
U.S. Department of Justice

Drug Enforcement Administration

FY 2023
Performance Budget
Congressional Budget Submission



I.	Overview.....	1
II.	Summary of Program Changes	15
III.	Appropriations Language and Analysis of Appropriations Language.....	17
IV.	Program Activity Justification.....	18
	A. International Enforcement.....	18
	1. Program Description	18
	2. Performance Tables	27
	3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies	31
	B. Domestic Enforcement.....	35
	1. Program Description	35
	2. Performance Tables	45
	3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies	49
	C. State and Local Assistance	55
	1. Program Description	55
	2. Performance Tables	59
	3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies	62
	D. Diversion Control Fee Account	64
	1. Program Description	64
	2. Performance Tables	79
	3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies	83
V.	Program Increases by Item	
	A. DEA Information Sharing Center	90
	B. Investigative Technology and Cyber Support	95
	C. Body Worn Camera Program.....	101
	D. IT Infrastructure	106
	E. McGirt Resources.....	108
VI.	Exhibits	
	A. Organizational Chart	
	B. Summary of Requirements	
	B. Summary of Requirements by DU	
	C. FY 2023 Program Increases/Offsets by Decision Unit	
	D. Resources by Department of Justice Strategic Goal and Objective	
	E. Justifications for Technical and Base Adjustments	
	F. Crosswalk of 2021 Availability	

- G. Crosswalk of 2022 Availability
- H-R. Summary of Reimbursables Resources
- H-S. Summary of Sub-Allotments and Direct Collections Resources
- I. Detail of Permanent Positions by Category
- J. Financial Analysis of Program Changes
- K. Summary of Requirements by Object Class
- L. Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports, and Evaluations

This page intentionally left blank.

I. Overview for the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)

Introduction

Since its establishment in 1973, the DEA has evolved from a small, domestic-oriented law enforcement agency to a globally-recognized organization with over 10,000 positions (all funding sources) assigned to 241 domestic offices, including 23 field divisions, and 92 foreign offices in 69 countries. The mission of the DEA is to enforce the controlled substances laws and regulations of the United States (U.S.) and bring to the criminal and civil justice system those organizations and principal members of organizations involved in the growing, manufacture, or distribution of controlled substances appearing in or destined for illicit traffic in the U.S. Additionally, the DEA recommends and supports non-enforcement programs aimed at reducing the availability of illicit controlled substances on the domestic and international markets.

The United States is in the midst of a devastating overdose epidemic that recently claimed over 100,000 lives. This epidemic is driven primarily by illicit synthetic fentanyl. Mexican Transnational Criminal Organizations (TCOs) are mass-producing fentanyl, largely sourced from chemical suppliers in China, and distributing these substances throughout the United States. Even more alarming is that fentanyl is being mixed with other drugs like cocaine, heroin, and methamphetamine. Additionally, drug traffickers are flooding American communities with fentanyl in the form of fake, counterfeit prescription pills.

The DEA's top priority is to address all current, emerging, and evolving drug threats domestically and abroad by dismantling criminal drug networks that threaten the safety and health of communities spanning the country. These are the same criminal drug networks that are driving record level overdose rates. DEA personnel assigned to domestic and foreign offices focus their investigative efforts on Priority Target Organizations (PTOs). PTOs engage in the highest levels of drug trafficking and/or drug money laundering operations that significantly impact international, national, regional, or local drug availability. The DEA focuses its resources on PTOs with and without a direct connection to a Consolidated Priority Organization Target (CPOT). A CPOT is the command and control element of a major international drug trafficking organization and/or money laundering enterprise that significantly impacts the U.S. drug supply.

Targeting the world's most dangerous drug traffickers is a dynamic and evolving mission with many challenges. However, the DEA is uniquely positioned to respond to these global threats that impact the United States and its interests abroad.

One Pill Can Kill: DEA Operational Surge



From September 29 through December 15, 2021, the DEA seized more than 1,500 pounds of substances containing fentanyl and 8.4 million fentanyl-laced, fake prescription pills. The seizures were directly linked to at least 39 overdose deaths. This operational takedown included at least 76 cases that involved the buying and selling of deadly drugs on social media apps, including Snapchat, Facebook, Facebook Messenger, Instagram, TikTok, and YouTube. Thirty-two cases had direct ties to the major Mexican drug networks that are mass-producing and distributing fentanyl and fentanyl-laced fake pills.

This effort was a continuation of the DEA's work throughout 2021. Over the course of the year, the DEA seized over 15,000 pounds of substances containing fentanyl and 20.4 million fake pills.

Overdose deaths in the United States have reached record levels. Recent predictive provisional estimates from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) indicate that 105,752 drug overdose deaths occurred in the United States over a 12-month period ending in October 2021, a 16 percent increase year-over-year. Overdose deaths have doubled since 2014, and opioids, including fentanyl, accounted for 75 percent of fatalities. Synthetic opioids, such as illicit fentanyl, are the primary driver of the increases in overdose deaths due to fentanyl's analgesic potency; fentanyl is approximately 100 times more potent than morphine. The recent increase in drug overdose mortality began in late 2019 and continued into 2020, prior to the declaration of the COVID-19 National Emergency in the United States in March 2020. The increases in drug overdose deaths appear to have further accelerated during the COVID-19 pandemic. There has also been an increase in the number of deaths involving stimulants such as methamphetamine. Overdose deaths involving methamphetamine now exceed the number of cocaine-involved deaths.



Overdose quantity of fentanyl



Fentanyl Response Team hazmat cleanup

Operation Dark HunTor

On October 26, 2021, the Department of Justice, through the Joint Criminal Opioid and Darknet Enforcement (JCODE) team, joined Europol to announce the results of Operation Dark HunTor, a coordinated international effort on three continents to disrupt opioid trafficking on the Darknet.

Operation Dark HunTor was a collaborative initiative across JCODE members including the Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Drug Enforcement Administration, U.S. Postal Inspection Service, U.S. Immigration Customs Enforcement's Homeland Security Investigations, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, and Internal Revenue Service-Criminal Investigation.

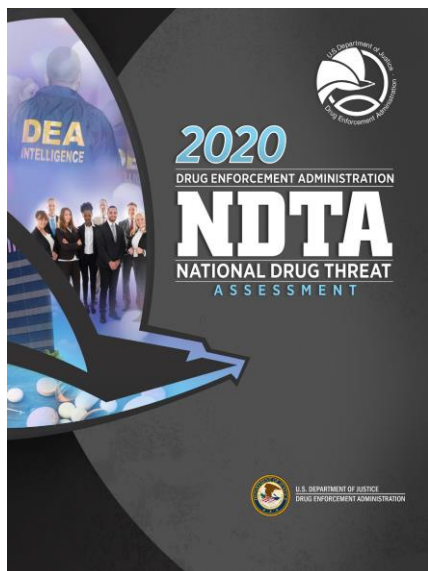
Operation Dark HunTor resulted in 150 arrests worldwide (65 in the United States); the seizure of over \$31.6 million in both cash and virtual currencies; approximately 234 kilograms (kg) of drugs worldwide, more than 200,000 ecstasy, fentanyl, oxycodone, hydrocodone, and methamphetamine pills, and counterfeit medicine; and 45 firearms.



Illicit fentanyl, fentanyl-related substances, and other novel psychoactive substances (NPS) are inexpensive, available via the Internet, and often manufactured in China where they may be shipped via the international postal system or express consignment couriers to the United States. Alternatively, they may be shipped directly to transnational criminal organizations in Mexico, Canada, and the Caribbean. Once in the Western Hemisphere, fentanyl and fentanyl-related substances are combined with heroin, cocaine, and other substances, and/or pressed into counterfeit pills made to look like controlled prescription drugs containing oxycodone or hydrocodone. They are then sold online on anonymous darknet markets, and even on overtly-operated websites or on the street.

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS), U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement's (ICE) Homeland Security Investigations (HSI), and the U.S. Postal Inspection Service (USPIS) face serious challenges while addressing the threat of illicit importation at ports of entry due to the following: questionable legal status of these substances; enormous volume of international parcel traffic by mail and express consignment couriers; and, the technological and logistical challenges of detection and inspection.

Drug Threat Assessment



The National Drug Threat Assessment (NDTA), produced by the DEA's Intelligence Division, is an annual assessment that provides strategic drug-related intelligence needed to inform effective counterdrug policy, establish law enforcement priorities, and assist in making resource allocations. The NDTA provides a comprehensive, strategic assessment of the threat posed to communities by drug trafficking organizations and the illicit drugs they distribute throughout the United States.

The 2020 NDTA is a comprehensive assessment of the threat posed to the United States by the trafficking and abuse of illicit drugs, the diversion and abuse of licit drugs, and the laundering of proceeds generated through illicit drug sales. It also addresses the role domestic groups, including organized violent gangs, serve in domestic drug trafficking. The most

widely trafficked drugs are discussed in terms of their availability, consumption and overdose related deaths, production and cultivation, transportation, and distribution.

2020 NDTA Findings

Mexican Transnational Criminal Organizations (TCOs): Mexican TCOs are the greatest drug trafficking threat to the United States; they control most of the U.S. drug market and have established varied transportation routes, advanced communications capabilities, and hold strong affiliations with criminal groups and gangs in the United States. The DEA considers the following nine Mexican TCOs as having the greatest drug trafficking impact on the United States: Sinaloa Cartel, Cartel Jalisco Nueva Generación (CJNG), Beltran- Leyva Organization, Los Zetas and Cartel del Noreste, Guerreros Unidos, Gulf Cartel, Juarez Cartel and La Linea, La Familia Michoacána, and Los Rojos.

Illicit Opioids and Heroin: Illicit fentanyl produced in foreign clandestine laboratories and trafficked into the United States in powder and pill form is primarily responsible for fueling the ongoing opioid crisis. Mexican cartels are increasingly responsible for producing and supplying fentanyl to the U.S. market, while China remains a key source of supply for the precursor chemicals that Mexican cartels use. Fentanyl-laced counterfeit pills continue to be trafficked across the country and remain significant contributors to the rates of overdose deaths observed. As inexpensive, potent fentanyl continues to push into established heroin markets, fentanyl will augment, and in some cases supplant, white powder heroin in various domestic markets.

Methamphetamine: Methamphetamine price and purity data, as well as law enforcement reporting, all indicate methamphetamine continues to be readily available throughout the United States. Seizures along with drug poisoning deaths involving methamphetamine continue to rise—purity and potency remain high while prices remain relatively low. Most of the methamphetamine available in the United States is clandestinely produced in Mexico and smuggled across the Southwest Border (SWB).

Cocaine: Availability of cocaine throughout the United States remains steady, likely based on the high levels of coca cultivation and cocaine production in the Andean Region of South America. Leading indicators of cocaine availability, including laboratory analysis of cocaine exhibits, cocaine seizure data, and price and purity of the drug, indicate that cocaine availability is steady.

Controlled Prescription Drugs (CPDs): Controlled Prescription Drugs (CPDs) remain a prevalent concern within the United States—availability remains constant while abuse levels decreased from the previous year. CPD diversion continues to decrease across most categories at the national level, but some states report an increase in the number of incidents. The number of opioid dosage units available on the retail market and opioid thefts and losses reached their lowest levels in nine years.

Marijuana: Mexico remains the most significant foreign source for marijuana in the United States; however, in U.S. markets, Mexican marijuana has largely been supplanted by domestic-produced marijuana. Marijuana remains illegal under Federal law and is the most commonly used illicit drug in the United States. The national landscape continues to evolve as states enact voter referenda and legislation regarding the possession, use, and cultivation of marijuana and its associated products.

New Psychoactive Substances (NPSs): The demand market for New Psychoactive Substances (NPSs) is typified by new substances constantly being created and marketed to users. NPSs include a range of drugs that have been designed to mimic established illicit drugs, such as cannabis, cocaine, MDMA, and LSD.

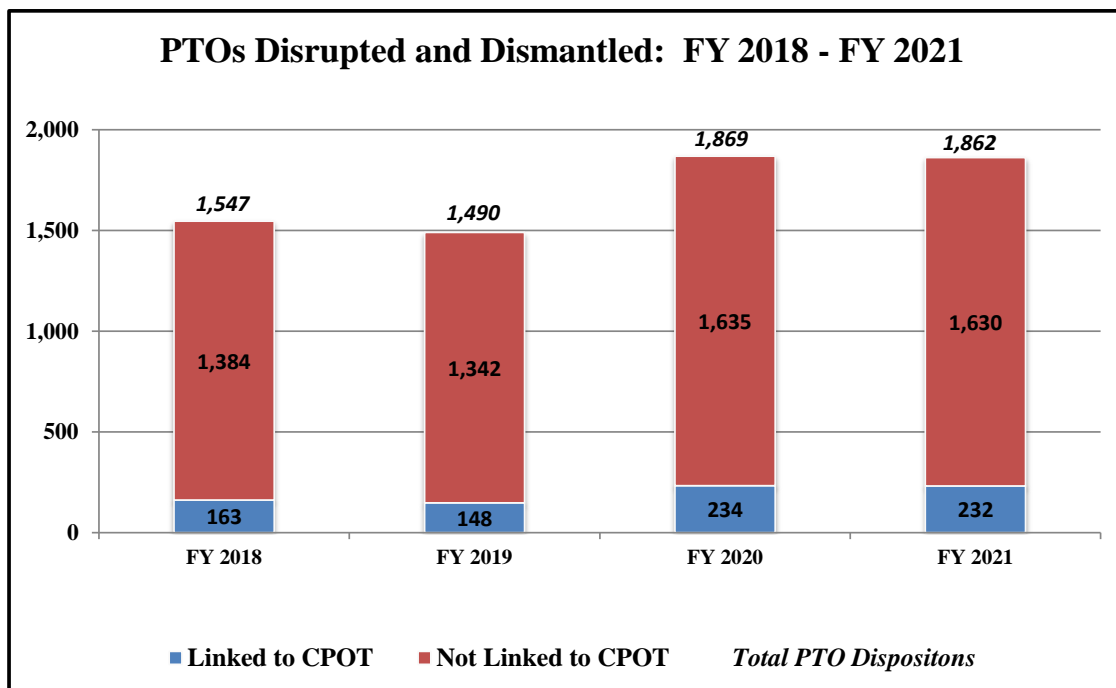
COVID-19 Pandemic: The 2020 COVID-19 pandemic and the associated restrictions on daily travel, U.S. border closings, closure of nonessential businesses, and the broad shelter-in-place orders temporarily posed new challenges to criminal organizations and their movement of drugs throughout the United States during the first half of 2020. Global drug markets reported fluctuations in pricing, availability, transportation, and distribution of illicit drugs. Despite initial disruptions in drug smuggling, transportation, and distribution, TCOs operating throughout foreign countries and in the United States continued to test new methods and use existing techniques to continue operating.

Core Functions & Strategies

Enforcement Strategy

The DEA's long-term outcome goal is to dismantle¹ 420 CPOT-linked PTOs and disrupt² 535 CPOT-linked PTOs. Recently, the DEA's coordinated enforcement and intelligence efforts with Federal, state, local, and international partners have led to the following outcomes:

- Through the fourth quarter of FY 2021, the DEA disrupted or dismantled 1,862 domestic and foreign priority targets, 232 of which were linked to CPOT organizations.
- Through the fourth quarter of FY 2021, 58 of the 88 CPOTs identified on the FY 2021 CPOT list have been indicted. In addition, 27 of the 58 indicted CPOTs have been arrested and 4 were extradited.
- The result of the DEA's participation in the CPOT initiative through the fourth quarter of FY 2021 has led to 215 indictments, 167 arrests, and the extradition of 89 of the 290 CPOTs on the CPOT list between FY 2003 and FY 2021.



¹ Dismantlement occurs when an organization's leadership, financial base, and supply network are destroyed, such that the organization is incapable of operating and/or reconstituting itself.

² Disruption occurs when the normal and effective operation of an organization is impeded, as indicated by changes in organizational leadership and/or changes in methods of operation, including financing, trafficking patterns, communications, or drug production.

Focusing Enforcement Resources – The DEA created the *Threat Enforcement Planning Process (TEPP)* to establish division goals and ensure resources are aligned to support priority efforts. The DEA refined its enforcement planning process for field executive leadership. Each year, field division leadership identifies their most significant drug trafficking threats and develops enforcement plans to effectively counter those problems. The DEA’s leaders are then evaluated by the true impact of these enforcement efforts.

Data-Driven Decision Making – The DEA created the *Staffing Allocation Model (SAM)* which helps to align agent resources to offices based on the risk profile of an area. The model developed a risk profile of offices based on data from 50 external and internal variables (e.g., drug deaths, violent crime, and drug seizure data) determined to be the most important by the DEA’s Special Agents in Charge. For example, this model helped identify the best locations to place new heroin enforcement teams.

During 2021, the DEA initiated a data-driven approach using national crime statistics and CDC data to identify hot spots of drug-related violence and overdose deaths across the country to devote its law enforcement resources to where they will have the most impact: the communities where criminal drug networks are causing the most harm. As a result, Operation Overdrive, which launched February 1, 2022, uses a data-driven, intelligence-led approach to identify and dismantle criminal drug networks operating in areas with the highest rates of violence and overdoses. The DEA, working in partnership with Federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies, has mapped the threats and initiated enforcement operations against those networks in 34 locations across 23 states in the initial phase of Operation Overdrive.

Special Operations Division



Established in 1994, the Special Operations Division (SOD) is a DEA-led, multi-agency operational coordination center with participation from over 30 law enforcement, intelligence, and military agencies, including foreign participation from the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, and Canada. The SOD coordinates major domestic and international operations aimed at dismantling drug trafficking and drug trafficking-related terrorist organizations by attacking their command, control, and communications. Additionally, the SOD controls approval and funding for most Title III wiretaps, coordinates overlapping investigations, and ensures the sharing of intelligence for case expansion.

Community Outreach

Building on the successes of the DEA's 360 Strategy, the DEA has begun rolling out a broader community drug prevention program, known as Operation Engage. Through Operation Engage, the DEA is building community partnerships and outreach strategies to target local drug threats. The DEA recognizes that it does a better job on enforcement when it is able to work with the community, especially when bridging public safety and public health efforts.



Operation Engage is not a "one size fits all" approach; the initiative will be customized to the most significant drug threats in a selected city. In addition to opioids, Operation Engage will also address the resurgence of stimulants, such as methamphetamine and cocaine, in a given community. The resources requested in this submission will allow Operation Engage to be scaled across the DEA's domestic field divisions and against any drug threat, which will support and contribute to local drug abuse prevention efforts.

The initial eleven DEA domestic field divisions selected for full deployment of Operation Engage include: Boston, MA; Detroit, MI; El Paso, TX; Los Angeles, CA; Miami, FL; New Orleans, LA; Philadelphia, PA; Phoenix, AZ; Seattle, WA; St. Louis, MO; and, Washington, DC.

The DEA also participates in the following community outreach and educational efforts:



- **One Pill Can Kill Initiative** is the DEA's new public awareness campaign to educate Americans on the dangers of counterfeit pills and how to stay safe. This campaign will also serve to educate elected leaders and law enforcement partners about the flow of fentanyl into the U.S., and how that relates to violent crime impacting their communities.
- **Operation Prevention** offers digital educational resources for educators and parents, in partnership with Discovery Education. Since 2016, the education curriculum has been downloaded over 100,000 times educating 7.1 million students.





- **Red Ribbon Week** is the nation’s oldest and largest drug prevention awareness program. Approximately 80 million people participate in Red Ribbon events each year.
- **The DEA Museum** reopened to the public in November 2021. The renovated museum will provide an environment for visitors to the DEA’s Headquarters to gain a better understanding of the DEA’s role in drug enforcement. The DEA Museum also supports a traveling exhibit that highlights the dangers of drugs. Over 22 million people have visited the exhibit since its launch in 2003.

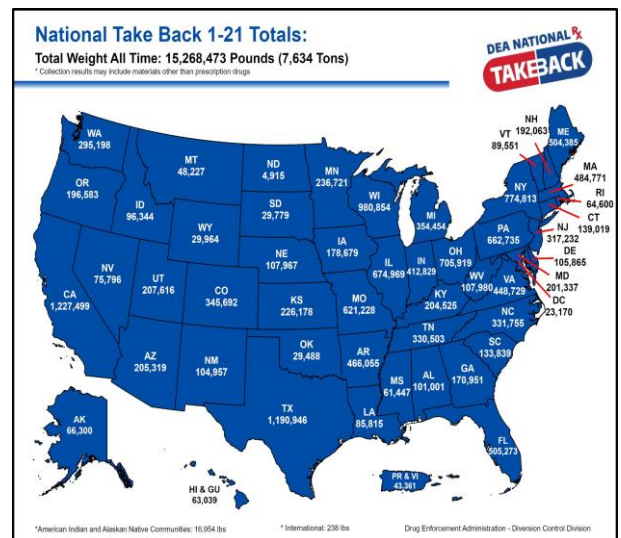


- **Community Outreach Websites:**
 - www.campusdrugprevention.gov is for college campuses and surrounding communities.
 - www.getsmartaboutdrugs.gov is for parents, educators, and caregivers.
 - www.justthinktwice.gov is for teens.
 - www.operationprevention.com is for teachers and businesses.

Medication Disposal Efforts

Since 2010, the DEA has held its National Drug “Take Back” Initiative (NTBI). This initiative aims to provide a safe and easy means of disposing of unused or expired medications, while also educating the public about prescription drug abuse.

The 21st National Drug Take Back Day was conducted on October 23, 2021. The DEA collected nearly 745,000 pounds of medications from close to 5,000 collection sites. The DEA and its more than 4,200 state and local law enforcement partners came together to help the public rid their homes of unneeded medications that too often become a gateway to addiction. To date, the DEA, working with its law enforcement partners, has removed 15.3 million pounds of unused medication from circulation.



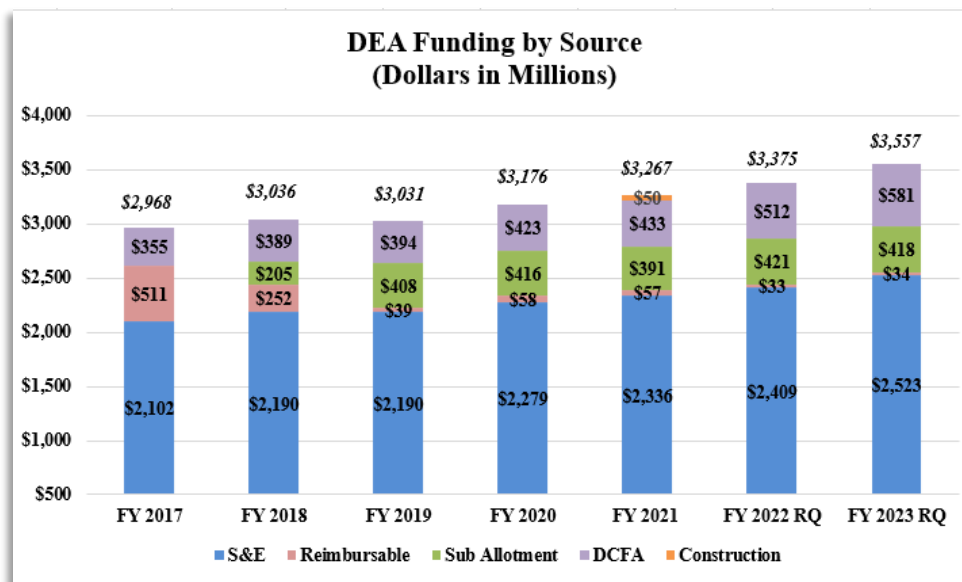
Office of National Security Intelligence

When appropriate, the DEA shares intelligence with Federal, state, local, and international partners. The DEA is represented in the U.S. Intelligence Community (IC) through the Office of National Security Intelligence (ONSI), which facilitates intelligence integration, coordination, and information sharing with other members of the IC and national security elements. ONSI ensures that national security information obtained by the DEA during the execution of its law enforcement mission is shared with both the national security and intelligence communities. On average, ONSI shares more than 5,000 such reports a year. These reports contain information on topics such as foreign intelligence, international organized crime, international drug trafficking organizations, and terrorism.



FY 2023 Budget Request

The DEA’s FY 2023 budget request totals \$3,557,331,000. This request includes \$2,523,116,000 for the Salaries & Expenses Account (S&E), and \$581,487,000 derived from the Diversion Control Fee Account (DCFA). The DEA also anticipates receiving an estimated \$452,728,000 from other agencies through reimbursable agreements and sub allotments associated with the Asset Forfeiture Fund (AFF) and Organize Crime and Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) funding. The DEA anticipates \$3.6 billion will support 10,219 positions and 9,561 FTE during FY 2023. The following table summarizes the DEA’s FY 2017 to FY 2023 funding levels by source.



