
U.S. Department of Justice

Drug Enforcement Administration

FY 2024
Performance Budget
Congressional Submission



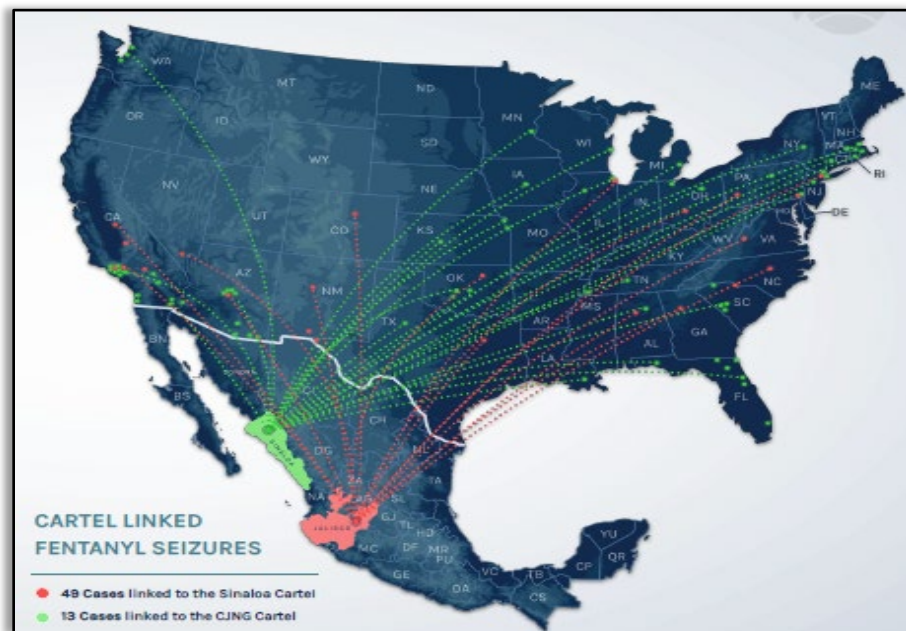
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I. Overview of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)

Introduction

Today, the United States is battling an unprecedented drug poisoning epidemic that claimed approximately 107,000 American lives from August 2021 to August 2022,¹ which means someone in the U.S. is dying of a drug poisoning every five minutes. Nearly two-thirds of these drug poisoning deaths are attributable to synthetic drugs—like fentanyl and methamphetamine—that are primarily produced by two Mexican drug cartels: the Sinaloa Cartel and the Jalisco New Generation (Jalisco) Cartel. These organizations are synthesizing fentanyl, methamphetamine, and other deadly substances in illicit hazardous environments in Mexico, using precursor chemicals largely sourced from manufacturers in China. The cartels' enormous profits are cleaned through international money laundering schemes, many of which are run by Chinese criminal organizations, involving cryptocurrency and complex international currency exchanges. These substances flood into American communities by local drug trafficking organizations that complete most of their drug deals on smartphones. The synthetic drugs entering American communities are completely different than the organic, plant-based drugs—like heroin, cocaine, and marijuana—that used to dominate cartel trafficking activity. Synthetic drugs are cheaper to manufacture, do not depend on growing cycles, and are more 50 times more potent than heroin. Fentanyl is now the leading cause of death for the 18-45 demographic.²

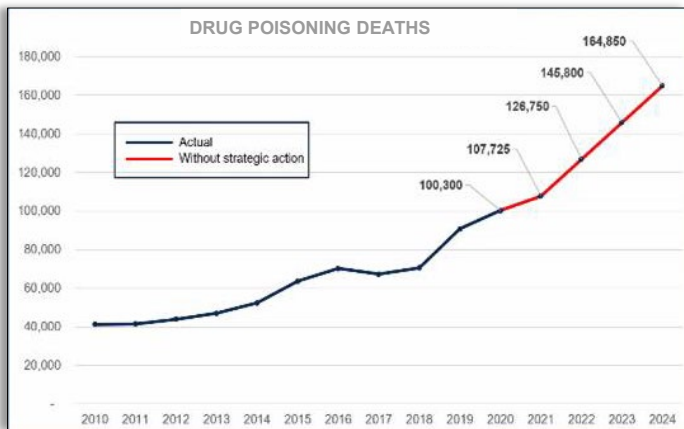


¹ From <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/vsrr/drug-overdose-data.htm>

² From <https://www.familiesagainstfentanyl.org/>

Since its establishment in 1973, the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) has evolved from a small, domestic-oriented law enforcement agency to a globally recognized organization with over 10,000 positions (all funding sources). The DEA is the lead agency on the law enforcement elements in the Administration’s whole of government response to defeat the cartels and combat the drug poisoning epidemic in American communities. The DEA’s role in leading the law enforcement response to the fentanyl epidemic protects the safety of agents, officers, and sources. Importantly, a unified response to the fentanyl epidemic ensures that the whole of government is moving in one direction that protects the safety and health of Americans. Accordingly, 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 of drug poisoning deaths and 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 has 241 domestic offices, including 23 field divisions throughout the United States (U.S.) and internationally, 93 offices in 69 countries. As a single-mission agency, the DEA enforces the controlled substances laws and regulations of the United States and brings to the criminal and civil justice system of the United States, or any other competent jurisdiction, 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 United States; and to recommend and support non-enforcement programs aimed at reducing the availability of illicit controlled substances on the domestic and international markets. DEA staff work relentlessly every day around the world to combat long-standing drug threats and save American lives. However, the threats from synthetic drugs and encrypted technologies facing the Nation are new and require the DEA to approach its work in a fundamentally different way.



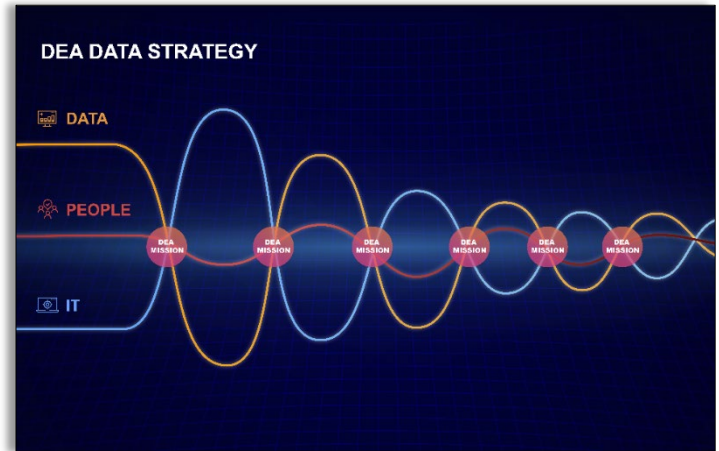
Trajectory of drug poisoning deaths if strategic action is not taken



131,000 blue and multi colored pills seized from Sinaloa Cartel. The DEA has issued a recent warning on “rainbow fentanyl!”

Empowering DEA Missions with Data and Information Technology (IT)

Data is a foundational component of how the DEA creates positive impacts on communities and the lives of the American people. It is at the core of the intelligence collected and powers the DEA’s investigations to bring criminal organizations to justice. A sound data strategy empowers the DEA to safeguard communities, allows the DEA to identify the most dangerous organizations, understand where and how they operate and/or geographically intersect, and address the resulting drug-related violence. Data-driven analyses will provide the information vital in determining the areas hardest hit by drug-related crime—where the DEA should be directing its resources.



In addition to countering drug-related violence, using data as the basis for targeting criminal organizations will aid in our fight against the rising crisis of opioid and methamphetamine poisoning death. Data-driven intelligence and analyses allow the DEA to trace the flow of these deadly drugs from the supply to distribution, growth, and manufacture. With the ability to track and map trafficking networks, the DEA will have a sophisticated means of isolating and eliminating threats while increasing public awareness and safety by strengthening prevention efforts.

Operation Overdrive

On February 1, 2022, the DEA began implementing Operation Overdrive – a new, data-driven initiative to focus DEA law enforcement resources on the communities where criminal drug networks are causing the most harm. Using national crime statistics and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) data, the DEA has found alarming trends about the criminal drug networks’ activity in those targeted locations: the vast majority of those networks are engaged in gun violence; a majority of those networks sell fentanyl or methamphetamine; and almost all of those networks that sell fentanyl or methamphetamine are also engaged in violent gun crimes.



- Operation Overdrive Phase I included 34 participating cities located in 23 states (including the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico).
- As of July 17, 2022, 1.3 million deadly doses of fentanyl have been removed; 635,000 doses of methamphetamine have been removed; and there have been 939 arrests. Additionally, 309 handguns, 42 rifles, and 10 shotguns have been removed.
- Operation Overdrive Phase II was expanded to 57 participating cities (including 21 cities from Phase 1) located in 38 states (including the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico). Phase II cities were selected based on an evaluation of 2021 drug-related violent crime and 2020/2021 fatal overdose data.

Targeting Teams

Illicit fentanyl, methamphetamine, and other deadly substances entering the U.S. are produced in illicit hazardous environments in Mexico by the cartels, supplied by precursor chemicals typically from China. Cartels also facilitate the supply of cocaine produced in Colombia destined for the U.S. Fentanyl and fentanyl-related substances are frequently combined with heroin, methamphetamine, cocaine, and other substances, and/or pressed into fake prescription pills made to look like controlled prescription drugs containing oxycodone or hydrocodone. They are then sold online on anonymous darknet markets and overtly operated websites or on the street. Many of these transactions occur via social media applications.



Massive methamphetamine conversion lab uncovered in Stockton, CA, connected to the Sinaloa Cartel

The DEA's targeting teams are mapping criminal organizations and helping build cases that can lead to the dismantlement of entire networks. These targeting teams are key to the DEA's efforts to combat the Sinaloa and Jalisco Cartels; Mexican and Chinese precursor chemical traffickers; Chinese money laundering organizations; emerging threats; and healthcare companies driving diversion. These counter-network teams leverage the inter-agency relationships and data sharing occurring at the Special Operations Division (SOD).

Office of National Security Intelligence



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 10,000 such reports a year. These reports contain information on topics such as foreign intelligence, international organized crime, international drug trafficking organizations, and terrorism.

Engaging the Public

The DEA understands that education, outreach, and prevention are also critical steps in countering current drug threats in the U.S. and has continued rolling-out broader community drug prevention programs. Through these efforts, 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.

In addition to the nationwide community-based initiative, the DEA participates in the following community outreach and educational efforts:

DEA Family Summits on the Drug Poisoning Epidemic



The first Family Summit event occurred in June 2022 and more than 80 parent or family-led non-profit organizations were invited. These events will provide opportunities for the DEA to accomplish the following: share information on current drug threats, exchange ideas on how the DEA is able to support these organizations in their work, learn of their local efforts, request that they share the One Pill Can Kill awareness campaign in their communities, identify areas for further collaboration, and build or reinforce existing relationships and partnerships. The DEA plans to hold nationwide family summits to expand community awareness and engagement.



Operation Prevention

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

Red Ribbon Week is the nation's oldest and largest drug prevention awareness program. This eight-day celebration is an annual catalyst to show intolerance for drugs in our schools, workplaces, and communities and includes a National Red Ribbon Rally, photo contests, a campus video PSA contest, and a Red Ribbon Patch Program for Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts. Approximately 80 million people participate in Red Ribbon events each year.



The DEA Museum

In November 2021, the DEA Museum reopened to the public. The renovated museum provides 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 traveling exhibit since its launch in 2003.

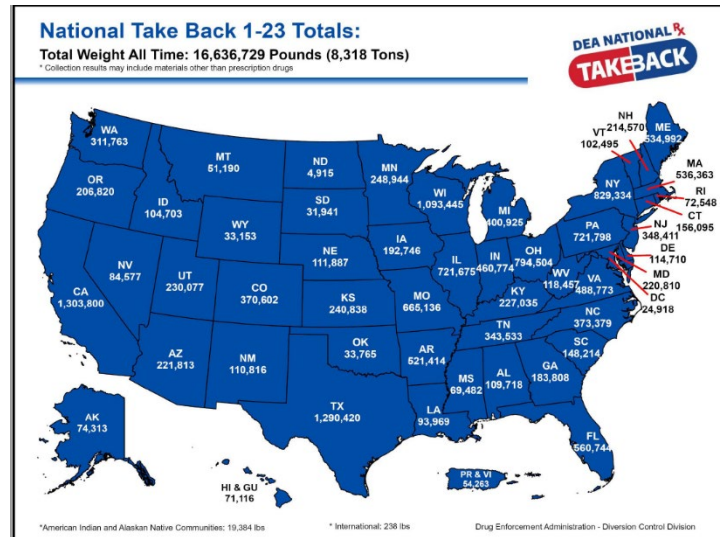
Community Outreach Websites:

- 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 23rd National Drug Take Back Day was conducted on October 29, 2022. The DEA collected over 600,000 pounds of medications from over 4,900 collection sites. The DEA and its more than 4,300 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 16.6 million pounds of unused medication from circulation.



