily increase the percentage of SOD coordinated investigations.

OCDETF Co-located Strike Forces

OCDETF believes that one of the greatest opportunities for success in achieving Program goals is through the OCDETF Co-located Strike Forces. These Co-located Strike Forces best exemplify the effectiveness of the prosecutor-led, multi-agency task forces model in the attack on organized criminal groups. For example, currently 46percent of the OCDETF Strike Forces active caseload are linked to active CPOT-linked investigations, which is more than double OCDETF's current national average of 20 percent. Similarly, 79 percent of OCDETF Strike Force active cases involve complex investigative techniques, as compared to the national average of 76 percent, and 11 percent of OCDETF Strike Force active cases target primary money laundering organizations, which is also higher than the national average (8 percent).

2. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes/FY 2014 Budget Request Relationship to Strategies

Enhancing OCDETF's Coordinated Pursuit of Entire Organizations

In order to maintain the OCDETF Program's ability to reduce the drug supply and thereby reduce the availability of illegal drugs to our citizens, OCDETF has focused its resources on coordinated, nationwide investigations targeting the entire infrastructure of major drug trafficking organizations. These organizations are extremely complex. Their members traffic in illegal and dangerous drugs, launder illicit proceeds, arm themselves with and traffic in firearms, continue their criminal activities as fugitives, perpetuate violence and participate in terrorist activities. The FY 2014 request provides resources to maintain OCDETF's impact against these significant organizations. In order to truly disrupt and dismantle these criminal enterprises in their entirety, it is critical that OCDETF pursue these organizations at each and every level. This is precisely why the OCDETF Program was established – to combine the resources and expertise of its member agencies, and to exploit their unique investigative capabilities and authorities to achieve the greatest impact from drug law enforcement efforts. Attacking these high-level organizations in their entirety requires the active and coordinated participation of all the OCDETF member agencies, with sufficient resources to support all phases of OCDETF investigations. It also requires that OCDETF member agencies think strategically about ways in which law enforcement may effectively exploit the vulnerabilities of these organizations. The OCDETF model for formation of prosecutor-led, multi-agency task forces conducting coordinated intelligence-driven investigations and prosecutions is the most effective platform from which to attack organized criminal groups.

Focusing on Intelligence-driven, Strategic Enforcement

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

OCDETF focuses on enhancing the capacity of its participants to undertake intelligence-driven, strategic enforcement initiatives. The OFC was established to integrate and analyze law enforcement investigative data and related financial data with the goal of providing law enforcement with the complete intelligence picture of the major international and domestic trafficking organizations. Leads generated from the OFC direct law enforcement efforts, especially those resources located at the OCDETF Co-located Strike Forces, against those criminal organizations trafficking drugs and their related components nationwide. Such activities are conducted in a manner that will most effectively disrupt the operations of the major trafficking organizations and will result in their ultimate destruction. The eleven Co-located Strike Forces, as well as SOD, are in unique positions to take advantage of OFC leads.

Using the CPOT and RPOT Lists

The Attorney General's CPOT List identifies international "command and control" drug traffickers and money launderers and is compiled through an inter-agency process. The FY 2013 CPOT list currently contains 65 targets, who are the leaders of the most significant drug trafficking organizations around the world that impact the supply of illegal drugs in the United States. The RPOT Lists identify those organizations whose drug trafficking and money

laundering activities have a significant impact in a particular OCDETF Region. The CPOT and RPOT Lists are important management tools for the OCDETF Program. These lists enable the OCDETF Regions and districts to focus enforcement efforts on specific targets that are believed to be primarily responsible for the national and regional drug supply, and to coordinate related nationwide investigations against the CPOT and RPOT organizations. It is through the disruption and dismantlement of these major drug trafficking and money laundering organizations that OCDETF will have its greatest impact on the overall drug supply.

Permanently Disabling Drug Organizations through Fugitive Apprehension

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

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

Increasing OCDETF Performance and Accountability

OCDETF is committed to holding its participants accountable for achieving the overall mission and goals of the Program — that is, disrupting and dismantling significant drug and money laundering organizations in order to assist in reducing the Nation's drug supply. 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.

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PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE											
Decision Unit: Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force - Investigations											
DOJ Strategic Goal/Objective: Goal 2: Prevent Crime, Enforce Federal Laws Objective 2.3: Combat the threat, trafficking, and use of illegal drugs and the diversion of licit drugs.											
WORKLOAD/ RESOURCES		Final Target		Actual 6/		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)	
		FY 2012		FY 2012		FY 2013		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2014 Program Change		FY 2014 Request	
Workload											
Number of new OCDETF investigations initiated		915		1,128		1,100		0		1,100	
Number of active/judicial pending OCDETF investigations		4,485		5,236		5,050				5,050	
Total Costs and FTE		FTE	\$0	FTE	\$0	FTE	\$0	FTE	\$0	FTE	\$0
(reimbursable FTE are included, but reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)		3,277	527,512	3,277	527,512	3,277	527,512	(145)	(7,475)	3,132	520,037
TYPE/ STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE 1/	FY 2012		FY 2012 Actual		FY 2013		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2014 Program Change		FY 2014 Request	
Program Activity		FTE	\$0	FTE	\$0	FTE	\$0	FTE	\$0	FTE	\$0
	1. Investigations	2,278	378,447	2,278	378,447	2,278	378,447	(136)	(7,626)	2,142	370,821
Performance Measure	A. Percent of active OCDETF investigations linked to CPOT 2/	16%		20%		18%		0%		18%	
	B. Percent of active OCDETF investigations linked to RPOT 3/	17%		16%		16%		0%		16%	
	C. Percent of active investigations involving SOD Coordination or OFC Involvement (Discontinued)	34%		40%		N/A		N/A		N/A	
	D. Percent of active investigations involving SOD coordination (New Measure) 4/	N/A		35%		35%		0%		35%	
	E. Percent of active investigations utilizing complex investigative techniques 5/	72%		76%		76%		0%		76%	

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

1/Because OCDETF remains one of the highest of priorities for OCDETF participating agencies, it has been able to maintain or increase 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 its performance measure projections in the future.