- DCFA FY 2023 RQ are planned obligations.

Maintaining Current Services

Salaries and Expenses (S&E) Account: The \$49,492,000 in base adjustments includes funding for a 4.6% pay raise, annualization of the FY 2022 pay raise, changes in compensable days, the employee compensation fund, retirement costs, rent and facilities costs, and expenses and charges for positions stationed outside of the U.S. These adjustments also include funding for the relocation of the DEA's Special Operations Division.

Program Improvements

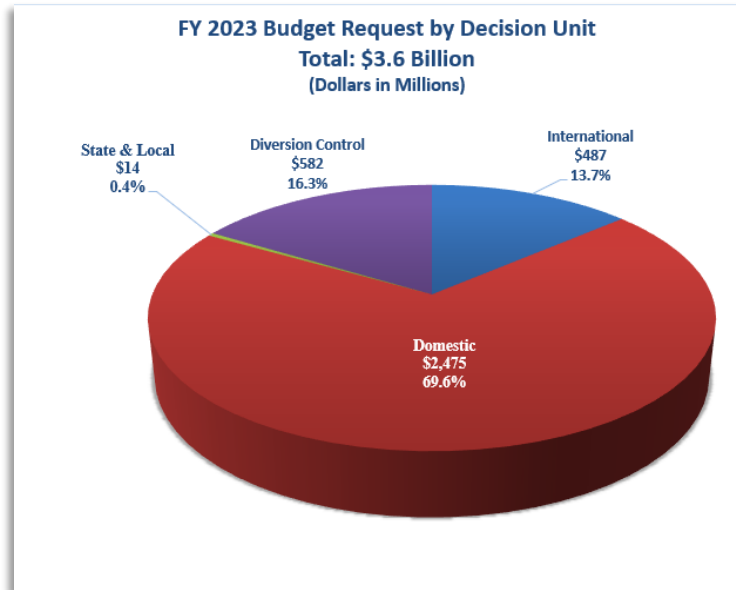
The DEA's FY 2023 program increases principally support Department of Justice (DOJ) Strategic Goal 2: Keep Our Country Safe and Goal 3: Protect Civil Rights. Requested resources will address gaps in data exploitation and more efficiently target TCOs responsible for trafficking dangerous drugs into the United States.

The DEA's S&E enhancement requests are the following:

1. **DEA Information Sharing Center:** \$31.1 million and 62 positions (10 agents) to transform how the DEA exploits, stores, and integrates data to enhance its investigations.
2. **Investigative Technology and Cyber Support:** \$8.0 million for Cell-Site Simulator (CSS) technology and investments in cyber investigation capabilities.
3. **Body Worn Camera Program:** \$19.8 million and 54 positions (7 agents) to establish an agency-wide Body Worn Camera (BWC) program.
4. **IT Infrastructure:** \$3.0 million to address Cybersecurity Maturity Model improvement areas.
5. **McGirt Resources:** \$3.3 million and 18 positions (8 agents) to create an additional enforcement group in the DEA's Tulsa, Oklahoma Resident Office due to the Supreme Court's decision in *McGirt v. Oklahoma (MvO)* revoking the State of Oklahoma's law enforcement capabilities on certain tribal lands.

Full Program Costs

The chart below reflects all FY 2023 DEA resources including the S&E Account, reimbursable resources, sub-allotments, and the DCFA.



\$582 million in Diversion Control funding reflects planned obligations for FY 2023.

The activities and initiatives in each of the DEA's programs play a crucial role in accomplishing the DEA's overall strategy. Some programs, as well as management and administration costs, cross decision units. Both performance and resource tables within each decision unit justification define the total costs of achieving the strategies the DEA will continue in FY 2023.

Performance Challenges

The following external challenges during recent years have impacted the DEA's enforcement, training, and outreach activities.

International Enforcement

- The DEA cannot unilaterally investigate and arrest high-level drug traffickers overseas. As a result, the DEA's success is contingent upon host nation law enforcement cooperation to include intelligence sharing.
- Some countries currently lack self-sustaining counter narcotics police institutions and criminal justice systems capable of adequately addressing counterdrug efforts.

Domestic Enforcement

- Continued high levels of heroin abuse continue to put a strain on the DEA's resources, associated with enforcement, outreach, and education efforts.
- The rapid pace of new technology, anonymous use of this technology, and the lack of authentication are challenges for law enforcement personnel as they investigate crimes and collect evidence.
- Increased use of the Dark Web and cryptocurrencies challenges the DEA's ability to identify and intercept the distribution of illegal narcotics, and affiliated money laundering.

State and Local Assistance

- In some instances, due to resource constraints at the state and local level, a reduced number of law enforcement officers will participate in the DEA's training courses.

Diversions Control

- The proliferation of synthetic drugs requires additional analytical resources to accurately identify and schedule the compounds.

Environmental Accountability

The DEA works to integrate environmental accountability into its decision making and long-term planning processes. Recently, the DEA published its first standalone environmental policy, *Policy 10100: Environmental Management Manual*, which clarifies how the DEA will address regulatory compliance and meet policy requirements established through executive orders and other directives. Also, beginning in 2011, the DEA developed an awards program designed to recognize the DEA's programs, teams, and individuals who have made a positive and lasting impact on the environment:

- **Environmental Stewardship Award** – In 2021, this award was given to the DEA Headquarters Renovation Reuse Team for their significant waste prevention and cost reduction efforts associated with furniture and workspace upgrades during the DEA Headquarters renovation.
- **Environmental Management System (EMS) Award** – In 2021, this award was given to one EMS Team for offering annual training to raise awareness relating to environmental issues, organizing recycling drives, and participating in other energy conservation efforts.
- **Environmental Champion Award** – In 2021, this award was given to two DEA employees for their recycling efforts, reducing paper use and reducing energy consumption that will have a lasting impact on the future operations of their field division and laboratory.

Additionally, at the national and regional level, the DEA has recently received awards:

- **Green Electronics Council's Electronic Product Environmental Assessment Tool (EPEAT) Purchaser Awards** – In 2021, two DEA Headquarters offices, one domestic field division, and one laboratory received EPEAT Purchaser Awards.

Other recent DEA energy conservation and environmental sustainability achievements include:

- The DEA continues to purchase enough renewable electricity to qualify as a member of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Green Power Partnership. In FY 2021, renewable electricity accounted for 11.7 percent of total facility electricity consumption. When including the "onsite bonus," which provides double credit to renewable electricity projects hosted on federal property, the DEA's share of total electricity consumption in FY 2021 represented by renewable electricity was 23.5 percent.
- The El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC) Solar project produced 4.5 million kilowatt hours (kWh) of renewable solar electricity in FY 2021, avoiding over 3,400 tons of CO2 emissions, which is equivalent to taking roughly 743 cars off the road.
- Due to the Western Laboratory's participation in Pacific Gas & Electric's (PG&E) Solar Choice Program, DEA was able to claim 1.5 million kWh of renewable energy purchases at the Laboratory in FY 2021.
- The DEA's first Utility Energy Savings Contract (UESC) with utility partner Florida Power & Light (FPL) moved into the construction phase at the Southeast Laboratory in Miami, Florida. The project's two Energy Conservation Measures (ECMs), LED lighting and HVAC Controls, are projected to save about 100,000 kWh per year, and an estimated \$1.1 million in utilities cost savings over 10 years. The DEA worked with the General Services Administration (GSA) to address ownership, financing, and insurance issues arising in a GSA-leased building with a private owner (Lessor). This resulted in an innovative Lease Amendment signed in October 2020. The GSA says this was the first time these issues had been confronted in a UESC, and may serve as a template for future projects across the Federal Government, including projects planned at other DEA laboratories.

II. Summary of Program Changes

Item Name	Description	Pos.	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Page
DEA Information Sharing Center	To transform how the DEA exploits, stores, and integrates data to enhance its investigations.	62	31	\$31,077	91
Investigative Technology and Cyber Support	To provide Cell-Site Simulator (CSS) technology and investments in cyber investigation capabilities.	-	-	\$7,956	96
Body Worn Camera Program	To establish an agency-wide Body Worn Camera (BWC) program.	54	27	\$19,769	102
IT Infrastructure	To address Cybersecurity Maturity Model improvement areas.	-	-	\$3,000	107
McGirt Resources	To provide additional staffing support to the DEA's Tulsa, Oklahoma Resident Office.	18	9	\$3,300	109

This page intentionally left blank.

III. Appropriations Language and Analysis of Appropriations Language

Appropriations Language

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Drug Enforcement Administration, including not to exceed \$70,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character pursuant to Section 530C of title 28 USC; and expenses for conducting drug education and training programs, including travel and related expenses for participants in such programs and the distribution of items of token value that promote the goals of such programs, [\$2,408,522,000] \$2,523,116,000; of which not to exceed \$75,000,000 shall remain available until expended and not to exceed \$90,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses. *Provided*, That, notwithstanding section 3672 of Public Law 106-310, up to \$10,000,000 may be used to reimburse States, units of local government, Indian Tribal Governments, other public entities, and multi-jurisdictional or regional consortia thereof for expenses incurred to clean up and safely dispose of substances associated with clandestine methamphetamine laboratories, conversion and extraction operations, tableting operations, or laboratories and processing operations for fentanyl and fentanyl related substances which may present a danger to public health or the environment. *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$50,000 shall be available in fiscal year 2023 for expenses associated with the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Drug Enforcement Administration.

Analysis of Appropriations Language

Language is added to include funding made available for fiscal year 2023 for expenses associated with the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Drug Enforcement Administration. This amount is within the representation total and will appear only in fiscal year 2023.

IV. Program Activity Justification

A. International Enforcement

<i>International Enforcement</i>	Direct Pos.	Estimate FTE	Amount
2021 Enacted	924	742	\$464,363
2022 Annualized CR	924	821	\$464,363
Expected Change from 2022 CR	0	2	\$5,748
2022 President's Budget	924	823	\$470,111
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	\$5,498
2023 Current Services	924	823	\$475,609
2023 Program Increases	0	0	\$0
2023 Program Offsets	0	0	\$0
2023 Request	924	823	\$475,609
Total Change 2022-2023	0	2	\$11,246

This table only displays the DEA's S&E resources. Dollars are in thousands.

<i>International Enforcement</i>	Estimate FTE	Amount
Information Technology Breakout (of Decision Unit Total)		
2021 Enacted	8	\$30,475
2022 Annualized CR	8	\$30,475
Expected Change from 2022 CR	0	\$89
2022 President's Budget	8	\$30,564
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	-1	-\$2,939
2023 Current Services	7	\$27,625
2023 Program Increases	0	0
2023 Program Offsets	0	0
2023 Request	7	\$27,625
Total Change 2022-2023	-1	-\$2,850

1. Program Description

The DEA has the primary responsibility of enforcing the controlled substances laws and regulations of the U.S. All cocaine and heroin, and most other dangerous drugs, to include synthetic opioids like fentanyl, are produced in source countries and smuggled into the U.S. For that reason, reducing the illicit drug availability in the U.S. requires an aggressive international counter narcotics approach. However, the DEA cannot unilaterally investigate and arrest high-level drug traffickers operating overseas; therefore, host nation collaboration is vital. As such,

DEA personnel deployed to foreign offices exchange valuable intelligence and conduct complex bilateral operations with host nation counterparts. DEA personnel also engage and assist their host nation counterparts during the development of new foreign legislation, treaties, and agreements designed to combat drug trafficking, money laundering, and the diversion of precursor chemicals. The DEA deploys its resources to the highest priority overseas locations to maximize the impact on the global narcotics trade. The DEA's global footprint is organized into eight DEA foreign regions which include 92 offices in 69 countries (see Figure 1 on page 22).

Key programs and activities funded by the International Enforcement Decision Unit as well as relevant performance measures are discussed below.

Sensitive Investigative Units (SIUs)

The DEA's Sensitive Investigative Unit (SIU) program began in 1996 with approximately 600 host nation participants in Bolivia, Colombia, Mexico, and Peru. Today, the DEA manages 14 SIUs with over 800 onboard host nation law enforcement officials. These SIUs are currently located in Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, Kenya, Mexico, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, and Thailand. During the past 25 years, the program has successfully vetted, trained, and mentored foreign law enforcement units capable of conducting investigations, developing networks of confidential sources, and gathering intelligence.



In July 2021, a subunit of the Peru SIU seized 4,520 Kgs of acetone in 25 drums, capable of producing 850 Kgs of cocaine hydrochloride.

Priority Targeting Program

DEA personnel assigned to foreign offices focus their investigative efforts on PTOs, TCOs that engage in the highest levels of drug trafficking and/or drug money laundering operations that impact international, national, regional, or local drug availability. The DEA focuses its resources on PTOs with and without a direct connection to a CPOT. The disruption or dismantlement of CPOT-linked organizations is accomplished through bilateral investigations with host nation counterparts as well as multi-agency coordination.

International Training Program

The DEA's International Training Program, with funding from the Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL) and the Department of Defense (DOD), serves as a model for a variety of international law enforcement training efforts. The DEA's International Training Program offers both in-country and regional training programs conducted by four mobile training teams. In-country programs are conducted for participants from a specific country; whereas, regional training is offered for participants from a number of countries sharing common drug trafficking issues. The DEA continually develops new curricula and

modifies courses in response to various factors to include evolving international narcotics trafficking routes, new technologies, and requests from host nation governments.

Drug Flow Attack Strategy

To disrupt the flow of drugs, money, and precursor chemicals into the U.S., the DEA developed the Drug Flow Attack Strategy (DFAS) and its enforcement arm, *Operation All Inclusive*, in FY 2006. This strategy includes a specific focus on intelligence-driven enforcement, sequential operations, and predictive intelligence. The Southwest Border is an integral part of the DFAS as most illicit drugs smuggled into the U.S. enter through this border. Through the DFAS, the DEA and other interagency components attack the operational vulnerabilities of TCOs to eliminate the source of a drug.

This page intentionally left blank.

Figure 1



This page intentionally left blank.

International Enforcement Decision Unit Performance Measures

Priority Targeting Program

The DEA's international investigative efforts focus primarily on CPOT-linked PTOs. The objective is to permanently dismantle these organizations, so the source of the drug is eliminated.

The first two drug enforcement-related output performance measures displayed on the Performance and Resources Table relate to the DEA's flagship Priority Targeting Program and are the following:

- PTOs Linked to CPOT Targets Disrupted or Dismantled
- PTOs Not Linked to CPOT Targets Disrupted or Dismantled

International Training

The effectiveness of the DEA's international enforcement efforts is also measured by the number of DEA-sponsored international training courses conducted and participants trained. The third drug enforcement-related output performance measure displayed on the Performance and Resources Table is the following:

- Number of International Students Trained

Drug Trafficker Revenue Denied

The DEA's long-term objective is to maximize the Monetary Value of Currency, Property, and Drugs Seized (Drug Trafficker Revenue Denied) to meet the challenge of dismantling drug cartels so they are unable to reconstitute their operations with new leadership.

During FY 2020, the methodology used to compute Revenue Denied was enhanced. Effective FY 2021, the DEA replaced the Revenue Denied method with the new Total Value Intercepted (TVI) methodology. As such, FY 2020 was the last fiscal year that reported on the monetary value of drugs and assets seized using the original Revenue Denied methodology.

TVI is calculated using a revised Drug Value Intercepted (DVI), which now includes additional drugs and adjusts drug price estimates annually to reflect the most current available transaction data. The movement away from the "wholesale" methodology used in DEA's Revenue Denied reporting in the past to actual U.S. drug purchases included in DVI has resulted in a significant increase in the FY 2021 estimate compared to what DEA reported in FY 2020. The DVI incorporates the following innovations:

- **DVI is data-driven** – It uses the previous three years of DEA purchase data to derive a price for each drug valued in the DVI estimate.
- **DVI is conservative** – It uses a statistical method that arrives at a central pricing tendency in observed transaction data without allowing unusually high-priced transactions to drive up pricing estimates to exaggerated levels.

- **DVI is dynamic** – Each year, the DVI adjusts pricing estimates in response to the previous three years of data.
- **DVI is reproducible** – Any analyst could use the data and methodology the DEA uses to develop its DVI estimates to arrive at the same result.
- **DVI is holistic** – DVI does not represent the variable street value in any particular retail market. Rather, DVI presents a conservative drug value for all US markets collectively. It may be possible to find drugs priced even lower than the DVI estimate in specific US retail markets, but the DVI estimate is at the low end of overall US market pricing.
- **DVI is comprehensive** – DVI is a more complete estimate of the total value denied drug traffickers in DEA seizures. When the DEA seizes drug inventory at any stage in the value chain, traffickers do not lose the wholesale value alone; they lose the entire revenue stream that end users would otherwise have contributed to the drug trafficking industry.

For these reasons, the DEA is adopting DVI as a method for estimating the full impact of drug seizure activity on the drug trafficking industry. DVI represents a more complete picture of the DEA's impact on trafficking organizations without overstating the DEA's contribution to America's public health and safety.

The DEA's current long-term objective is to maximize the Monetary Value of Currency, Property, and Drugs Seized (Drug Trafficker Revenue Denied) to meet the challenge of dismantling drug cartels so they are unable to reconstitute their operations with new leadership. Drug Trafficker Revenue Denied reflects the outcome of activities scored to the DEA's International, Domestic, and State and Local Decision Units.

The fourth drug enforcement-related outcome performance measure displayed on the Performance and Resources Table is the following:

- Monetary Value of Currency, Property, and Drugs Seized (Drug Value Intercepted – DVI)

This page intentionally left blank.

2. Performance and Resources Tables

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE																
Decision Unit: International Enforcement																
RESOURCES			Target		Actual		Target		Changes		Requested (Total)					
			FY 2021		FY 2021		FY 2022		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2023 Program Changes		FY 2023 Request					
Active PTOs Linked to CPOTs ¹			85		144		85		-		85					
Active PTOs Not Linked to CPOTs ¹			275		361		275		-		275					
Total Costs and FTE (reimbursable FTE are included, but reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)			FTE		\$000		FTE		\$000		FTE		\$000			
			751		\$464,363 [\$27,121]		751		\$464,363 [\$27,121]		829		\$464,363 [\$11,148]			
									2		\$11,246 [\$0]		831		\$475,609 [\$11,148]	
TYPE	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2021		FY 2021		FY 2022		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2023 Program Changes		FY 2023 Request					
			FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000				
Program Activity	2.5	International Enforcement	751	\$464,363 [\$27,121]	751	\$464,363 [\$27,121]	829	\$464,363 [\$11,148]	2	\$11,246 [\$0]	831	\$475,609 [\$11,148]				
APG Measure	2.5															
KPI	2.5															
Performance Measure: Output	2.5	PTOs Linked to CPOTs Disrupted or Dismantled ²	21/14		33/14		34/15		-		39/16					
Performance Measure: Output	2.5	PTOs Not Linked to CPOTs Disrupted or Dismantled ²	100/36		93/38		94/39		-		95/45					
Performance Measure: Output	2.5	Number of International Students Trained	4,123		2,237		3,667		-		3,307					
Performance Measure: Outcome	2.5	Monetary Value of Currency, Property, and Drugs Seized (Drug Value Intercepted – DVI) ³	\$37.0 Billion		\$48.8 Billion		\$37.0 Billion		-		\$37.0 Billion					

¹ Reflects active PTO investigations as of the end of the specified fiscal year.

² PTOs disrupted includes PTOs disrupted closed (PTARRS status code E) and PTOs disrupted pending dismantlement active (PTARRS status code D). DEA determined that the exclusion of code D PTOs from FY 2015 through FY 2019, underreported actual performance. Accordingly in FY 2020, DEA reinstated the initial protocol that consolidates and reports codes D and E as disruptions.

³ FY 2020 was the last fiscal year that reported on the monetary value of drugs and assets seized using its original Revenue Denied methodology. Effective FY 2021, DEA replaced the Revenue Denied method with the new Total Value Intercepted (TVI) methodology. The old Revenue Denied included total Asset Seizures including Cash and Non Cash, this remains the same for the new TVI. The major change for TVI is the Drug Value Intercepted (DVI) which includes additional drugs that were not previously included in the old Revenue Denied reports and which adjusts drug price estimates annually to reflect the most current available transaction data.

Data Definition: Disruption means impeding the normal and effective operation of the targeted organization, as indicated by changes in organizational leadership and/or changes in methods of operation, including, for example, financing, trafficking patterns, communications or drug production. Dismantlement means destroying the organization's leadership, financial base and supply network such that the organization is incapable of operating and/or reconstituting itself.

Data Validation and Verification: PTARRS provides a means of electronically validating and verifying PTO data through the following approval chain:

- * Case Agent - Through PTARRS, the Special Agent (SA) or Diversion Investigator (DI) begins the process by creating and proposing a PTO.
- * Group Supervisor (GS) – The GS reviews the PTO proposed by the SA/DI and approves it or sends it back to the SA/DI for additional information/clarification.
- * Country Attache (CA) - The CA reviews the PTO approved by the GS. If all of the necessary information included in the proposal meets the established criteria for a PTO, the CA approves the PTO.
- * Regional Director - The Regional Director reviews the PTO approved by the CA and provides a case assessment for, or against, the nomination of the PTO. Once nominated by the Regional Director, PTARRS generates and saves a unique identification number for the nominated PTO.
- * Headquarters – At Headquarters, PTOs nominated by the Regional Directors are assigned to the appropriate section within DEA's Office of Foreign Operations (OF). Once assigned, the corresponding OF Staff Coordinator validates all information reported on the PTO nomination. The validation process includes a review of the PTO nomination for completeness, compliance with established criteria, and confirmation of all related case linkages, including links to CPOTs. Staff Coordinators coordinate with DEA's Special Operations Division and Intelligence Division to ensure that available facts exist to support all case linkages. In the unlikely event the documentation submitted is insufficient to validate the reported links, the Staff Coordinator will coordinate with the submitting GS to obtain the required information.

Data Limitations: DEA is currently improving reporting systems that capture investigative work hours and cost data. DEA also has an ongoing initiative, the Managerial Cost Accounting project, that will eventually allow the agency to capture actual full costs of investigating, disrupting, and dismantling PTOs. All statistics are limited by inherent data problems between case files and enforcement outputs (e.g. arrest, seizure, and work hour data). The link between these files are impacted by inherent data problems such as text verses numbers. Through manipulation of these problems, DEA is able to link these data sets.

Strategic Objective	PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE				
	Decision Unit: International Enforcement				
	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets			FY 2021	FY 2022
			Actual	Target	Target
2.5	APG Measure				
2.5	KPI				
2.5	Performance Measure	PTOs Linked to CPOT Targets Disrupted or Dismantled ¹	33/14	34/15	39/16
2.5	Performance Measure	PTOs Not Linked to CPOT Targets Disrupted or Dismantled ¹	93/38	94/39	95/45
2.5	Performance Measure	Number of International Students Trained	2,237	3,667	3,307
2.5	OUTCOME Measure	Monetary Value of Currency, Property, and Drugs Seized (Drug Value Intercepted – DVI) ²	\$48.8 Billion	\$37.0 Billion	\$37.0 Billion

¹ PTOs disrupted includes PTOs disrupted closed (PTARRS status code E) and PTOs disrupted pending dismantlement active (PTARRS status code D). DEA determined that the exclusion of code D PTOs from FY 2015 through FY 2019 underreported actual performance. Accordingly in FY 2020, DEA reinstated the initial protocol that consolidates and reports codes D and E as disruptions.

² FY 2020 was the last fiscal year that reported on the monetary value of drugs and assets seized using its original methodology. Effective FY2021, DEA replaced the Revenue Denied method with the new Total Value Intercepted (TVI) methodology. The old Revenue Denied included total Asset Seizures including Cash and Non Cash, this remains the same for the new TVI. The major change for TVI is the Drug Value Intercepted (DVI) which includes additional drugs that were not previously included in the old Revenue Denied reports and which adjusts drug price estimates annually to reflect the most current available transaction data.

This page intentionally left blank.