Capturing Performance

Over the past year, the DEA has conducted an in-depth analysis across the entire organization to identify the primary threats that are driving the historic drug poisoning epidemic in the U.S., with the goal of focusing the DEA's resources on these threats. Based on this expansive review, the DEA has made its top operational priority the defeat of the Sinaloa and Jalisco Cartels, and the dismantling of the criminal drug networks operating in areas with the highest rates of violence and drug poisoning deaths in the U.S. Through these efforts, the DEA will significantly reduce the supply of illicit substances and substance use in the U.S., which are goals one and seven of the National Drug Control Strategy.

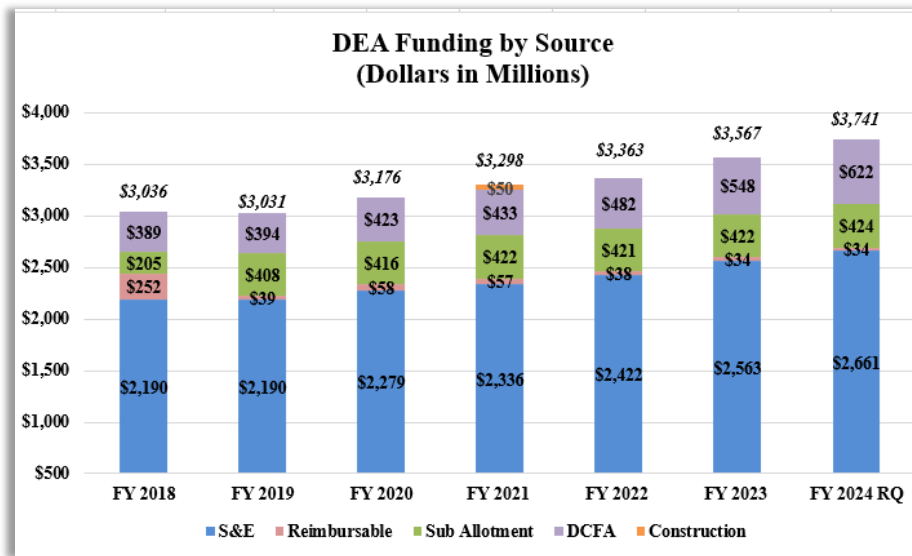
The DEA will execute both of its top operational priorities through a network-based, and data-driven approach. As discussed above, the network approach hinges on a holistic examination of the entire criminal organization to develop a comprehensive understanding of its structure, goals, and weaknesses. The DEA will use a variety of data from within and outside the organization to illuminate these networks and operationalize strategies to degrade and defeat them. The DEA is in the preliminary stages of evaluating its existing measures of performance and developing new measures to align with the DEA's top operational priorities. The DEA's existing measures of performance must be carefully and thoughtfully reevaluated. Different measures of performance than those that currently exist are likely better suited to evaluate DEA's new operational priorities. For example, the DEA is in the process of considering performance measures directly tied to the following:

- Prioritizing agency resources dedicated to defeating the Sinaloa and Jalisco Cartels;
- Increasing the number of intelligence-driven investigations and federal prosecutions that involve the importation/distribution of fentanyl and methamphetamine by the Sinaloa and Jalisco Cartels;
- Increasing the number of intelligence-driven investigations and federal prosecutions that involve the illicit finance of the Sinaloa and Jalisco Cartels;
- Increasing the number of intelligence-driven investigations and federal prosecutions that involve the manufacture and supply of precursor chemicals to the Sinaloa and Jalisco Cartels;
- Prioritizing agency resources on reducing drug-poisoning deaths and drug-related violence in high-risk locations in the U.S.;
- Increasing the number of intelligence-driven investigations and federal prosecutions of drug traffickers and criminal networks operating in locations in the U.S. with the highest levels of violence and drug-poisoning deaths; and
- Increasing the number of intelligence-driven investigations and federal prosecutions of drug traffickers and criminal networks operating on social media and online marketplaces.

The DEA is in the early stages of establishing new metrics that will provide an accurate understanding of the agency's progress towards its top operational goals. The measures need to be thoughtfully and carefully developed, tracked, and refined. Accordingly, it would be premature to provide a performance table at this time, and impossible to provide actual and target metrics.

FY 2024 Budget Request

The DEA’s FY 2024 budget request totals \$3,740,868,000. This request includes \$2,660,924,000 for the Salaries & Expenses Account (S&E) and \$621,719,000 derived from the Diversion Control Fee Account (DCFA). The DEA also anticipates receiving an estimated \$458,225,000 from other agencies through reimbursable agreements and sub allotments associated with the Asset Forfeiture Fund (AFF) and Organized Crime and Drug Enforcement Task Forces (OCDETF) funding. The DEA anticipates \$3.7 billion will support 10,516 positions and 9,589 full-time equivalent (FTE) during FY 2024. The following table summarizes the DEA’s FY 2018 to FY 2024 funding levels by source.



DCFA FY 2024 RQ are planned obligations.

Maintaining Current Services

Salaries and Expenses (S&E) Account: The \$71,989,000 in base adjustments includes funding for a 5.2 percent pay raise, annualization of 287 new positions from FY 2023 including 146 new Special Agent positions, annualization of the FY 2023 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.

Diversion Control Fee Account (DCFA): The \$29,213,000 in base and technical adjustments includes the restoration of the FY 2023 sequester amount, and expenses and charges for positions stationed outside of the U.S.

Program Improvements

The DEA's FY 2024 program increases principally support Department of Justice (DOJ) Strategic Goal 2: Keep Our Country Safe. Requested resources will address gaps in data exploitation and more efficiently target vast criminal networks responsible for synthetic drugs entering American communities.

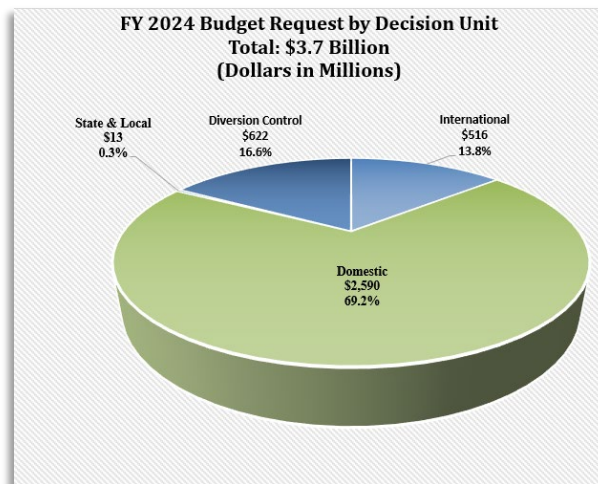
The DEA's S&E enhancement requests are the following:

1. **Operation Overdrive Expansion**: \$9.0 million and 48 positions (four special agents) to expand Operation Overdrive and target and map criminal network threats using a data-driven, intelligence-led approach for identifying and dismantling criminal drug networks operating in areas with the highest rates of violence and drug poisonings and drug-related deaths.
2. **Modernizing Case Management**: \$10.0 million for investments for modernizing case management and building a unified data platform to enhance the DEA's capability and capacity for processing, analyzing, and applying intelligence to large volumes of data as it dismantles the most egregious criminal networks.
3. **Zero Emission Vehicles**: \$6.8 million to purchase Zero Emission Vehicles, accessories, charging infrastructure and installation in support of the Department's Zero Emission Vehicle acquisition strategy.

The DEA's Diversion Control Fee Account: In FY 2024, the DEA is anticipating an Adjustment in Obligations Activities of \$40,184,000 including general program changes and anticipated significant investments.

Full Program Costs

The chart below reflects all FY 2024 DEA resources including the S&E Account, reimbursable resources, sub-allotments, and the DCFA.



\$622 million in Diversion Control funding reflects planned obligations for FY 2024.

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 2024.

Performance Challenges

Drug trafficking imperils the safety and health of all Americans. The criminals who engage in drug trafficking fuel the epidemic of drug abuse and addiction in the U.S. — and profit from it — while feeding the violence that plagues many communities. Availability and use of cheap and highly potent fentanyl have increased, and methamphetamine has flooded across the southern border into the U.S. Mexican transnational criminal organizations continue to supply most of the cocaine, methamphetamine, heroin, and fentanyl smuggled into the country, while violent street gangs dominate the retail sale and distribution of these illicit drugs at the local level.

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

International Enforcement

- In the past ten years, drug trafficking organizations have grown in size and become increasingly globalized. Today, there are vast criminal networks stretching around the world involved in sophisticated drug trafficking rings.
- The majority of drug poisoning deaths are attributable to synthetic drugs—like fentanyl and methamphetamine—that are being produced by two Mexican drug cartels: the Sinaloa and Jalisco Cartels. These organizations are synthesizing fentanyl, methamphetamine, and other deadly substances in illicit hazardous environments in Mexico, using precursor chemicals largely sourced from manufacturers in China.
- Some countries currently lack self-sustaining counter narcotics police institutions and criminal justice systems capable of adequately addressing counterdrug efforts.
- 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.
- In specific foreign regions where the DEA operates, foreign law enforcement counterparts lack skills, expertise, training, and equipment needed to be effective partners.

Domestic Enforcement

- Cartels are continuously developing new substances and distributing them in American communities in new forms.
- The rapid pace of new technology, encryption or anonymous use of this technology, and the lack of authentication are challenges for law enforcement personnel as they investigate crimes and collect evidence. This is in addition to terabytes of information being analyzed by a workforce developed during the megabyte era.

- A growing number of drug poisoning and drug-related deaths have been connected to Darknet purchases.
- Cryptocurrency is increasingly used to buy and sell lethal drugs on the Darknet as well as by drug cartels seeking to launder their profits.
- The development of Darknet Markets (DNMs) and the drugs that are sold on them pose a significant threat to the U.S. Some estimate that between 100-150 fentanyl vendors operate on the Darknet.

Staffing

- Over the past 6 years, the DEA’s Special Agent staffing levels have decreased by 7 percent.

Diversion 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 Champion Award** – In 2022, this award was given to three DEA employees for their efforts to reduce the environmental impacts of their facilities which will have a lasting impact on the future operations of the laboratories and division office.

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 2022, two DEA Headquarters offices, one domestic field division, and two laboratories 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 Green Power Partnership. In FY 2022, renewable electricity accounted for 15.65% 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 2022 represented by renewable electricity was 24.3%.

- The El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC) Solar project produced 4.3 million kilowatt hours (kWh) of renewable solar electricity in FY 2022, equivalent to avoiding over 3,300 tons of CO2 emissions. The cumulative emissions savings produced by this project since August 2018 is equivalent to planting over 226,296 trees.
- Several facilities purchase renewable energy or renewable energy certificates (RECs) through electricity contracts with the General Services Administration (GSA) or their local electric utility (for example, Pacific Gas & Electric's (PG&E) Solar Choice Program). Several contracts include 20% renewable energy, and the Mid-Atlantic Laboratory's GSA electricity contract increased from 20% to 50% renewable energy starting in November 2021. In FY 2022, the DEA was able to claim 3.8 million kWh of renewable energy purchases through such contracts.
- In FY 2022, the DEA completed its first Utility Energy Services contract (UESC) at the Southeast Laboratory in Miami, Florida, with the partner utility, Florida Power & Light (FPL). The project consisted of two Energy Conservation Measures (ECMs): 1) LED lighting, and 2) HVAC Controls. The HVAC Controls ECM created a new unoccupied setting that reduced air changes at night and on weekends, saving money and energy. A Laboratory Ventilation Risk Assessment was performed to ensure that the project meets all appropriate guidelines for employee safety. A Certificate of Substantial Completion was issued in December 2021 and Final Acceptance was achieved on May 16, 2022. The project showed immediate reductions in electricity and natural gas usage. Compared to FY 2020, the laboratory used 23% less electricity and 37% less natural gas in FY 2022 (over 1.4 million kWh and 28,000 therms). This project is the basis for an ongoing project at four additional laboratories that seeks to replicate those energy savings.