2/ The Department's Drug Enforcement Task force strategy called on federal law enforcement agencies to collaboratively develop a unified national list of drug organization targets. This list has become known as the Consolidated Priority Organization Targets (CPOT) List. There were 68 CPOT targets in FY 2012. Targets on this list include heads of drug and/or money laundering organizations, poly-drug traffickers, clandestine manufacturers and producers and major drug transporters, all of whom are believed to be primarily responsible for the domestic drug supply.

3/ OCDETF regions are required to develop and maintain a list of Regional Priority Organization Targets (RPOTs)- that is, those individuals and organizations whose drug trafficking and/or money laundering activities have a significant impact in the region. The RPOT Lists, similar to the CPOT List, enable the OCDETF regions and districts to focus enforcement efforts on specific targets believed to be primarily responsible for the regional drug threat. OCDETF has directed the Regions to limit their RPOTs to only those drug trafficking organizations having the greatest impact on the drug supply to ensure the effective use of this strategic tool. The slightly lower performance is a result of this drop in the RPOT targets identified.

4/New Measure to better reflect the complexity of the OCDETF Program. The OFC is in the process of creating a new measure more reflective of the quality of its work.

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

6/Data is as of January 18, 2013

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE

Decision Unit: Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force

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

WORKLOAD/ RESOURCES		Target		Actual 6/		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)	
TYPE/ STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2012		FY 2012		FY 2013		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2014 Program Change		FY 2014 Request	
Program Activity		FTE	\$0	FTE	\$0	FTE	\$0	FTE	\$0	FTE	\$0
	Prosecutions	999	149,065	999	149,065	999	149,065	(9)	152	990	149,217
Performance Measure	A. Number of OCDETF Defendants Indicted/Convicted	9,296/7,505		12,140/10,382		10,500/8,500		0/0		10,500/8,500	
	1. Number and percent of convicted defendants linked to CPOT	303/4%		559/5%		425/5%		0/0%		425/5%	
	2. Number and percent of convicted defendants linked to RPOT	550/7%		422/4%		525/6%		0/0%		525/6%	
	B. Percent of OCDETF investigations resulting in the conviction of a leader* (Discontinued)	76%		80%		N/A		N/A		N/A	
	C. Percent of OCDETF investigations with indictments/informations resulting in the conviction of either a CPOT or a defendant that is part of the command structure of a CPOT or otherwise connected to a CPOT or an RPOT or defendant that is part of the command structure of an RPOT or is otherwise connected to an RPOT* (New Measure)†	N/A		18%		20%		0%		20%	
	D. Percent of OCDETF investigations with indictments resulting in financial convictions*	25%		26%		26%		0%		26%	
	E. Percent of OCDETF investigations resulting in assets forfeited* (Discontinued)	80%		78%		N/A		N/A		N/A	
	F. Percent of OCDETF investigations with indictments/informations resulting in assets forfeited* (New Measure)‡	N/A		77%		80%		0%		80%	

† New measure added to narrow the definition of the term "leader." New measure is a better construct to assist in gauging quality of investigations.

‡ Calculation of measure revised to more precisely reflect quality of investigations.

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE						
Decision Unit: Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force						
DOJ Strategic Goal/Objective: Goal 2: Prevent Crime, Enforce Federal Laws Objective 2.4: Reduce the threat, trafficking, use, and related violence of illegal drugs						
WORKLOAD/ RESOURCES		Target	Actual 6/	Projected	Changes	Requested (Total)
TYPE/ STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2012	FY 2012	FY 2013	Current Services Adjustments and FY 2014 Program Change	FY 2014 Request
Outcome	A. Percent of investigations resulting in disruption/dismantlement of targeted organization*	78%	85%	82%	0%	82%
	B. Conviction Rate (New Measure)¶	N/A	91%	90%	0%	90%
	C. Number of CPOT-Linked Organizations disrupted/dismantled in OCDETF Investigations	189/95	243/113	185/96	0/0	185/96
	D. Amount of Seized Assets from CPOT-Linked Organizations per year (Discontinued)	122M	109M	N/A	N/A	N/A

* Data based on information reported in OCDETF Final Reports. Due to the lag in reporting, activity may have occurred in a prior year.

¶ New outcome measure added to better analyze performance.

Data Valuation and Verification Issues

Data Collection:

The OCDETF Program currently collects/collates data from OCDETF agents and attorneys working on investigations within each district through the use of five OCDETF forms: (1) the Investigation Initiation Form, which is used to provide information as a basis to obtain approval for each investigation; (2) the Indictment/Information Form, which is used to record each indictment returned in OCDETF cases; (3) the Disposition and Sentencing Report, which is used to record all charges in OCDETF cases and to record final resolution of those charges; (4) the OCDETF Interim Report, which is to be filed every six months while an OCDETF case is open and active, and which is used to update the status of the investigation and all case information; (5) and the OCDETF Final Report, which provides information at the end of a case and is used to measure both the extent to which a targeted organization was disrupted or dismantled and the overall impact of the investigation. All report information is input into the OCDETF Management Information System (MIS)

Data Validation:

Data submitted on OCDETF forms and reports is verified by the OCDETF District Coordination Group, the OCDETF Regional Coordination Group, and the OCDETF Executive Office. Data is reviewed periodically, monthly and annually to ensure that data is accurate and reliable. Additional data reviews are conducted as necessary on an ongoing basis.