3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies

a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

Output Performance Measure: PTOs Linked to CPOTs Disrupted or Dismantled

2020 EOY Target: 19/13

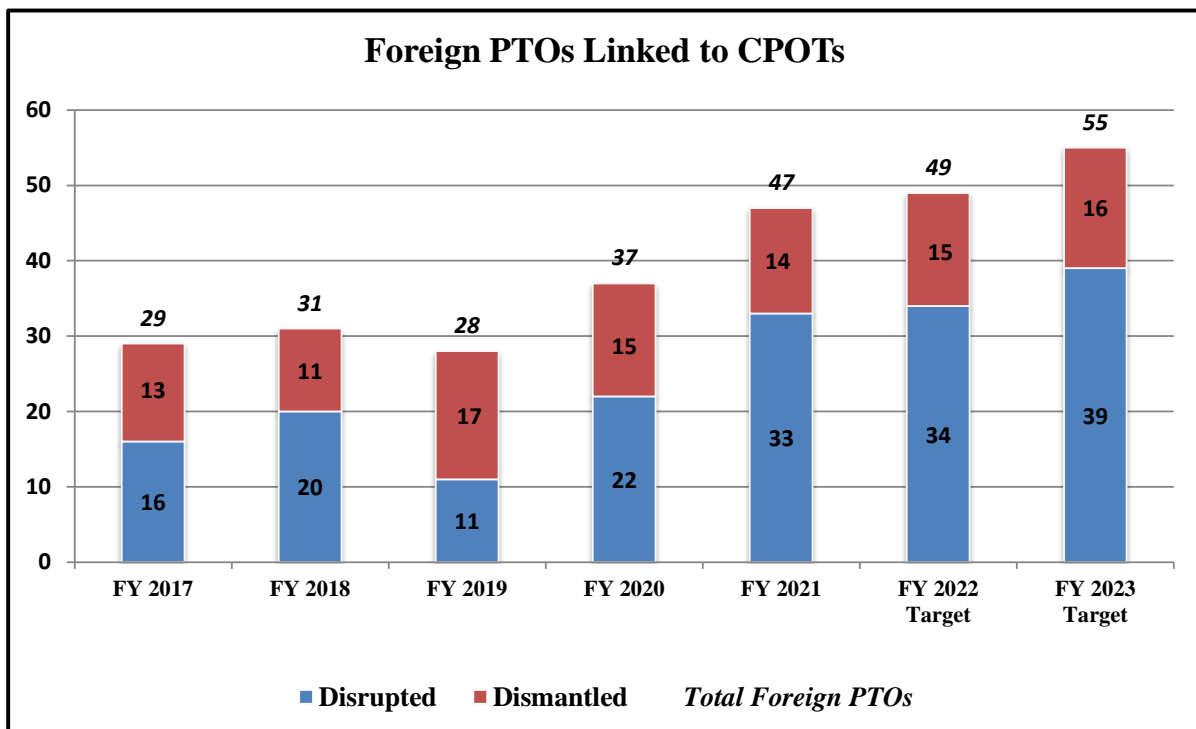
2020 EOY Actual: 22/15

2021 EOY Target: 21/14

2021 EOY Actual: 33/14

2022 EOY Target: 34/15

2023 EOY Target: 39/16



* PTOs disrupted includes PTOs disrupted closed (PTARRS status code E) and PTOs disrupted pending dismantlement active (PTARRS status code D). The DEA determined that the exclusion of code D PTOs from FY 2015 through FY 2019, underreported actual performance. In FY 2020, the DEA is now reporting codes D and E as disruptions.

Output Performance Measure: PTOs Not Linked to CPOTs Disrupted or Dismantled

2020 EOY Target: 107/55

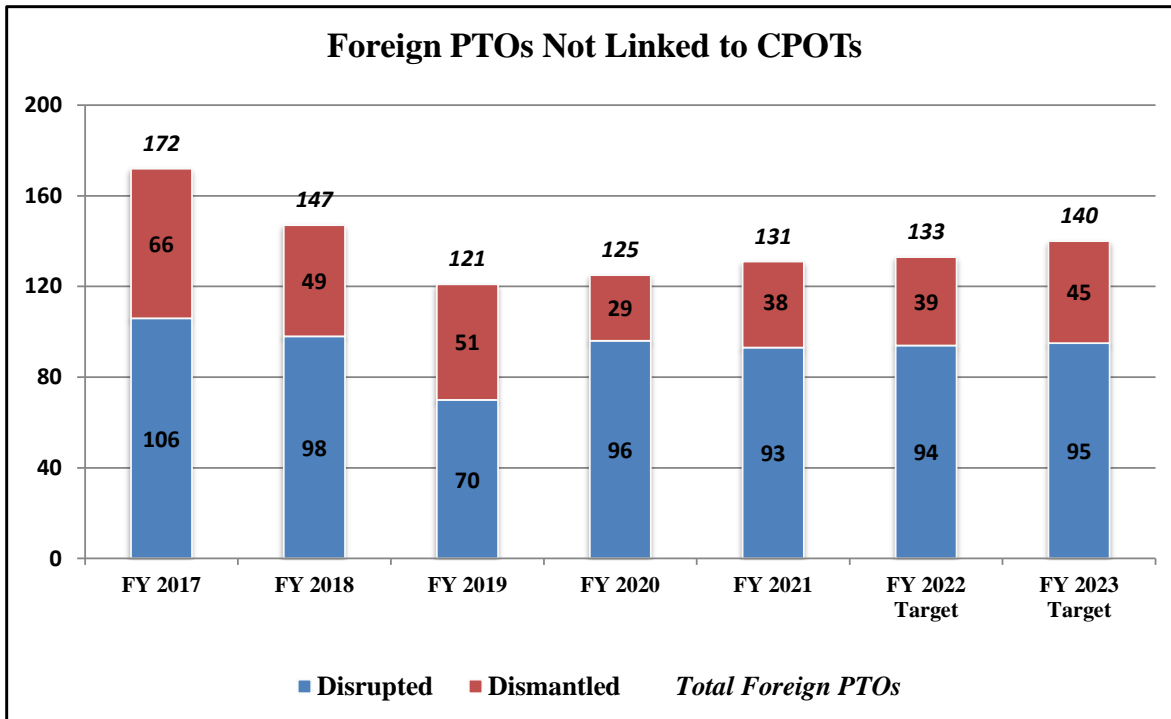
2020 EOY Actual: 96/29

2021 EOY Target: 100/36

2021 EOY Actual: 93/38

2022 EOY Target: 94/39

2023 EOY Target: 95/45



*PTOs disrupted includes PTOs disrupted closed (PTARRS status code E) and PTOs disrupted pending dismantlement active (PTARRS status code D). The DEA determined that the exclusion of code D PTOs from FY 2015 through FY 2019, underreported actual performance. In FY 2020, the DEA is now reporting codes D and E as disruptions.

Discussion: From October 1, 2020 through September 30, 2021, the DEA disrupted 33 and dismantled 14 PTOs linked to CPOTs. This represents approximately 157 and 100 percent to target, respectively. The DEA also disrupted 93 and dismantled 38 PTOs not linked to CPOTs. This represents approximately 93 and 106 percent to target, respectively.

Since 2017, foreign CPOT-linked and Not-linked PTO performance declined with a moderate resurgence beginning in FY 2020. DEA has experienced a steady decline in the number of Special Agents on-board in its foreign offices; a net decrease of 78 Special Agents or 19.4 percent from the beginning of FY 2017 to the start of FY 2021. Moreover, the DEA’s foreign on-board to allocation ratio dropped from 82 percent to 68 percent, in FY 2017 and FY 2021, respectively. Over that same period, the DEA reported a corresponding reduction in the number of foreign PTO investigations opened and disposed (CPOT linked and Not linked) with performance plateaus and nominal increases in recent fiscal years, that are primarily due to reinstated reporting protocols.

Ultimately, the number of PTO investigations initiated and dispositions achieved will fluctuate throughout the year based on available resources and case complexity. Sensitive law enforcement operations involve close, publicly based activities, and as such, the DEA asserts that the evolving COVID-19 pandemic continues to affect PTO performance globally. Accordingly, the DEA’s overall investigative effort on PTO and non-PTO cases has been limited, and as a result, there has been categorically, disparate impact on performance. Nevertheless, throughout the pandemic, DEA has been able refocus its investigative efforts and marginally increase the percent of foreign PTO dispositions. This highlights the agility and ability of DEA to adapt and perform under very extreme and adverse conditions.

The DEA cannot unilaterally investigate and arrest high-level drug traffickers overseas, so the DEA's success is reliant upon host-nation law enforcement cooperation to include intelligence sharing and participation. Also, specific countries currently lack self-sustaining counter narcotics police institutions and effective criminal justice systems to adequately address counterdrug efforts. Nevertheless, DEA personnel will continue to engage and assist their host nation counterparts during the development of new foreign legislation, treaties, and agreements designed to combat drug trafficking, money laundering, and the diversion of precursor chemicals. Additionally, the DEA will continue to coordinate PTO investigations with its foreign and domestic counterparts to meet or exceed its established performance targets for FY 2022 and FY 2023.

Output Performance Measure: Number of International Students Trained

2020 EOY Target: 2,300
2020 EOY Actual: 1,975
2021 EOY Target: 4,123
2021 EOY Actual: 2,237
2022 EOY Target: 4,619
2023 EOY Target: 4,619

Discussion: From October 1, 2020, through September 30, 2021, the DEA's Office of International Training trained 2,237 foreign law enforcement officers. This represents approximately 54 percent to target. Overall performance for this effort is also contingent upon receiving an adequate level of reimbursable funding from the Departments of State and Defense. The COVID-19 pandemic has affected the DEA's ability to coordinate and facilitate training with its host nation counterparts. Accordingly, the DEA will continue to work through the challenges of the ongoing pandemic to offer both in-country and regional training programs in support of its global enforcement efforts to meet or exceed its performance targets in FY 2022 and FY 2023.

Outcome Performance Measure: Monetary Value of Currency, Property, and Drugs Seized (Drug Value Intercepted – DVI)

2020 EOY Target: \$4.00 Billion
2020 EOY Actual: \$4.10 Billion
2021 EOY Target: \$37.0 Billion
2021 EOY Actual: \$48.8 Billion
2022 EOY Target: \$37.0 Billion
2023 EOY Target: \$37.0 Billion

Discussion: Drug Trafficker Revenue Denied reflects the outcome of activities scored to the DEA's International and Domestic Decision Units. From October 1, 2020, through September 30, 2021, the DEA was responsible for denying approximately \$48.8 billion in drug trafficking revenue. This represents approximately 132 percent to target. The DEA will continue to

conduct global enforcement operations to meet or exceed performance targets for FY 2022 and FY 2023.

The methodology used to compute Revenue Denied was enhanced in FY 2020, and as such, FY 2020 was the last fiscal year that reports on the monetary value of drugs and assets seized using the original methodology.

Effective FY 2021, the DEA replaced its Revenue Denied method with the new TVI methodology. The old Revenue Denied included total Asset Seizures including Cash and Non-Cash, this remains the same for the new TVI. The major change for TVI is the DVI, which includes additional drugs that were not previously included in the old Revenue Denied reports and which adjusts drug price estimates annually to reflect the most current available transaction data.

b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

In FY 2023, the DEA's resources included in the International Enforcement Decision Unit will support the Attorney General's strategic goals and objectives. The DEA will also continue to pursue internal agency strategies, goals, and objectives. As such, the DEA will provide interagency leadership in the effort to disrupt or dismantle TCOs through its flagship PTO and SIU programs as well as operational elements of the DFAS, and other agency initiatives.

In support of the Attorney General's applicable priority areas and strategies, the DEA will continue to coordinate intelligence worldwide contributing to the dismantlement of TCOs responsible for providing and smuggling cocaine, heroin, and most dangerous drugs to include synthetic opioids like fentanyl, into the U.S. This important work includes the coordination of intelligence on the cultivation and manufacture of illicit substances, the sale of precursor chemicals for illegal drug production, and the transportation routes of these drugs into the U.S. The DEA also provides intelligence to assist the inter-agency community in determining future trends in drug trafficking and evaluating these trends to determine their long-term impact. In FY 2023, the DEA's personnel abroad will continue to work closely with their foreign and domestic counterparts to investigate leads and dismantle international drug trafficking organizations that target American citizens.

c. Priority Goals

The Department has four new priority goals: ransomware, violent crime, criminal justice reform, and immigration. The DEA aligns and contributes to the Department's FY 2022-2026 Agency Priority Goals. Criminal justice reform and its performance and associated metrics are cited and reported in the Domestic Enforcement Decision Unit.

B. Domestic Enforcement

<i>Domestic Enforcement</i>	Direct Pos.	Estimate FTE	Amount
2021 Enacted	6,009	5,474	\$1,859,471
2022 Annualized CR	6,009	5,592	\$1,859,471
Expected Change from 2022 CR	25	28	\$66,391
2022 President's Budget	6,034	5,620	\$1,925,862
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	12	\$43,849
2023 Current Services	6,034	5,632	\$1,969,710
2023 Program Increases	134	67	\$65,102
2023 Program Offsets	0	0	\$0
2023 Request	6,168	5,699	\$2,034,812
Total Change 2022-2023	159	107	\$175,341

This table only displays the DEA's S&E resources. Dollars are in thousands.

<i>Domestic Enforcement</i> Information Technology Breakout (of Decision Unit Total)	Estimate FTE	Amount
2021 Enacted	179	\$351,777
2022 Annualized CR	179	\$351,777
Expected Change from 2022 CR	-5	\$1,024
2022 President's Budget	174	\$352,801
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	-5	-\$33,924
2023 Current Services	169	\$318,877
2023 Program Increases	0	0
2023 Program Offsets	0	0
2023 Request	169	\$318,877
Total Change 2022-2023	-10	-\$32,900

1. Program Description

In coordination with the DEA's foreign offices, the DEA's Domestic Field Divisions and offices create a seamless intelligence and investigative approach to disrupt and dismantle the drug trafficking organizations that pose the largest threat to the U.S. The DEA uses an aggressive, multi-jurisdictional approach designed to focus Federal resources on the disruption or dismantlement of TCOs that control the illegal drug trade as well as the seizure of drug revenue associated with their criminal enterprises. The DEA's Domestic Enforcement Decision Unit comprises the majority of the DEA's investigative and support resources. The DEA has 23 Field Divisions, 57 District Offices, 100 Resident Offices, and 61 Posts of Duty (see Figure 2 on page 40).

Key programs and activities funded by the Domestic Enforcement Decision Unit, as well as relevant performance measures, are discussed below.

Threat Enforcement Planning Process

The DEA created the TEPP to establish division goals and ensure resources are aligned to support priority efforts. The DEA refined its enforcement planning process for field executive leadership. Each year, field division leadership identifies their most significant drug trafficking threats and develops enforcement plans to effectively counter those problems. The DEA's leaders are then evaluated by the true impact of these enforcement efforts.

Priority Targeting Program

In 2001, the DEA developed its Priority Target Organization (PTO) program to identify, disrupt, and dismantle drug trafficking and money laundering organizations having the most significant impact on drug availability in the U.S. The DEA's Domestic Field Divisions identify and target major drug threats within their areas of responsibility. Specifically, field divisions focus their investigative efforts on PTOs with a direct connection to the Department of Justice's Consolidated Priority Organization Targets, which include the most significant international command and control organizations threatening the U.S. as identified by the OCDETF member agencies.

State and Local Task Force Program

The DEA uses its task forces as a force multiplier to carry out the DEA's mission through coordination and cooperation with Federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies in the United States. The DEA assigns Task Force Officers (TFOs) to task force groups within Domestic Field Divisions, and their support has been invaluable with respect to serving warrants and assisting with the identification and seizure of assets. Through the 4th quarter of FY 2021, the DEA led 397 state and local task forces. These task forces consisted of an onboard strength of 2,805 Special Agents and 3,079 TFOs, all of whom are deputized with Title 21 authority and dedicated full-time to investigate major TCOs and address local trafficking issues.

Use of Force Training and Body Worn Camera (BWC) Programs

In compliance with the mandated requirements of the Department's FY 2022-2026 Strategic Plan, under Goal 3 – Protect Civil Rights [Objective 3.3: Reform and Strengthen the Criminal and Juvenile Justice System to Ensure Fair and Just Treatment], the DEA has augmented its Use of Force (UOF) training to include newly prescribed standards and initiated a Body Worn Camera Program for its Federal law enforcement officers.

The Legal Instruction Section, Use-of-Force Unit (CCTF) scheduled FY 2022 training based on DEA division requests for their offices. The CCTF unit planned its FY 2022 training based on FY 2021 resources. The main constraint that impacts UOF training throughput is the instructor-to-trainee ratio. The UOF training has two components: classroom briefings and individual instruction. The briefings can be administered to as many participants as DEA resources allow (room size, remote viewing, etc.) and takes approximately four hours. Individual instruction requires one instructor for two agents. A single training session is

one agent-attorney with two Special Agents (SAs) or TFOs. The agent-attorney instructor can only train six to eight agents per hour for judgmental shooting scenarios. This slows the training pace because tactical training is very dependent upon the availability and location of suitable training facilities. As a final matter, CCTF conducts all of its UOF training in accordance with the current DOJ policy with regard to chokeholds and no-knock entries. The CCTF collects and maintains these statistics based on the training the CCTF delivers.

From January through September 2020, the DEA participated in the DOJ's pilot TFO Body Worn Camera (BWC) program that permitted TFOs in select cities to use their BWCs during Federal enforcement operations, consistent with the DOJ's interim BWC policy. After the completion of the pilot program and the DOJ's announcement authorizing TFOs to wear and activate BWCs for certain specified activities, the DEA began collaborating with the DOJ and other DOJ law enforcement counterparts to evaluate the pilot program and develop a permanent policy to allow TFOs to use their BWCs. In early FY 2022, the DEA deployed a pilot BWC program for special agents involving four DEA domestic offices in several geographic locations.

Special Operations Division

Established in 1994, the SOD is a DEA-led, multi-agency operational coordination center with participation from over 30 law enforcement, intelligence, and military agencies, including foreign participation from the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, and Canada. The SOD's mission is to establish seamless law enforcement strategies and operations aimed at dismantling major TCOs by attacking their command and control networks. The SOD brings together access to tools, databases, and investigative techniques available from all participating law enforcement and intelligence agencies. This arrangement enables the SOD's staff coordinators and intelligence analysts to add additional value beyond communications exploitation to assist the field, de-conflict, and coordinate operations against the most notorious domestic and international trafficking groups.

Intelligence and Information Sharing

The DEA continues to operate a robust intelligence program producing strategic intelligence products focusing on current and future drug trafficking threats. Products include the annual publication of the National Drug Threat Assessment, which provides policy makers, senior law enforcement leaders, U.S. IC managers, and the public with a comprehensive assessment of the significant national drug threats. The DEA's Intelligence Division also provides dedicated analytical support to the DEA's investigations, programs, and operations worldwide.

The DEA is represented in the IC through the Office of National Security Intelligence, which facilitates intelligence integration, coordination, and information sharing with other members of the IC and national security elements. The ONSI ensures that national security information obtained by the DEA during the execution of its law enforcement mission is shared with both the national security and intelligence communities. On average, the ONSI shares more than 5,000 such reports a year. These reports contain information on topics such as foreign intelligence, international organized crime, international drug trafficking organizations, and terrorism.

Heroin Signature Programs

The Heroin Signature Program (HSP) was initiated in 1977 as an essential component of the DEA's ability to identify trends in heroin trafficking and distribution into and within the U.S. Supported by scientific methodologies developed at the DEA's Special Testing and Research Laboratory (SFL1), the ongoing objective of this signature program is to identify trends in heroin trafficking and distribution in the U.S.; identify the processing methods and geographic origins of the heroin encountered in the U.S. drug market; and provide intelligence on wholesale purity and track transitions in heroin smuggling patterns into the U.S.

Heroin Domestic Monitor Program

The Heroin Domestic Monitor Program (HDMP) has been one of the key drug indicator programs managed by the DEA Intelligence Division for over 40 years. The HDMP, using the same SFL1 scientific methodologies as the HSP, provides Federal, state, and local law enforcement authorities, as well as drug policy makers and drug abuse researchers, with information regarding the nature of the domestic heroin problem at the retail ("street") level. The data necessary for HDMP is currently obtained from forensic signature analysis of existing retail-range evidentiary exhibits (investigative heroin purchases) made during the course of ongoing DEA investigations. Evidentiary purchases reflect the variety of heroin available at the retail level across the nation. The forensic analysis of these heroin exhibits then provides science-based data on the geographic source origin of heroin, price and purity, adulterants and diluents, use patterns, marketing practices, and availability.

The HDMP is the sole U.S. Government indicator program that provides scientific certainty of the geographic origin and purity of heroin available on the streets of the United States. Information derived through the HDMP has allowed the DEA to aggressively target emerging heroin problems as well as develop strategies to counter them.

El Paso Intelligence Center

The El Paso Intelligence Center is a U.S. Government, multiagency intelligence center led by the DEA. EPIC is staffed by interagency partners working in a task force-like environment. EPIC's mission is to support U.S. law enforcement through the timely analysis and dissemination of intelligence on criminal organizations responsible for illegal activities within the Western Hemisphere, having a particular emphasis on Mexico and the Southwest Border. EPIC's primary focus is on criminal activity within the United States and support for state and local law enforcement officers.

EPIC is a force multiplier, providing 24/7/365 support to law enforcement officers. EPIC is comprised of a Tactical Operations Section, Research and Analysis Section, Watch Operations Unit, Asset Identification Unit, Global Tracking Unit, and Air Investigative Unit. EPIC also plays a key role in nationwide law enforcement deconfliction by serving as the administrator of SAFETNet. EPIC's SAFETNet, acting as a data broker, effectively connects all three major deconfliction systems (SAFETNet, Case Explorer, and RISSAFWE) used by state and local law

enforcement.

State and Local Training

The DEA's Office of Training offers specialized training and professional development to state and local law enforcement officers in a variety of program areas:

- Drug Law Enforcement School for Patrol Officers – provides updated training to police officers to assist them in detecting drug-related crime in their communities.
- Drug Enforcement Training Program – offers instruction with a detailed program guide, student handouts, instructional aids, and suggested practical exercises.
- Drug Task Force Supervisors School – supports and supplies updated managerial training to supervisors and commanders assigned to multi-agency drug task forces.
- Drug Unit Commanders Academy – provides training in areas including tactical aspects of drug enforcement, operational planning, confidential source management, clandestine laboratory operations, and legal issues for management.



DEA Training Academy, Quantico, VA

Figure 2



This page intentionally left blank.

Domestic Enforcement Decision Unit Performance Measures

Use of Force Training and BWC Programs

Transparency and equality are the foundational constructs of fairness in law enforcement and justice under the law. In compliance with the mandated requirements of the Department's FY 2022-2026 Strategic Plan, under Goal 3 – Protect Civil Rights [Objective 3.3: Reform and Strengthen the Criminal and Juvenile Justice System to Ensure Fair and Just Treatment], the DEA has augmented its Use-of-Force training to include newly prescribed standards and initiated a Body Worn Camera Program for its Federal law enforcement officers.

The DEA cites two Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) on the Performance and Resource Table that are aligned with the Department's FY 2022-2026 Strategic Plan and contributes to its Agency Performance Goals (APG):

- Percent of federal law enforcement officers who receive UOF Sustained training within a 3-Year period.
- Percent of federal law enforcement officers equipped with BWCs and associated training.

Priority Targeting Program

The DEA's domestic investigative efforts focus primarily on CPOT-linked targets. The objective is to dismantle these organizations so that reestablishment of the same criminal organization is impossible and the source of the drug is eliminated. The disruption or dismantlement of CPOT-linked organizations is accomplished primarily via multi-agency investigations. These investigations emphasize developing intelligence-driven, multi-regional efforts to identify and target international drug trafficking organizations that play significant roles in the production, transportation, distribution, financing, or other support of large-scale drug trafficking.

The DEA's first two drug enforcement-related output performance measures on the Performance and Resources Table relate to the DEA's flagship Priority Targeting Program:

- PTOs Linked to CPOT Targets Disrupted or Dismantled
- PTOs Not Linked to CPOT Targets Disrupted or Dismantled

Domestic Training

The effectiveness of the DEA's domestic enforcement efforts is also measured by the number of DEA-sponsored domestic training courses conducted and participants trained. The third drug enforcement-related output performance measure on the Performance and Resources Table is the following:

- Number of Federal, State, and Local Law Enforcement Officers Trained

Drug Trafficker Revenue Denied

The DEA's current long-term objective is to maximize the Monetary Value of Currency, Property, and Drugs Seized (Drug Trafficker Revenue Denied) to meet the challenge of dismantling drug cartels so they are unable to reconstitute their operations with new leadership. Drug Trafficker Revenue Denied reflects the outcome of activities scored to the DEA's International and Domestic Decision Units.

The fourth drug enforcement-related outcome performance measure on the Performance and Resources Table is the following:

- Monetary Value of Currency, Property, and Drugs Seized (Drug Trafficker Revenue Denied)

The methods used to compute Revenue Denied was enhanced in FY 2020, and as such, FY 2020 will be the last fiscal year that reports on the monetary value of drugs and assets seized using the original methodology.