Customer Experience (CX) and Digital Service Delivery

Executive Order 14058 charges all entities of Government to continually improve their understanding of customers, reduce administrative hurdles and paperwork burdens to minimize "time taxes," enhance transparency, create greater efficiencies across Government, and redesign compliance-oriented processes to improve customer experience and more directly meet the needs of the people of the United States.

The DEA is working to fully meet these requirements through the following ongoing efforts:

- Investing in a Records Management Application (RMA) in order to transition to a fully digital workspace that will allow the DEA to respond quickly and accurately to litigation, Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), Public Affairs and eDiscovery requests.
- Scanning/digitization of paper records in DEA offices to meet the OMB requirement for ending the submission of paper records to the Federal Records Center (FRC).
- Modernizing the Diversion Control Division's infrastructure in order to transform the registration process and customer support functions for DEA's over 2 million registrants. This includes enhancing the Registrant Support Network (RSN), improving the customer experience and Interactive Voice Recognition (IVR) software, timely access to information via the registration call centers through expanded service hours and mobile technical capabilities.

Burden Reduction for Public Benefit Programs

Currently, the DEA's Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) staff implements equal employment programs under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act (and related) in compliance with Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) regulations. The DEA's EEO staff is comprised of 11 FTE in the GS-0260 series who perform complaint, compliance, policy, training and outreach functions to eliminate discrimination in employment programs and promote equal opportunity in employment matters. The recent executive orders on diversity seek greater compliance with equal access programs. That is, ensuring that communities in under-served areas or persons with limited English proficiency as well as persons with disabilities have equal access to relevant mission programs.

The DEA will also allocate four FTE GS-0360 civil rights (equal opportunity) specialists to support complaint, compliance, policy, training and outreach functions to eliminate discrimination in appropriate federally-conducted programs or activities, such as witness assistance, educational programs and outreach campaigns.

Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility

In support of the President's E.O.14035, "Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility in the Federal Workforce," and in accordance with the Government-wide Strategic Plan to Advance Diversity, Equity, Inclusion and Accessibility in the Federal Workforce, the DEA developed its first Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility (DEIA) strategic plan, established targeted recruitment and retention goals where inequities were observed, released a diversity dashboard to assist senior staff in monitoring DEIA progress, and implemented the mandatory supervisory EEO performance element. The DEA will continue to support and allocate funding for actions needed to achieve the DEA's DEIA annual goals.

Cybersecurity

DEA FY 2024 Cybersecurity Funding

| NIST Framework Function | Capability | Dollars (\$000) |
|--------------------------------|---|------------------------|
| Identify | Authorization and Policy | \$15,056 |
| Identify | Mobile Device Management | \$2,042 |
| Identify | Non-CDM Information Security Continuous Monitoring (ISCM) | \$637 |
| Protect | Credentialing and Access Management | \$6,307 |
| Protect | Zero Trust Network Architecture | \$1,969 |
| Protect | Insider Threat | \$3,011 |
| Protect | System Security Testing and Analysis | \$1,215 |
| Protect | Cloud Security | \$1,514 |
| Protect | Data Safeguarding | \$20 |
| Protect | Security Log Management | \$1,875 |
| Protect | Secure Patch Management | \$248 |
| Protect | Other Protect Capabilities | \$3,151 |
| Detect | Anti-Phishing and Malware Defense | \$284 |
| Detect | Intrusion Prevention | \$1,078 |
| Detect | Other Detect Capabilities | \$20 |
| Respond | Incident Management and Response | \$7,173 |
| Respond | Prosecution and Investigation of Cyber Intrusions | \$192 |
| Recover | Other Recover Capabilities | \$129 |
| Total | | \$45,921 |

II. Summary of Program Changes

| Item Name | Description | Pos. | FTE | Dollars (\$000) | Page |
|--------------------------------------|--|------|-----|-----------------|------|
| Operation Overdrive Expansion | To target and map criminal network threats using a data-driven, intelligence-led approach for identifying and dismantling criminal drug networks operating in areas with the highest rates of violence and drug poisoning and drug-related deaths. | 48 | 24 | \$9,000 | 97 |
| Modernizing Case Management | To support investments in a unified data platform to enhance the DEA's capability and capacity for processing, analyzing, and applying intelligence to large volumes of data as it dismantles the most egregious criminal networks. | - | - | \$10,000 | 101 |
| Zero Emission Vehicles | To purchase Zero Emission Vehicles, accessories, charging infrastructure and installation in support of the Department's Zero Emission Vehicle acquisition strategy. | - | - | \$6,819 | 106 |

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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, [\$2,867,569,000]; \$2,660,924,000 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.

Analysis of Appropriations Language

The DEA's FY 2024 budget submission funds priority program increases for the DEA within its S&E account.

IV. Program Activity Justification

A. International Enforcement

| <i>International Enforcement</i> | Direct Pos. | Estimate FTE | Amount |
|---|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 2022 Enacted | 924 | 764 | \$470,111 |
| 2023 Enacted | 924 | 764 | \$476,121 |
| Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments | 0 | 0 | \$14,497 |
| 2024 Current Services | 924 | 764 | \$490,618 |
| 2024 Program Increases | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| 2024 Program Offsets | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| 2024 Request | 924 | 764 | \$490,618 |
| Total Change 2023-2024 | 0 | 0 | \$14,497 |

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

| <i>International Enforcement</i> Information Technology Breakout (of Decision Unit Total) | Estimate FTE | Amount |
|---|---------------------|---------------|
| 2022 Enacted | 4 | \$37,585 |
| 2023 Enacted | 4 | \$37,150 |
| Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments | - | -\$39 |
| 2024 Current Services | 4 | \$37,111 |
| 2024 Program Increases | - | - |
| 2024 Program Offsets | - | - |
| 2024 Request | 4 | \$37,111 |
| Total Change 2023-2024 | 0 | -\$39 |

1. Program Description

The DEA has the primary responsibility of enforcing the controlled substances laws and regulations of the U.S. Fentanyl, methamphetamine, heroin, cocaine, and other illicit substances are produced in source countries and smuggled into the U.S. Additionally, most of the chemicals used to produce fentanyl, methamphetamine, and other synthetic drugs are manufactured overseas in countries such as China, and transported to drug producing countries, like Mexico. For that reason, reducing the illicit drug availability in the U.S. requires a focused 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 93 offices in 69 countries (Figure 1 on page 26).

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

Strategic Targeting Program

The U.S. is battling an unprecedented drug poisoning epidemic that claimed approximately 107,000 American lives over a 12-month period (August 2021 – August 2022)³. The majority of these deaths are attributable to synthetic drugs—like fentanyl and methamphetamine—that are being primarily produced by the two Mexican drug cartels: the Sinaloa and Jalisco Cartels. The DEA’s ultimate objective is to defeat these two criminal organizations through bilateral investigations with host nation counterparts and multi-agency coordination.

To disrupt the flow of drugs, money, and precursor chemicals into the U.S., DEA foreign-based personnel work with foreign counterparts to attack all key components in the supply chain, to include precursor chemical manufacturers, chemical brokers, logistics providers, chemists, smugglers, distributors, and money launderers, as each component plays a crucial role in ensuring the finished product reaches consumers and continues to do so.

International Training Program

Most countries where illicit drugs are sourced and manufactured are developing nations that lack necessary resources, skills, training, equipment, and overall capacity to adequately address the drug trafficking threat posed to and from these locales. 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.

³ From <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/vsrr/drug-overdose-data.htm>

Sensitive Investigative Units (SIUs)

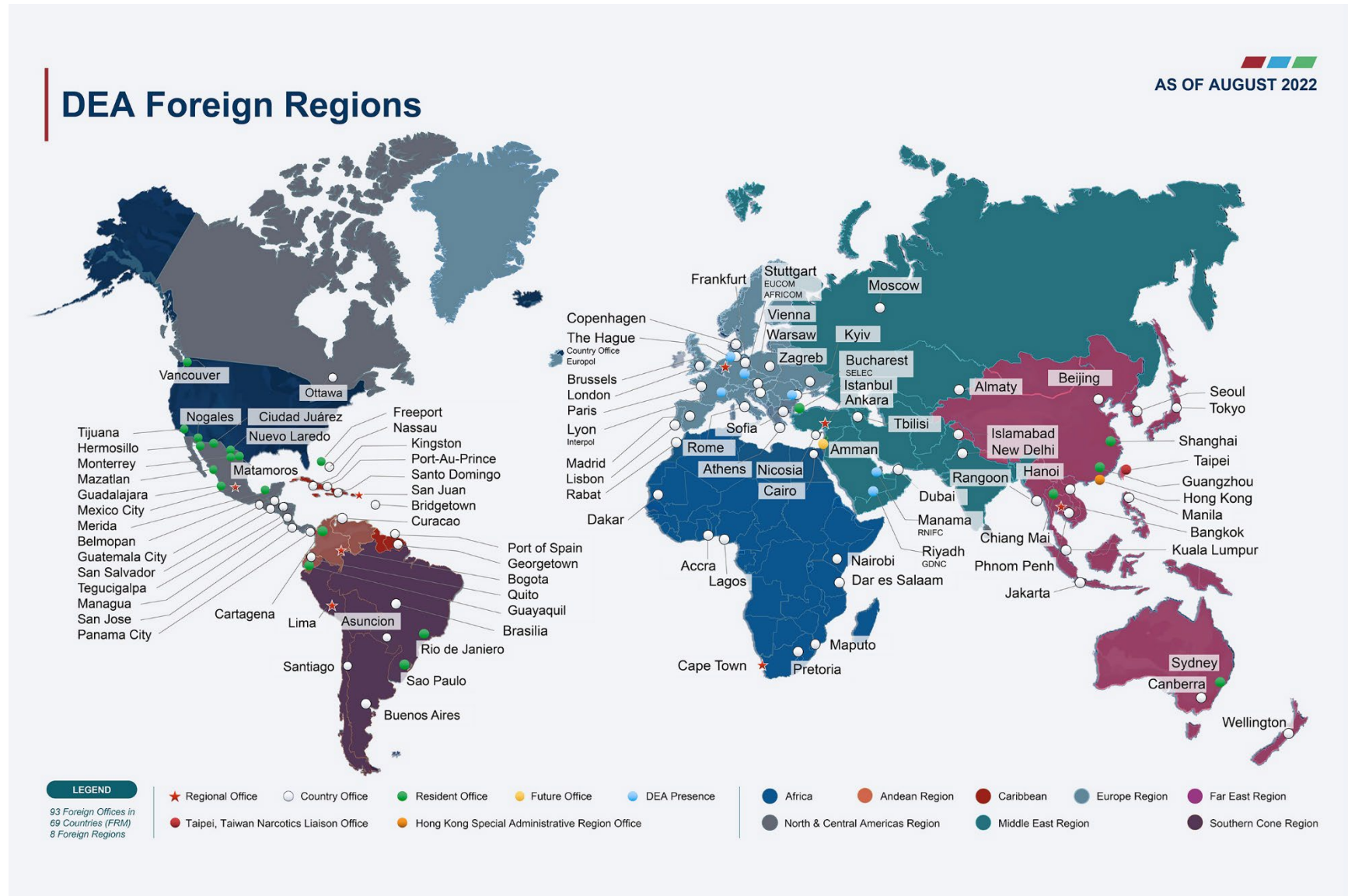
The DEA's Sensitive Investigative Unit (SIU) program began in 1996 with approximately 600 host nation participants in Bolivia, Colombia, Mexico, and Peru. The SIU program is one of DEA's most effective tools to provide host nation counterparts with vetting, training, expertise, and capacity in the effort to disrupt and dismantle drug trafficking organizations that threaten the U.S. This program allows the DEA to effectively identify, investigate, arrest, and extradite members of the criminal networks and cartels that traffic fentanyl, methamphetamine, heroin, cocaine, and other illicit drugs into the US.

Today, the DEA manages 14 SIUs with nearly 900 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. The benefits of the SIU program are long-lasting as SIU graduates continue in their careers to hold positions of influence within their respective police forces and governments.



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Figure 1



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International Enforcement Decision Unit Performance Measures

Priority Targeting Program

The DEA's international investigative efforts have in the past focused primarily on Consolidated Priority Target Organization (CPOT)-linked Priority Target Organizations (PTOs). The objective was to permanently dismantle these organizations, so the source of the drug is eliminated. However, the DEA has expanded its targeted enforcement efforts to illuminate the entire criminal networks which will require adjustments to performance targets and the measurements themselves.