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

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE

Decision Unit: Investigations

Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012		FY 2013	FY 2014
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
Performance Measure	Percent of active OCDETF investigations linked to CPOT	14%	14%	16%	16%	17%	16%	20%	18%	18%
Performance Measure	Percent of active OCDETF investigations linked to RPOT	19%	21%	19%	18%	17%	17%	16%	16%	16%
Performance Measure	Percent of active investigations involving SOD Coordination or OFC Involvement (Discontinued)	32%	35%	37%	40%	41%	36%	40%	N/A	N/A
Performance Measure	Percent of active investigations involving SOD Coordination (New Measure)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	35%	35%	35%
Performance Measure	Percent of active investigations targeting primary drug money laundering organizations (Discontinued)	10%	9%	8%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Performance Measure	Percent of active investigations utilizing complex investigative techniques	71%	76%	76%	76%	75%	72%	76%	76%	76%

N/A = Data unavailable

* Denotes inclusion in the DOJ Annual Performance Plan

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE

Decision Performance Unit: Prosecutions

Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012		FY 2013	FY 2014
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
Performance Measure	Number of OCDETF Defendants Indicted/Convicted	9,130/7,424	9,556/7,716	10,501/8,880	10,888/8,972	13,038/9,443	9,296/7,505	12,140/10,382	10,500/8,500	10,500/8,500
Performance Measure	Percent of OCDETF investigations with indictments/informations resulting in assets forfeited* (New Measure)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	77%	80%	80%
OUTCOME Measure	Percent investigations resulting in disruption/dismantlement of targeted organization	76%	79%	83%	80%	86%	78%	85%	78%	78%
OUTCOME Measure	Conviction Rate (New Measure)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	91%	90%	90%
OUTCOME Measure	Linked Organizations disrupted/dismantled in OCDETF investigations	135/64	214/69	162/99	212/120	230/130	189/95	243/113	185/96	185/96
OUTCOME Measure	Amount of Seized Assets from CPOT-Linked Organizations	109M	124M	166M	244M	155M	122M	109M	N/A	N/A

N/A = Data unavailable

* Denotes inclusion in the DOJ Annual Performance Plan

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Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement (ICDE)
FY 2014 Summary of Resources
(Dollars in Thousands)

Estimate by Program	FY 2013 Continuing Resolution				FY 2013 Current Services				FY 2014 President's Budget			
	Perm. Pos.	Agents/ Atty	WY	Amount	Perm. Pos.	Agents/ Atty	WY	Amount	Perm. Pos.	Agents/ Atty	WY	Amount
Law Enforcement:												
Drug Enforcement Administration	1,309	967	1,309	203,151	1,309	967	1,309	205,402	1,282	950	1,282	198,509
Federal Bureau of Investigation	857	540	857	140,171	857	540	857	141,724	751	448	751	136,967
United States Marshals Service	41	39	41	8,683	41	39	41	8,743	42	39	41	8,743
Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms & Explosives	54	53	54	11,683	54	53	54	11,764	54	53	54	11,764
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internal Revenue Service	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OCDETF Executive Office (OFC)	1	0	1	11,430	1	0	1	11,510	1	0	1	11,510
Subtotal:	2,262	1,599	2,262	375,118	2,262	1,599	2,262	379,143	2,130	1,490	2,129	367,493
Prosecution:												
United States Attorneys	1,027	555	975	144,973	1,027	555	975	145,988	1,020	553	968	144,988
Criminal Division	14	10	14	2,072	14	10	14	2,086	13	10	13	2,086
Threat Response Unit	6	5	5	797	6	5	5	804	5	5	5	804
Subtotal:	1,047	570	994	147,842	1,047	570	994	148,878	1,038	568	986	147,878
Transnational Organization Crime Investigations: IOC2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3,000
Administrative Support:												
Executive Office	22	7	21	4,552	22	7	21	4,666	17	3	17	4,666
Subtotal:	22	7	21	4,552	22	7	21	4,666	17	3	17	4,666
TOTAL OCDETF:	3,331	2,176	3,277	527,512	3,331	2,176	3,277	532,687	3,186	2,062	3,133	523,037

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V. Program Increases by Item

Item Name: Transnational Organized Crime

Budget Decision Unit(s): Transnational Organized Crime (TOC) Investigations
Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s): Goal 2: Objective 2.1; 2.2; 2.4; and 2.5
Organizational Program: OCDETF Program

Component Ranking of Item: 1 of 1

Program Reduction: Positions 1 Agt/Atty 1 FTE 1 Dollars \$3,000,000

Description of Item

IOC-2 is a multi-agency intelligence center whose mission is to significantly disrupt and dismantle those international criminal organizations posing the greatest threat to the United States. Participating components include the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, Criminal Division, Drug Enforcement Administration and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The initial operations at IOC-2, although limited by low staffing levels and limited financial resources, reveals the potential of the IOC-2 to support many more multi-jurisdictional investigations of priority targets (nationally and internationally). Though some OCDETF components received small reimbursements for ancillary cost associated with IOC2 operations in FY 2010 through 2012, there presently is no dedicated source of funding. Currently the IOC-2 is forced to limit its support to a small number of priority investigations and operations. The OCDETF Program requests \$3,000,000 for operational and administrative costs in support of IOC-2 investigations. The proposal includes \$100,000 for the salary and benefit costs of bringing on board an AGOCC/IOC-2 Deputy Director.