Effective FY 2021, the DEA will replace the Revenue Denied method with the new TVI methodology. The old Revenue Denied included total Asset Seizures including Cash and Non-Cash, this remains the same for the new TVI. The major change for TVI is the Drug Value Intercepted, which includes additional drugs that were not previously included in the old Revenue Denied reports and which adjusts drug price estimates annually to reflect the most current available transaction data.

This page intentionally left blank.

2. Performance and Resources Tables

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE												
Decision Unit: Domestic Enforcement												
RESOURCES			Target		Actual		Target		Changes		Requested (Total)	
			FY 2021		FY 2021		FY 2022		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2023 Program Changes		FY 2023 Request	
Active PTOs Linked to CPOTs ¹			455		490		455				455	
Active PTOs Not Linked to CPOTs ¹			1,550		3,519		1,550				1,550	
Total Costs and FTE ^{**} (reimbursable FTE are included, but reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)			FTE		FTE		FTE		FTE		FTE	
			\$000		\$000		\$000		\$000		\$000	
			5,476		5,476		5,594		107		5,701	
			[\$10,433]		[\$10,433]		[\$22,337]		[\$0]		[\$22,337]	
TYPE	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2021		FY 2021		FY 2022		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2023 Program Changes		FY 2023 Request	
Program Activity	3.3 and 2.5	Domestic Enforcement	FTE		FTE		FTE		FTE		FTE	
			\$000		\$000		\$000		\$000		\$000	
			5,476		5,476		5,594		107		5,701	
			[\$10,433]		[\$10,433]		[\$22,337]		[\$0]		[\$22,337]	
APG Measure	3.3	Percent of Federal law enforcement officers who receive Use of Force (UOF) Sustained Training within a 3-year period ^{2,3}	N/A		19.9%		26.0%				89.5%	
APG Measure	3.3	Percent of federal law enforcement officers equipped with Body Worn Cameras (BWCs) and associated training ^{2,3}	N/A		N/A		4.2%				38.0%	
KPI	3.3											
Performance Measure: Output	2.5	PTOs Linked to CPOTs Disrupted or Dismantled ^{4,5}	120/55		120/61		125/65				130/70	
Performance Measure: Output	2.5	PTOs Not Linked to CPOTs Disrupted or Dismantled ^{4,5}	721/450		838/403		862/404				886/426	
Performance Measure: Output	2.5	Number of Federal, State, and Local Law Enforcement Officers Trained ⁶	3,180		6,405		5,709				6,513	
Performance Measure: Output	2.5	Monetary Value of Currency, Property, and Drugs Seized (Drug Value Intercepted – DVI) ⁷	††		††		††				††	
<p>** In FY 2018 and beginning in FY 2019, the Assets Forfeiture Fund and OCDETF reimbursable funding will transition to a sub allotment, respectively. This table only reflects reimbursable resources.</p> <p>¹ Reflects active PTO investigations as of the end of the specified fiscal year.</p> <p>² Targets for the percent of Special Agent equipped with BWCs are estimated using the proportion of Actual S/As on-board in FY 2021. Be advised that the number of S/As on-board may vary from year to year as will their relative contribution to the proposed targets. Nevertheless, it is anticipated that their cumulative percentage will align with the targeted goals proposed by JMD/SPPS.</p> <p>³ DEA performance through 2/18/2022 has or is anticipated to include TFOs - Given the ODAGs focus on Special Agent deployment by JMD/SPPS, decisions or strategies regarding the deployment of BWCs and the scheduling of participants for the UOF Sustainment training in terms of the TFO/Special Agent ratio as well as consideration by the Department to acknowledge and/or credit DEA's overall BWC performance (S/As and TFOs) are under review.</p> <p>⁴ This performance measure does not include PTOs associated with DEA's Diversion Control Program.</p> <p>⁵ PTOs disrupted includes PTOs disrupted closed (PTARRS status code E) and PTOs disrupted pending dismantlement active (PTARRS status code D). DEA determined that the exclusion of code D PTOs from FY 2015 through FY 2019, underreported actual performance. Accordingly in FY 2020, DEA reinstated the initial protocol that consolidates and reports codes D and E as disruptions.</p> <p>⁶ This performance activity and performance measure does not include State and Local Clandestine Laboratory Enforcement training.</p> <p>⁷ FY 2020 was the last fiscal year that reports on the monetary value of drugs and assets seized using its original methodology. Effective FY2021, DEA replaced the Revenue Denied method with the new Total Value Intercepted (TVI) methodology. The old Revenue Denied included total Asset Seizures including Cash and Non Cash, this remains the same for the new TVI. The major change for TVI is the Drug Value Intercepted (DVI) which includes additional drugs that were not previously included in the old Revenue Denied reports and which adjusts drug price estimates annually to reflect the most current available transaction data.</p> <p>†† This is an agency-wide outcome measure reflecting the activities across DEA's decision units - See International Decision Unit Performance and Resources Table for performance data related to this measure.</p>												

Priority Targeting Program

Data Definition: Disruption means impeding the normal and effective operation of the targeted organization, as indicated by changes in organizational leadership and/or changes in methods of operation, including, for example, financing, trafficking patterns, communications or drug production. Disruption Pending Dismantlement means impeding the normal and effective operation of the targeted organization, but continuing towards the organization's complete evisceration such that it is incapable of operating and/or reconstituting itself. Dismantlement means destroying the organization's leadership, financial base and supply network such that the organization is incapable of operating and/or reconstituting itself.

The first CPOT List was issued in September 2002, and is updated semi-annually. The List identifies the most significant international drug trafficking and money laundering organizations and those primarily responsible for America's drug supply. Enforcement agencies are focused on identifying links among disparate domestic drug trafficking and money laundering organizations and on making connections to their ultimate sources of supply. Investigators continually work up and across the supply chain, with the goal of disrupting and dismantling the entire network controlled by or supporting a given CPOT organization. An organization is considered "linked" to a CPOT, if credible evidence exists (i.e., from corroborated confidential source information, phone tolls, Title III intercepts, financial records, or other similar investigative means) of a nexus between the primary target of the investigation and a CPOT target. The nexus need not be a direct connection to the CPOT, so long as a valid connection exists to a verified associate or component of the CPOT organization.

Data Validation and Verification: PTARRS provides a means of electronically validating and verifying PTO data through the following approval chain:

- * Case Agent - Through PTARRS, the Special Agent (SA) or Diversion Investigator (DI) begins the process by creating and proposing a PTO.
- * Group Supervisor (GS) – The GS reviews the PTO proposed by the SA/DI and approves it or sends it back to the SA/DI for additional information/clarification.
- * Assistant Special Agent in Charge (ASAC) - The ASAC reviews the PTO approved by the GS. If all of the necessary information included in the proposal meets the established criteria for a PTO, the ASAC approves the PTO.
- * Special Agent in Charge (SAC) - The SAC reviews the PTO approved by the ASAC and provides a case assessment for, or against, the nomination of the PTO. Once nominated by the SAC, PTARRS generates and saves a unique identification number for the nominated PTO.
- * Headquarters – At Headquarters, PTOs nominated by the SAC are assigned to the appropriate section within DEA's Office of Domestic Operations (OD). Once assigned, the corresponding OD Staff Coordinator validates all information reported on the PTO nomination. The validation process includes a review of the PTO nomination for completeness, compliance with established criteria, and confirmation of all related case linkages, including links to CPOTs. Staff Coordinators coordinate with DEA's Special Operations Division and Intelligence Division to ensure that available facts exist to support all case linkages. In the unlikely event the documentation submitted is insufficient to validate the reported links, the Staff Coordinator will coordinate with the submitting GS to obtain the required information.

Data Limitations: All statistics are limited by a lack of a relational link between case files and enforcement outputs (e.g. arrest, seizure, and work hour data). The link is inferred through data manipulation, but some areas are prone to error until all data systems are linked in a relational manner, and errors are prevented through data validation and referential integrity.

State and Local Training

Data Definition: The DEA Training Academy receives quarterly training data from the field on training provided by Division Training Coordinators. The field data are combined with the data generated by the DEA Training Academy and reported quarterly based on the fiscal year.

Data Validation and Verification: Data are reviewed upon receipt, but only technical or unusual deviations are checked.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE							
Decision Unit: Domestic Enforcement							
Strategic Objective	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets			FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	
				Actual	Target	Target	
3.3	APG Measure	Percent of federal law enforcement agents who receive Use of Force Sustained Training within a 3-year period ¹			19.9%	26.0%	89.5%
3.3	APG Measure	Percent of federal law enforcement officers equipped with Body Worn Cameras (BWCs), and associated training ²			N/A	4.2%	38.0%
3.3	KPI						
2.5	Performance Measure	PTOs Linked to CPOTs Disrupted or Dismantled ^{3,4}			120/61	125/65	130/70
2.5	Performance Measure	PTOs Not Linked to CPOTs Disrupted or Dismantled ^{3,4}			838/403	862/404	886/426
2.5	Performance Measure	Number of Federal, State, and Local Law Enforcement Officers Trained ⁵			6,405	5,709	6,513
2.5	OUTCOME Measure	Monetary Value of Currency, Property, and Drugs Seized (Drug Value Intercepted – DVI) ⁶			††	††	††
<p>¹ Targets for the percent of Special Agent equipped with BWCs are estimated using the proportion of Actual S/As on-board in FY 2021. Be advised that the number of S/As on-board may vary from year to year as will their relative contribution to the proposed targets. Nevertheless, it is anticipated that their cumulative percentage will align with the targeted goals proposed by JMD/SPPS.</p> <p>² DEA performance through 2/18/2022 has or is anticipated to include TFOs - Given the ODAGs focus on Special Agent deployment by JMD/SPPS, decisions or strategies regarding the deployment of BWCs and the scheduling of participants for the UOF Sustainment training in terms of the TFO/Special Agent ratio as well as consideration by the Department to acknowledge and/or credit DEA's overall BWC performance (S/As and TFOs) are under review.</p> <p>³ This measure does not include PTOs associated with DEA's Diversion Control Program.</p> <p>⁴ PTOs disrupted includes PTOs disrupted closed (PTARRS status code E) and PTOs disrupted pending dismantlement active (PTARRS status code D). DEA determined that the exclusion of code D PTOs from FY 2015 through FY 2019, underreported actual performance. Accordingly in FY 2020, DEA reinstated the initial protocol that consolidates and reports codes D and E as disruptions.</p> <p>⁵ This performance activity and performance measure does not include State and Local Clandestine Laboratory Enforcement training participants.</p> <p>⁶ FY 2020 was the last fiscal year that reported on the monetary value of drugs and assets seized using its original methodology. Effective FY2021, DEA replaced the Revenue Denied method with the new Total Value Intercepted (TVI) methodology. The old Revenue Denied included total Asset Seizures including Cash and Non Cash, this remains the same for the new TVI. The major change for TVI is the Drug Value Intercepted (DVI) which includes additional drugs that were not previously included in the old Revenue Denied reports and which adjusts drug price estimates annually to reflect the most current</p> <p>†† This is an agency-wide outcome measure reflecting the activities across DEA's decision units - See International Decision Unit Performance and Resources Table for performance data related to this measure.</p>							

3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies

a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

APG Measure (KPI): Percent of Federal law enforcement officers who receive Use of Force Sustained training within a 3-Year Period

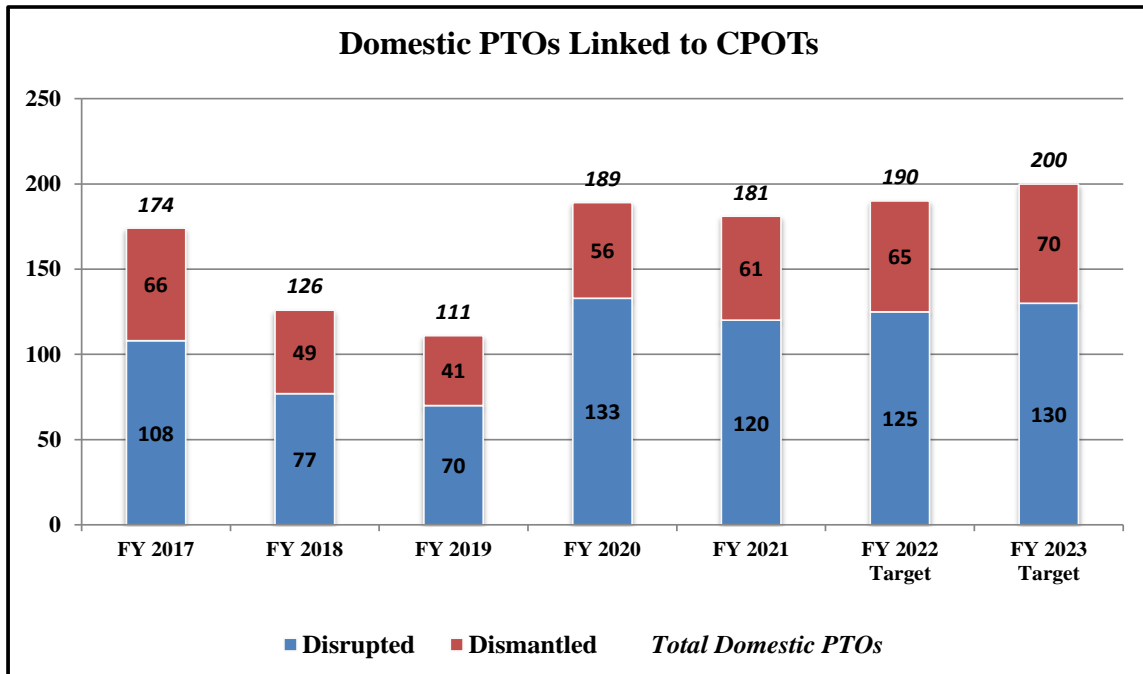
2020 EOY Target: N/A
2020 EOY Actual: N/A
2021 EOY Target: N/A
2021 EOY Actual: 19.9%
2022 EOY Target: 26.0%
2023 EOY Target: 89.5%

APG Measure (KPI): Percent of Federal law enforcement officers equipped with Body Worn Cameras and associated training

2020 EOY Target: N/A
2020 EOY Actual: N/A
2021 EOY Target: N/A
2021 EOY Actual: N/A
2022 EOY Target: 4.2%
2023 EOY Target: 38.0%

Output Performance Measure: Domestic PTOs Linked to CPOTs Disrupted or Dismantled

2020 EOY Target: 98/65
2020 EOY Actual: 133/56
2021 EOY Target: 120/55
2021 EOY Actual: 120/61
2022 EOY Target: 125/65
2023 EOY Target: 130/70

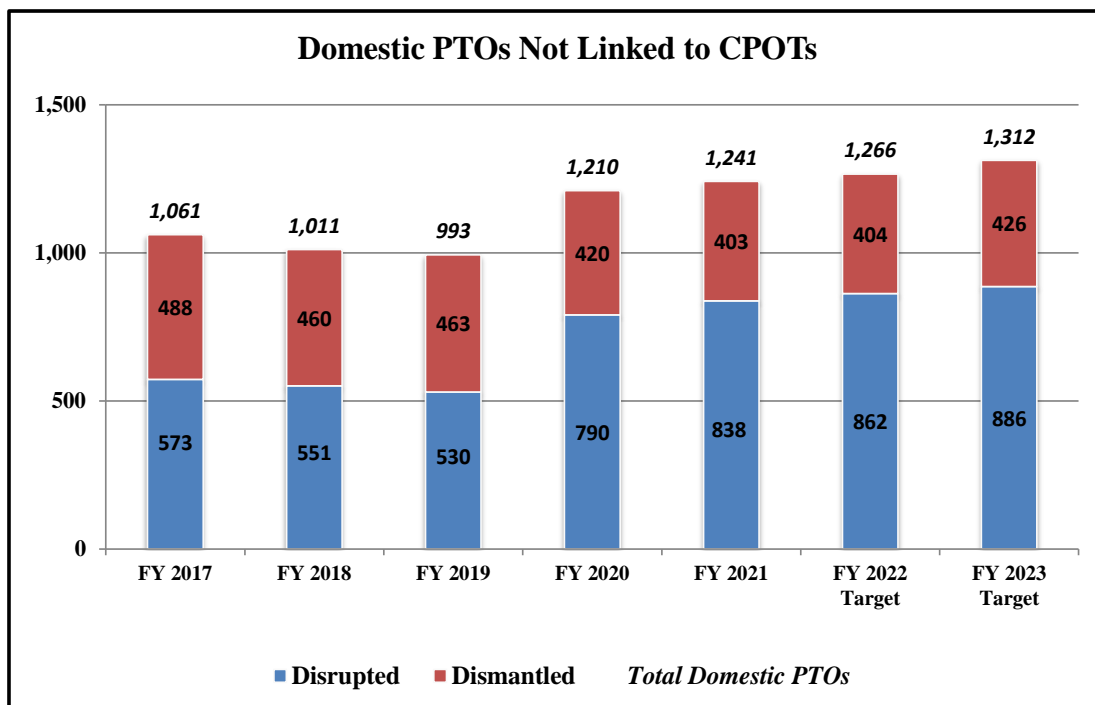


*PTOs disrupted includes PTOs disrupted closed (PTARRS status code E) and PTOs disrupted pending dismantlement active (PTARRS status code D). The DEA determined that the exclusion of code D PTOs from FY 2015 through FY 2019, underreported Actual performance. In FY 2020, the DEA is now reporting codes D and E as disruptions.

Discussion: From October 1, 2020, through September 30, 2021, the DEA disrupted 120 and dismantled 61 PTOs linked to CPOTs. This represents approximately 100 and 111 percent to target, respectively for each of the aforementioned dispositions.

Output Performance Measure: PTOs Not Linked to CPOTs Disrupted or Dismantled

2020 EOY Target: 601/518
2020 EOY Actual: 790/420
2021 EOY Target: 721/450
2021 EOY Actual: 838/403
2022 EOY Target: 862/404
2023 EOY Target: 886/426



* PTOs disrupted includes PTOs disrupted closed (PTARRS status code E) and PTOs disrupted pending dismantlement Active (PTARRS status code D). The DEA determined that the exclusion of code D PTOs from FY 2015 through FY 2019, underreported actual performance. In FY 2020, the DEA is now reporting codes D and E as disruptions.

Discussion: From October 1, 2020, through September 30, 2021, the DEA disrupted 838 and dismantled 403 PTOs not linked to CPOTs. This represents approximately 116 and 90 percent to target, respectively, for each of the aforementioned dispositions.

Sensitive law enforcement operations involve close, publicly based activities, and as such, the DEA asserts that the evolving COVID-19 pandemic continues to affect PTO performance, globally. Accordingly, the DEA's overall investigative effort on PTO and non-PTO cases has been limited, and as a result, there has been a disparate reduction in the number of cases (CPOT and Not) initiated and disposed.

The DEA has experienced a steady decline in the number of Special Agents on-board in its domestic offices, a net decrease of 2.0 percent from FY 2017 to FY 2021. This trend has slowed due to increased recruitment and retention efforts. However, the DEA's domestic onboard to allocation ratio reportedly remained significantly high over the same period, reporting 15.7 percent in FY 2017 and 14.3 percent in FY 2021. Over that same period, the DEA also reported a reduction in the number of domestic PTO investigations opened and disposed (CPOT linked and Not linked), with performance plateaus and nominal increases in recent fiscal years, that are primarily and directly attributed to reinstated reporting protocols.

While the DEA's falling Special Agent staffing levels plateau and eventually rebound, ultimately the number of PTO investigations initiated and dispositions achieved will fluctuate throughout the year based on available resources and case complexity. Sensitive law enforcement operations involve close, publicly based activities, and as such, the DEA asserts that the evolving COVID-19 pandemic continues to affect PTO performance, globally. Subsequently, the DEA's

overall investigative effort on PTO and non-PTO cases has been limited, and as a result, there has been categorically, disparate impact on performance. Nevertheless, throughout the pandemic, DEA has been able refocus its investigative efforts and marginally increase the percent of foreign PTO dispositions. This highlights the agility and ability of DEA to adapt and perform under very extreme and adverse conditions.

DEA personnel will continue to prioritize investigative efforts to disrupt and dismantle OCDETF Targeted, CPOT-linked TCOs and address the illicit drug activity and violence attributed to these organizations despite constrained resources, and as such, the DEA will work with OCDETF partner agencies to apprehend and prosecute the leaders and other members of TCOs. Additionally, with the lifting of COVID-19 related restrictions, the DEA will sustain or exceed its level of effort against drug trafficking networks in coordination with OCDETF partner agencies, Federal, state and local, and foreign law enforcement counterparts to meet or exceed its established performance targets for FY 2022 and FY 2023.

Output Performance Measure: Number of Federal, State, and Local Law Enforcement Officers Trained

2020 EOY Target:	31,930
2020 EOY Actual:	6,316
2021 EOY Target:	3,180
2021 EOY Actual:	6,405
2022 EOY Target:	5,709
2023 EOY Target:	6,513

Discussion: From October 1, 2020, through September 30, 2021, the DEA's State and Local Law Enforcement Officer Training Program trained 6,405 Federal, state, and local law enforcement officers. This represents approximately 201 percent to target.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, various state and local law enforcement agencies in the country proactively realigned resources to address a shift in available law enforcement officers. In some instances, due to staffing constraints at the state and local level, a reduced number of law enforcement officers participated in the DEA's training courses; inclusive of DEA's Office of Training-sponsored courses and events scheduled at Quantico or off-site locations. In FY 2021, state and local LEO training, specifically Task Force Officer School, were deemed essential. As such, these training courses as well as training conducted in DEA field divisions have been conducted in compliance with Agency COVID-19 protocols and CDC guidance.

In recognition of the potential for disparate assessments of its targets, TR will continue to monitor and develop plans to return to normal operations. TR will utilize more robust analytical methods that incorporate policy and operational decisions in concert with historical patterns to better forecast annual performance. Moreover, to ensure that it will meet or exceed its established performance target for this metric in FY 2022 and FY 2023, TR will continue to work through the evolving challenges of the pandemic and follow-up with DEA field divisions on a quarterly basis to revisit future training schedules, activities, and projections.

Outcome Performance Measure:

During FY 2020, the methodology used to compute Revenue Denied was enhanced, and effective FY 2021, the DEA replaced the Revenue Denied method with the new TVI methodology. As such, FY 2020 was the last fiscal year that reported on the monetary value of drugs and assets seized using the original Revenue Denied methodology.

Although both methodologies (Revenue Denied and TVI) include total Asset Seizures (Cash and Non-Cash), the TVI computation also incorporates the Drug Value Intercepted, which includes additional drugs that were previously omitted in the Revenue Denied reports. Furthermore, DVI adjusts drug price estimates annually to reflect the most current available transaction data.

DEA is adopting DVI as a method for estimating the full impact of drug seizure activity on the drug trafficking industry. DVI represents a more complete picture of the DEA's impact on trafficking organizations without overstating the DEA's contribution to America's public health and safety. DVI reflects the outcome of activities scored to the DEA's International, Domestic, and State and Local Decision Units.

Discussion: Please refer to the discussion on TVI included in the International Enforcement Decision Unit narrative.

b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

In FY 2023, the DEA's resources included in the Domestic Enforcement Decision Unit will support the Attorney General's strategic goals and objectives. The DEA will also continue to pursue internal agency strategies, goals, and objectives. As such, the DEA will provide interagency leadership in the effort to disrupt or dismantle TCOs through its flagship PTO and OCDETF programs as well as operational elements of the TEPP, SOD Initiatives, Operation Engage, and other agency-wide strategies.

In support of the Attorney General's applicable priority areas and strategic objectives, the DEA will continue to coordinate intelligence worldwide contributing to the dismantlement of TCOs responsible for providing and smuggling cocaine, heroin, and most dangerous drugs to include synthetic opioids like fentanyl, into the U.S. This important work includes the coordination of intelligence on the cultivation and manufacture of illicit substances, the sale of precursor chemicals for illegal drug production, and the transportation routes of these drugs into the U.S. The DEA will continue to provide intelligence to assist the inter-agency community as well as its state and local partners, in determining future trends in drug trafficking and evaluating these trends to determine their long-term impact. In FY 2023, the DEA's domestic personnel will continue to work closely with their foreign and domestic counterparts to investigate leads and dismantle international drug trafficking organizations that target American citizens. Key operational strategies in furtherance of the DEA's domestic enforcement effort to disrupt and dismantle TCOs, CPOTs, and other violent criminal drug-trafficking organizations while engaging in public outreach and drug prevention includes, but are not limited to the following:

Threat Enforcement Planning Process

The TEPP seeks to refine and develop the DEA's drug control strategy and shift agency performance evaluation from a quantitative based approach to a more qualitative approach. It is anticipated the TEPP will facilitate the establishment of agency wide threat priorities, guide field enforcement strategies, and better inform the allocation of limited resources. In its exploratory phase, the TEPP identifies DEA-wide National Level Threats. Field offices, at the Division/Region level, identify threats in their Area of Responsibility (AOR) that fall under DEA-wide National Level Threats, and document their efforts to mitigate those threats through enforcement planning, operations, and initiatives. Thereafter, field offices report on the status of those mitigation efforts to include goals achieved, strategies implemented, tactics deployed, and success attained pursuant to a unique, set of indices outlined pre-deployment.