The first two drug enforcement-related output performance measures displayed on the Performance and Resources Table relate to the DEA's 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 the 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 the 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 U.S. markets collectively. It may be possible to find drugs priced even lower than the DVI estimate in specific U.S. retail markets, but the DVI estimate is at the low end of overall U.S. 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)

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2. Performance and Resources Tables

Over the past year, the DEA has conducted an in-depth analysis across the entire organization to identify the primary threats that are driving the historic drug poisoning epidemic in the U.S., with the goal of focusing DEA resources on these threats. Based on this expansive review, the DEA has made its top operational priority the defeat of the Sinaloa and Jalisco Cartels, and the dismantling of the criminal drug networks operating in areas with the highest rates of violence and drug poisoning deaths in the U.S. Through these efforts, the DEA will significantly reduce the supply of illicit substances and substance use in the U.S., which are goals one and seven of the National Drug Control Strategy.

The DEA is in the early stages of establishing new metrics that will provide an accurate understanding of the agency's progress towards its top operational goals. The measures need to be thoughtfully and carefully developed, tracked, and refined. In the meantime, and in compliance with the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) and its corollary mandates, the DEA will continue to report its performance using its well-established, existing performance metrics through FY 2022 with the expectation that updated metrics and targets should be anticipated in the near future.

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE

Decision Unit: International Enforcement

| RESOURCES | | Target | Actual | Target | Changes | Requested (Total) | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------|---|-------------------------|----------------|--|-------------------|--|----------------|-------------------------|-----|-------------------------|-----|-------------------------|
| | | FY 2022 | FY 2022 | FY 2023 | Current Services Adjustments and FY 2024 Program Changes | FY 2024 Request | | | | | | | |
| Active PTOs Linked to CPOTs ¹ | | 85 | 122 | N/A | - | N/A | | | | | | | |
| Active PTOs Not Linked to CPOTs ¹ | | 275 | 383 | N/A | - | N/A | | | | | | | |
| 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 | | | | |
| | | 774 | \$470,111 [\$27,681] | 774 | \$470,111 [\$27,681] | 772 | \$476,121 [\$25,635] | 0 | \$14,497 [\$0] | 772 | \$490,618 [\$25,635] | | |
| TYPE | STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE | PERFORMANCE | | FY 2022 | FY 2022 | FY 2023 | Current Services Adjustments and FY 2024 Program Changes | | FY 2024 Request | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Program Activity | 2.5 | International Enforcement | | FTE | \$000 | FTE | \$000 | FTE | \$000 | FTE | \$000 | | |
| | | | | 774 | \$470,111 [\$27,681] | 774 | \$470,111 [\$27,681] | 772 | \$476,121 [\$25,635] | 0 | \$14,497 [\$0] | 772 | \$490,618 [\$25,635] |
| APG Measure | 2.5 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| KPI | 2.5 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Performance Measure: Output | 2.5 | PTOs Linked to CPOTs Disrupted or Dismantled ² | | 34/15 | | 15/2 | | N/A | | - | N/A | | |
| Performance Measure: Output | 2.5 | PTOs Not Linked to CPOTs Disrupted or Dismantled ² | | 94/39 | | 42/28 | | N/A | | - | N/A | | |
| Performance Measure: Output | 2.5 | Number of International Students Trained | | 3,667 | | 3,066 | | 3,030 | | - | 3,450 | | |
| Performance Measure: Outcome | 2.5 | Monetary Value of Currency, Property, and Drugs Seized (Total Value Intercepted – TVI) ³ | | \$37.0 Billion | | \$17.5 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.

| PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|---|--|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Strategic Objective | Decision Unit: International Enforcement | | | | | | | | |
| | Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets | | | | FY 2022 | FY 2022 | FY 2023 | FY 2024 | |
| | | | | | Target | Actual | Target | Target | |
| 2.5 | APG Measure | | | | | | | | |
| 2.5 | KPI | | | | | | | | |
| 2.5 | Performance Measure | PTOs Linked to CPOT Targets Disrupted or Dismantled ¹ | | | | 34/15 | 15/2 | N/A | N/A |
| 2.5 | Performance Measure | PTOs Not Linked to CPOT Targets Disrupted or Dismantled ¹ | | | | 94/39 | 42/28 | N/A | N/A |
| 2.5 | Performance Measure | Number of International Students Trained | | | | 3,667 | 3,066 | 3,010 | 3,450 |
| 2.5 | OUTCOME Measure | Monetary Value of Currency, Property, and Drugs Seized (Total Value Intercepted – TVI) ² | | | | \$37.0 Billion | \$17.5 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.

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3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies

The DEA is in the early stages of establishing new metrics that will provide an accurate understanding of the agency's progress towards its top operational goals. The measures need to be thoughtfully and carefully developed, tracked, and refined. Accordingly, it would be premature to provide an updated performance table at this time.

a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

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

2021 EOY Target: 21/14
2021 EOY Actual: 33/14
2022 EOY Target: 34/15
2022 EOY Actual: 21/6
2023 EOY Target: N/A
2024 EOY Target: N/A

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

2021 EOY Target: 100/36
2021 EOY Actual: 93/38
2022 EOY Target: 94/39
2022 EOY Actual: 57/37
2023 EOY Target: N/A
2024 EOY Target: N/A

Discussion: DEA's top operational priority is to protect Americans and save lives by defeating the Sinaloa and Jalisco Cartels that are killing Americans. The defeat of these two cartels will significantly reduce the supply of illicit substances and substance use in the U.S. To accomplish its mission, the DEA targets the networks operating at the international, national, regional, and local levels that have a significant impact upon drug availability in the U.S. To that end, the DEA has begun the process of developing new metrics and key performance indicators to more closely align with the agency's key operational priorities, and move away from the CPOT/PTO model. This process is ongoing and will take time to refine, baseline, and evaluate. Nevertheless, in compliance with the requirements for its FY 2024 budget submission, the DEA proffers the following discussion in support of its current, and likely final, version of these performance metrics.

In FY 2022, foreign PTO dispositions declined when compared to prior year performance in the aggregate and by subcategory, reporting: Overall (178 to 121); CPOT linked (47 to 27) and Not CPOT linked (131 to 94). Among the number of active foreign PTOs, the source of future disruptions and dismantlements, the results in the aggregate and by subcategory were mixed, reporting: no change Overall (505 to 505); CPOT linked declined (144 to 122); and Not CPOT linked increased (361 to 383).

Output Performance Measure: Number of International Students Trained

2021 EOY Target: 4,123
2021 EOY Actual: 2,237
2022 EOY Target: 3,667
2022 EOY Actual: 3,066
2023 EOY Target: 3,307
2024 EOY Target: 3,307

Discussion: From October 1, 2021, through September 30, 2022, the DEA’s Office of International Training trained 3,066 foreign law enforcement officers. This represents approximately 84 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 2023 and FY 2024.

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

2021 EOY Target: \$37.0 Billion
2021 EOY Actual: \$48.8 Billion
2022 EOY Target: \$37.0 Billion
2022 EOY Actual: \$17.5 Billion
2023 EOY Target: \$37.0 Billion
2024 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, 2021, through September 30, 2022, the DEA was responsible for denying approximately \$17.5 billion in drug trafficking revenue. This represents approximately 47.3 percent to target.

The data for the TVI comes from the Enterprise Data Warehouse (EDW), which includes the total alleged drug seizures for the DVI: Marijuana, Cocaine, Methamphetamine, Heroin, Controlled Prescription Drugs, and Pills are now included in the total drug intercepted. Only drugs seized by the division are counted in the calculation, if the drugs were seized in a foreign country and falls under a domestic division it is exempt. If the drugs were seized in a domestic location and falls under a foreign region, it is also exempt from the report. Additionally, Marijuana plants are not included in the overall total – this is consistent with the previous methodology (revenue denied). Finally, Pills are calculated at a different value than grams because pills may contain more than one cofactor for some drugs.

The total drug value intercepted is calculated by adding the total grams (foreign and domestic) for each drug and multiply by the gram cofactor; and by adding the total for pills for each drug and multiply by the pill cofactor. Where both pills and grams are priced, the methodology adds both products for the total DVI for that drug. The total prices are down significantly in FY 2022, due to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic which limited law enforcement and eased trafficking restrictions. Moreover, the total buys over the past three years have declined as a side effect of the pandemic, which potentially decreased the co-factor for the price of drugs used and the overall valuation of the computed TVI. Accordingly, the DEA will continue to work through the challenges of the ongoing pandemic in support of its global enforcement efforts to meet or exceed its performance targets in FY 2023 and FY 2024.

b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

In FY 2024, 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, dismantle, and destroy those organizations that cause the most harm.

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 networks 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 2024, 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. Agency Priority Goals (APGs/Priority Goals)

The Department has six new priority goals for FYs 2022-2023:

- 1) Combat Pandemic Fraud,
- 2) Reduce Gun-Related Violence,
- 3) Combat Ransomware Attacks,
- 4) Combat Hate Crimes and Promote Trust and Accountability in Law Enforcement,
- 5) Reinvigorate Antitrust Enforcement and Consumer Protection, and
- 6) Improve the Administration of Immigration Courts.

The DEA aligns and contributes to the Department's FY 2022-2023 Agency Priority Goals – under Combat Hate Crimes and Promote Trust and Accountability in Law Enforcement, and its performance and associated metrics are cited and reported in the Domestic Enforcement Decision Unit.

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B. Domestic Enforcement

| <i>Domestic Enforcement</i> | Direct Pos. | Estimate FTE | Amount |
|---|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 2022 Enacted | 6,052 | 5,568 | \$1,938,862 |
| 2023 Enacted | 6,339 | 5,719 | \$2,074,300 |
| Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments | 0 | 107 | \$57,268 |
| 2024 Current Services | 6,339 | 5,826 | \$2,131,568 |
| 2024 Program Increases | 48 | 24 | \$25,819 |
| 2024 Program Offsets | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| 2024 Request | 6,387 | 5,850 | \$2,157,387 |
| Total Change 2023-2024 | 48 | 131 | \$83,087 |

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 |
|--|---------------------|----------------|
| 2022 Enacted | 102 | \$334,028 |
| 2023 Enacted | 101 | \$330,160 |
| Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments | - | -\$348 |
| 2024 Current Services | 102 | \$329,812 |
| 2024 Program Increases | 0 | \$10,000 |
| 2024 Program Offsets | - | - |
| 2024 Request | 102 | \$339,812 |
| Total Change 2023-2024 | 1 | \$9,652 |

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 to disrupt, dismantle, and destroy networks 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, 58 District Offices, 102 Resident Offices, and 58 Posts of Duty throughout the United States (Figure 2 on page 44).

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 U.S. 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 2022, the DEA led

360 state and local task forces. These task forces consisted of an onboard strength of approximately 2,800 Special Agents and 3,000 TFOs, all of whom are deputized with Title 21 authority and dedicated full-time to investigate major transnational criminal organizations (TCOs) and address local trafficking issues.

Cyber Investigations

The DEA's Cyber Support Section (SCC) advances the DEA's cyber footprint and provides critical support for cyber-related investigations in the field. SCC is comprised of six teams: Transactions; Exploitation; Seizure; Policy, Legal, and Liaison; Research and Development; and Outreach. As the first point of contact for field cyber investigations, SCC leverages a cross-functional team of Special Agents and Diversion Staff Coordinators, Intelligence Research Specialists, Information Technology Specialists, and Administrative personnel to coordinate resources, identify gaps in the field, and facilitate support needed to meet the DEA's evolving cyber needs.

SCC has received over 1,700 requests for support since its inception in 2019. The Transactions Team has processed 247 requests for virtual currency across 19 field divisions in support of 88 cases. The Exploitation Team has received 850 requests, nearly half of all requests from the field. SCC's Seizure Team has supported the seizure of myriad types of virtual currency valuing approximately \$153 million. The Outreach Team has provided workshops, resources, best practices, funded two external intermediate cyber trainings, conducted 38 cyber presentations outlining services available through SCC, and issued 228 Cyber laptops, after receiving over 400 requests.