Justification

The remaining \$2.9 million will be used for IOC-2 operational and administrative costs. The operational costs related to investigating and prosecuting TOC cases include such items as domestic and overseas travel and temporary duty assignments, wiretaps, translation services, expert witness fees, the establishment and support of regional IOC-2 task forces, and similar items that require a dedicated source of funding to encourage a unified multi-agency approach to investigations. The requested funding would also enable IOC-2 to host case coordination meetings, to support criminal investigations, to assist in developing critical relationships with foreign law enforcement, to provide analytical support to ongoing investigations and prosecutions, and to further enhance the technical and analytical tools necessary to successfully merge and analyze evidence and intelligence from its member agencies and other sources.

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

The TOC Program enhancements for IOC-2 directly support a number of the Department of Justice's Strategic Objectives, including Strategic Objective 2.1: "Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime;" Strategic Objective 2.3: "Combat the threat, trafficking, and use of illegal drugs and the diversion of licit drugs;" and Strategic Objective 2.4: "Combat corruption, economic crimes, and international organized crime."

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2012 Enacted				FY 2013 CR				FY 2014 Current Services			
Pos	agt/ atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	agt/ atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	agt/ atty	FTE	\$(000)
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Requested	FY 2014 Request (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)
Deputy Director	\$100,000	1	\$100,000	\$100,000	0
Total Personnel	\$100,000	1	\$100,000	\$100,000	0

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2014 Request (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (Change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (Change from 2015) (\$000)
Operations			\$2,900,000	0	0
Total Non- Personnel			\$2,900,000	0	0

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non- Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (Change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (Change from 2015) (\$000)
Current Services				0	0	0	0	0
Increases	1	1	1	100,000	2,900,000	3,000,000	100,000	0
Grand Total	1	1	1	100,000	2,900,000	3,000,000	100,000	0

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VI. Program Offsets by Item

Item Name: Information Technology (IT) Savings

Budget Decision Unit(s): Investigations and Prosecutions
Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s): Goal 2: Objective 2.4
Organizational Program: OCDETF Program

Component Ranking of Item: 1 of 2

Program Reduction: Positions 0 Agt/Atty 0 FTE 0 Dollars (\$150,000)

Description of Item

As part of its effort to increase IT management efficiency and comply with OMB's direction to reform IT management activities, the Department is implementing a cost saving initiative as well as IT transformation projects. To support cost savings, the Department is developing an infrastructure to enable DOJ components to better collaborate on IT contracting; which should result in lower IT expenditures. In FY 2013 the Department anticipates realizing savings on all direct non-personnel IT spending through IT contracting collaboration. These savings will not only support greater management efficiency within components but will also support OMB's IT Reform plan by providing resources to support major initiatives in Cybersecurity, data center consolidation, and enterprise e-mail systems. The savings will also support other Department priorities in the FY 2014 request. The offset to support these initiatives for OCDETF is \$150,000.

Item Name: Investigative and Prosecutorial Components Reduction

Budget Decision Unit(s): Investigations and Prosecutions
Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s): Goal 2: Objective 2.3
Organizational Program: OCDETF Program

Component Ranking of Item: 2 of 2

Program Reduction: Positions (146) Agt/Atty (115) FTE (145) Dollars (\$12,500,000)

Description of Item

The OCDETF Program will be reduced by a decrease of 146 positions, including the elimination of 78 vacant and unfunded FBI agent positions.

Impact on Performance

OCDETF funds senior level agents and attorneys who possess vast mission-critical experience and expertise. The imposition of such an attrition-based reduction would cause irrevocable damage to the Program. These measures would most certainly compromise the performance of a highly effective Program which continues to suffer from previous major position reductions implemented in FY 2009 and FY 2010.

Funding

Base Funding

• FY 2012 Enacted				• FY 2013 CR				• FY 2014 Current Services			
Pos	agt/ atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	agt/ atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	agt/ atty	FTE	\$(000)
<u>2,949</u>	<u>1,957</u>	<u>2,897</u>	<u>\$452,006</u>	<u>2,949</u>	<u>1,957</u>	<u>2,897</u>	<u>\$452,006</u>	<u>2,949</u>	<u>1,957</u>	<u>2,897</u>	<u>\$456,571</u>

Personnel Reduction Cost Summary

Type of Position	Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Number of Positions Reduced	FY 2014 Request (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)
Agents	\$252	109 ^{1/}	(7,651)		
Attorneys	216	6 ^{2//}	(432)		
Support	143	31	(4,417)		
Total Personnel	202	146	(12,500)		

Non-Personnel Reduction Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	Unit	Quantity	FY 2014 Request (\$000)	FY 2015 Net Annualization (change from 2014) (\$000)	FY 2016 Net Annualization (change from 2015) (\$000)
IT Savings	0	0	(150)		
Total Non- Personnel	0	0	(150)		

)				

1/Includes a 78 FBI agent reduction with no cost impacts

2/Includes an adjustment reduction of 4 Executive Office attorneys, with no cost impacts

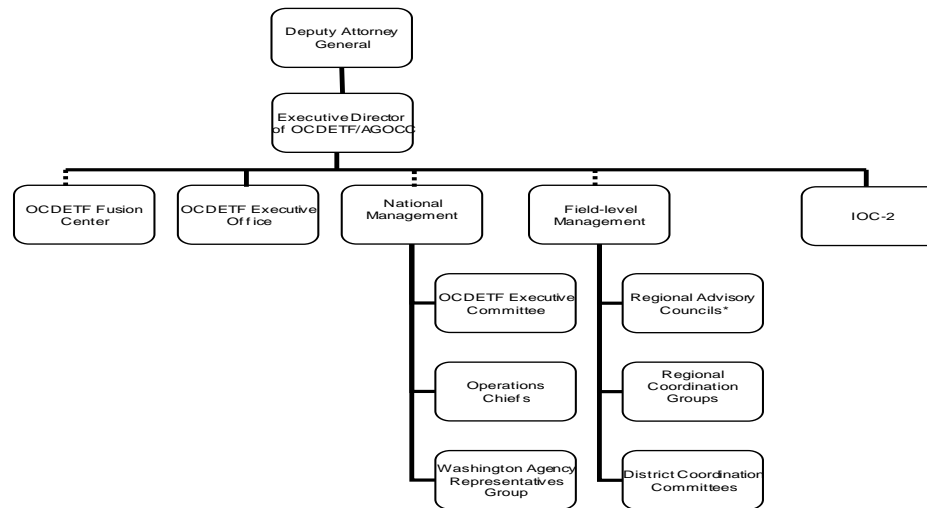
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VII. BUDGET EXHIBITS