Those initiatives focus on the following:

- Better alignment of strategic objectives to DEA-wide threats
- Consistent processes for the threat identification, mitigation plan development, and impact statement development
- Development of optimal methods to measure success and impact
- Effectively evaluate drug threat mitigation performance at Field Divisions/Regions
- Better alignment of resources based on the most critical threats

Disrupt and dismantle Consolidated Priority Organization Targets

The OCDETF Program, of which the DEA is the leading participant, coordinates investigations targeting organizations on the CPOT list – the “Most Wanted” drug trafficking and money laundering organizations believed to be primarily responsible for the nation's illicit drug supply. The objective is to dismantle these organizations so that reestablishment is impossible and the source of the drug is eliminated. The disruption or dismantlement of CPOT organizations is accomplished primarily by multi-agency investigations. These investigations emphasize developing intelligence-driven operations to identify and target international drug trafficking organizations that play significant roles in the production, transportation, distribution, financing, or other support of large-scale drug trafficking.

Deny drug revenue to TCOs to disrupt trafficking activities and reduce drug availability

With the goal of reducing drug availability in the U.S., the DEA is focused on drug trafficking activities and seizing proceeds generated by the illegal drug industry. These proceeds also finance terrorist organizations. Due to the nature and scope of the DEA's investigations and its global presence, evidence and intelligence gleaned from its investigations often provide critical information on terrorist financing, which is immediately shared with those agencies charged with counterterrorism responsibilities. The DEA targets the flow of drug money back to sources of drug supply because these funds are destined to finance the next cycle of illegal drugs to be sent to the U.S. markets.

Provide educational resources through the Demand Reduction Program's sponsorship of National Red Ribbon Week FY 2022

National Red Ribbon Week is the most well-known drug prevention event in America. The National Family Partnership, which coordinates Red Ribbon activities nationally, estimates that over 80 million Americans participate in Red Ribbon events. During this period, events are held throughout the country and serve as prevention and educational resources for young children and their communities. National Red Ribbon Week also serves as a tribute to Special Agent Enrique Camarena who was murdered by drug traffickers in Mexico.

c. Priority Goals

The Department has four new priority goals: ransomware, violent crime, criminal justice reform, and immigration. DEA aligns and contributes to the Department's FY 2022-2023 Agency Priority Goals – under criminal justice reform, and its performance and associated metrics are cited and reported in the Domestic Enforcement Decision Unit.

To promote public trust between communities and law enforcement, the Department will support efforts to make communities and policing safer while protecting individual civil rights. By September 30, 2023, the Department will improve community trust in and accountability of law enforcement by: (1) increasing the percentage of Federal law enforcement officers who receive Use of Force Sustained Training within a 3-year period to 95 percent; and (2) increasing the percentage of Federal law enforcement officers equipped with Body Worn Cameras, and associated training to 38 percent from a 2021 baseline of 1 percent.

In compliance with the mandated requirement under the Department's FY 2022-2026 Strategic Plan – Goal 3, Protect Civil Rights [Objective 3.3: Reform and Strengthen the Criminal and Juvenile Justice System to Ensure Fair and Just Treatment] and its FY 2022-2021 Agency Priority Goal – criminal justice reform, the DEA has augmented its Use of Force training to include newly prescribed standards and initiated a Body Worn Camera Program for its Federal law enforcement officers.

In support of DOJ's long-term goals and objectives and its Strategic Review, the DEA cites two Key Performance Indicators on its Domestic Enforcement Decision Unit Performance and Resource Table that are aligned with the Department's FY 2022-2026 Strategic Plan and contributes to its Agency Performance Goals:

- Percent of Federal law enforcement officers who receive UOF Sustained training within a 3-Year Period
- Percent of Federal law enforcement officers equipped with BWCs and associated training

C. State and Local Assistance

<i>State and Local Assistance</i>	Direct Pos.	Estimate FTE	Amount
2021 Enacted	26	24	\$12,430
2022 Annualized CR	26	25	\$12,430
Expected Change from 2022 CR	0	0	\$120
2022 President's Budget	26	25	\$12,550
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	\$145
2023 Current Services	26	25	\$12,695
2023 Program Increases	0	0	\$0
2023 Program Offsets	0	0	\$0
2023 Request	26	25	\$12,695
Total Change 2022-2023	0	0	\$265

This table only displays the DEA's S&E resources. Dollars are in thousands.

<i>State and Local Assistance</i>	Estimate FTE	Amount
Information Technology Breakout (of Decision Unit Total)		
2021 Enacted	0	\$108
2022 Annualized CR	0	\$108
Expected Change from 2022 CR	0	\$0
2022 President's Budget	0	\$108
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	-\$10
2023 Current Services	0	\$98
2023 Program Increases	0	\$0
2023 Program Offsets	0	\$0
2023 Request	0	\$98
Total Change 2022-2023	0	-\$10

1. Program Description

The DEA provides assistance to state and local law enforcement agencies through its State and Local Clandestine Laboratory Training and Clandestine Drug Laboratory Cleanup Programs. The DEA's Salaries and Expenses Account funds the authorized positions associated with these programs. In FY 2022, the DEA will have \$10 million available in its base funding for the cleanup of hazardous clandestine methamphetamine labs discovered by state and local law enforcement. The DEA may also use clean up funding for equipment, training, and technical assistance needed to initiate the hazardous waste container program in additional states.

State and Local Clandestine Laboratory Training

The DEA has consistently responded to the training needs of the U.S. law enforcement community and recognizes the value of sharing drug law enforcement techniques. The DEA's Office of Training's Clandestine Laboratory Unit has developed programs to assist Federal, state, and local officers in investigation, dismantling, and disposal of illicit clandestine laboratories. This training provides instruction in the safe dismantling and disposal of clandestine laboratories, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) compliance, current trends in the manufacturing of illicit controlled substances, along with clandestine laboratory tactical training. In addition to training Special Agents and state and local law enforcement personnel domestically, the Clandestine Laboratory Unit also provides First Responder/Awareness training



and a First Responder/Awareness Train-the-Trainer Program to international law enforcement agencies.

Clandestine Drug Laboratory Cleanup Program

State and local personnel are often confronted with an extremely hazardous environment when called to the scene of clandestine laboratories. Clandestine laboratories, known as “small toxic labs” are generally unaffiliated with large drug trafficking organizations and produce less than ten pounds of methamphetamine per production cycle. These labs are found in rural areas, tribal and Federal lands, cities, and suburbs. Most often, state or local personnel first encounter these



laboratories and must ensure that they are investigated, dismantled, and disposed of appropriately. The DEA is in a unique position to assist state and local law enforcement with hazardous waste cleanups while maintaining a nationwide set of contracts.

In FY 2021, the DEA received expanded authority to support state and local agencies in addressing additional illicit hazardous environments where controlled substances are clandestinely processed, such as fentanyl. Due to the differing natures of the various hazards associated with clandestine processing of many different controlled substances, the DEA spent FY 2021 updating the training courses and guidance documents to ensure proper waste handling and the safety of the state and local law enforcement working within the agreed upon parameters of the Container Program. Additional Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and other equipment are under evaluation for inclusion and disposal contracts were updated to anticipate all potential hazardous waste streams. Strategic implementation is planned for FY 2022 to allow for a controlled and safe expansion. Larger illicit hazardous environments that do not fall under the scope of the Container Program are being evaluated on a case-by-case basis in to determine which situations would best be addressed through this expanded appropriation.

Through the end of fourth quarter FY 2021, the DEA coordinated over 33 Authorized Central Storage (ACS) Program pickups and 461 state and local methamphetamine lab cleanups. This total includes 430 Container Program lab pickup and disposals, and another 31 on-site cleanups.

State and Local Assistance Decision Unit Performance Measures

State and Local Clandestine Laboratory Training

The effectiveness of the DEA's state and local assistance efforts is measured by the number of DEA-sponsored clandestine laboratory trainings conducted and participants trained. The output performance measure on the Performance and Resources Table is the following:

- Number of State and Local Law Enforcement Officers Trained in Clandestine Laboratory Enforcement

This page intentionally left blank.

2. Performance and Resources Tables

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE												
Decision Unit: State and Local Assistance												
RESOURCES			Target		Actual		Target		Changes		Requested (Total)	
			FY 2021		FY 2021		FY 2022		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2023 Program Changes		FY 2023 Request	
Workload: Varies by Program												
Total Costs and FTE			FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
(reimbursable FTE are included, but reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)			24	\$12,430 [\$204]	24	\$12,430 [\$0]	25	\$12,430 [\$960]	0	\$265 [\$0]	25	\$12,695 [\$960]
TYPE	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2021		FY 2021		FY 2022		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2023 Program Changes		FY 2023 Request	
Program Activity	2.5	State and Local Assistance	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
			24	\$12,430 [\$204]	24	\$12,430 [\$0]	25	\$12,430 [\$960]	0	\$265 [\$0]	25	\$12,695 [\$960]
APG Measure	2.5											
KPI	2.5											
Performance Measure	2.5	# of State and Local Law Enforcement Officers Trained in Clandestine Laboratory Enforcement	263		442		400		-		500	
State and Local Clandestine Laboratory Training												
Data Definition: DEA's Office of Training tracks the number of State and Local Law Enforcement Officers trained in Clandestine Laboratory Enforcement and reports it quarterly based on the fiscal year.												
Data Validation and Verification: Data are reviewed upon receipt. Technical or unusual deviations are verified.												

Strategic Objective	PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE					
	Decision Unit: State and Local Assistance					
	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets			FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
				Actual	Target	Target
2.5	APG Measure					
2.5	KPI					
2.5	Performance Measure	# of State and Local Law Enforcement Officers Trained in Clandestine Laboratory Enforcement	442	400	500	

This page intentionally left blank.

3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies

a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

Output Performance Measure: Number of State and Local Law Enforcement Officers Trained in Clandestine Laboratory Enforcement

2020 EOY Target: 900

2020 EOY Actual: 398

2021 EOY Target: 263

2021 EOY Actual: 442

2022 EOY Target: 400

2023 EOY Target: 500

Discussion: Through third quarter FY 2021, the DEA's Office of Training provided Clandestine Laboratory training for 442 state and local law enforcement officers. This represents 168 percent to target. During the COVID-19 pandemic, various state and local law enforcement agencies in the country proactively realigned resources to address a shift in available law enforcement officers. In some instances, due to staffing constraints at the state and local level, a reduced number of law enforcement officers participated in the DEA's training courses; inclusive of DEA's TR-sponsored courses and events scheduled at Quantico. In FY 2021 state and local LEO training, specifically Task Force Officer School, were deemed essential. As such, these training courses as well as training conducted in DEA field divisions have been conducted in compliance with Agency COVID-19 protocols and CDC guidance to the maximum extent possible.

In recognition of the potential for disparate assessments of its targets, TR will continue to monitor and develop plans to return to normal operations to the maximum extent possible, utilizing more robust analytical methods that incorporate policy and operational decisions in concert with historical patterns to better forecast annual performance. Moreover, to ensure that it will meet or exceed its established performance target for this metric in FY 2022 and FY 2023, TR will continue to work through the evolving challenges of the pandemic and follow-up with DEA field divisions on a quarterly basis to revisit future training schedules, activities, and projections.

Since 1999, the DEA has trained approximately 26,000 state and local law enforcement officers in identifying and processing clandestine laboratories. Due to the demand for clandestine laboratory training, the DEA anticipates meeting the performance targets established for FY 2021 and FY 2022.

b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

In FY 2023, the DEA's resources included in the State and Local Assistance Decision Unit will support the Attorney General's strategic goals and objectives. The DEA will also continue to foster and implement a container-based cleanup program in response to evolving methods for the production and trafficking of methamphetamine throughout the United States. In light of the

historical and persistent pattern of methamphetamine use/abuse, and in anticipation of potential, recurrent surges in methamphetamine morbidity and mortality in the future, the DEA remains fully committed and supportive of this program.

Through FY 2023, the DEA plans to dedicate resources to the cleanup program in furtherance of its objectives to train and certify law enforcement officers on how to: remove gross contaminants from lab sites; secure and package the waste pursuant to state and Federal laws and regulations; and transport the waste to a secure container where it is stored until disposal. The container program provides a mechanism for state and local law enforcement to transport contaminants from labs (including mobile labs) and dumpsites to a secure container site in a safe and timely manner. The Container Program has resulted in significant cost savings in states that have operational container programs (a contractor cleanup averages \$7,056 and a Container Program cleanup averages \$607).

As of end of fourth quarter FY 2021, there were 21 states with operational container programs: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Mississippi, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

State and local law enforcement officers are taught how to handle the environmental hazards encountered at clandestine laboratories, as well as the procedural differences between traditional drug investigations and clandestine laboratory investigations. The DEA also ensures that state and local personnel receive familiarization training on the required protective equipment that must be worn when dismantling a clandestine laboratory. The U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) mandates that all Federal, state, and local law enforcement officers receive at least 24 hours of hazardous chemical handling training prior to entering a clandestine drug laboratory.

c. Priority Goals

The Department has four new priority goals: ransomware, violent crime, criminal justice reform, and immigration. DEA aligns and contributes to the Department's FY 2022-2026 Agency Priority Goals – under criminal justice reform, and its performance and associated metrics are cited and reported in the Domestic Enforcement Decision Unit.

D. Diversion Control Fee Account

<i>Diversion Control Fee Account</i>	Direct Pos.	Estimate FTE	Amount
2021 Enacted	1,933	1,835	\$432,869
2022 President's Budget	2,099	1,967	\$511,659
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	\$61,833
2023 Current Services	2,099	1,967	\$573,492
2023 Program Increases	97	97	\$7,995
2023 Program Offsets	0	0	\$0
2023 Request (Planned Obligations)	2,196	2,064	\$581,487
Total Change 2022-2023	97	97	\$69,828

<i>Diversion Control Fee Account</i> Information Technology Breakout (of Decision Unit Total)	Estimate FTE	Amount
2021 Enacted	54	\$111,191
2022 President's Budget	53	\$111,515
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	-2	-\$10,723
2023 Current Services	51	\$100,792
2023 Program Increases	0	\$0
2023 Program Offsets	0	\$0
2023 Request (Planned Obligations)	51	\$100,792
Total Change 2022-2023	-2	-\$10,723

Program Description

The DEA’s Diversion Control Program (DCP) is responsible for enforcing the Controlled Substances Act (CSA) and its regulations pertaining to pharmaceutical controlled substances and listed chemicals. In doing so, the DCP conducts and facilitates domestic investigations; supports international investigations with domestic and/or registrant connections; plans and allocates program resources; promulgates regulations; and conducts liaison and training with healthcare providers and industry, as well as Federal, state, and local counterparts. All the goals, strategies, and initiatives supported by the DCP are intended to establish and maintain strong standards of control; aid in detecting and preventing the diversion of pharmaceutical controlled substances and listed chemicals; enhance public safety by ensuring accountability; and improve qualitative reporting requirements within its network of compliance indicators.

The DEA actively regulates more than 1.9 million individuals and companies registered with the DEA to handle controlled substances or listed chemicals through a system of scheduling, quotas, recordkeeping, reporting, and security requirements. The DEA imposes criminal, civil, and administrative penalties against those who are involved in the diversion of licit controlled substances and listed chemicals, as well as individuals and/or organizations otherwise violating

the CSA and its implementing regulations. By statute, registration fees must be set at a level that ensures the recovery of the full costs of operating the DCP.

Table 1 – Diversion Control Program Registrants by Type (FY 2021)

Registrant Type	Total	Notes
Importer/Exporter	533	
Manufacturer	586	
Distributor	656	
Retail Pharmacy	70,643	1,747 Automated Dispensing Systems
Hospital/Clinic	18,883	
Mid-Level Practitioner	478,571	30,517 DATA-waived nurse practitioners and physicians' assistants
Practitioners	1,373,586	73,068 DATA-waived physicians
Researcher/Analytical Lab	13,815	788 Schedule I Researchers
Narcotic Treatment Programs	1,947	
Reverse Distributors	74	
List I Chemical Registrants	1,088	Chemical Handler Registrants are not included in CSA Registrant Totals
Total Registrants	1,960,382	

Diversion Control Program Expense Descriptions

Planned obligations for FY 2023 will support the following program expenses if anticipated collections are achieved or exceeded.

Obligations by Type of Expense				
(Dollars in Thousands)				
	FY 2021 Actuals	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2023 Estimate	Total Change
Staffing				
Payroll	\$ 286,031	\$ 319,756	\$ 324,214	\$ 4,458
Subtotal, Staffing	\$ 286,031	\$ 319,756	\$ 324,214	\$ 4,458
Field Operations				
Enforcement Operations	\$ 52,826	\$ 71,234	\$ 72,227	\$ 993
Other Field Operations Expenses	\$ 8,206	\$ 15,836	\$ 16,056	\$ 220
Subtotal, Field Operations	\$ 61,032	\$ 87,070	\$ 88,283	\$ 1,213
Overhead and Support				
Rent	\$ 45,738	\$ 45,741	\$ 46,379	\$ 638
Training	\$ 2,716	\$ 7,234	\$ 7,335	\$ 101
IT	\$ 29,432	\$ 53,212	\$ 53,954	\$ 742
Administrative	\$ 19,559	\$ 33,321	\$ 33,786	\$ 465
Overhead	\$ 11,161	\$ 27,158	\$ 27,536	\$ 378
Subtotal, Overhead and Support	\$ 108,606	\$ 166,666	\$ 168,990	\$ 2,324
Total Expenses	\$ 455,669			
Total Obligations	\$ 564,065	\$ 573,492	\$ 581,487	\$ 7,995

1. Staffing

FY 2021 Expended (\$000)	FY 2022 Estimate (\$000)	FY 2023 Estimate (\$000)	Change FY 2022-FY 2023 (\$000)
\$286,031	\$319,756	\$324,214	\$4,458

Obligations include funding for staffing positions across several labor categories, including Diversion Investigator and Business Operations (formerly Professional/Administrative) positions. Diversion Investigators have the primary responsibility of performing regulatory investigations and activities pursuant to the CSA and implementing regulations. The above chart provides the projected amounts for staffing positions within anticipated collections. Since the DEA anticipates lower registrant collections than previously projected (due to the impact of the

COVID-19 pandemic), the DEA has adjusted its staffing plans accordingly. Workload has increased particularly in the areas of registration, regulatory policy, scheduled and complaint investigations, and support functions. Investigative and support personnel staffing levels are insufficient to meet scheduled work plans, respond to complaint investigations, and conduct critical registration functions. Funding to support additional recruitment and training of new personnel is necessary to continue to support the growing registrant population. Staffing DCP's critical functions will support the DEA's goals and objectives in evaluating access to medically assisted treatment, scientific research, improved customer support, and data aware decision-making.

2. Field Operations

FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	Change
Expended	Estimate	Estimate	FY 2022-FY 2023
<u>(\$000)</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>
\$61,032	\$87,070	\$88,283	\$1,213

Requested resources are primarily for field investigative and registration activities and to support DEA's National Take-Back Day Initiative (NTBI) and registrant conferences. The DCP develops and maintains policies and guidance documents including internal manuals and registrant guides; organizes and conducts national conferences on current issues, policies, and initiatives; and provides instruction and guidance to registrants.

The DCP has hosted trainings designed to educate practitioners about the diversion and abuse of pharmaceutical controlled substances, as well as the DEA regulations pertinent to their practices. In 2021, ten live four-hour virtual training sessions for practitioners were held with over 20,000 participants; these virtual trainings will be continued in 2022 based on the overwhelming response and capability of training several thousand participants at a time. Virtual training for pharmacists and pharmacy technicians will be given in addition to practitioners. The DEA plans to hold virtual, in-person, and hybrid trainings and conferences, which will include up to ten virtual training sessions for practitioners; one for manufacturers and distributors of controlled substances; one for registrants handling listed chemicals; and one for registrants who handle quotas.

Other outreach efforts will include stakeholder meetings as new or revised regulations are promulgated. Regulatory activities require education and outreach to ensure understanding of, and compliance with, the CSA and applicable policies and regulations. These efforts can be seen through the establishment and maintenance of working relationships with other Federal agencies; foreign, state, and local government; industry; and the registrant population. Guidance to registrants is necessary to reduce the likelihood of diversion from the closed system of distribution as outlined in the CSA.

3. Overhead and Support

FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	Change
Expended	Estimate	Estimate	FY 2022-FY 2023
<u>(\$000)</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>
\$108,606	\$166,666	\$168,990	\$2,324

These resources are used for various expenses, including but not limited to, Information Technology (IT) support and maintenance, direct operational administration costs, Permanent Change of Station (PCS) costs, and other overhead expenses. Funds are used to support the registration hardware and software infrastructure, including the Registrant Support Network (RSN), staffing IT vacancies, and funding outsourced support positions that are needed to improve and modernize systems and ensure that critical functions are updated to minimize the risk of diversion and system downtime or failure.

The DEA seeks to enhance decision-making and operational activities through data aware strategies by leveraging current and building new partnerships and sharing agreements. Funding to support IT systems, including those for monitoring registration workflow and customer call center experience, is expected to result in improved customer service and decreased wait times once the call centers are staffed sufficiently. In FY 2021, the DEA established a continuity of customer operations by aligning resources to establish call centers in three time zones. This alignment will decrease caller wait time and allow for direct access to a Registration Program Specialist based on the location of the caller and in circumstances of call center closure or high call volume. However, due to staffing challenges, the desired results are yet to be produced. The DEA continues to recruit key positions and examine resource needs and contractor capability to make informed, data aware decisions.

Budget Strategy for the DEA's Diversion Control Division

The Diversion Control Division (DC) has identified four key areas to address the priorities and challenges of the Diversion Control Program. These focal areas are expanded staffing; data analytics and IT systems; regulatory activities; and registrant and public outreach.

Expanded Staffing

The DC's goal is to improve staffing by filling existing vacancies and increasing Diversion Investigator (DI) field resources and Headquarters Business Operations staff, including new personnel for regulatory drafting, drug scheduling and research, and personnel to support regulatory actions.

The DC developed a multi-year strategy to increase overall staffing from FY 2021 to FY 2023 under the current Diversion Control Fee Account (DCFA) rule and collection schedule, which went into effect on October 1, 2020. This rule increased registrant fees across all business activities by 21 percent after an almost nine-year period of static fee schedules. Due to unexpected lower than projected registrant collections as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, funding is insufficient to fully execute the hiring goals and initiatives planned for the three-year

fee cycle. Therefore, staffing levels and position growth will be limited based on funding capabilities. In FY 2021, the DC right-sized existing positions and scaled back planned growth including gradual staffing through the end of FY 2023. Planned staffing growth was based on registrant population growth, productivity, and need; however, due to lower than anticipated registrant collections, the DEA adjusted its plans. The current projection is detailed in the table below.

Table 2 – Actual and Revised/Projected Onboard Staffing Growth

New Positions	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	Total
Special Agent	25	20	20	65
Diversion Investigator	46	-2	42	86
Intelligence Research Specialist	8	0	5	13
Chemist	4	2	4	10
Attorney	-3	2	2	1
Investigative Technology	0	0	1	1
Professional/Administrative	16	0	13	29
Technical/Clerical	-3	0	10	7
Total	93	22	97	212

Data Analytics and IT Systems

The DC relies on a variety of datasets to identify sources of diversion of pharmaceutical controlled substances and listed chemicals; however, DC’s internal systems are not structured for integrated analysis, leaving valuable datasets underutilized. The overall capabilities of DC’s RSN do not currently meet the needs of the DCP or its regulated industries. The RSN and applications housed on the system are the framework for all Diversion activities, and an overhaul of the RSN is required to improve system functionality and decrease downtime, thereby improving customer service for registrants. With better access to data, through liaison and data sharing agreements, the DC will be able to proactively target sources of diversion and maintain the closed system of distribution. The increased resources for these critical functions are necessary to minimize the risk of diversion and system downtime or failure.