Forensic Sciences Program

The DEA's Forensic Sciences' Laboratories process drug, fingerprint, and digital evidence for use in criminal prosecutions and to obtain actionable information needed to further criminal investigations or drug intelligence. Over 60,000 pieces of evidence are examined for the DEA's domestic and foreign offices and non-DEA partners (Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), Department of Homeland Security (DHS), etc.) by the Special Testing & Research Laboratory (Dulles, VA), 7 Regional Chemistry/Latent Print Laboratories (New York, NY; Largo, MD; Miami, FL; Chicago, IL; Dallas, TX; Pleasanton, CA; Vista, CA), 1 Sub-regional Chemistry (Nashville, TN), the Digital Evidence Laboratory (Lorton, VA), and 3 Sub-regional Digital Labs (Chicago, IL; San Diego, CA; and Houston, TX).

The DEA Special Testing & Research Laboratory develops advanced methodology and analyzes seized drug samples for in-depth intelligence purposes to identify trends, geographical origins, manufacturing/processing methods and purity/adulterant information. The scientific data derived from the analysis of these drug seizures (via the Fentanyl Profiling Program, Methamphetamine Profiling Program, Heroin Signature Program, and Cocaine Signature Program) provides the counterdrug and intelligence communities with the information needed to monitor illicit production, trafficking, purity, availability, and other trends. Information derived through the

chemical analysis has allowed the DEA to aggressively target emerging drug problems as well as develop strategies to counter the continued threats. Lastly, the DEA will begin construction on a New England laboratory in FY 2023 to meet the growing needs for drug analysis support, including fentanyl.

El Paso Intelligence Center

The El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC) is a U.S. Government, multiagency intelligence and mission support 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 (federal, state, local and tribal entities) through the timely analysis and dissemination of intelligence on criminal organizations responsible for illegal activities impacting the United States.

EPIC is a force multiplier, providing 24/7/365 support to law enforcement officers through its Watch Operations Center. EPIC manages the National License Plate Reader Program and serves as the technical hub connecting all three major deconfliction systems (SAFETNet, Case Explorer, and RISSAFE) 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, illicit hazardous environment operations, and legal issues for management.



DEA Training Academy, Quantico, VA

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

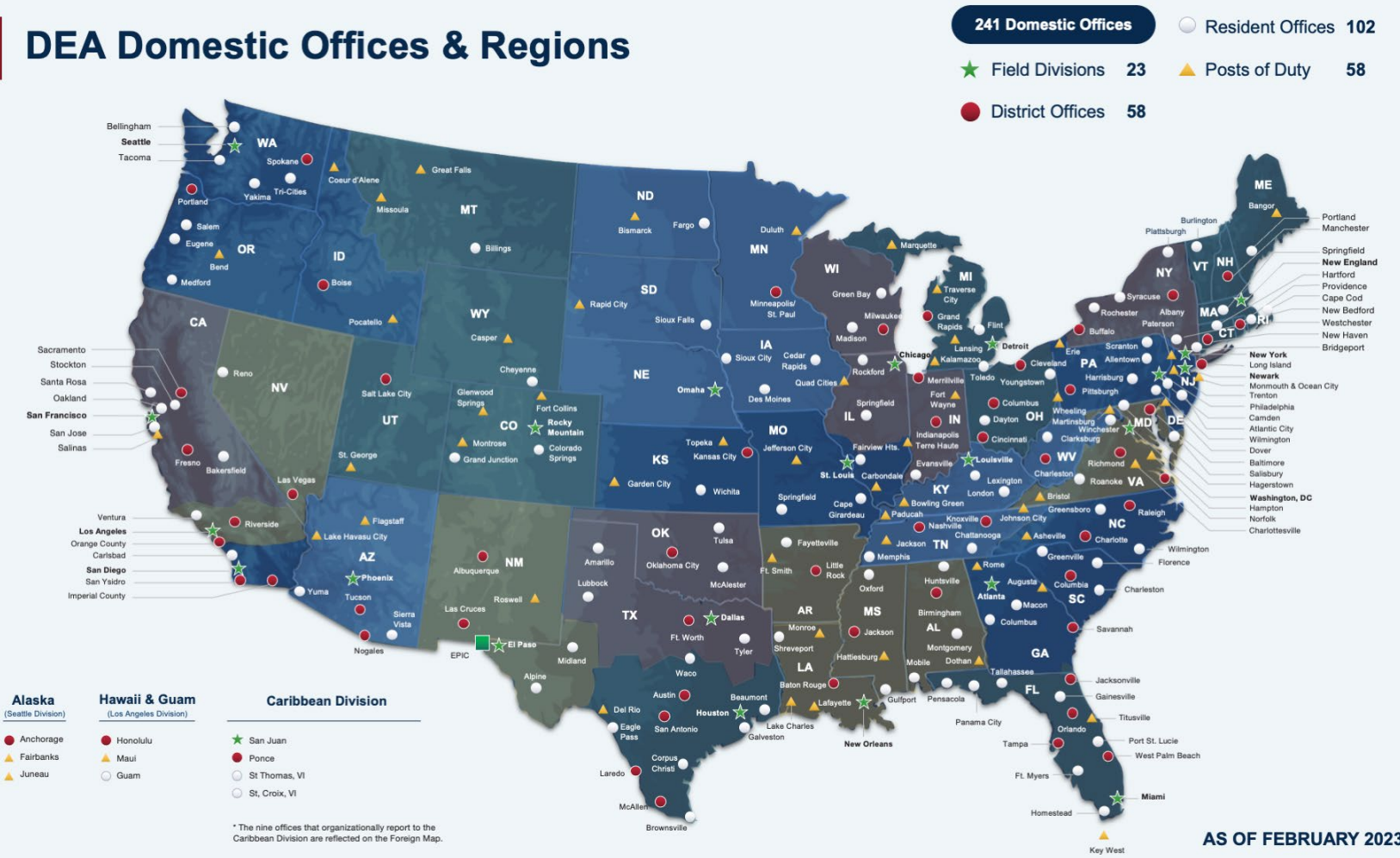
In compliance with the mandated requirements of the Department's FY 2022-2026 Strategic Plan, under Goal 3 – Protect Civil Rights [Objective 3.3: Reform and Strengthen the Criminal and Juvenile Justice System to Ensure Fair and Just Treatment], the DEA has augmented its Use of Force (UOF) training to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

The Strategic Programs Section (SPS), Use of Force Unit scheduled FY 2022 training based on DEA division requests for their offices. The UOF 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 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, the UOF unit conducts all of its UOF training in accordance with the current DOJ policy with regard to chokeholds and no-knock entries. The UOF unit collects and maintains these statistics based on the training it conducts.

From January through September 2020, the DEA participated in the DOJ's pilot TFO 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. Pursuant to revised Departmental guidance, BWC equipment schedules have been revised to prioritize the distribution of BWCs to special agents.

Figure 2

DEA Domestic Offices & Regions



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Domestic Enforcement Decision Unit Performance Measures

Use of Force Training and Body Worn Camera (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*], DEA has augmented its Use of Force (UOF) training to include newly prescribed standards and initiated a BWC Program for its federal law enforcement officers (LEOs).

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 APGs, and they are:

- Percent of federal LEOs who receive Use of Force (UOF) Sustained training within a 3-Year Period
- Percent of federal LEOs equipped with Body Worn Cameras (BWCs) and associated training

Priority Targeting Program

The DEA's domestic investigative efforts have in the past focused 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 Priority Targeting Program and are the following:

- 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.

In FY 2021, the DEA replaced 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 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.

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2. Performance and Resources Tables

Over the past year, the DEA has conducted an in-depth analysis across the entire organization to identify the primary threats that are driving the historic drug poisoning epidemic in the U.S., with the goal of focusing the majority of DEA resources on these threats. Based on this expansive review, DEA has made its top operational priority the defeat of the Sinaloa and Jalisco Cartels, and the dismantling of the criminal drug networks operating in areas with the highest rates of violence and drug poisoning deaths in the U.S. Through these efforts, the DEA will significantly reduce the supply of illicit substances and substance use in the U.S., which are goals one and seven of the National Drug Control Strategy.

The DEA is in the early stages of establishing new metrics that will provide an accurate understanding of the agency's progress towards its top operational goals. The measures need to be thoughtfully and carefully developed, tracked, and refined. In the meantime, and in compliance with the GPRA and its corollary mandates, the DEA will continue to report its performance using its well-established, existing performance metrics through FY 2022 with the expectation that updated metrics and targets should be anticipated in the near future.

| PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|--|--|-------------------|-----------------|--|
| Decision Unit: Domestic Enforcement | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| RESOURCES | | | Target | | Actual | | Target | | Changes | | Requested (Total) | | |
| | | | FY 2022 | | FY 2022 | | FY 2023 | | Current Services Adjustments and FY 2024 Program Changes | | FY 2024 Request | | |
| Active PTOs Linked to CPOTs ¹ | | | 455 | | 359 | | N/A | | - | | N/A | | |
| Active PTOs Not Linked to CPOTs ¹ | | | 1,550 | | 3,603 | | N/A | | - | | N/A | | |
| 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 | | |
| | | | 5,569 | | 5,569 | | 5,721 | | 130 | | 5,851 | | |
| | | | [\$10,093] | | [\$10,093] | | [\$8,750] | | [\$0] | | [\$8,750] | | |
| TYPE | STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE | PERFORMANCE | | FY 2022 | | FY 2022 | | FY 2023 | | Current Services Adjustments and FY 2024 Program Changes | | FY 2024 Request | |
| Program Activity | 3.3 and 2.5 | Domestic Enforcement | | FTE | | FTE | | FTE | | FTE | | FTE | |
| | | | | \$000 | | \$000 | | \$000 | | \$000 | | \$000 | |
| | | | | 5,569 | | 5,569 | | 5,721 | | 130 | | 5,851 | |
| | | | | [\$10,093] | | [\$10,093] | | [\$8,750] | | [\$0] | | [\$8,750] | |
| APG Measure | 3.3 | Percent of Federal law enforcement officers (GS-14 and below) who receive Use of Force (UOF) Sustained Training within a 3-year period ^{2,3} | | 85.0% | | 38.7% | | 95.0% | | - | | 97.0% | |
| APG Measure | 3.3 | Percent of federal law enforcement officers (GS-14 and below) equipped with Body Worn Cameras (BWCs) and associated training ^{2,3} | | 20.0% | | 6.50% | | 38.0% | | - | | 40.0% | |
| KPI | 3.3 | | | | | | | | | - | | | |
| Performance Measure: Output | 2.5 | PTOs Linked to CPOTs Disrupted or Dismantled ^{4,5} | | 125/65 | | 66/19 | | N/A | | - | | N/A | |
| Performance Measure: Output | 2.5 | PTOs Not Linked to CPOTs Disrupted or Dismantled ^{4,5} | | 862/404 | | 686/283 | | N/A | | - | | N/A | |
| Performance Measure: Output | 2.5 | Number of Federal, State, and Local Law Enforcement Officers Trained ⁶ | | 5,709 | | 8,295 | | 7,030 | | - | | 7,845 | |
| Performance Measure: Output | 2.5 | Monetary Value of Currency, Property, and Drugs Seized (Drug Value Intercepted – DVI) ⁷ | | †† | | †† | | †† | | - | | †† | |
| ** 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. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ¹ Reflects active PTO investigations as of the end of the specified fiscal year. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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. 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. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ³ DEA's FY 2022 UOF and BWC Actuals represent performance over one year. Future years will report cumulative data. While UOF and BWC targets were based on and aggressive, aggregate Department-wide estimates, DEA asserts that it exceeded its internal annual targets for UOF and BWC in FY 2022 based on a uniform distribution of DOJ's aggregate 3-year target and anticipated resource allocation with commensurate forecasting, respectively. In light of the Department's 3-year APG UOF and BWC goals, DEA anticipates that it will meet the target forecasts for FY 2023 and FY 2024. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ⁴ This performance measure does not include PTOs associated with DEA's Diversion Control Program. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ⁶ This performance activity and performance measure does not include State and Local Clandestine Laboratory Enforcement training. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| †† 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. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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.

| Strategic Objective | PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|---|---|--|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Decision Unit: Domestic Enforcement | | | | | | | |
| | Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets | | | | FY 2022 | FY 2022 | FY 2023 | FY 2024 |
| | | | | Target | Actual | Target | Target | |
| 3.3 | APG Measure | Percent of federal law enforcement agents (GS-14 and below) who receive Use of Force Sustained Training within a 3-year period ^{1,2} | | | 85.0% | 38.7% | 95.0% | 97.0% |
| 3.3 | APG Measure | Percent of federal law enforcement officers (GS-14 and below) equipped with Body Worn Cameras (BWCs), and associated training ^{1,2} | | | 20.0% | 6.5% | 38.0% | 40.0% |
| 3.3 | KPI | | | | | | | |
| 2.5 | Performance Measure | PTOs Linked to CPOTs Disrupted or Dismantled ^{3,4} | | | 125/65 | 66/19 | NA | NA |
| 2.5 | Performance Measure | PTOs Not Linked to CPOTs Disrupted or Dismantled ^{3,4} | | | 862/404 | 686/283 | NA | NA |
| 2.5 | Performance Measure | Number of Federal, State, and Local Law Enforcement Officers Trained ⁵ | | | 5,709 | 8,295 | 7,030 | 7,845 |
| 2.5 | OUTCOME Measure | Monetary Value of Currency, Property, and Drugs Seized (Drug Value Intercepted – DVI) ⁶ | | | †† | †† | †† | †† |

¹ Targets for the percent of Special Agent who receive UOF Sustained Training and 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.