A: Organizational Chart

A: Organizational Chart

OCDETF Organizational Chart



•Each of the nine OCDETF Regions is structured the same way with a Regional Advisory Council, a Regional Coordination Group and a District Coordination Committee in each judicial district in the region. Thus, there are a total of 94 District Coordination Committees.

•Dashed lines (-) indicate oversight responsibility rather than direct reporting authority. These entities are accountable to the OCDETF Director and DAG for program performance and use of program resources.

A: Organizational Chart



Exhibit A:2- MAP

B. Summary of Requirements

Summary of Requirements
Interagency Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force
Salaries and Expenses
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2014 Request		
	Direct Pos.	Estimate FTE	Amount
2012 Enacted ^{1/}	3,331	3,277	527,512
Total 2012 Enacted (with Balance Rescission) ^{1/}	3,331	3,277	527,512
2013 Continuing Resolution	3,331	3,277	527,512
2013 CR 0.612% Increase			3,228
Total 2013 Continuing Resolution (with Balance Rescission and Supplemental)	3,331	3,277	530,740
Technical Adjustments			
Adjustment - 2013 CR 0.612%			-3,228
Total Technical Adjustments	0	0	-3,228
Base Adjustments			
Pay and Benefits	0	0	5,094
Domestic Rent and Facilities	0	0	81
Total Base Adjustments	0	0	5,175
Total Technical and Base Adjustments	0	0	1,947
2014 Current Services	3,331	3,277	532,687
Program Changes			
Increases:			
International Organized Crime (IOC2)	1	1	3,000
Subtotal, Increases	1	1	3,000
Offsets:			
Program Offset-IT Savings	0	0	-150
Program Offset-Investigative/Prosecutorial Component Reduction	-146	-145	-12,500
Subtotal, Offsets	-146	-145	-12,650
Total Program Changes	-145	-144	-9,650
2014 Total Request	3,186	3,133	523,037
2014 Total Request (with Balance Rescission)	3,186	3,133	523,037
2013 - 2014 Total Change	-145	-144	-4,475

^{1/} FY 2012 FTE is actual, 22 are Executive Office FTE

B. Summary of Requirements

Summary of Requirements
Interagency Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force
Salaries and Expenses
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	2012 Appropriation Enacted			2013 Continuing Resolution			2014 Technical and Base Adjustments			2014 Current Services		
	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount
Investigations	2,280	2,278	378,447	2,280	2,278	378,447	0	0	4,024	2,280	2,278	382,471
Prosecutions	1,051	999	149,065	1,051	999	149,065	0	0	1,151	1,051	999	150,216
Transnational Organized Crime	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Direct	3,331	3,277	527,512	3,331	3,277	527,512	0	0	5,175	3,331	3,277	532,687
Total Direct with Rescission			527,512			527,512			5,175			532,687
Reimbursable FTE		0			0			0			0	
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		3,277			3,277			0			3,277	
Other FTE:												
Other		56			56			0			56	
LEAP		458			458			0			458	
Overtime		112			112			0			112	
Grand Total, FTE		3,903			3,903			0			3,903	

Program Activity	2014 Increases			2014 Offsets			2014 Request		
	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Est. FTE	Amount
Investigations	0	0	0	-137	-136	-11,650	2,143	2,142	370,821
Prosecutions	0	0	0	-9	-9	-1,000	1,042	990	149,216
Transnational Organized Crime	1	1	3,000	0	0	0	1	1	3,000
Total Direct	1	1	3,000	-146	-145	-12,650	3,186	3,133	523,037
Total Direct with Rescission			3,000			-12,650			523,037
Reimbursable FTE		0			0			0	
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		1			-145			3,133	
Other FTE:									
Other		0			0			56	
LEAP		0			0			458	
Overtime		0			0			112	
Grand Total, FTE		1			-145			3,759	

C. Program Changes by Decision Unit

FY 2014 Program Increases/Offsets by Decision Unit

Interagency Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force

Salaries and Expenses

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increases	Location of Description by Program Activity	Transnational Organized Crime				Total Increases			
		Direct Pos.	Agt./ Atty.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Agt./ Atty.	Est. FTE	Amount
International Organized Crime (IOC2)	Transnational Organizes Crime Investigations	1	1	1	3,000	1	1	1	3,000
Total Program Increases		1	1	1	3,000	1	1	1	3,000

Program Offsets	Location of Description by Program Activity	Investigations				Total Offsets			
		Direct Pos.	Agt./ Atty.	Est. FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Agt./ Atty.	Est. FTE	Amount
IT Savings	Investigatons	0	0	0	-150	0	0	0	-150
Investigative/Prosecutorial Reduction	Investigations/Prosecutions	-146	-115	-145	-12,500	-146	-115	-145	-12,500
Total Program Offsets		-146	-115	-145	-12,650	-146	-115	-145	-12,650

D. Resources by DOJ Strategic Goal and Strategic Objective

Resources by Department of Justice Strategic Goal/Objective

Interagency Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force

Salaries and Expenses

(Dollars in Thousands)