Regulatory Activities

The DC continues to evaluate staffing requirements for its regulatory investigative and professional support staff, including specialists that develop drug control policy and regulatory strategies, provide expert testimony, and conduct research and make recommendations for drug scheduling activities. The DC plans to incorporate subject matter expertise in addiction treatment and epidemiology to identify opportunities to expand access to medically assisted treatment. The DC anticipates increasing its resources by filling vacancies and adding positions to expand its capabilities for timely dissemination of relevant information to registrants and partners. The DC has seen growth in the areas of research and drug abuse treatment. For

example, over the last eight to nine years, Schedule I Researchers have increased approximately 122 percent, from 355 in September 2012 to 788 in February 2022.

The DC is exploring modernization efforts to enhance the registration process, infrastructure, and customer support functions. This includes timely access to information via the registration call centers through expanded service hours, increased staff, and mobile technical capabilities. The DC added a call center in FY 2021 in El Paso, Texas; however, staffing challenges have limited the number of personnel recruited and retained. The DC continues to evaluate outsourced capabilities and opportunities to improve call wait times.

The DC also establishes over 3,600 quotas annually and monitors imports of narcotic raw materials, which are critical to ensuring an adequate and uninterrupted supply of legitimate medicines containing controlled substances and listed chemicals without creating an oversupply. The aggregate production quota (APQ) and annual assessment of needs (AAN) for over 350 schedule I and II controlled substances and list 1 chemicals are established each calendar year to provide for the estimated medical, scientific, research, and industrial needs of the United States; for lawful export requirements; and for the establishment and maintenance of reserve stocks. The APQ and individual quotas for individual substances fluctuates annually depending on any number of factors such as data retrieved from the Automation of Reports and Consolidated Orders System (ARCOS), Drug Theft Loss reports, information from Health and Human Services (HHS) agencies including Food and Drug Administration (FDA), Centers for Medicaid and Medicare (CMS), Centers for Disease Control (CDC), National Institute of Drug Abuse (NIDA), and Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMSHA); IQVIA, other external diversion data sources including individual states, Statistical Management Analysis Reporting Tools System (SMARTS), System to Retrieve Information from Drug Evidence (STRIDE), and most recently the Suspicious Orders Report System (SORS) database.

The DC has made significant strides in estimating the APQ and allocating individual quotas. In 2017, the UN Reporting & Quota Section (DRQ) of the DC revised the quota regulations to request additional relevant data from other U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) components for consideration in APQ setting purposes. With the enactment of the 2018 Substance-Use Disorder Prevention That Promotes Opioid Recovery and Treatment for Patients and Communities (SUPPORT) Act, the DRQ has included information from the CDC and Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) in determining the estimate of diversion for APQ-setting purposes. The DC has contacted individual states and the National Association of State Controlled Substances Authority (NASCSA) to obtain additional information based on state-level Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP) data for selected controlled substances to be considered in estimating the diversion estimate for APQ-setting purposes. Starting in 2019, utilizing the quota statutes and regulations, the DRQ has verified customers for the manufacturers that submit quota applications and made adjustments to the marijuana and marijuana extract the APQ to allow for increased scientific and research efforts. In 2020, the DC renewed the DEA-FDA Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) and held meetings to address:

- The DEA response to the current public health emergency issued by HHS to allow for increased manufacturing for COVID-19 treatment medications for ventilated hospital patients containing schedule II controlled substances and list 1 chemicals;

- The rise in manufacturing of schedule II stimulant medications for the attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) population and the potential for increased diversion;
- The increased importation of schedule II controlled substances for the manufacturing of:
 - buprenorphine for medication-assisted treatment programs,
 - nal-drugs (e.g. naloxone, naltrexone) used to reverse opioid overdoses.

In 2021, the DC created subcategories for methylphenidate to more accurately track and monitor quotas necessary to meet legitimate patient needs and restrict the quantity of controlled substances to be used when seeking FDA approval. In 2022, the DC signed an MOU with FDA's Center for Veterinary Medicine (CVM) to allow for detailed discussions regarding controlled substances utilized specifically to manufacture veterinary drug products. Through DC's enhanced reviews of quota applications and collaboration within DC HQ and field offices, there has been an increase in field investigations for regulatory violations; assistance provided to the Office of Chief Counsel (CC) for determining the impact of Immediate Suspension Orders (ISOs) on the ability to meet legitimate patient needs while barring regulatory violators from handling controlled substances; and provision of clear data to support Orders to Show Cause (OTSCs) based on DEA's responsibility to limit the number of manufacturers and importers of schedule I and II controlled substances.

The DC continues its efforts to expand cultivation of marijuana for research purposes and support on-going research efforts. The number of authorized growers in the United States has increased from one to four, with two additional approvals expected by year's end. On December 2, 2021, the DEA finalized a 3,200 kilogram quota for marijuana to support the needs of these additional DEA-registered manufacturers of marijuana for research purposes. On February 2, 2022, the DEA purchased its first marijuana harvest from Groff NA Hemplex pursuant to the Marijuana Growers rule, which went into effect on January 19, 2021. Consistent with the rule, once the material was harvested, DEA personnel completed the necessary procedures to acquire and transfer 25.4 kilograms of marijuana to Groff NA Hemplex, as they were the purchaser, to enhance the cultivation of marijuana research in the United States.

The DC is promulgating changes to the regulations, which would enable DATA-waived registrants to prescribe buprenorphine under limited circumstances to patients with a substance use disorder by utilizing audio-only telecommunication systems. This rule will expand access to patients seeking medically assisted treatment nationwide.

Consistent with the Ryan Haight Online Pharmacy Consumer Protection Act of 2008, the DC is promulgating regulations to create a special registration for the practice of telemedicine. This proposed rule will describe the limited circumstances in which a special registration may be issued, the procedures for obtaining one, and the manner of issuing prescriptions under a special registration. This rule will expand access to patients seeking medically assisted treatment nationwide.

The DC is completing an interim final rule that will implement changes to the CSA made by the SUPPORT Act of 2018, which became law on October 24, 2018. In particular, the DEA will be expanding the conditions a practitioner must meet to provide medication-assisted treatment and

the options available for a physician to be considered a qualifying physician. Consistent with the SUPPORT Act, this rule will also remove the time period for a nurse practitioner or physician assistant to be considered a qualifying other practitioner and revise the definition of a qualifying practitioner. This rule will also allow a pharmacy to deliver prescribed controlled substances to a practitioner's registered location for the purpose of maintenance or detoxification treatment to be administered under certain conditions by a practitioner. This rule will expand access to patients seeking medically assisted treatment nationwide.

The DEA is preparing a rule which proposes to revise the existing regulations found in 21 C.F.R. § 1306.07(b) to expand access to medication-assisted treatment for opioid use disorder, as instructed by Congress in Public Law 116-215 (effective December 11, 2020). The regulation is currently inadequate for emergency treatment purposes as practitioners are prohibited from administering narcotic drugs, for the purpose of relieving acute withdrawal symptoms, to a patient for not more than one day at a time for not more than three consecutive days. The DEA proposes to address the issues within 1306.07(b) by allowing practitioners to supply up to a three-day supply of narcotic drugs at one time to a patient suffering from opioid withdrawal. This rule will expand access to patients seeking medically assisted treatment nationwide.

The DC is promulgating a final rule relating to suspicious orders for controlled substances; specifically, it defines "suspicious orders," codifies the two options when an order is potentially suspicious, and updates reporting and recordkeeping requirements. This rule will require DEA registrants nationwide to not only report but also investigate suspicious orders.

The DC is promulgating a final rule which will implement the Registering Emergency Medical Services Agencies under the Protecting Patient Access to Emergency Medications Act of 2017 through the following: (1) allow for a new registration category for emergency medical services (EMS) agencies that handle controlled substances; (2) establish standards for registering EMS agencies and set forth new requirements for delivery, storage, and recordkeeping related to their handling of controlled substances; and (3) allow for EMS professionals to administer controlled substances outside the presence of a medical director or authorizing medical professional pursuant to a valid standing or verbal order.

The DC is promulgating regulations to create a new pharmacy category, "telepharmacy." The DEA previously registered a large number of telepharmacies as "retail pharmacies," which was not in compliance with statute. To address the issue, this rule will lay out new "telepharmacy" registration requirements. This rule will significantly increase pharmacy access to patients living in rural and underserved areas.

The DC coordinated efforts for DEA's participation in an interagency initiative, the Opioid Rapid Response Program (ORRP). The ORRP focuses on continuity of patient care and mitigating drug overdose risk among patients impacted by enforcement action taken against a DEA-registered practitioner or narcotic treatment program. The deployment of continuity of care resources through the ORRP is coordinated and directed by the CDC and the HHS Office of the Inspector General (HHS-OIG).

The DC serves as the primary conduit for all DEA field division referrals for ORRP consideration. A referral from a field division, through DC’s Pharmaceutical Investigations Section (DOP), to the ORRP is required when anticipated enforcement action is expected to be taken against a practitioner that could result in the practitioner’s inability to continue to prescribe or action is taken against a narcotic treatment program that could result in their inability to continue to serve customers. During the first Quarter of FY 2022, 12 referrals related to action against practitioners were made to the ORRP through the DOP. The DOP continues to work with CDC and HHS-OIG partners to develop metrics to measure the success of this new program.

Registrant and Public Outreach

The DC delivers nationwide conferences to DEA registrants and training on applicable laws and regulations pertaining to pharmaceutical controlled substances. The DC successfully secured an outsourced virtual meeting and conference provider and has successfully held ten virtual events, which more than 20,350 registrants attended. Delivery of important regulation changes and clarification of compliance policies via virtual meetings or conferences to a larger attendee base has been a successful use of resources during the pandemic and, due to their success, will be continued along with hybrid and in-person events as needed.

Conference	Date	Attendees
Opioid and Diversion Awareness Session – Veterinarian Registrants (Session 1)	March 2, 2021	1,157
Opioid and Diversion Awareness Session – Veterinarian Registrants (Session 2)	March 11, 2021	1,197
Opioid and Diversion Awareness Session – MD, DO, PA, NP Registrants (Session 1)	July 8, 2021	1,722
Opioid and Diversion Awareness Session – MD, DO, PA, NP Registrants (Session 2)	July 14, 2021	1,564
Opioid and Diversion Awareness Session – MD, DO, PA, NP Registrants (Session 3)	August 14, 2021	2,497
Opioid and Diversion Awareness Session – MD, DO, PA, NP Registrants (Session 4)	August 22, 2021	2,307
Opioid and Diversion Awareness Session – MD, DO, PA, NP Registrants (Session 5)	September 7, 2021	2,479
Opioid and Diversion Awareness Session – MD, DO, PA, NP Registrants (Session 6)	September 8, 2021	2,603
Opioid and Diversion Awareness Session – MD, DO, PA, NP Registrants (Session 7)	September 16, 2021	2,643
Opioid and Diversion Awareness Session – MD, DO, PA, NP Registrants (Session 8)	September 17, 2021	2,226
Nurse Practitioner Awareness Training (Session 1)	March 12, 2022	2,876

In addition, the DC held a virtual event for the Importer, Exporter, and Chemical registrants, which had over 200 participants. The DC is planning virtual events for pharmacists in the upcoming fiscal year and intends to continue virtual events for veterinarians and practitioners based on overwhelming interest from these registrants. All virtual events for practitioners and pharmacists are accredited by various associations that the DC works with to offer continuing education (CE) credits. The DC continues to collaborate with the Federation of State Medical Boards (FSMB), the National Association Board of Pharmacies (NABP), the American Dental Association (ADA), and the American Association of Nurse Practitioners (AANP) regarding CE credits and hopes to develop training modules that would be available a-la-carte for CE credits for practitioners and pharmacy registrants.

The DC is also planning several in-person conferences in the coming fiscal years: one for manufacturers and distributors, and one for registrants who handle quotas. For these types of conferences, which are very well attended, the DC envisions a hybrid (virtual/in-person) approach to allow for companies to send an employee, but also to allow for other employees who cannot travel to still be trained. This allows the DC to expand its outsourced support to accommodate changes in delivery methods necessary for various registrants and groups. In addition, the DC continues to present for various associations for registrants, who hold conferences and seek DEA presenters on their agendas, and these can add to as many as ten additional conferences per fiscal year. The DC also intends to sponsor exhibit tables at some of these association conferences for direct engagement with the registrants. The DC will continue to engage with the national associations and other stakeholders on new and changing regulations, as well as DC's commitment to support Medication-Assisted Treatment.

The DC established the Distributor Initiative Program to educate and inform distributors of their responsibilities under the CSA and its implementing regulations by discussing the suspicious orders monitoring systems, reviewing sales and purchase data, and discussing national trends involving the abuse and diversion of controlled substances. The initiative gradually extended to manufacturers. The DC coordinates with each field division to accomplish the initiative. During meetings with the distributors and manufacturers, the firm's own ARCOS data is utilized to form the basis of the discussion and their compliance with the CSA. The DC will continue the distributor and manufacturer briefings in the near future to ensure maintenance of the closed system and to assist the DEA in protecting the public health and safety.

Although National Take-Back Initiative (NTBI) events have been a huge success for the DEA, the need for these events has decreased over time due to increased registered reverse distributors (disposers). However, the event remains a positive community service that allows the DEA to share its mission and reduce access to medicine for illicit use. The DC will continue to pursue avenues that facilitate easier local disposal of pharmaceuticals to reduce the need for the NTBI events. The NTBI has been successful, but the message needs to be broadened to "every day should be take back day." With over 13,000 DEA authorized collectors and other means for end users to dispose of their unused medications, pharmaceuticals may be disposed of by end users without needing to wait for the next NTBI event.

The DC is responsible for the assignment and dissemination of incidents reported via the following two “Submit a Tip to DEA” links on the DC public website. Tips are sent weekly to respective field offices for evaluation, action, and/or investigation.

1. Unlawful Medical Products Internet Reporting Effort (UMPIRE) System
 - Reports of Suspicious Online Pharmacies suspected of Unlawful Sales of Pharmaceutical Drugs on the Internet.

For the period of October 1, 2021, to February 4, 2022, there were 113 incidents of suspicious online pharmacies suspected of unlawful sales of pharmaceutical drugs on the internet reported via the UMPIRE website.

2. RX Abuse Online Reporting (RXAOR) Application
 - Incidents of illegal sales or distribution of prescription drugs (i.e., oxycodone, hydrocodone, etc.) to include doctors and pharmacies.

For the period of October 1, 2021, to February 4, 2022, there were 2,171 incidents of illegal sales or distribution of prescription drugs (i.e., oxycodone, hydrocodone, etc.) to include doctors and pharmacies reported via the RXAOR website.

Diversion Control Division Performance Measures

Amount of Diversion (nationally) of Opioids and Stimulants

Diversion for the purpose of this performance indicator is defined as all distribution, dispensing, or other use of controlled prescription drugs for other than legitimate medical purposes. The amount of diversion of five critical opioids (fentanyl, hydrocodone, hydromorphone, oxycodone, and oxymorphone) will be calculated in a manner consistent with 21 U.S.C. 826 (i), in which the DEA calculates a national diversion estimate for each of the five covered controlled substances as outlined in the SUPPORT Act when setting the annual APQ for each of those substances in addition to other numerous relevant factors. The APQ represents those quantities of schedule I and II controlled substances and the list I chemicals ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, and phenylpropanolamine that may be manufactured in the United States to provide for the estimated medical, scientific, research, and industrial needs of the United States; lawful export requirements; and the establishment and maintenance of reserve stocks.

In compliance with the mandated requirements of the Department’s FY 2022-2026 Strategic Plan, under Goal 2 – Keep Our Country Safe [Objective 2.5], DEA’s Diversion Control Division has initiated the collection and analysis of anonymized, aggregated state PDMP data, supply chain diversion data extracted from DEA's Drug Theft and Loss database, and future data sets determined reliable to establish national diversion rates of requisite stimulants which it will adjoin with its opioid diversion estimate.

The DEA cites this metric as its Key Performance Indicators on the Performance and Resource Table and thereby demonstrates it is aligned with the Department’s FY 2022-2026 Strategic Plan [Objective 2.5] as follows:

- Amount of Diversion (nationally) of Opioids and Stimulants

Priority Targeting Program

The DEA's Diversion Control Division investigative efforts focus primarily on registrant violators of the CSA inclusive of non-registrant criminal enterprises involved in the diversion and trafficking of pharmaceuticals, chemicals, and synthetics. Many of these violators and their criminal counterparts have been identified as PTOs (linked to CPOTs and not linked to CPOTs). However, the Priority Targeting Program requires two identified targets and some registrant investigations, including national cases, only target a single registrant entity. Therefore, some registrant cases are not captured as PTO cases, despite involving major prolific upstream registrant targets who are responsible for diverting massive amounts of pharmaceutical controlled substances. Additionally, the criteria for the nomination of a CPOT does not make it possible for the DC to nominate upstream registrants who are at times responsible for the greatest amount of diversion. Therefore, these types of cases are captured outside of the Priority Targeting Program.

The main objective is to dismantle registrant linked organizations so that reestablishment of the same criminal organization is impossible and the source of the drug is eliminated. The disruption or dismantlement of CPOT-linked organizations is accomplished primarily via multi-agency investigations; however, this is not a primary objective. Registrant linked investigations are the primary objective, and these investigations emphasize developing intelligence-driven, multi-regional efforts to identify and target international drug trafficking organizations that play significant roles in the production, transportation, distribution, financing, or other support of large-scale drug trafficking.

The DC's first two drug enforcement-related output performance measures on the Performance and Resources Table relate to the DEA's flagship Priority Targeting Program:

- PTOs Linked to CPOT Targets Disrupted or Dismantled
- PTOs Not Linked to CPOT Targets Disrupted or Dismantled

Number of Administrative Actions and Civil Penalties

The effectiveness of the DC's enforcement and regulatory efforts is also measured by the number of Administrative Actions and Civil Penalties levied. The third and fourth CSA-related output performance measures on the Performance and Resources Table are the following:

- Number of Administrative Actions [levied]
- Number of Civil Penalties [levied]

Number of Outreach/Public Education Events Completed (Overall)

The effectiveness of the DC's efforts to regulate, train, and disseminate critical, life-saving information to practitioners, industry professionals, other state and local regulatory officials, the

general public, and other stakeholders to address compliance and emerging threats linked to the abuse of controlled substances is also measured by the number of Outreach and Public Education Events Completed (Overall). Since FY 2015, this measure captured and reported on the significant outreach activities conducted under the DEA's 360 Strategy. During FY 2021, building on the success of its 360 Strategy, this metric continued to be reported in support of Operation Engage – a comprehensive approach that targets the top drug threat(s) identified by the local DEA division while continuing to focus on drug trafficking, violence, and crime reduction and working with communities through enhanced outreach efforts focused on public safety and public health.

The goals of Operation Engage include:

- Identify and affect local drug threat enforcement priorities and drug use trends
- Support and contribute to local drug use prevention efforts
- Bridge public safety and public health efforts

The fifth DC output performance measure on the Performance and Resources Table is the following:

- Number of Outreach/Public Education Events Completed (Overall)

Number of Planned Scheduled Investigations Completed (Overall)

The effectiveness of the DC's enforcement and regulatory efforts is also measured by the number of Planned Scheduled Investigations Completed (Overall). This measure directly reports on the degree and consistency of registrant compliance with the CSA. Violators are subject to a myriad of regulatory sanctions up to and inclusive of criminal prosecution. The sixth DC output performance measure on the Performance and Resource Table is the following:

- Number of Planned Scheduled Investigations Completed (Overall)

This page intentionally left blank.

2. Performance and Resources Tables

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE												
Decision Unit: Diversion Control												
RESOURCES			Target		Actual		Target		Changes		Requested (Total)	
			FY 2021		FY 2021		FY 2022		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2023 Program Changes		FY 2023 Request	
Number of Criminal Case Initiations ¹			1,775		1,501		1,555		-		1,565	
Active Diversion PTOs ²			495		895		495		-		495	
Number of Drug and Chemical New Applicants Processed (throughout the FY)			139,000		145,538		156,307		-		162,395	
Total Costs and FTE (reimbursable FTE are included, but reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)			FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
			1,811	\$432,869 [\$0]	1,811	\$432,869 [\$0]	1,835	\$432,869 [\$0]	229	\$148,618 [\$0]	2,064	\$581,487 [\$0]
TYPE	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2021		FY 2021		FY 2022		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2023 Program Changes		FY 2023 Request	
			FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
Program Activity	2.5	Diversion of Licit Drugs and Chemicals	1,811	\$432,869 [\$0]	1,811	\$432,869 [\$0]	1,835	\$432,869 [\$0]	229	\$148,618 [\$0]	2,064	\$581,487 [\$0]
APG Measure	2.5											
KPI	2.5	Amount of Diversion, nationally, of Opioids and Stimulants ³ (grams)	N/A		N/A		366,908				TBD	
Performance Measure: Output	2.5	Number of Diversion PTOs Linked to CPOT Targets Disrupted / Dismantled ^{2,4}	0/0		3/1		0/0		-		0/0	
Performance Measure: Output	2.5	Number of Diversion PTOs Not Linked to CPOT Targets Disrupted / Dismantled ^{2,4}	115/145		146/112		153/120		-		161/132	
Performance Measure: Output	2.5	Number of Administrative Actions	2,025		2,196		2,199		-		2,268	
Performance Measure: Output	2.5	Number of Civil Penalties	70		104		135		-		152	
Performance Measure: Output	2.5	Number of Outreach/Public Education Events Completed (Overall)	3,000		1,927		2,378		-		3,136	
Performance Measure: Output	2.5	Number of Planned Scheduled Investigations Completed (Overall)	1,357		1,949		2,179		-		2,489	

¹ Criminal cases will be determined by the use of DEA's Case Status Subsystem (CAST) to obtain records with 2000 series Diversion case files and class codes 40/50. In addition, DEA case file records for non-2000 series non-general file with fee fundable GDEP drug codes are included.

² Reflects active PTO investigations as of the end of the specified fiscal year. As a participant in the PTO program, Diversion is required to report PTOs linked to CPOT and not linked to CPOT. However, given the nature of the Diversion program, CPOT linkages are a rare event.

³ Current Estimate for the Amount of Diversion (nationally) is based on five (5) critical opioids (fentanyl, hydrocodone, hydromorphone, oxycodone, and oxymorphone) calculated in a manner consistent with 21 U.S.C. 826 (i), in which a manner outlined in the SUPPORT Act/Use. In support of its compliance with the mandated KPI, Diversion has initiated the collection and analysis of anonymized, aggregated state PDMP data, supply chain diversion data extracted from DEA's Drug Theft and Loss database, and future data sets determined reliable to establish national diversion rates of requisite stimulants which it will adjoint with its opioid diversion estimate. Nevertheless, the underlying limitation for both of these datasets, opioid and stimulant, remains. State PDMP administrators have no statutory requirement to provide this data to DEA for the purposes of estimating diversion.

⁴ PTOs disrupted includes PTOs disrupted closed (PTARRS status code E) and PTOs disrupted pending dismantlement active (PTARRS status code D). DEA determined that the exclusion of code D PTOs from FY 2015 through FY 2019, underreported actual performance. Accordingly in FY 2020, DEA reinstated the initial protocol that consolidates and reports codes D and E as disruptions.

Data Definitions:*Types of Registrants:*

* Type A Registrants dispense controlled substances at the retail level. These include pharmacies, hospitals, clinics, practitioners, teaching institutions and mid-level practitioners (nurse practitioners, physician assistants, etc.).

* Type B Registrants manufacture and distribute controlled substances at the wholesale level. These include manufacturers, distributors, analytical labs, importers/exporters, researchers and narcotic treatment programs.

* Chemical Registrants manufacture and distribute chemicals at the wholesale and retail level. These include retail distributors, manufacturers, distributors, importers and exporters.

* Criminal Investigation on CSA/CDTA Registrants: All non-scheduled regulatory investigations of CSA/CDTA violations/violators. These include: Priority Target Organizations (PTOs); criminal investigations; and Drug Oriented Investigations (DOIs).

Sanction Categories:

* Administrative Actions/Civil Penalties: Consists of civil fines, administrative hearings, letters of admonition/MOU, suspension and restriction. Registrants usually retain the DEA Registration with restrictions and/or financial penalty. Registrants may be temporarily denied access to controlled substances/chemicals.

* Criminal: Consists of surrender for cause, revocation and denial. Registrants lose or forfeit the DEA Registration or are convicted of a drug offense. Registrants are permanently denied access to controlled substances/chemicals pending a reversal of circumstances.