² DEA's FY 2022 UOF and BWC Actuals represent performance over one year. Future years will report cumulative data. While UOF and BWC targets were based on and aggressive, aggregate Department-wide estimates, DEA asserts that it exceeded its internal annual targets for UOF and BWC in FY 2022 based on a uniform distribution of DOJ's aggregate 3-year target and anticipated resource allocation with commensurate forecasting, respectively. In light of the Department's 3-year APG UOF and BWC goals, DEA anticipates that it will meet the target forecasts for FY 2023 and FY 2024.

³ This measure does not include PTOs associated with DEA's Diversion Control Program.

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.

⁵ This performance activity and performance measure does not include State and Local Clandestine Laboratory Enforcement training participants.

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 available transaction data.

†† 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.

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3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies

The DEA is in the early stages of establishing new metrics that will provide an accurate understanding of the agency's progress towards its top operational goals. The measures need to be thoughtfully and carefully developed, tracked, and refined. Accordingly, it would be premature to provide a performance table at this time, and impossible to provide actual and target metrics.

a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

APG Measures (KPIs): Percent of Federal LEOs (GS14 and below) who received Use of Force (UOF) Sustained training within a 3-Year Period and the percent of Federal LEOs (GS14 and below) equipped with Body Worn Cameras (BWC) and associated training reflect the outcome of activities scored to the DEA's Domestic Decision Unit.

Use of Force (UOF) Sustained training within a 3-Year Period and LEOs equipped with Body Worn Cameras (BWC) and associated training are presented in Section C – Agency Priority Goals (APG) of the Domestic Enforcement Decision Unit narrative.

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

2021 EOY Target: 120/55

2021 EOY Actual: 120/61

2022 EOY Target: 125/65

2022 EOY Actual: 66/19

2023 EOY Target: N/A

2024 EOY Target: N/A

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

2021 EOY Target: 721/450

2021 EOY Actual: 838/403

2022 EOY Target: 862/404

2022 EOY Actual: 686/283

2023 EOY Target: N/A

2024 EOY Target: N/A

Discussion: The DEA's top operational priority is to protect Americans and save lives by defeating the Sinaloa and Jalisco Cartels that are killing Americans. The defeat of these two cartels will significantly reduce the supply of illicit substances and substance use in the U.S. To accomplish its mission, the DEA targets the networks operating at the international, national, regional, and local levels that have a significant impact upon drug availability in the U.S. To that end, the DEA has begun the process of developing new metrics and key performance indicators to more closely align with the agency's key operational priorities, and move away from the CPOT/PTO model. This process is ongoing and will take time to refine, baseline, and evaluate. Nevertheless, in compliance with the requirements for its FY 2024 budget submission, DEA

proffers the following discussion in support of its current, and likely final, version of these performance metrics.

In FY 2022, domestic PTO dispositions declined when compared to prior year performance in the aggregate and by subcategory, reporting: Overall (1,522 to 1,064); CPOT linked (181 to 85) and Not CPOT linked (1,341 to 979). Among the number of active domestic PTOs, the source of future disruptions and dismantlements, the number declined in the aggregate and by subcategory, reporting: Overall (4,009 to 3,737); CPOT linked declined (490 to 359); and Not CPOT linked increased (3,519 to 3,378). Furthermore, there has been a renewed focus by the DEA on local impact initiatives such as Operation Overdrive and Once Pill Can Kill. These cases may be less likely to have CPOT linkages, but they will contribute to an increase in the number of non-CPOT linked PTO dispositions. Hence, the DEA asserts that their collective PTO dispositions will contribute to the total number of Domestic PTOs (CPOT linked and Not) disrupted or dismantled in furtherance of their targeted goals in FY 2023 and FY 2024 in support of and compliance with the Department's FY 2022-2026 Strategic Objective 2.5.

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. The DEA will work with OCDETF partner agencies to apprehend and prosecute the leaders and other members of TCOs. Additionally, 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 performance targets.

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

2021 EOY Target: 3,180

2021 EOY Actual: 6,405

2022 EOY Target: 5,709

2022 EOY Actual: 8,295

2023 EOY Target: 6,513

2024 EOY Target: 6,513

Discussion: From October 1, 2021, through September 30, 2022, the DEA's State and Local Law Enforcement Officer Training Program trained 8,295 Federal, state, and local law enforcement officers. This represents approximately 145 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. Since FY 2021, state and local LEO training, specifically Task Force Officer School, were deemed essential, and 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. The DEA

anticipates that it will meet its FY 2022 targets, and its target forecasts for FY 2023 and FY 2024.

In recognition of the potential for disparate assessments of its targets, the Office of Training (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 2023 and FY 2024, 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:

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. In FY 2021, the DEA updated the methodology for its outcome performance measure, Revenue Denied with the new and enhanced TVI methodology that perpetuates the inclusion of total Asset Seizures (Cash and Non-Cash) while incorporating DVI into the computation of the TVI.

The DEA adopted DVI as a complementary 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 TVI computation also 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.

TVI 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 2024, 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, dismantle, and destroy networks through its targeting teams, 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 disrupt, dismantle, and destroy networks 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 2024, 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 include, but are not limited to the following:

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

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. Agency Priority Goals (APGs/Priority Goals)

The Department has six new priority goals for FYs 2022-2023:

- 1) Combat Pandemic Fraud,
- 2) Reduce Gun-Related Violence,
- 3) Combat Ransomware Attacks,
- 4) Combat Hate Crimes and Promote Trust and Accountability in Law Enforcement,
- 5) Reinvigorate Antitrust Enforcement and Consumer Protection, and
- 6) Improve the Administration of Immigration Courts.

The DEA aligns and contributes to the Department's FY 2022-2023 Agency Priority Goals – under Combat Hate Crimes and Promote Trust and Accountability in Law Enforcement, 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

Pursuant to Departmental guidance and mandates, in FY 2022, the DEA reported that its current activities regarding deployment of BWC and associated training as well as its UOF Trainings have achieved the following performance outcomes:

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

2021 EOY Target: N/A
2021 EOY Actual: N/A
2022 EOY Target: 80.0%
2022 EOY Actual: 38.7%
2023 EOY Target: 95.0%
2024 EOY Target: 97.0%

Discussion: From October 1, 2021, through September 30, 2022, the number of domestic DEA special agents (GS-14 and below) who received UOF Sustained Training was 1,242. Based on the number of special agents (GS-14 and below) on-board end of year (EOY) FY 2021 (n=3,211), the DEA reports that 38.7 percent of its domestic special agents (GS-14 and below) have received UOF Sustained Training through 4th Quarter FY 2022. DEA's FY 2022 UOF Actual represents performance over one year. Future years will report cumulative data. While UOF targets were based on and aggressive, aggregate Department-wide estimates, DEA asserts that it exceeded its internal annual target for UOF (31.7%) in FY 2022 based on a uniform

distribution of DOJ's aggregate 3-year target. In light of the Department's 3-year APG UOF goal, DEA anticipates that it will meet the target forecasts for FY 2023 and FY 2024.

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

2021 EOY Target: N/A
2021 EOY Actual: N/A
2022 EOY Target: 20.0%
2022 EOY Actual: 6.5%
2023 EOY Target: 38.0%
2024 EOY Target: 40.0%

Discussion: From October 1, 2021, through September 30, 2022, the number of DEA special agents (GS-14 and below) equipped with BWCs and associated training was 210. The 4th Quarter FY 2022. Based on the number of special agents (GS-14 and below) on-board EOY FY 2021 (n=3,211), the DEA reports that 6.5 percent of its domestic special agents (GS-14 and below) were equipped with BWCs and associated training through 4th Quarter FY 2022. DEA's FY 2022 BWC actual represents performance over one year. Future years will report cumulative data. While BWC targets were based on and aggressive, aggregate Department-wide estimates, DEA asserts that it exceeded its internal annual target for BWC (5.8%) in FY 2022 based on anticipated resource allocations with commensurate distribution of DOJ's aggregate 3-year target. In light of the Department's 3-year APG BWC goal, DEA anticipates that it will meet the target forecasts for FY 2023 and FY 2024.

C. State and Local Assistance

| <i>State and Local Assistance</i> | Direct Pos. | Estimate FTE | Amount |
|---|--------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| 2022 Enacted | 26 | 22 | \$12,550 |
| 2023 Enacted | 26 | 22 | \$12,695 |
| Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments | 0 | 0 | \$224 |
| 2024 Current Services | 26 | 22 | \$12,919 |
| 2024 Program Increases | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| 2024 Program Offsets | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| 2024 Request | 26 | 22 | \$12,919 |
| Total Change 2023-2024 | 0 | 0 | \$224 |

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) | | |
| 2022 Enacted | - | \$105 |
| 2023 Enacted | - | \$104 |
| Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments | - | - |
| 2024 Current Services | - | \$104 |
| 2024 Program Increases | - | - |
| 2024 Program Offsets | - | - |
| 2024 Request | - | \$104 |
| Total Change 2023-2024 | 0 | \$0 |

1. Program Description

The DEA assists State and local law enforcement agencies through its State and Local Illicit Hazardous Environment Training and Illicit Hazardous Environment Cleanup Programs, including the Authorized Central Storage Program. The DEA's Salaries and Expenses Account funds the authorized positions associated with these programs. In FY 2023, the DEA will have \$10 million available in its base funding for the cleanup of illicit hazardous environments discovered by State and local law enforcement. The DEA may also use this funding for equipment, training, and technical assistance needed to initiate authorized central storage programs in additional states.

State and Local Illicit Hazardous Environment Training

The DEA consistently responds to the training needs of the U.S. law enforcement community and recognizes the value of sharing drug law enforcement techniques. The DEA Office of Training's Illicit Hazardous Environments Training Unit develops and conducts training programs to assist Federal, State, and local officers in the investigation, dismantling, and disposal of illicit hazardous environments. These training programs provide instruction in the safe dismantling and disposal of illicit hazardous environments, Authorized Central Storage Program, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) compliance, current trends in

the manufacturing of illicit controlled substances, and illicit hazardous environment tactical training. In addition to training special agents and State and local law enforcement personnel domestically, the Illicit Hazardous Environments Training Unit also provides First Responder/Awareness training and a First Responder/Awareness Train-the-Trainer Program to international law enforcement agencies.

Illicit Hazardous Environment Cleanup Program

State and local personnel are often confronted with extremely hazardous conditions when called to the scene of illicit hazardous environments. Domestic illicit hazardous environments are generally unaffiliated with large drug trafficking organizations and produce less than ten pounds of illicit controlled substances per production cycle. These illicit hazardous environments are found in rural areas, tribal and Federal lands, cities, and suburbs. Most often, State or local personnel first encounter these illicit hazardous environments and must ensure that they are investigated, dismantled, and disposed of appropriately. The DEA is uniquely positioned to assist State and local law enforcement with hazardous waste disposal from illicit hazardous environments through its maintenance of a nationwide set of contracts.

The DEA has authority to support State and local agencies in addressing additional illicit hazardous environments where controlled substances, such as fentanyl, are clandestinely processed. Due to the differing natures of the various hazards associated with clandestine processing of many different controlled substances, the DEA maintains updated 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 Authorized Central Storage Program. In FY 2022, Additional Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and other emergency response equipment were procured and disposal contracts were updated to anticipate all potentially hazardous waste streams. This strategic implementation allowed for a controlled and safe expansion. Larger illicit hazardous environments that do not fall under the scope of the Authorized Central Storage Program are evaluated on a case-by-case basis and addressed accordingly through this expanded appropriation. In FY 2022, the DEA coordinated over 28 Authorized Central Storage (ACS) Program pickups and 330 State and local illicit hazardous environment cleanups. This total includes 313 Authorized Central Storage Program pickups and disposal, and another 17 on-site response and cleanups.