Strategic Goal and Strategic Objective	2012 Appropriation Enacted		2013 Continuing Resolution		2014 Current Services		2014 Increases		2014 Offsets		2014 Total Request	
	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct/ Reimb FTE	Direct Amount
Goal 1 Prevent Terrorism and Promote the Nation's Security Consistent with the Rule of Law												
1.1 Prevent, disrupt, and defeat terrorist operations before they occur.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.2 Prosecute those involved in terrorist acts.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.3 Combat espionage against the United States.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, Goal 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goal 2 Prevent Crime, Protect the Rights of the American People, and enforce Federal Law												
2.1 Combat the threat, incidence, and prevalence of violent crime.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.2 Prevent and intervene in crimes against vulnerable of violent crime	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.3 Combat the threat, trafficking, and use of illegal drugs and the diver	3,277	527,512	3,277	527,512	3,277	532,687	0	0	-145	-12,650	3,132	520,037
2.4 Combat corruption, economic crimes, and international organized crime.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3,000	0	0	1	3,000
2.5 Promote and protect Americans' civil rights.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.6 Protect the federal fisc and defend the interests of the United State	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, Goal 2	3,277	527,512	3,277	527,512	3,277	532,687	1	3,000	-145	-12,650	3,133	523,037
Goal 3 Ensure and Support the Fair, Impartial, Efficient, and Transparent Administration of Justice at the Federal, State, Local, Tribal and International Levels.												
3.1 Promote and Strengthen relationship and strategies for the administration of justice with state, local, tribal and international law enforcement.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.2 Protect judges, witnesses, and other participants in federal proceedings; apprehend fugitives; and ensure the appearance of criminal defendants for judicial proceedings or confinement.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.3 Provide for the safe, secure, humane, and cost-effective confinement of detainees awaiting trial and/or sentencing, and those of the custody of the Federal Prison System.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.4 Adjudicate all immigration cases promptly and impartially in accordance with due process.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, Goal 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	3,277	527,512	3,277	527,512	3,277	532,687	1	3,000	-145	-12,650	3,133	523,037

Note: Excludes Balance Rescission and/or Supplemental Appropriations.

E. Justification for Technical and Base Adjustments

Justifications for Technical and Base Adjustments Interagency Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force Salaries and Expenses (Dollars in Thousands)

	Direct Pos.	Estimate FTE	Amount
Technical Adjustments			
1 <u>Adjustment - 2013 CR 0.612%:</u> PL 112-175 section 101 (c) provided 0.612% across the board increase above the current rate for the 2013 CR funding level. This adjustment reverses this increase.	0	0	-3,228
2 List and justify each item separately. Explanation should specifically explain the technical adjustment.	0	0	0
Subtotal, Technical Adjustments	0	0	-3,228
Pay and Benefits			
1 <u>2014 Pay Raise:</u> This request provides for a proposed 1 percent pay raise to be effective in January of 2014. The amount request, \$3,166,000, represents the pay amounts for 3/4 of the fiscal year plus appropriate benefits (\$2,311,000 for pay and \$855,000 for benefits.)			3,166
2 <u>Annualization of 2013 Pay Raise:</u> This pay annualization represents first quarter amounts (October through December) of the 2013 pay increase of 0.5% included in the 2013 President's Budget. The amount requested \$528,000, represents the pay amounts for 1/4 of the fiscal year plus appropriate benefits (\$385,000 for pay and \$143,000 for benefits).			528
3 <u>Employee Compensation Fund:</u> The \$7,000 request reflects anticipated changes in payments to the Department of Labor for injury benefits under the Federal Employee Compensation Act.			7
4 <u>Health Insurance:</u> Effective January 2014, the component's contribution to Federal employees' health insurance increases by 4.2 percent. Applied against the 2013 estimate of \$21,220, the additional amount required is \$891,000.			891
5 <u>Retirement:</u> Agency retirement contributions increase as employees under CSRS retire and are replaced by FERS employees. Based on U.S. Department of Justice Agency estimates, we project that the DOJ workforce will convert from CSRS to FERS at a rate of 1.3 percent per year. The requested increase of \$502,000 is necessary to meet our increased retirement obligations as a result of this conversion.			502
Subtotal, Pay and Benefits	0	0	5,094
Domestic Rent and Facilities			
1 <u>General Services Administration (GSA) Rent:</u> GSA will continue to charge rental rates that approximate those charged to commercial tenants for equivalent space and related services. The requested increase of \$22,000 is required to meet our commitment to GSA. The costs associated with GSA rent were derived through the use of an automated system, which uses the latest inventory data, including rate increases to be effective FY 2014 for each building currently occupied by Department of Justice components, as well as the costs of new space to be occupied. GSA provides data on the rate increases.			22
2 <u>Guard Services:</u> This includes Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Federal Protective Service charges, Justice Protective Service charges and other security services across the country. The requested increase of \$1,000 is required to meet these commitments.			1
3 <u>Moves (Lease Expirations):</u> GSA requires all agencies to pay relocation costs associated with lease expirations. This request provides for the costs associated with new office relocations caused by the expiration of leases in FY 2014.			58
Subtotal, Domestic Rent and Facilities	0	0	81
TOTAL DIRECT TECHNICAL and BASE ADJUSTMENTS	0	0	1,947
ATB Reimbursable FTE Changes			
1 <u>ATB Reimbursable FTE Adjustments</u>		0	
Subtotal, Reimbursable FTE Changes	0	0	0

F. Crosswalk of 2012 Availability

Crosswalk of 2012 Availability
Interagency Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force
Salaries and Expenses
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	2012 Appropriation Enacted w/o Balance Rescission			Balance Rescission			Reprogramming/Transfers			Carryover	Recoveries/ Refunds	2012 Actual		
	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount	Amount	Amount	Direct Pos.	Actual FTE	Amount
Investigations	2,280	2,278	378,447	0	0	0	0	0	-602	2,984	1,619	2,280	2,278	382,448
Prosecutions	1,051	999	149,065	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,175	637	1,051	999	150,877
Decision Unit 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Decision Unit 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Direct	3,331	3,277	527,512	0	0	0	0	0	-602	4,159	2,256	3,331	3,277	533,325
Reimbursable FTE		0			0			0					0	
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		3,277			0			0					3,277	
Other FTE:														
Other		56			0			0					56	
LEAP		458			0			0					458	
Overtime		112			0			0					112	
Grand Total, FTE		3,903			0			0					3,903	

Reprogramming/Transfers

Represents the LEWC narrowband transfers.

