

**Activity: Law Enforcement**

	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010			Change from 2009 (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-) *	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Operations (\$000)	58,663	61,690	+1,172	0	62,862	+1,172
Equipment Replacement (\$000)	977	977	0	0	977	0
<b>Total, Law Enforcement (\$000)</b>	<b>59,640</b>	<b>62,667</b>	<b>+1,172</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>63,839</b>	<b>+1,172</b>
<b>FTE</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>+4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>+4</b>

\*The FTE increases listed in the FY2010 "Fixed Cost & Related Changes" column represent FTE positions that were funded in FY2009, but due to the late enactment of the 2009 Appropriations Act, will not be filled until FY10. The savings realized in FY09 by not having to pay salaries will be used to fund one-time expenses, such as human capital recruitment costs, supplies, and equipment.

**Summary of 2010 Program Changes for Law Enforcement**

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Internal Transfer – NCTC for Literature Search Services (Fixed Costs and Related Changes)	-27	0

**Program Overview**

The Law Enforcement program protects fish, wildlife and plant resources by investigating wildlife crimes (including those involving commercial exploitation, industrial hazards, and environmental contaminants) and monitoring U.S. wildlife trade to intercept smuggling and facilitate legal commerce. Effective enforcement of the Nation’s wildlife laws is essential to every aspect of the Service’s conservation mission. The Law Enforcement program and its special agents, wildlife inspectors, and forensic scientists help the Service recover endangered species, conserve migratory birds, restore America’s fisheries, combat invasive species, safeguard wildlife habitat, and promote international wildlife conservation.

Protecting U.S. Species: Service special agents investigate crimes involving federally protected resources, including endangered and threatened animals and plants native to the United States, migratory birds, eagles, and marine mammals. Service Law Enforcement efforts focus on disrupting and dismantling criminal enterprises illegally profiteering from trade in U.S. wildlife and plants. The Law Enforcement program also addresses other potentially devastating threats to wildlife, including habitat destruction, environmental contamination, and industrial hazards. Service special agents help negotiate and enforce habitat conservation plans and investigate violations of laws that are designed to safeguard wildlife and wildlife habitat. Law Enforcement works with industries whose activities affect U.S. wildlife resources and their habitat to reduce hazards and secure voluntary compliance with wildlife laws.

Combating Illegal Global Wildlife Trafficking: The United States remains one of the world’s largest markets for wildlife and wildlife products, both legal and illegal. Illegal global trafficking represents a threat to the continued viability of thousands of species around the world. Law Enforcement’s trade monitoring activities at U.S. ports provide a front-line defense against illegal wildlife trade. Service wildlife inspectors process declared shipments, intercept wildlife contraband, conduct proactive enforcement blitzes to catch smugglers, and work with special

agents to investigate businesses and individuals engaged in illegal wildlife trafficking. Service Law Enforcement officers also work to prevent the introduction of invasive species via international trade and travelers. Special agents and wildlife inspectors enforce prohibitions on the importation and interstate transport of injurious wildlife.

**Facilitating Legal Wildlife Trade:** Law Enforcement's mandate to enforce wildlife trade laws encompasses a concurrent responsibility to deal fairly and efficiently with the businesses, organizations, and individuals that legally import and export wildlife. The speed and efficiency of the Service's wildlife inspection operations affect the ability of businesses to engage profitably in legal wildlife trade as well as the international movement of wildlife for purposes that range from scientific research to public entertainment. Service officers provide guidance to individuals and businesses to help them obey wildlife laws and expedite their import/export transactions. Customer service efforts use technology to speed trade, streamline communication, and improve public access to information about laws and regulations affecting trade in wildlife and wildlife products.

**Management Excellence:** Law Enforcement's success in protecting the Nation's wildlife, stemming illegal global wildlife trafficking, and facilitating legal wildlife trade depends on how well it manages its human capital and other resources. The program has instituted an ongoing strategic planning/performance management effort that links mission goals and performance measures and is utilizing workforce planning to build and maintain a highly skilled, efficiently deployed staff. Law Enforcement also leverages technology to support its investigative and inspection efforts and works to enhance the professional accountability of its officers and the integrity of law enforcement operations.

#### **Use of Cost and Performance Information**

Performance information for the Law Enforcement program is collected through both the Service's Activity Based Costing (ABC) program (which ties costs directly to work-hours spent on activities that address broad performance goals in the Service operational plan) and through the more detailed performance monitoring that is being conducted under the program's Strategic Plan for 2006-2010.

Full implementation of the program's Strategic Plan occurred in 2006. Data collected that year and in subsequent years have allowed the program to track such performance parameters as loss of wildlife prevented by disruption of illegal activity; amount of restitution collected to conserve wildlife as a result of investigations; and numbers and values of illegally imported/exported wildlife shipments interdicted. These data along with the ABC-driven measures included in the Program Performance Overview table allow the Law Enforcement program to monitor both the scope and impact of its work and assess its progress in protecting U.S. species, preventing illegal trade in global resources, and facilitating legal wildlife commerce.

Work began in FY 2009 to review and update the Law Enforcement Strategic Plan so that appropriate performance goals and measures will be in place for FY 2011-2015.

#### **2010 Program Performance**

In FY 2010, the Law Enforcement program will build on past successes in stemming the exploitation of U.S. wildlife resources and combating global wildlife trafficking. In FY 2008 and FY 2009, these efforts exposed unlawful take and sale of sea otters, bald and golden eagles, American paddlefish roe, striped bass, leopard sharks, freshwater mussels, and big game resources. Inspections and investigations were completed that disrupted illegal trafficking in

African elephant ivory; sea turtle skin, shell, and products; coral; queen conch meat; leopard trophies; sperm whale teeth; live exotic reptiles; and medicinal products made from protected species.