Typical Illicit Hazardous Environment1

State and Local Assistance Decision Unit Performance Measures

State and Local Illicit Hazardous Environment Training

The DEA measures the effectiveness of its State and local assistance efforts by the number of participants trained in DEA-sponsored illicit hazardous environment and Authorized Central Storage trainings. The output performance measure in the Performance and Resources Table is the following:

- Number of State and Local Law Enforcement Officers Trained in Illicit Hazardous Environments and Authorized Central Storage

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2. Performance and Resources Tables

Over the past year, the DEA has conducted an in-depth analysis across the entire organization to identify the primary threats that are driving the historic drug poisoning epidemic in the U.S., with the goal of focusing the majority of DEA resources on these threats. Based on this expansive review, the DEA has made its top operational priority the defeat of the Sinaloa and Jalisco Cartels, and the dismantling of the criminal drug networks operating in areas with the highest rates of violence and drug poisoning deaths in the U.Ss. Through these efforts, DEA will significantly reduce the supply of illicit substances and substance use in the U.S., which are goals one and seven of the National Drug Control Strategy.

The DEA is in the early stages of establishing new metrics that will provide an accurate understanding of the agency's progress towards its top operational goals. The measures need to be thoughtfully and carefully developed, tracked, and refined. In the meantime, and in compliance with the GPRA and its corollary mandates, the DEA will continue to report its performance using its well-established, existing performance metrics through FY 2022 with the expectation that updated metrics and targets should be anticipated in the near future.

| PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------|--|---------|-------------------|---------|-------------------|---------|-------------------|--|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Decision Unit: State and Local Assistance | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| RESOURCES | | | Target | | Actual | | Target | | Changes | | Requested (Total) | |
| | | | FY 2022 | | FY 2022 | | FY 2023 | | Current Services Adjustments and FY 2024 Program Changes | | FY 2024 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) | | | 22 | \$12,550 [\$0] | 22 | \$12,550 [\$0] | 22 | \$12,695 [\$0] | 0 | \$224 [\$0] | 22 | \$12,919 [\$0] |
| TYPE | STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE | PERFORMANCE | FY 2022 | | FY 2022 | | FY 2023 | | Current Services Adjustments and FY 2024 Program Changes | | FY 2024 Request | |
| Program Activity | 2.5 | State and Local Assistance | FTE | \$000 | FTE | \$000 | FTE | \$000 | FTE | \$000 | FTE | \$000 |
| | | | 22 | \$12,550 [\$0] | 22 | \$12,550 [\$0] | 22 | \$12,695 [\$0] | 0 | \$224 [\$0] | 22 | \$12,919 [\$0] |
| APG Measure | 2.5 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| KPI | 2.5 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Performance Measure | 2.5 | Number of State and Local Law Enforcement Officers Trained in Illicit Hazardous Environments and Authorized Central Storage ¹ | 400 | | 498 | | 425 | | - | | 550 | |
| ¹ The DEA has transitioned its terminology for this metric from "clandestine laboratory" to "illicit hazardous environment" as an all encompassing title for the types of hazardous conditions and situations being encountered during search warrants | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| State and Local Hazardous Environments Training | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Data Definition: DEA's Office of Training tracks the number of State and Local Law Enforcement Officers trained in Hazardous Environments and Authorized Central Storage Training 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 2022 | FY 2022 | FY 2023 | FY 2024 | |
| | | | | | | Target | Actual | Target | Target | |
| 2.5 | APG Measure | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.5 | KPI | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.5 | Performance Measure | Number of State and Local Law Enforcement Officers Trained in Illicit Hazardous Environments and Authorized Central Storage ¹ | | | | | 400 | 498 | 425 | 550 |

¹ DEA has transitioned its terminology for this metric from "clandestine laboratory" to "illicit hazardous environment" as an all encompassing title for the types of hazardous conditions and situations being encountered during search warrants

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3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies

a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

The DEA is in the early stages of establishing new metrics that will provide an accurate understanding of the agency's progress towards its top operational goals. The measures need to be thoughtfully and carefully developed, tracked, and refined. Accordingly, it would be premature to provide a performance table at this time, and impossible to provide actual and target metrics.

a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

Output Performance Measure: Number of State and Local Law Enforcement Officers Trained in Illicit Hazardous Environments and Authorized Central Storage

2021 EOY Target: 263

2021 EOY Actual: 442

2022 EOY Target: 400

2022 EOY Actual: 498

2023 EOY Target: 500

2024 EOY Target: 500

Discussion: From October 1, 2021, through September 30, 2022, the DEA's Office of Training's provided Illicit Hazardous Environments training for 498 state and local law enforcement officers. 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. Conversely, through FY 2022, 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. When compared to its EOY FY22 Target (400), the DEA has achieved approximately 125 percent of its FY 2022 target. The DEA anticipates that it will meet its FY 2022 targets and its target forecasts for FY 2023 and FY 2024.

b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

In FY 2024, 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 U.S. 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 2024, 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 second quarter FY 2022, 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. Agency Priority Goals (APGs/Priority Goals)

The Department has six new priority goals for FY 2022-2023:

- 1) Combat Pandemic Fraud,
- 2) Reduce Gun-Related Violence,
- 3) Combat Ransomware Attacks,
- 4) Combat Hate Crimes and Promote Trust and Accountability in Law Enforcement,
- 5) Reinvigorate Antitrust Enforcement and Consumer Protection, and
- 6) Improve the Administration of Immigration Courts.

The DEA aligns and contributes to the Department's FY 2022-2023 Agency Priority Goals – under Combat Hate Crimes and Promote Trust and Accountability in Law Enforcement, and its performance and associated metrics are cited and reported in the Domestic Enforcement Decision Unit.

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D. Diversion Control Fee Account

| <i>Diversion Control Fee Account</i> | Direct Pos. | Estimate FTE | Amount |
|---|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 2022 Enacted with Sequester | 2,099 | 1,943 | \$482,494 |
| 2023 Enacted with Sequester | 2,196 | 2,064 | \$548,342 |
| Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments | 0 | 0 | \$33,193 |
| 2024 Current Services | 2,196 | 2,064 | \$581,535 |
| 2024 Program Increases | 125 | 0 | \$40,184 |
| 2024 Program Offsets | 0 | 0 | \$0 |
| 2024 Request | 2,321 | 2,064 | \$621,719 |
| Total Change 2023-2024 | 125 | 0 | \$73,377 |

| <i>Diversion Control Fee Account</i> | Estimate FTE | Amount |
|---|---------------------|---------------|
| Information Technology Breakout (of Decision Unit Total) | | |
| 2022 Enacted | 31 | \$108,097 |
| 2023 Enacted | 31 | \$106,845 |
| Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments | | -\$112 |
| 2024 Current Services | 31 | \$106,732 |
| 2024 Program Increases | - | - |
| 2024 Program Offsets | - | - |
| 2024 Request | 31 | \$106,732 |
| Total Change 2023-2024 | 0 | -\$112 |

1. Program Description

The DEA’s Diversion Control Division (DC) operates the Diversion Control Program (DCP). This program 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. The intent of the goals, strategies, and initiatives supported by the DCP is 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 over 2 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
(October 2022 – Beginning of Year FY 2023)**

| Registrant Type | Total | Notes |
|-----------------------------|------------------|--|
| Importer/Exporter | 542 | |
| Manufacturer | 587 | |
| Distributor | 655 | |
| Retail Pharmacy | 70,203 | 1,723 Automated Dispensing Systems |
| Hospital/Clinic | 19,070 | |
| Mid-Level Practitioner | 522,042 | 39,396 DATA-waived nurse practitioners and physicians' assistants |
| Practitioners | 1,392,723 | 85,173 DATA-waived physicians |
| Researcher/Analytical Lab | 14,028 | 788 Schedule I Researchers |
| Narcotic Treatment Programs | 2,141 | |
| Reverse Distributors | 77 | |
| List I Chemical Registrants | 1,068 | Chemical Handler Registrants are not included in CSA Registrant Totals |
| Total Registrants | 2,023,136 | |

Diversion Control Program Expense Descriptions

Planned obligations for FY 2024 will support the following program expenses if anticipated collections are achieved or exceeded:

Obligations by Type of Expense
(Dollars in Thousands)

| | FY 2022 | FY 2023 | FY 2024 | 2023-2024 |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| | Actuals | Estimate | Estimate | Total Change |
| Staffing | | | | |
| Payroll | \$ 265,877 | \$ 324,214 | \$346,646 | \$ 22,432 |
| Subtotal, Staffing | \$ 265,877 | \$ 324,214 | \$346,646 | \$ 22,432 |
| Field Operations | | | | |
| Enforcement Operations | \$ 45,209 | \$ 72,227 | \$77,224 | \$ 4,997 |
| Other Field Operations Expenses | \$ 9,299 | \$ 16,056 | \$17,167 | \$ 1,111 |
| Subtotal, Field Operations | \$ 54,507 | \$ 88,283 | \$94,391 | \$ 6,108 |
| Overhead and Support | | | | |
| Rent | \$ 47,467 | \$ 46,379 | \$49,588 | \$ 3,209 |
| Training | \$ 2,110 | \$ 7,335 | \$7,842 | \$ 507 |
| IT | \$ 30,235 | \$ 53,954 | \$57,687 | \$ 3,733 |
| Administrative | \$ 24,188 | \$ 33,786 | \$36,124 | \$ 2,338 |
| Overhead | \$ 7,599 | \$ 27,536 | \$29,490 | \$ 1,954 |
| Subtotal, Overhead and Support | \$ 111,599 | \$ 168,990 | \$180,731 | \$ 11,741 |
| Total Expenses | \$ 431,983 | | | |
| Total Obligations | \$ 564,065 | \$ 581,487 | \$ 621,719 | \$ 40,232 |

1. Staffing

| FY 2022 | FY 2023 | FY 2024 | Change |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Actuals | Estimate | Estimate | FY 2023-FY 2024 |
| <u>(\$000)</u> | <u>(\$000)</u> | <u>(\$000)</u> | <u>(\$000)</u> |
| \$265,877 | \$324,214 | \$346,646 | \$22,432 |

DC’s goal is to continue to increase government positions across all series and minimize reliance on contract support where possible. The estimates above include funding for an increase of 125 new personnel across several labor categories, including Diversion Investigator (DI), Business

Operations, and Attorney positions. DI personnel have the primary responsibility of performing regulatory investigations and activities pursuant to the CSA and implementing regulations. The estimates above provide the projected amounts for staffing positions within anticipated collections.

Due to the increase in registrant population, workload has increased particularly in the areas of registration, regulatory policy, scheduled/complaint investigations, and support functions, which are supported by DI's and Registration Program Specialists (RPS). This is seen specifically through the DI and RRPS allocation models where levels of complexity factors to include the number of registrants to RPS', the types of registrants and the work hours associated with providing customer service, have been incorporated accounting for the need to increase staff (core and non-core) to support the growing registrant community. Additionally, current investigative and support personnel staffing levels are insufficient to meet scheduled work plans, respond to complaint investigations, and conduct critical registration functions. DC requires funding for additional recruitment and training of new personnel to support the growing registrant population and to improve upon the capabilities for identifying diversion-related anomalous behavior and predicting emerging pharmaceutical drug threats. Staffing DCP's critical functions advances the DEA's goals and objectives to support and regulate the nation's growing registrant population through inspections, increased administrative actions, increased criminal and civil actions, evaluating access to medically assisted treatment, scientific research, improved customer support, and data-driven decision-making.