Carryover:

Funds were carried forward from the FY 2011 ICDE no year account..

Recoveries/Refunds:

Represents allocated funds that participating agencies returned.

G. Crosswalk of 2013 Availability

Crosswalk of 2013 Availability
Interagency Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force
Salaries and Expenses
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	FY 2013 Continuing Resolution			Supplemental Appropriation	Reprogramming/Transfers			Carryover	Recoveries/ Refunds	2013 Availability		
	Direct Pos.	Estim. FTE	Amount		Direct Pos.	Estim. FTE	Amount			Direct Pos.	Estim. FTE	Amount
Investigations	2,280	2,278	380,762	0	0	0	0	1,416	1,440	2,280	2,278	383,618
Prosecutions	1,051	999	149,978	0	0	0	0	550	560	1,051	999	151,088
Total Direct	3,331	3,277	530,740	0	0	0	0	1,966	2,000	3,331	3,277	534,706
Total Direct with Rescission			530,740									534,706
Reimbursable FTE		0				0		0			0	
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		3,277				0		1,966			3,277	
Other FTE:												
Other		56									56	
LEAP		458				0		0			458	
Overtime		112				0		0			112	
Grand Total, FTE		3,903				0		1,966			3,903	

*The 2013 Continuing Resolution includes the 0.612% funding provided by the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2013 (P.L. 112-175, Section 101 (c)).

Reprogramming/Transfers

Represents the LEWC narrowband transfers.

Carryover:

Funds were carried forward from the FY 2011 ICDE no year account..

Recoveries/Refunds:

Represents allocated funds that participating agencies returned.

H. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Summary of Reimbursable Resources
Interagency Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force
Salaries and Expenses
(Dollars in Thousands)

Collections by Source	2012 Actual			2013 Planned			2014 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount
Assets Forfeiture Fund	0	0	0	0	0	52,827	0	0	52,827	0	0	0
Budgetary Resources	0	0	0	0	0	52,827	0	0	52,827	0	0	0

I. Detail of Permanent Positions by Category

Detail of Permanent Positions by Category

Interagency Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces

Salaries and Expenses

(Dollars in Thousands)

Category	2012 Appropriation Enacted		2013 Continuing Resolution		2014 Request				
	Direct Pos.	Reimb. Pos.	Direct Pos.	Reimb. Pos.	ATBs	Program Increases	Program Offsets	Total Direct Pos.	Total Reimb. Pos.
Miscellaneous Operations (010-099)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Security Specialists (080)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intelligence Series (132)	131	0	131	0	0	0	0	131	0
Personnel Management (200-299)	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Clerical and Office Services (300-399)	698	0	698	0	0	0	-31	667	0
Accounting and Budget (500-599)	25	0	25	0	0	0	0	25	0
Attorneys (905)	577	0	577	0	0	1	-6	572	0
Paralegals / Other Law (900-998)	77	0	77	0	0	0	0	77	0
Information & Arts (1000-1099)	11	0	11	0	0	0	0	11	0
Business & Industry (1100-1199)	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	6	0
Library (1400-1499)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Equipment/Facilities Services (1600-1699)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Inspectors Series (1802)	85	0	85	0	0	0	0	85	0
Criminal Investigative Series (1811)	1,599	0	1,599	0	0	0	-109	1,490	0
Supply Services (2000-2099)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Information Technology Mgmt (2210)	13	0	13	0	0	0	0	13	0
Motor Vehicle Operations (5703)	108	0	108	0	0	0	0	108	0
Total	3,331	0	3,331	0	0	1	-146	3,186	0
Headquarters (Washington, D.C.)	66	0	66	0	0	1	-6	61	0
U.S. Field	3,265	0	3,265	0	0	0	-140	3,125	0
Foreign Field	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3,331	0	3,331	0	0	1	-146	3,186	0

J. Financial Analysis of Program Changes

Financial Analysis of Program Changes
Interagency Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces
Salaries and Expenses
(Dollars in Thousands)

Grades	Investigations						Prosecutions					
	Program Increase 1		Program Increase 2		Program Offsets		Program Increase 1		Program Increase 2		Program Offsets	
	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount
SES	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	200	0	0	0	0
GS-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-6	-438
GS-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GS-13	0	0	0	0	-29	-6,894	0	0	0	0	0	0
GS-12	0	0	0	0	-14	-1,998	0	0	0	0	-5	-562
GS-11	0	0	0	0	-92	-2,758	0	0	0	0	0	0
GS-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GS-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GS-8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GS-7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GS-6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GS-5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Positions and Annual Amount	0	0	0	0	-135	-11,650	1	200	0	0	-11	-1,000
Lapse (-)	0	0	0	0	135		-1	-100	0	0	11	
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation		0		0		0		0		0		0
Total FTEs and Personnel Compensation	0	0	0	0	0	-11,650	1	100	0	0	0	-1,000
13.0 Benefits for former personnel		0		0		0		0		0		0
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons		0		0		0		0		0		0
22.0 Transportation of Things		0		0		0		0		0		0
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA		0		0		0		0		0		0
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges		0		0		0		0		0		0
24.0 Printing and Reproduction		0		0		0		0		0		0
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services		0		0		0		0		0		0
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources		0		0		0		0		0		0
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources		0		0		0		0		0		0
25.5 Research and Development Contracts		0		0		0		0		0		0
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment		0		0		0		0		0		0
26.0 Supplies and Materials		0		0		0		0		0		0
31.0 Equipment		0		0		0		0		0		0
Total Program Change Requests	0	0	0	0	0	-11,650	1	100	0	0	0	-1,000