Data Collection and Storage: During the reporting quarter, the Diversion field offices change the status of a registrant's CSA2 Master record to reflect any Regulatory Investigative actions that are being conducted on the registrant. The reporting of the Regulatory action by each field office is available on a real-time basis through the reporting system within CSA2, as the investigative status change occurs. The Regulatory investigative actions that are collected in a real-time environment are as follows: letters of admonition/MOU, civil fines, administrative hearing, order to show cause, restricted record, suspension, surrender for cause, revocations, and applications denied. The CSA2 enables DEA to maintain all of the historical and investigative information on DEA registrants. It also serves as the final repository for a majority of punitive (i.e. sanctions) actions levied against CSA violators.

Data Validation and Verification: The Diversion Investigator and the field office Group Supervisor (GS) are tasked to ensure that timely and accurate reporting is accomplished as the registrants investigative status change occurs. Both GS and the Diversion Program Manager (DPM) have the ability to view the report of ongoing and completed Regulatory Investigation actions for their office/division at any time during the quarter or at the quarter's end, since the actions are in real-time.

Data Limitations: The content of the quarterly reports is restricted to Regulatory Investigative action on controlled substance/chemical registrants and makes no mention of budgetary information. Timeliness is not considered a limitation since the data is collected as the change in the status of the investigation occurs.

Strategic Objective	PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE				
	Decision Unit: Diversion Control				
	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets			FY 2021	FY 2022
			Actual	Target	Target
2.5	APG Measure				
2.5	KPI	Amount of Diversion, nationally, of Opioids and Stimulants (in grams) ¹	N/A	366,908	TBD
2.5	Performance Measure	Number of Diversion PTOs Linked to CPOTs Disrupted & Dismantled ^{2,3,4}	3/1	0/0	0/0
2.5	Performance Measure	Number of Diversion PTOs Not Linked to CPOTs Disrupted & Dismantled ^{3,4}	146/112	153/120	161/132
2.5	Performance Measure	Number of Administrative Actions	2,196	2,199	2,268
2.5	Performance Measure	Number of Civil Penalties	104	135	152
2.5	Performance Measure	Number of Scheduled Investigations Completed (Overall)	1,949	2,179	2,489
2.5	Performance Measure	Number of Outreach/Public Education Events Completed (Overall)	1,927	2,378	3,136

¹ Current Estimate for the Amount of Diversion (nationally) is based on five (5) critical opioids (fentanyl, hydrocodone, hydromorphone, oxycodone, and oxymorphone) calculated in a manner consistent with 21 U.S.C. 826 (i), in which a manner outlined in the SUPPORT Act/Use. In support of its compliance with the mandated KPI, Diversion has initiated the collection and analysis of anonymized, aggregated state PDMP data, supply chain diversion data extracted from DEA's Drug Theft and Loss database, and future data sets determined reliable to establish national diversion rates of requisite stimulants which it will adjoin with its opioid diversion estimate. Nevertheless, the underlying limitation for both of these datasets, opioid and stimulant, remains. State PDMP administrators have no statutory requirement to provide this data to DEA for the purposes of estimating diversion.

² Prior to FY 2010, the Diversion Control Program was not officially part of the DEA's Priority Targeting Program. Beginning in FY 2010, with the creation of Tactical Diversion Squads in every domestic field division, the Diversion Control Program began focusing on the identification of PTOs and their eventual disruption and dismantlement.

³ Reflects active PTO investigations as of the end of the specified fiscal year. As a participant in the PTO program, Diversion is required to report PTOs linked to CPOT and not linked to CPOT. However, given the nature of the Diversion program, CPOT linkages are a rare event.

⁴ PTOs disrupted includes PTOs disrupted closed (PTARRS status code E) and PTOs disrupted pending dismantlement active (PTARRS status code D). DEA determined that the exclusion of code D PTOs from FY 2015 through FY 2019, underreported actual performance. Accordingly in FY 2020, DEA reinstated the initial protocol that consolidates and reports codes D and E as disruptions.

This page intentionally left blank

Performance, Resources, and Strategies

a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

Key Performance Indicator: Amount of Diversion (nationally) of Opioids and Stimulants

2020 EOY Target: N/A
2020 EOY Actual: N/A
2021 EOY Target: N/A
2021 EOY Actual: N/A
2022 EOY Target: 366,908 grams
2023 EOY Target: TBD

The amount of diversion nationally of opioids and stimulants as a KPI is under development. Current Estimate for the Amount of Diversion (nationally) is based on five critical opioids (fentanyl, hydrocodone, hydromorphone, oxycodone, and oxymorphone) calculated in a manner consistent with 21 U.S.C. 826 (i), in which a manner outlined in the SUPPORT Act Use. In support of its compliance with the mandated KPI, Diversion has initiated the collection and analysis of anonymized, aggregated state PDMP data, supply chain diversion data extracted from DEA's Drug Theft and Loss database, and future data sets determined reliable to establish national diversion rates of requisite stimulants which it will adjoin with its opioid diversion estimate by circa FY 2023. Nevertheless, the underlying limitation for both datasets, opioid and stimulant, remains. State PDMP administrators have no statutory requirement to provide this data to the DEA for the purposes of estimating diversion.

Output Performance Measure: Number of Administrative Actions

2020 EOY Target: 2,025
2020 EOY Actual: 1,918
2021 EOY Target: 2,025
2021 EOY Actual: 2,196
2022 EOY Target: 2,199
2023 EOY Target: 2,268

Discussion: From October 1, 2020, through September 30, 2021, Diversion Control levied 2,196 administrative actions. This represents 108 percent to target. The number of Administrative Actions levied will fluctuate throughout the year based on available resources and case complexity. Sensitive law enforcement and regulatory operations involve close, publicly based activities, and as such Diversion asserts that the evolving COVID-19 pandemic continues to affect its performance for this metric. Nevertheless, as the DEA continues to adapt its operational and investigative strategies to address ongoing COVID-19 related challenges, it anticipates that Diversion Control will continue to meet its targets in FY 2022 and FY 2023.

Output Performance Measure: Number of Civil Penalties

2020 EOY Target: 70
2020 EOY Actual: 122
2021 EOY Target: 70
2021 EOY Actual: 104
2022 EOY Target: 135
2022 EOY Target: 152

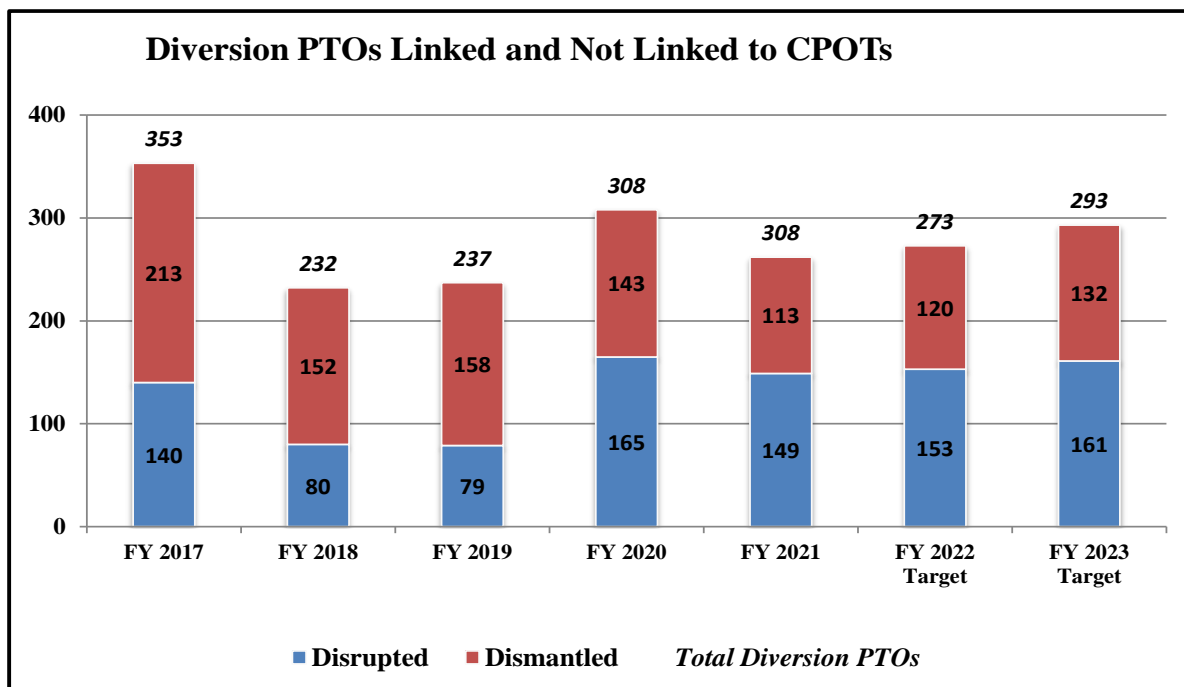
Discussion: From October 1, 2020, through September 30, 2021, Diversion Control levied 104 civil penalties. This represents approximately 149 percent to target. The number of Administrative Actions levied will fluctuate throughout the year based on available resources and case complexity. Due to recent trends in performance, the DEA has decided to adjust its FY 2022 and FY 2023 targets. However, it reserves the right to make corrections in subsequent years due to the uncertain, long-term impact of the ongoing pandemic on enforcement and regulatory operations. As such, the DEA anticipates that Diversion Control will continue to meet its targets in FY 2022 and FY 2023.

Output Performance Measure: Diversion PTOs Linked to CPOTs Disrupted and Dismantled

2020 EOY Target: 0/0
2020 EOY Actual: 5/3
2021 EOY Target: 0/0
2021 EOY Actual: 3/1
2022 EOY Target: 0/0
2023 EOY Target: 0/0

Output Performance Measure: Diversion PTOs Not Linked to CPOTs Disrupted and Dismantled

2020 EOY Target: 85/167
2020 EOY Actual: 160/140
2021 EOY Target: 115/145
2021 EOY Actual: 146/112
2022 EOY Target: 153/120
2023 EOY Target: 161/132



*PTOs disrupted includes PTOs disrupted closed (PTARRS status code E) and PTOs disrupted pending dismantlement active (PTARRS status code D). The DEA determined that the exclusion of code D PTOs from FY 2015 through FY 2019, underreported actual performance. In FY 2020, the DEA is now reporting codes D and E as disruptions.

Discussion: From October 1, 2020, through September 30, 2021, Diversion Control disrupted three and dismantled one PTO linked to a CPOT. Since CPOT-linked investigations are not the focus of the DCP, there may or may not be any Diversion CPOT-linked PTO dispositions a given year. While this metric may be reported and included in aggregate CPOT counts, it is not targeted. Through the fourth quarter FY 2021, Diversion disrupted 146 and dismantled 112 PTOs not linked to CPOTs. This represents approximately 127 and 77 percent to target, respectively.

The DEA initiates criminal investigations on those suspected of criminal violations of the CSA. As a participant in the PTO program, Diversion PTOs can be criminal and/or regulatory. PTO investigations are administrative, civil, and criminal investigations that have a regional or national impact on a registrant’s ability to handle controlled substances. The Number of Diversion Criminal Cases Initiations reflect an optimal inventory of active investigations worked and disposed based on anticipated resources. The number of PTO cases initiated will fluctuate throughout the year based on available resources and case complexity.

The evolving COVID-19 pandemic has had an increasingly negative, but disparate effect on the performance of the aforementioned PTO categories reported. Sensitive law enforcement operations involve face-to-face interactions with the public, and as such Diversion asserts that the ongoing pandemic continues to affect the performance for this metric.

During this period, Diversion refocused its investigative efforts. While dismantlements were down (77 percent to target), there was a significantly increase the number of Diversion PTO disruptions (127 percent to target); a level of success that was 27 percent above its anticipated EOY forecast. This highlights the ability of the DEA to adapt and perform under adverse

conditions, and as such, the DEA anticipates that Diversion Control will meet or exceed its targets in FY 2022 and FY 2023.

Output Performance Measure: Number of Scheduled Investigations Completed (Overall)

2020 EOY Target: 1,357

2020 EOY Actual: 1,268

2021 EOY Target: 1,357

2021 EOY Actual: 1,949

2022 EOY Target: 2,179

2023 EOY Target: 2,489

Discussion: From October 1, 2020, through September 30, 2021, Diversion Control completed 1,949 Scheduled Investigations. This represents 144 percent to target. Scheduled Investigations require the onsite, administration of enforcement actions, and while the DEA asserts that the COVID-19 pandemic has affected the performance for this metric, the reported surge in the number of Scheduled Investigations completed can be attributed to the following:

- Initially, the DEA’s maximum telework posture decreased the number of scheduled investigations completed in the first quarter. In the second quarter, more in person inspections were able to be conducted commensurate with an increase in the percentage of onsite personnel in DEA Offices;
- In addition, once states relaxed their restrictions, many registrants were able to fully open and removed capacity limits that had been put in place as a result of COVID-19; and
- During the second and third quarters of FY 2021, many more states opened and relaxed pandemic restrictions, allowing Diversion staff to increase the number of scheduled investigations conducted in the field.

As the DEA continues to navigate through the ongoing pandemic, many of the Divisions have continued to suspend their Work Plan until the public health emergency ends, or unless the DEA specifies an earlier date. Because sensitive law enforcement operations involve close, publicly based activities, the DEA and Diversion Control Program assert that performance for this metric will fluctuate throughout the year based on available resources and case complexity. However, as the DEA continues to adapt its operational and investigative strategies to address pandemic-related challenges, it anticipates that it will meet its FY 2022 and FY 2023 targets for this metric.

Output Performance Measure: Number of Outreach/Public Education Events Completed (Overall)

2020 EOY Target: 3,700

2020 EOY Actual: 2,229

2021 EOY Target: 3,000

2021 EOY Actual: 1,927

2022 EOY Target: 2,378

2022 EOY Target: 3,136

Discussion: From October 1, 2020, through September 30, 2021, Diversion Control completed 1,927 outreach and public education events. This represents approximately 64 percent to target. The surge in outreach activities over the past two to three years has been the result of actions taken in response to directives from the DEA's former leadership to educate the public, the DEA's registrants, and other medical organizations on Federal laws and regulations, and the DEA's role and responsibilities. Due to the severity of the fentanyl and heroin abuse epidemic and its ties to prescription abuse, and the fundamental necessity for a sustained effort by the DCP to educate and inform the industry and general public, outreach far exceeded what was originally forecast by the DEA.

The DEA's outreach and intervention efforts necessitates a myriad of interactive, publicly based activities (meetings, presentations, trainings, etc.). Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, and in accordance with social distancing guidelines, several outreach events were postponed. While some events, especially those conducted at the Headquarters level, are capable of being administered virtually, not all events can be done in this manner at this time. In particular, many of the DEA's outreach efforts are done through partnerships between the field offices and local or state entities. Due to state and local COVID-19 guidelines, the majority of these engagements were cancelled. Hence, the overall performance for this metric have been directly affected. The DEA has spent the past few months evaluating and designing new virtual versions of Headquarters conferences for FY 2021, and it has restated its outreach targets in anticipation of ongoing or post-pandemic limitations. As such, the DEA still anticipates that it will meet its FY 2022 and FY 2023 targets for this metric.

Additionally, the DEA has seen a surge in methamphetamine in the United States, with some areas impacted more heavily. In those areas, the outreach efforts have been more focused on methamphetamine, rather than opioids, as that has been driving overdose deaths in the area. Diversion may amend its FY 2023 target to allow for the impact of COVID-19 pandemic and the potential incorporation of additional outreach categories (drug types) currently administered by the DEA's Office of Congressional Affairs, Community Outreach and Prevention Support Section (CPO) in support of the DEA's operational strategies.

b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

In FY 2023, the DEA's resources included in the Diversion Control Decision Unit will support the Attorney General's strategic goals and objectives. The DEA's Diversion Control Division will also continue to pursue internal agency strategies, goals, and objectives.

In support of the Attorney General's applicable priority areas and strategies, in FY 2023 the DEA will continue to coordinate intelligence worldwide contributing to the dismantlement of TCOs responsible for the diversion of controlled substances, trafficking counterfeit pharmaceuticals and other dangerous drugs to include synthetic opioids like fentanyl, into the U.S. The DEA will also continue to provide intelligence to assist registrants, industry affiliates, and the inter-agency community in determining the evolution of and future trends regarding manufacture of counterfeit and synthetic substances; sale of precursor chemicals for illegal drug

production; diversion methods and transportation routes of these drugs into the U.S.; and the immediate and long-term impact on health and safety of American citizens.

The DCP's mission is to prevent, detect, and investigate the diversion of controlled pharmaceuticals and listed chemicals from legitimate sources while ensuring an adequate and uninterrupted supply is available for legitimate medical, commercial, and scientific needs. The following strategies outline the DEA's plan to achieve this objective.

The DCP's mission is to prevent, detect, and investigate the diversion of controlled pharmaceuticals and listed chemicals from legitimate sources while ensuring an adequate and uninterrupted supply is available for legitimate medical, commercial, and scientific needs. The following strategies outline the DEA's plan to achieve this objective.

Scheduled Investigations

One of the primary functions of the DCP is to ensure that registrants comply with the safeguards inherent in the CSA. This proactive approach is designed to identify and prevent the large-scale diversion of controlled substances and listed chemicals into the illicit market. Registrant compliance is determined primarily through the conduct of pre-registration, scheduled, and complaint investigations. The DCP regulatory activities also have an inherent deterrent function: they are designed to ensure that those businesses and individuals registered with the DEA to handle controlled substances or listed chemicals have sufficient measures in place to prevent the diversion of these substances. These investigations also help registrants understand and comply with the CSA and identify those registrants who violate the CSA and implementing regulations. Pre-registration investigations reduce the possibility of registering unauthorized subjects, ensure that the means to prevent diversion are in place, and help determine whether registration is consistent with the public interest.

In a collaborative effort to direct manpower based on the needs of each division, a new Work Plan memo was issued on September 30, 2020, by the DEA's Office of Diversion Control Regulatory Deputy Assistant Administrator, superseding the September 24, 2019 memo. Building on the success of the FY 2020 work plan revisions, the modifications continue to allow each division the flexibility to specifically address the specific threats within their regions.

The scheduled work plan that took effect in FY 2021 and continues through FY 2023, requires that each Diversion Group will conduct at least two scheduled investigations on retail or central fill pharmacies and on certain classifications of Data Waiver Practitioners. Each division will still choose a time frame, from one to five years, to initiate a scheduled investigation for registrants with the following business activities: controlled substance manufacturers, distributors, reverse distributors, narcotic treatment programs, importers and exporters as well as chemical handler manufacturers, distributors, importers and exporters. Scheduled investigations are required to be completed on these registrants within five years of the last completed scheduled investigation. In addition to the scheduled investigations, a separate investigation is conducted annually on all renewal or modified applications of all schedule I and II bulk manufacturers and all schedule I and II importers.

Fentanyl Scheduling

In 2018, the DEA temporarily placed all illicit fentanyl analogues not already regulated by the Controlled Substances Act into Schedule I—the category for substances with no currently accepted medical use. Anyone who possesses, imports, distributes, or manufactures any illicit fentanyl analogue will be subject to criminal prosecution in the same manner as for fentanyl and other controlled substances. The temporary scheduling orders have been issued on a recurrent basis. The most recent authority, due to expire March 11, 2022, has been extended by congressional action through December 31, 2022.

c. Priority Goals

The Department has four new priority goals: ransomware, violent crime, criminal justice reform, and immigration. The DEA aligns and contributes to the Department's FY 2022-2026 Agency Priority Goals – under criminal justice reform, and its performance and associated metrics are cited and reported in the Domestic Enforcement Decision Unit.

V. Program Increases by Item

Item Name:	DEA Information Sharing Center
Strategic Goal:	2
Strategic Objective:	2.5
Budget Decision Unit(s):	Domestic Enforcement
Organizational Program:	TBD

Program Increase: Positions 62 Agt/Atty 12 FTE 31 Dollars \$31,077,000

Description of Item

The request provides \$31.1 million and 62 positions, including 10 Special Agents, to transform the DEA's ability to leverage data to inform operational decisions, organize priorities, and determine how to most positively impact local communities. To do this successfully, the DEA must change how the agency acquires, stores, and exploits data. The DEA will use the requested resources to establish a DEA Information Sharing Center (DISC) that will work closely with the Special Operations Division (SOD) to conduct proactive targeting and analysis of big data, provide reactive analytical support, and collect and share information with external stakeholders. Resources will also allow the DEA to implement data storage models that ensure the investigative data is accessible, exploitable, and secure.

Justification

A capability and data sharing gap currently exists within the DEA. While the DEA has a tremendous amount of data in its enterprise warehouse, the DEA is unable to leverage the data comprehensively because the data remains unstructured and difficult to operationalize. While data analytics occurs in pockets around the DEA, such as at the SOD, agency-wide there is limited depth of data analytics skill. The establishment of the DISC will consolidate and support operational data collection, sharing, and analytics.

Currently, datasets are collected and organized by a variety of offices across the DEA. The DEA's field divisions can end up going through several Headquarters entities to get the support they need. Some divisions also develop independent solutions, but this leaves them unable to leverage the larger data connections that would be possible if information were centrally located. The establishment of the DISC is intended to address this capability and data sharing gap.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention predicts a record number of drug overdose deaths and violent crime, much of it drug related, continuing to increase across the country. Augmenting the DEA's ability to analyze and layer new and existing datasets will support the development of comprehensive strategies to combat these alarming trends. To improve the DEA's data infrastructure and to address the problems identified above, the DEA requests funding to establish the DISC, which will improve coordination for multi-jurisdictional cases and

key enforcement priorities. The DISC will also establish cooperative agreements for data sharing with Federal, state, and local partners, and expand the DEA's targeting and analysis capabilities. Specifically, the DISC will focus on the following programmatic areas:

- *Proactive Analysis*: Conduct proactive targeting and analysis of information obtained from a variety of internal and external sources.
- *Reactive Analysis*: Provide responsive support and investigative data to domestic field offices and coordinate investigations with the SOD.
- *Collection and Information Sharing*: Develop and maintain both liaison and working relationships with other Federal agencies and foreign, state, and local governments interfacing with the DISC. Provide information, training and policy guidance relating to the DISC to all elements of the DEA including positions located in the DISC.
- *Systems*: Manage information and data collection for the DISC. Analyze and interpret information and data from various data sources. Interact extensively with the field to gather requirements to effectively convert raw data into useable intelligence. Perform strategic duties to enhance targeting packages.

Staffing at the DISC will include a combination of Federal employees and contract positions. The DEA is requesting \$8.5 million in personnel funding for 62 positions: 10 Special Agents, 20 Intelligence Research Specialists, 2 Attorneys, 10 Information Technology Specialists, and 20 Professional/Administrative (PA) positions. The request also includes \$22.6 million in non-personnel funding that will support the creation of the DISC and the enhancement of data analytical capabilities throughout DEA, including at SOD and in DEA's Field Divisions. The DEA will use the funding to:

- *Build Analytical Capability*: Enterprise-wide analytical tools and data organization are needed to leverage the DEA's data and ensure consistent analysis. Equally important is streamlining access for users by developing a federated analytical system to facilitate information sharing and ensure data is utilized. By improving the workflow and providing better tools, the workforce will be more efficient.
- *Expand External Partnerships*: Obtaining and integrating other external data sources with DEA's existing data would further boost the DEA's analytic and targeting capabilities. Resources will expand external data sets to create intelligent targeting opportunities from combined internal and external data.
- *DEA-wide Data Analysis Training*: The use of data analysis in agency and division level targeting and investigative efforts is a growing priority. The DEA requires funding to implement an agency-wide program of data analysis training for DEA investigators and analysts that will enhance the DEA's investigative efforts. The DEA will also offer training to its non-investigative personnel to expand the use of analytics in DEA's business operations and decision making.

Impact on Performance

This request supports the DOJ's Strategic Goal 2: Keep Our Country Safe, Objective 2.5: Combat Drug Trafficking and Prevent Overdose Deaths. Resources will be used to combat the unlawful diversion of opioids and other controlled substances by establishing the DISC. Utilizing robust data sets and analytical tools, the DISC will be employed to identify, investigate, and target drug trafficking organizations. Additionally, data analysts will utilize comprehensive data sets to identify hot spots of drug-related violence and overdose deaths and target criminal drug network activity in those locations accordingly.