As in past years, the program will focus on those enforcement efforts that address the greatest conservation concerns. Investigations will address unlawful take and trafficking of wildlife, with priority given to crimes that jeopardize wild populations of protected wildlife. This work will help promote the recovery of U.S. species listed as endangered or threatened and improve safeguards for other federally protected wildlife, including marine mammals and migratory birds. Agents will also continue proactive outreach to secure voluntary compliance from industries and other groups whose activities affect wildlife and work to ensure that those addressing the Nation's crucial energy development needs also meet their responsibilities as environmental stewards.

Prioritization will also ensure that inspection efforts focus appropriately on the interdiction of illegal trade involving protected species (on both import and export) and preventing the entry of injurious wildlife. In addition to monitoring declared shipments, Service wildlife inspectors will use intelligence information to organize and conduct focused proactive inspection operations at air and ocean cargo warehouses, passenger terminals, and international mail facilities to intercept wildlife trafficking. The Law Enforcement program will work with other Federal trade inspection agencies to strengthen border safeguards and address concerns that not only include wildlife trafficking but also the introduction of invasive species and importation of animals that represent disease risks (such as birds carrying avian flu). Trade interdiction capabilities and related investigations will be enhanced by upgraded intelligence collection and analysis and initial Service access to automated importer/exporter account and shipment manifest information provided by the Automated Customs Environment/International Trade Data System (ACE/ITDS).

Service Law Enforcement will look to greater utilization of computer technology to meet its goals of facilitating the expeditious movement of legal wildlife and achieving management excellence. The program will continue promoting use of its electronic declaration system and on-line fee payment process; expand technological alternatives for handling other import/export procedures; and move forward on implementing "e-permitting." Progress will also continue in improving the Law Enforcement Management Information System and working to interface with ACE/ITDS to share international trade information critical to law enforcement inspections and investigations.

## Program Performance Overview

Performance Goal	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2010 President's Budget	Change from 2009 Plan to 2010	Long-term Target 2013
<b>Sustaining Biological Communities</b>									
CSF 6.5 Number of individuals and businesses conducting illegal activities involving migratory birds	1,240	1,680	3,635	3,530	3,370	3,300	3,300	0	3,300
CSF Total Actual/Projected Expenditures(\$000)	unk	\$19,632	\$21,946	unk	\$18,525	\$22,389	\$22,904	\$515	\$24,520
CSF Program Total Actual/Projected Expenditures(\$000)	unk	\$17,092	\$16,368	unk	\$15,964	\$19,757	\$20,211	\$454	\$21,638
Actual/Projected Cost Per N/A (whole dollars)	unk	\$11,686	\$6,037	unk	\$5,497	\$6,784	\$6,940	\$156	\$7,430
6.5.4.1 # of migratory bird investigations	1,600	2,427	2,195	1,700	1,476	1,450	1,450	0	1,450
CSF 7.18 Number of individuals and businesses conducting illegal activities involving T&E species	690	1,213	3,717	3,700	4,051	3,800	3,800	0	3,800
CSF Total Actual/Projected Expenditures(\$000)	unk	\$19,697	\$21,852	unk	\$20,340	\$24,683	\$25,251	\$568	\$27,033
CSF Program Total Actual/Projected Expenditures(\$000)	unk	\$17,345	\$16,336	unk	\$17,777	\$22,016	\$22,522	\$506	\$24,112
Actual/Projected Cost Per Unit (whole dollars)	unk	\$16,238	\$5,879	unk	\$5,021	\$6,496	\$6,645	\$149	\$7,114
7.18.4.1 # of T&E investigations	2,500	3,029	2,953	2,900	2,988	2,900	2,900	0	2,900
CSF 9.2 Number of individuals and businesses conducting illegal activities involving marine mammals	17	52	317	310	327	320	320	0	320
CSF Total Actual/Projected Expenditures(\$000)	unk	\$3,100	\$3,488	unk	\$3,002	\$3,563	\$3,645	\$82	\$3,902
CSF Program Total Actual/Projected Expenditures(\$000)	unk	\$2,672	\$2,575	unk	\$2,583	\$3,144	\$3,217	\$72	\$3,444
Actual/Projected Cost Per N/A (whole dollars)	unk	\$59,621	\$11,002	unk	\$9,181	\$11,133	\$11,389	\$256	\$12,193
9.2.4.1 # of marine mammal investigations	120	293	274	270	301	275	275	0	275
CSF 10.4 Number of individuals and businesses conducting illegal activities involving foreign species	1,360	2,943	9,419	9,350	9,773	9,500	9,500	0	9,500
CSF Total Actual/Projected Expenditures(\$000)	unk	\$21,485	\$23,246	unk	\$21,066	\$25,614	\$26,203	\$589	\$28,053
CSF Program Total Actual/Projected Expenditures(\$000)	unk	\$18,728	\$17,641	unk	\$18,366	\$22,844	\$23,369	\$525	\$25,019
Actual/Projected Cost Per N/A (whole dollars)	unk	\$7,300	\$2,468	unk	\$2,155	\$2,696	\$2,758	\$62	\$2,953
10.4.5.2 total # of wildlife shipments	150,000	151,500	163,428	175,000	175,000	180,000	180,000	0	180,000
10.4.9.2 total # of wildlife shipments physically inspected	26,000	26,260	29,987	31,000	31,000	29,000	31,000	2,000 ( 6.5% )	31,000
10.4.13.2 total # of interdicted wildlife shipments	2,800	2,828	3,689	4,000	4,000	4,400	4,500	100 ( 2.2% )	4,500