J. Financial Analysis of Program Changes

Financial Analysis of Program Changes
Interagency Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces
Salaries and Expenses
(Dollars in Thousands)

Grades	Transnational Organized Crime						Decision Unit 4						Total Program Changes	
	Program Increase 1		Program Increase 2		Program Offsets		Program Increase 1		Program Increase 2		Program Offsets			
	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount
SES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	200
GS-15	1	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-5	-238
GS-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GS-13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-29	-6,894
GS-12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-19	-2,560
GS-11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-92	-2,758
GS-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GS-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GS-8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GS-7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GS-6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GS-5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Positions and Annual Amount	1	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-144	-12,250
Lapse (-)	-1	-100	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	145	-200
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Total FTEs and Personnel Compensation	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	-12,450
13.0 Benefits for former personnel		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
22.0 Transportation of Things		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
24.0 Printing and Reproduction		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources		2,900		0		0		0		0		0		2,900
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
25.5 Research and Development Contracts		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
25.7 Operation and Maintenance of Equipment		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
26.0 Supplies and Materials		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
31.0 Equipment		0		0		0		0		0		0		0
Total Program Change Requests	1	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	-9,550

K. Summary of Requirements by Grade

Summary of Requirements by Grade Interagency Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces Salaries and Expenses (Dollars in Thousands)

Grades and Salary Ranges				2012 Enacted		2013 Continuing Resolution		2014 Request		Increase/Decrease	
				Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount	Direct Pos.	Amount
EX	\$	145,700	- 199,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SES/SL	\$	119,554	- 179,700	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
GS-15	\$	123,758	- 155,500	34	0	34	0	29	0	-5	0
GS-14	\$	105,211	- 136,771	98	0	98	0	71	0	-27	0
GS-13	\$	89,033	- 115,742	1,050	0	1,050	0	1,050	0	0	0
GS-12	\$	74,872	- 97,333	489	0	489	0	470	0	-19	0
GS-11	\$	62,467	- 81,204	166	0	166	0	74	0	-92	0
GS-10	\$	56,857	- 73,917	119	0	119	0	119	0	0	0
GS-9	\$	51,630	- 67,114	164	0	164	0	164	0	0	0
GS-8	\$	46,745	- 60,765	103	0	103	0	103	0	0	0
GS-7	\$	42,209	- 54,875	251	0	251	0	251	0	0	0
GS-6	\$	37,983	- 49,375	273	0	273	0	273	0	0	0
GS-5	\$	37,075	- 44,293	21	0	21	0	21	0	0	0
GS-4	\$	30,456	- 39,590	6	0	6	0	6	0	0	0
GS-3	\$	27,130	- 35,269	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GS-2	\$	24,865	- 31,292	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GS-1	\$	22,115	- 27,663	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ungraded Positions				555		555		553	0	-2	
Total, Appropriated Positions				3,331	0	3,331	0	3,186	0	-145	0
Average SES Salary					169,659		178,142		187,049		
Average GS Salary					67,983		71,382		74,951		
Average GS Grade					11		11		11		

L. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Interagency Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces

Salaries and Expenses

(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Class	2012 Actual		2013 Availability		2014 Request		Increase/Decrease	
	Direct FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount
11.1 Full-Time Permanent	3,277	315,867	3,277	315,867	3,133	310,436	-144	-5,431
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent	56	4,312	56	4,312	56	4,312	0	0
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation	570	37,006	570	37,006	570	36,040	0	-966
<i>Overtime</i>	112	4,071	112	4,071	112	4,071	0	0
<i>Other Compensation</i>	458	32,935	458	32,935	458	31,969	0	-966
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments	0	332	0	332	0	332	0	0
Total	3,903	357,517	3,903	357,517	3,759	351,120	-144	-6,397
Other Object Classes								
12.0 Personnel Benefits		120,407		120,407		118,432		-1,975
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons		8,323		8,323		8,323		0
22.0 Transportation of Things		365		365		365		0
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA		712		808		830		22
23.3 Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges		3,294		3,294		3,294		0
24.0 Printing and Reproduction		128		128		128		0
25.2 Other Services from Non-Federal Sources		26,231		27,979		27,888		-91
26.0 Supplies and Materials		9,408		9,408		9,408		0
31.0 Equipment		4,864		3,249		3,249		0
Total Obligations		531,249		531,478		523,037		-8,441
Subtract - Unobligated Balance, Start-of-Year		-4,159		-1,966		0		1,966
Subtract - Transfers/Reprogramming		602		0		0		0
Subtract - Recoveries/Refunds		-2,171		-2,000		0		2,000
Add - Unobligated End-of-Year, Available		1,966		0		0		0
Add - Unobligated End-of-Year, Expiring		25		0		0		0
Total Direct Requirements	0	527,512	0	527,512	0	523,037	0	-4,475
Reimbursable FTE								
Full-Time Permanent	0		0		0		0	
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA (Reimbursable)		0		0		0		0
25.3 Other Goods and Services from Federal Sources - DHS Security (Reimbursable)		0		0		0		0