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2021 Enacted				FY 2022 President's Budget				FY 2023 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Positions Requested	Annual Costs per Position (\$000)			FY 2023 Request (\$000)	Annualizations (\$000)	
		1st Year Adjusted Cost	2nd Year Adjusted Cost	3rd Year Full Cost (Modular)		FY 2024 (net change from 2023)	FY 2025 (net change from 2024)
Criminal Investigative (1811)	10	\$273	\$280	\$364	\$2,730	\$67	\$842
Intelligence (0132)	20	\$128	\$169	\$228	\$2,565	\$808	\$1,199
Clerical and Office Svcs (0300-0399) (ITS)	10	\$148	\$169	\$240	\$1,484	\$202	\$715
Clerical and Office Svcs (0300-0399) (PA)	20	\$73	\$132	\$192	\$1,466	\$1,169	\$1,199
Attorneys (905)	2	\$137	\$273	-	\$274	\$272	\$0
Total Personnel	62				\$8,519	\$2,518	\$3,955

Non-Personnel Increase/Reduction Cost Summary

- Infrastructure and equipment to develop a federated analytical system.
- Contract consultants to develop a comprehensive and integrated analytical platform.
- Contract subject-matter experts to identify data sets and analytical tool investments.
- Contract database developers to facilitate bulk data movement and storage from external sources to an integrated analytical platform.

Non-Personnel Item	FY 2023 Request (\$000)	Unit Cost (\$000)	Quantity	Annualizations (\$000)	
				FY 2024 (net change from 2023)	FY 2025 (net change from 2024)
DISC	\$22,558			-	-
Total Non-Personnel	\$22,558			-	-

Justification for Non-Personnel Annualizations

Fully recur \$22.6 million for infrastructure and equipment to develop a federated analytical system; contract consultants to develop a comprehensive and integrated analytical platform; contract subject-matter experts to identify data sets and analytical tool investments; contract developers to facilitate bulk data movement and storage from external sources to an integrated analytical platform.

Total Request for this Item

Category	Positions			Amount Requested (\$000)			Annualizations (\$000)	
	Count	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel	Non-Personnel	Total	FY 2024 (net change from 2023)	FY 2025 (net change from 2024)
Current Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increases	62	12	31	\$8,519	\$22,558	\$31,077	\$2,518	\$3,955
Grand Total	62	12	31	\$8,519	\$22,558	\$31,077	\$2,518	\$3,955

Affected Crosscuts

Drugs
Transnational Crime

Item Name: **Investigative Technology and Cyber Support**

Strategic Goal: 2

Strategic Objective: 2.5

Budget Decision Unit(s): Domestic Enforcement

Organizational Program: Operations Division, Operational Support Division, Office of Forensics Sciences

Program Increase: Positions 0 Agt/Atty 0 FTE 0 Dollars \$7,956,000

Description of Item

The request provides \$8.0 million in non-personnel funding for intercept and analytical tools focused on capturing and exploiting trafficker communications. The investigative landscape continues to change, and the DEA is working to ensure it is ready to respond to these changes. Doing so requires investments in intercept technologies that will enable the DEA to target covert communications and movements of top-tier traffickers. While Dark Web drug trafficking crimes remain a threat, synthetic drugs and their precursors are increasingly sold by drug traffickers on open Clear Net websites. These online drug marketplaces provide traffickers with greater anonymity through anonymizing technology such as encryption and VPN proxies and provide traffickers a greater customer base through a global platform. The majority of DEA Cyber cases are Clear Net cases.

While the DEA has had some recent successes, to include a February 2021 seizure out of Memphis that included the location and transfer to government control virtual currency valued at approximately \$129.0 million, the DEA’s operational capabilities remain limited due to resource constraints in the areas of funding and personnel. In January 2019, the DEA created the Cyber Support Section (SCC), which serves as the facilitator for investigative, analytical, technological, and operational support for cyber-related investigation conducted in the field. The DEA is requesting additional funding to enhance its cyber related investigative capabilities in an effort to stay abreast of change, remain relevant, and provide efficient and effective operational assistance to the field.

Justification

Cyber: \$4.2 million

Nearly all narcotics investigations now have a cyber component. Cyber, the use of technological information transferred through phones and computers over the internet, also includes the rapid changes and evolution of new technology such as computer software, application software, and anything else that surfaces through and on the internet. By leveraging cyber capabilities, drug trafficking organizations increasingly obfuscate their identity and activity, increase their transnational reach, expand criminal proceeds, diversify their criminal activity, and exploit the limitations of law enforcement. The SCC’s vision is to be a forward leaning, flexible, and

reliable team educating and empowering the field to combat drug-related cybercrimes. These resources would enhance the DEA's ability to combat criminal enterprises operating on or through the Internet, with specific focus in the following areas:

Cyber Coordinators: \$582,000

As the DEA's cyber program continues to grow, the SCC looks to establish a Regional Cyber Coordinator (RCC) program to assist investigators in navigating cyber cases. The RCC team would consist of four Special Agent Staff Coordinators assigned to Headquarters with regional areas of responsibility (Northeast, Midwest, South, West) to provide direct support to the field. The RCCs would travel regularly to their respective areas to serve as subject matter experts, assist with coordination and procurement of cyber resources, evaluate, document, and support investigations, and coordinate all regional cyber efforts.

To support the RCC program, the DEA is also requesting \$582,000 in non-personnel funding for eight contract cyber coordinators; six will be placed in the field and two will support requirements from Headquarters. These positions will assess and identify the training needs and requirements for the cyber section with the aim to create a program to ensure consistent application of cyber investigative practices and techniques across the DEA.

Cyber Tools: \$1,250,000

The SCC established an agency-wide suite of cyber tools under its Centralization of Tools program, procuring social media, attribution, and Open Source Intelligence tools critical to the support of field investigations. While the selection of tools provides a start to this comprehensive program, additional tools are necessary to provide redundancies in analysis. No one tool can do it all, multiple tools improve confidence, transparency, and provide a more robust record of transactions. The Centralization of Tools program is designed to research, purchase, and develop cyber tools, with the aim of implementing a cohesive the DEA strategy and toolset. In FY 2023, the DEA is requesting \$1.3 million in non-personnel funding to evaluate purchase, and centralize, new tools. Examples of such tools include, but are not limited to, database collections housing information compiled from illicit forums, marketplaces, chat services and other open sources, or providing transnational business entity mapping and identification, and or providing information surrounding cryptocurrency transactions.

Contractual Field Support: \$2,331,000

The Cyber Support Section (SCC) Exploitation Unit provides analytical support critical to field investigations in the evolving cyber environment. Capabilities include data collection, data analysis, subpoenas, affidavits, social media, IP address, virtual currency, ClearNet, and Dark Web exploitation in support of the identification and disruption of drug trafficking networks. More than half of the requests SCC receives from the field are for exploitation support. Future program goals include full complement of commercially-off-the-shelf (COTS) open source intelligence (OSINT) and attribution tools, access to other Federal agencies' tools, dedicated analysts to support National Cyber Investigative Joint Task Force (NCIJTF), SCC rotation incorporated into Intelligence Research Specialists career progression guide, proactive open-

source data/cold wallet collection to identify potential bad actors, and an automated agency-wide deconfliction tool. The growing demand for exploitation support necessitates increasing the availability of cyber tools, increased contractor personnel to assist in case support, and the development of Intelligence Research Specialist with skillsets that will not only assist SCC but will help the DEA long term with the continuously changing environment related to narcotics cyber investigations. In FY 2023, the DEA is requesting \$2.3 million in non-personnel funding to support the hiring of contractor personnel to assist with active case support.

Over the Air (OTA) Cell Site Simulators: \$3.8 million

Cell-Site Simulator (CSS) technology provides valuable assistance in support of the DEA investigations through the geolocation of cellular devices used by targets. This investigative technique can assist in the surveillance of a target as well as the ultimate location and apprehension of a suspect during the service of an arrest warrant.

This technology is comprised of several platforms. These various platforms allow investigators to identify the location of a target's device in various theatres. This allows law enforcement to identify specific apartments or individuals from which the signal is emanating. To remain effective, the DEA must periodically upgrade its CSS technology to keep pace with additional frequencies as they become available to telecommunications providers.

The DEA is requesting \$3.8 million in non-personnel funding to more adequately meet the requirements of the DEA's investigative personnel by outfitting its district offices with CSS technology. Since each of the DEA's field divisions are comprised of hundreds of law enforcement personnel covering large geographic areas, the DEA is often unable to meet the demand for CSS technology in the field, thereby missing opportunities to advance critical investigations. Although the DEA has been able to deploy CSS technology to each field division office, the DEA does not have the financial resources to roll out CSS technology to all district offices within each field division's area of responsibility.

Impact on Performance

This request supports the DOJ's Strategic Goal 2: Keep Our Country Safe, Objective 2.5: Combat Drug Trafficking and Prevent Overdose Deaths. Resources will be used to disrupt and dismantle transnational, national, and regional drug trafficking organizations by leveraging cyber subject matter expertise and advanced cyber tools to investigate and target illicit online drug marketplaces trafficking in counterfeit pills, opioids, and dangerous precursor chemicals.

Cyber

Nearly all narcotics investigations now have a cyber component. To align the DEA cyber capabilities and strategy with other Federal law enforcement entities, SCC seeks to expand the section to meet the ever-growing demand for cyber-enabled investigative support required by the field. Continued support of the DEA's efforts on identifying, exploiting, and dismantling drug trafficking organizations operating in the ClearNet and Dark Web to further the illicit sale of drugs as well as exchange and laundering of money using digital means.

The DEA aims to create a robust program to support cyber investigations across the agency. Aggressively driving to digest technology ensures that the field is provided with trusted expertise, communication, and support. Continued emphasis on Cyber Support Division training, staffing, funding, and resource allocation supports the success of the agency's efforts in combating cyber drug threats.

Over the Air Cell Site Simulators

As the government sells off spectrum bands to the private sector, cellular companies expand their technology, and this creates the need to update equipment. This updated CSS technology allows the DEA to continue to keep pace with the cellular providers to support investigations.

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2021 Enacted				FY 2022 President's Budget				FY 2023 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)
74	4	74	\$13,370	74	4	74	\$13,517	74	4	74	\$13,517

Non-Personnel Increase/Reduction Cost Summary

Cyber Coordinators

- Eight contract cyber coordinators assigned to the DEA Headquarters.

Cyber Tools

- Cyber tools to support exploitation and analysis across the ClearNet and Dark Web.

Contractual Field Support

- Six contractors to further advance the capabilities of the Cyber Exploitation Unit.

Over the Air (OTA) Cell Site Simulators

- Over the Air Cell-Site Simulator hardware, software, and licensing.

Non-Personnel Item	FY 2023 Request (\$000)	Unit Cost (\$000)	Quantity	Annualizations (\$000)	
				FY 2024 (net change from 2023)	FY 2025 (net change from 2024)
Cyber Coordinators	\$582			-	-
Cyber Tools	\$1,250			-	-
Contractual Field Support	\$2,331			-	-
Cell Site Simulators	\$3,793			-	-
Total Non-Personnel	\$7,956			-	-

Justification for Non-Personnel Annualizations

Cyber Coordinators

- Salaries and expenses for eight contract cyber coordinators (\$582,000).

Cyber Tools

- New Cyber Tools to support exploitation and analysis will recur at 20 percent for refresh costs (\$250,000).

Contractual Field Support

- Salaries and expenses for six contractors to further advance the capabilities of the Cyber Exploitation Unit (\$2.3 million).

Over the Air (OTA) Cell Site Simulators

- Over the Air Cell-Site Simulator technology will recur at 20 percent for software and licensing costs (\$758,600).

Total Request for this Item

Category	Positions			Amount Requested (\$000)			Annualizations (\$000)	
	Count	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel	Non-Personnel	Total	FY 2024 (net change from 2023)	FY 2025 (net change from 2024)
Current Services	74	4	74	\$5,609	\$7,908	\$13,517	-	-
Increases	-	-	-	-	\$7,956	\$7,956		-
Grand Total	74	4	74	\$5,609	\$15,864	\$21,473	-	-

Affected Crosscuts

Cyber
Drugs

Item Name: **Body Worn Camera Program**

Strategic Goal: 3
Strategic Objective: 3.3
Budget Decision Unit(s): Domestic Enforcement

Organizational Program: Operations Division

Program Increase: Positions 54 Agt/Atty 17 FTE 27 Dollars \$19,769,000

Description of Item

The request provides \$19.8 million and 54 positions (7 Special Agents) for deployment of an agency-wide Body Worn Camera (BWC) Program.

Justification

The Department announced in October 2020 that it “will permit state, local, territorial, and tribal task force officers to use body worn cameras on Federal task forces around the nation.” The Department’s policy permits Federally-deputized officers to activate a body worn camera while serving arrest warrants, or during other planned arrest operations, and during the execution of search warrants.” The policy is the result of a pilot program launched by the Department in October 2019 and applies to the extent that a task force officer’s (TFO) parent agency requires BWC use by its officers during Federal task force operations.

From January through September 2020, the DEA participated in the DOJ’s TFO BWC pilot program that permitted TFOs in select cities to use their BWCs during Federal enforcement operations, consistent with the DOJ’s interim BWC policy. After the completion of the pilot program and the DOJ’s announcement authorizing TFOs to wear and activate BWCs for certain specified activities, the DEA began collaborating with the DOJ and other DOJ law enforcement counterparts to evaluate the pilot program and develop a permanent policy to allow TFOs to use their BWCs. In early FY 2022, the DEA commenced a Special Agent (SA) pilot program at four domestic offices. These SAs have been outfitted with BWCs that are expected to be worn during certain operational activities. The pilot is expected to end on or about March 31, 2022.

The DEA is requesting \$7.5 million in personnel funding for 7 Special Agents, 10 Attorneys, 19 Information Technology Specialist positions (ITS), and 18 Professional/Administrative (PA) positions. The requested positions will manage the BWC program, to include uploading and reviewing BWC recordings, providing technical support for DEA field offices, as well as Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)-related records management, legal counsel, and litigation support. Additionally, \$12.4 million in non-personnel funding is requested to support the purchase of camera hardware and related accessories, site bandwidth upgrades, software licensing, cloud-based video retention system, system training, other operations and

maintenance, and IT refresh costs. This funding will allow the DEA to support the storage of BWC video.

Impact on Performance

This request supports the DOJ's Strategic Goal 3: Protect Civil Rights, Objective 3.3: Reform and Strengthen the Criminal and Juvenile Justice System to Ensure Fair and Just Treatment For All.

Without these resources, the DEA will be unable to implement an agency-wide BWC program. All requested resources are necessary to ensure the DEA can capture and maintain BWC video as well ensure the DEA is able to respond to FOIA requests for BWC footage and any associated litigation. This request is consistent with the Department's commitment to provide transparency and accountability in law enforcement operations while building trust with the communities served. The additional funds will increase BWC data, video storage, and create additional Federal records, which ultimately will promote public safety.

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2021 Enacted				FY 2022 President's Budget				FY 2023 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	2,000

Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Positions Requested	Annual Costs per Position (\$000)			FY 2023 Request (\$000)	Annualizations (\$000)	
		1st Year Adjusted Cost	2nd Year Adjusted Cost	3rd Year Full Cost (Modular)		FY 2024 (net change from 2023)	FY 2025 (net change from 2024)
Clerical and Office Svcs (0300-0399) (PA)	18	\$73	\$132	\$192	\$1,319	\$1,052	\$1,079
Clerical and Office Svcs (0300-0399) (ITS)	19	\$148	\$169	\$240	\$2,820	\$383	\$1,358
Attorneys (0905)	10	\$137	\$273	-	\$1,369	\$1,360	-
Criminal Investigative (1811)	7	\$273	\$280	\$364	\$1,911	\$47	\$589
Total Personnel	54				\$7,419	\$2,842	\$3,026

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

The request includes first-year costs for agency-wide deployment of a permanent Body Worn Camera Program. Specifically included are:

- Software licensing, data cloud storage (third party secured archival storage with quick retrieval), and other IT support costs
- On-site system training
- Camera hardware/docking stations
- Operations and Maintenance
 - Power consumption from charging docks;
 - Normal testing of equipment upgrades/releases;
 - Research and development to support additional capabilities;
 - Traffic priority network configuration; and,
 - Additional data/software changes
- Site bandwidth upgrades for DEA offices to adequately support video uploads.
- Other program support costs
 - Additional FOIA Litigation Costs
 - Additional FOIA Appeals Costs

- FOIAXpress Video Add-On Tool - current system (FOIAXpress) will be enhanced with add-on video tool.

Non-Personnel Item	FY 2023 Request (\$000)	Unit Cost (\$000)	Quantity	Annualizations (\$000)	
				FY 2024 (net change from 2023)	FY 2025 (net change from 2024)
Body Worn Camera Program	\$12,350	-	-	-\$5,306	-
Total Non-Personnel	\$12,350	-	-	-\$5,306	-

Justification for Non-Personnel Annualizations

Requested annualization: \$7.0 million

- Software licensing, data cloud storage (third party secured archival storage with quick retrieval) (\$3.3 million)
- Recurring maintenance costs for cameras and associated hardware (\$1.1 million)
- On-site system training, tech refresh, and other IT support costs (\$2.3 million)
- Operations and Maintenance (\$120,000)
 - Power consumption from charging docks;
 - Normal testing of equipment upgrades/releases;
 - Research and development to support additional capabilities;
 - Traffic priority network configuration; and,
 - Additional data/software changes
- Other program support costs (\$200,000)
 - Additional FOIA Litigation Costs
 - Additional FOIA Appeals Costs
 - FOIAXpress Video Add-On Tool - current system (FOIAXpress) will be enhanced with add-on video tool.

Total Request for this Item

Category	Positions			Amount Requested (\$000)			Annualizations (\$000)	
	Count	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel	Non-Personnel	Total	FY 2024 (net change from 2023)	FY 2025 (net change from 2024)
Current Services	-	-	-	-	\$2,000	\$2,000	-	-
Increases	54	17	27	\$7,419	\$12,350	\$19,769	-\$5,306	-
Grand Total	54	17	27	\$7,419	\$14,350	\$21,769	-\$5,306	-

Affected Crosscuts

Drugs

Federal Criminal Justice Reform

Transnational Crime

Civil Rights

Item Name: IT Infrastructure
Strategic Goal: 2
Strategic Objective: 2.4
Budget Decision Unit(s): Domestic Enforcement
Organizational Program: Information Systems Division

Program Increase: Positions 0 Agt/Atty 0 FTE 0 Dollars \$3,000,000

Description of Item

The request provides \$3.0 million in non-personnel funding to improve information technology infrastructure. Requested resources will address potential cybersecurity risks and improve the DEA’s security capabilities.

Justification

The DEA is requesting funding to support cybersecurity improvements to address the evolving threat landscape. The increase of remote and alternate work locations, and expanded reach into various cloud locations have highlighted cybersecurity concerns. These improvements aim to move the DEA into a mature, proactive, and automated cyber realm, increasing the speed and effectiveness of threat defense. The DEA is requesting \$3.0 million to address these challenges through Cybersecurity Maturity Model improvement areas . This enhancement will improve the DEA’s security capabilities; normalize continuous monitoring capabilities; reduce response times across security operations; minimize system downtime; and establish a proactive recovery plan with repeatable recovery strategy applied throughout the DEA enterprise.

Impact on Performance

This request supports the DOJ’s Strategic Goal 2: Keep Our Country Safe, Objective 2.4: Enhance Cybersecurity and Fight Cybercrime. The DEA requests these resources to ensure that the security posture is equipped with the appropriate capabilities to protect networks and information from potential threats. Through these modernization efforts to face adversarial threats, the DEA is finding innovative, yet secured ways, to improve the network while supporting the DEA’s operational mission.

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2021 Enacted				FY 2022 President's Budget				FY 2023 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)
132	2	132	\$238,036	132	2	132	\$238,307	132	2	132	\$238,307

Non-Personnel Increase/Reduction Cost Summary

The request includes tools to address Cybersecurity Maturity Model improvement areas.

Non-Personnel Item	FY 2023 Request (\$000)	Unit Cost (\$000)	Quantity	Annualizations (\$000)	
				FY 2024 (net change from 2023)	FY 2025 (net change from 2024)
Cybersecurity Maturity Model Improvements	\$3,000	-	-	-	-
Total Non-Personnel	\$3,000			-	-

Justification for Non-Personnel Annualizations

- The cybersecurity system improvements are part of a multi-year project and will fully recur in the outyears. .

Total Request for this Item

Category	Positions			Amount Requested (\$000)			Annualizations (\$000)	
	Count	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel	Non-Personnel	Total	FY 2024 (net change from 2023)	FY 2025 (net change from 2024)
Current Services	132	2	132	\$10,307	\$228,000	\$238,307	-	-
Increases	-	-	-	-	\$3,000	\$3,000	-	-
Grand Total	132	2	132	\$10,307	\$231,000	\$241,307	-	-

Affected Crosscuts

Drugs and Transnational Crime

Item Name: McGirt Resources

Strategic Goal: 2
Strategic Objective: 2.6
Budget Decision Unit(s): Domestic Enforcement

Organizational Program: Operations Division

Program Increase: Positions 18 Agt/Atty 8 FTE 9 Dollars \$3,300,000

Description of Item

The request for \$3.3 million and 18 positions (including 8 Special Agents) will establish an additional enforcement group in the DEA’s Tulsa, Oklahoma Resident Office. Additional enforcement resources in this office will address the expanded Federal responsibilities on the tribal lands of eastern Oklahoma. The Supreme Court’s decision in *McGirt v. Oklahoma (MvO)* on July 9, 2020, revoked the State of Oklahoma’s law enforcement authorities on certain tribal lands, leaving those requirements the responsibility of the Federal government.

Justification

The Supreme Court’s decision on *McGirt v. Oklahoma* resulted in the revocation of the state of Oklahoma’s law enforcement capabilities on certain tribal lands. As a result, cases that were previously handled by Oklahoma law enforcement are now a Federal responsibility. For the DEA, this means that state law enforcement officers must have the DEA’s involvement in narcotics stops on certain tribal lands, and United States Attorneys’ Offices (USAOs) are relying on the DEA for case support. The additional support requested from both Oklahoma law enforcement officers and the USAOs redirect Task Force Officers and Special Agents away from their other cases in the Tulsa Resident Office. The DEA’s role is expected to increase as additional tribes are added. For example, in early 2021, the Tulsa Resident Office had opened 16 cases that would have been handled at the state level prior to the *MvO* decision. In mid-March 2021, judicial decisions recognized the sovereignty of two additional tribes, which will also increase the Tulsa Resident Office’s caseload. While the Tulsa office has increased TFO support, the SA to TFO ratios should be balanced with additional DEA staffing.

The DEA is requesting \$3.3 million for 18 positions (8 Special Agents, 5 Intelligence Research Specialists, 3 Professional/Administrative, and 2 Technical/Clerical positions) to support the Tulsa Resident Office. Currently, the existing Special Agents pursue investigations and oversee the work of the TFOs. With the additional TFOs working in the office, the requested positions will allow the DEA to better partner with the TFO workforce and respond to drug threats in tribal areas that are now a Federal responsibility.

Impact on Performance

This request supports the DOJ's Strategic Goal 2: Keep Our Country Safe, Objective 2.6: Protect Vulnerable Communities. This funding is required to meet all workload demands and oversee the work of a large TFO workforce. After the *MvO* decision, the Tulsa Resident Office reported significant increases in arrests, total assets seized, and new cases. For example, from October 2019 to March 2020, there were 22 arrests reported by the Tulsa Resident Office. This number more than quadrupled to 96 arrests in the same six-month timeframe in FY 2021. In addition, cases are up 33 percent, and assets seized have nearly doubled during the same timeframes. Because the *MvO* decision occurred in July of 2020, and new tribal lands were added in March 2021, this is only a partial demonstration of the workload surge for the DEA in Tulsa.

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2021 Enacted				FY 2022 President's Budget				FY 2023 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,700	-	-	-	-

Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Positions Requested	Annual Costs per Position (\$000)			FY 2023 Request (\$000)	Annualizations (\$000)	
		1st Year Adjusted Cost	2nd Year Adjusted Cost	3rd Year Full Cost (Modular)		FY 2024 (net change from 2023)	FY 2025 (net change from 2024)
Clerical and Office Svcs (0300-0399) (PA)	3	\$73	\$132	\$192	\$219	\$175	\$180
Accounting and Budget (0500-0599) (TC)	2	\$64	\$116	-	\$257	\$105	-
Intelligence (0132)	5	\$128	\$169	\$228	\$640	\$202	\$300
Criminal Investigative (1811)	8	\$273	\$280	\$364	\$2,184	\$54	\$674
Total Personnel	18				\$3,300	\$536	\$1,154

Total Request for this Item

Category	Positions			Amount Requested (\$000)			Annualizations (\$000)	
	Count	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel	Non-Personnel	Total	FY 2023 (net change from 2022)	FY 2024 (net change from 2023)
Current Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increases	18	8	9	\$3,300	-	\$3,300	\$536	\$1,154
Grand Total	18	8	9	\$3,300	-	\$3,300	\$536	\$1,154

Affected Crosscuts

Drugs
Transnational Crime