Table 2 – Actual and Revised/Projected Onboard Staffing Growth

| New Positions | FY 2022 | FY 2023 | FY 2024 | Total |
|----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| Special Agent | 20 | 20 | - | 40 |
| Diversion Investigator | -2 | 42 | 50 | 90 |
| Intelligence Research Specialist | 0 | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| Chemist | 2 | 4 | 3 | 9 |
| Attorney | 2 | 2 | 6 | 10 |
| Investigative Technology | 0 | 1 | - | 1 |
| Professional/Administrative | 0 | 13 | 64 | 77 |
| Technical/Clerical | 0 | 10 | - | 10 |
| Total | 22 | 97 | 125 | 244 |

2. Field Operations

| FY 2022 | FY 2023 | FY 2024 | Change |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| Actuals | Estimate | Estimate | FY 2023-FY 2024 |
| (\$000) | (\$000) | (\$000) | (\$000) |
| \$54,507 | \$88,283 | \$94,391 | \$6,108 |

Requested resources are primarily for field investigative activities, registration activities, and to support the 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 also hosts 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 2022, the DCP held five live, four-hour virtual training sessions for Nurse Practitioners, which had a total of 11,524 participants; and held eight (8), four-hour virtual training sessions for Pharmacist and Pharmacy Technicians which had a total of 9,461 participants. In addition, DC hosted three live, one-hour webinars for Dentists and had a total of 5,018 attendees. These recorded webinars were posted on the American Dental Association (ADA’s) website and have, to date, trained an additional 5,603 dentists.

In 2023, the DCP will continue to provide live trainings in the virtual format for practitioners, including veterinarians, based on the overwhelming positive response from participants and the capability of training several thousand participants at a time.

In addition, DC’s Chemical Section is providing a virtual chemical industry conference in June 2023. The DEA plans to hold virtual, in-person, and/or hybrid trainings and conferences, which could include up-to thirty (30) live stream audio/video training sessions for any DEA/DC sponsored conferences.

Lastly, the DCP has planned and organized the 2023 Diversion Management Conference, which will be held in person and will host approximately 300 attendees in March 2023. Office of Diversion Control Regulatory is planning to host an in-person/live-streamed hybrid Supply Chain Conference for up to 500 industry attendees during FY 2023.

Other outreach efforts will include stakeholder meetings to promulgate new or revised regulations. Regulatory activities require education and outreach to ensure understanding of, and compliance with, the CSA and applicable policies and regulations. Guidance to registrants is necessary to reducing the likelihood of diversion from the closed system of distribution as outlined in the CSA. Examples of the DCP’s education and outreach efforts include the establishment and maintenance of its working relationships with other Federal agencies; foreign, State, and local governments; industry; and the registrant population.

3. Overhead and Support

| FY 2022 Actuals (\$000) | FY 2023 Estimate (\$000) | FY 2024 Estimate (\$000) | Change FY 2023-FY 2024 (\$000) |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| \$111,599 | \$168,990 | \$180,731 | \$11,741 |

The DEA utilizes overhead and support resources for various expenses, including but not limited to, Information Technology (IT) transformation/modernization, support and maintenance of IT

systems, direct operational and administration costs, Permanent Change of Station (PCS) costs, and other overhead and support expenses. Funds support the Registrant Support Network (RSN); an integrated telecommunications and Automated Information System (AIS) designed and utilized by DEA to monitor and regulate the legal manufacture, transportation, and distribution of controlled pharmaceuticals and chemicals; and the IT staffing positions and outsourced support systems necessary to maintain and enhance the RSN. The transformation and modernization of critical registration systems and applications are necessary to minimize the risk of diversion and system downtime or failure. The DEA seeks to operationalize data through a comprehensive data strategy which includes proper data management, hiring of data experts, and leveraging current and building new partnerships and data sharing agreements.

DC expects funding to support sufficiently staffed call centers and IT systems, including those for monitoring registration workflow and customer call center experience, to result in improved customer service and decreased wait times. The DEA regularly maintains the continuity of customer operations by aligning resources to have call center representatives available across all time zones. This alignment will improve caller wait time and allow for direct access to a Registration Program Specialist (RPS) 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 these key positions and examine resource needs and contractor capability to make informed, data-driven decisions. The DEA incorporated RPS positions at Headquarters to provide necessary support to Field RPS and handle the bulk manufacturers to alleviate some of the more complex work in the field so they can focus on their Divisional registrants.

Budget Strategy for the DEA's Diversion Control Division

The DEA's Diversion Control Division (DC) identified five areas to address the priorities and challenges of the Diversion Control Program (DCP). These focal areas are infrastructure expansion and modernization, expansion of targeting and analysis resources, increased operational resources for Diversion priorities, increased scientific and technical resources, and Diversion Investigator series elevation.

1. Infrastructure Expansion and Modernization

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 the 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 and integrations of data platforms, increased geospatial and other data capabilities 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.

DC's infrastructure modernization will help meet the needs of over 2 million registrants by allowing registrants to reach representatives in a timelier manner and by improving the Interactive Voice Recognition (IVR) software. Along with infrastructure modernization, vacancies will need to be filled (existing and new) including Diversion Investigators and Business Operations staff both in the Field and at Headquarters. Staff include additional Registration Program Specialists and additional personnel to support regulatory actions. DC developed a multi-year strategy to increase overall staffing from FY 2021-FY 2023 under the current collection schedule, which went into effect on October 1, 2020. Planned staffing growth is based on registrant population, productivity and need. The current projection is detailed in Table 2.

DC seeks to transform 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 by 30% located across the country in various locations, and mobile technical capabilities. DC added a call center in FY 2021 in El Paso, Texas; however, staffing challenges have limited the number of personnel recruited and retained. DC continues to evaluate outsourced capabilities and opportunities to improve call wait times, and expects that expanding recruitment locations beyond existing call centers will improve customer service and decrease call wait times.

2. Expansion of Targeting and Analysis Resources

DC relies on several databases to identify diversion-related anomalous behavior and prediction of pharmaceutical drug threats. To ensure the DCP is up-to-date with the most recent drug identifications, expanding the infrastructure of these databases is necessary to support investigative priorities, improve proactive targeting, and identify and mitigate diversion risk.

DC's data-driven targeting strategy requires an increase in data experts (data scientists, data analysts, engineers, etc.) to operationalize data and identify anomalies in behavior. Additional data experts and government personnel within the Targeting and Special Projects Section (DOI) will support the intake of new data sources such as the pharmacy rebate data, the integration of data platforms, and an increase in geospatial and data mining capabilities. These staff will also allow for an increase in field training and support for the targeting and analysis of pharmaceutical drug threats. Additionally, retaining contractor data experts and support to review and overhaul the quota program is necessary to the DCP mission.

During FY 2022, DC formalized a Strategic Planning and Research Staff under the Assistant Administrator to conduct proactive strategic planning and analysis of key Diversion priorities. Currently, this staff is comprised of a small number of scientific policy and support personnel. DC's priorities require funding for scientific and data experts to support expanded strategic development and research efforts. To incorporate these priorities proactively and strategically, DC requires additional government and contract staff.

3. Increased Operational Resources for Diversion Priorities

As the registrant population continues to grow, additional resources are necessary to support and regulate the registrant population through inspections, increased administrative actions, and criminal and civil actions.

DC needs to increase Headquarter and Field personnel resources to support the prioritization of the growing number of administrative cases. An increase in Special Agents, Diversion Investigators, and Registration Program Specialists across the DCP is necessary to provide resources on administrative judicial matters such as Orders to Show Cause and/or Immediate Suspension Orders, civil matters involving multiple judicial districts that are of national importance, and all criminal diversion centric investigations as well as those in key Diversion threat areas or emerging threat areas.

The DCP's resources support the administrative cases within the Office of Chief Counsel, specifically Diversion and Regulatory Litigation for DEA registrants, and provide legal advice on issues pertaining to the regulation of DEA registrants to Federal and State law enforcement, prosecutors, and regulatory agencies. The Office of Chief Counsel provides training on Diversion related issues and as registrants grow, so does the need for additional Diversion Investigators and training classes. The Office also provides legal advice on issues related to the diversion of controlled substances and listed chemicals. Specifically, the Office provides legal advice on DEA regulations and other Diversion-related matters to include Federal registrar documents, legislative proposals, agency correspondence with the regulated industry, and DEA policies covering a multitude of topics from quotas, scheduling actions, marijuana, telemedicine, DATA-waived practitioners, mobile Narcotic Treatment Programs (NTPs), and pharmacy dispensing issues. As the registrant community continues to grow, so does the need for the resources and necessary support for these cases.

DC continues to review and promulgate final rules relating to the diversion of controlled substances with fifty-three (53) projects currently being under reviewed by various DC staff at Headquarters, and fifty-one (51) unassigned projects due to lack of personnel. Due to the high demand of notice of final rule making and the expertise necessary, DC requires an increase in personnel within the regulatory and policy staff to ensure regulations are updated for DCP personnel and registrants.

DC continues to support the Administrators Regulatory Drafting Task Force by supplying several regulatory drafters to assist the Administrators Office in drafting specific regulations and guidance. Further Congress and the White House have put a large demand on DEA to change a large number of regulations. These regulation changes are due to statute changes (2022 Omnibus) and White House priorities. These new projects, when assigned, will add significantly to the open project statistic above. DC currently does not have enough drafters to support the current work-load.

DC coordinated efforts with its HHS-OIG partners in the interagency initiative, the Opioid Rapid Response Program (ORRP). ORRP focuses on the continuity of patient care and mitigation of drug overdose risk among patients impacted by action taken against a DEA-registered

practitioner or narcotic treatment program. DC serves as the primary conduit for all DEA field division referrals for ORRP consideration. In Fiscal Year 2022, 57 referrals related to action against practitioners were made to ORRP and in Fiscal Year 2023, 27 referrals have been made.

4. Increased Scientific and Technical Resources

DC continues to evaluate staffing requirements for its regulatory investigative and professional support staff, including expansion of regulatory and policy drafting personnel for drafting new regulations and policies, data experts to expand opportunities for research and quota analysis, and specialists that develop drug control policy and regulatory strategies, provide expert testimony, and conduct research and make recommendations for drug scheduling activities. DC plans to incorporate subject matter expertise in addiction treatment and epidemiology to identify opportunities to expand access to medically assisted treatment. Additional government statisticians and funding for data experts are necessary for the quota section and to enhance the highly technical areas of the DCP. 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. DC has seen growth in the areas of research and drug abuse treatment. For example, over the last eight-nine years, Schedule I Researchers have increased approximately 122 percent, from 355 in September 2012 to 788 in October 2022.

DC establishes over 3,600 quotas annually and monitors imports of narcotic raw materials, which are critical functions to ensuring an adequate and uninterrupted supply of legitimate medicines containing controlled substances and listed chemicals without creating an oversupply. DC establishes the aggregate production quota (APQ) and annual assessment of needs (AAN) for over 350 schedule I and II controlled substances and list 1 chemicals 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 quotas for individual substances are data-driven and thus fluctuate annually. To set these quotas, DC utilizes data retrieved from the Automation of Reports and Consolidated Orders System (ARCOS), Drug Theft Loss (DTL) reports, Food and Drug Administration (FDA) information, IQVIA, other external diversion data sources, and most recently the Suspicious Orders Report System (SORS) database.

DC has made significant strides in estimating the APQ and allocating individual quotas. In 2017, DC's Reporting and Quota Section (DRQ) 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, DRQ now considers information from CDC and Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) in determining the estimate of diversion for APQ-setting purposes. Additionally, under the SUPPORT Act, 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 developing the diversion estimate for APQ-setting purposes. Starting in 2019, utilizing the quota statutes and regulations, DRQ has adjusted the marijuana and marijuana extract APQ to allow for increased scientific and research

efforts. In 2020, 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 scientific research and clinical trial interest in schedule I hallucinogens as potential therapeutics for the treatment of mental health issues including Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and severe depression in veterans;
- 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, 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, 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 the DEA's responsibility to limit the number of manufacturers and importers of schedule I and II controlled substances.

DC continues its efforts to expand cultivation of marijuana for research purposes and support on-going research efforts. The number of authorized marijuana growers in the United States has increased from one to seven to date. On December 2, 2022, the DEA finalized a 6,675 kg 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, 25.4 kg from Groff NA Hemplex pursuant to the Marijuana Growers rule, which went into effect on January 19, 2021. On April 11, 2022, the DEA purchased and transferred its second marijuana crop, from Biopharmaceutical Research Corporation (BRC) for 24.15 kg, in accordance with the Final Rule. These efforts are necessary to the cultivation of marijuana for utilization in research and clinical trials in the United States.

In response to the 2022 Medical Marijuana and Cannabidiol Research Expansion Act (HR8454) DC will begin to register manufacturers and distributors of Cannabidiol (CBD) derived from marijuana where the intent is the commercial production on an approved drug that contains CBD. This effort captures the utilization of marijuana derivatives for research, clinical trials, and formulation development in the United States and will substantially expand the current number of DEA-registered researchers and manufacturers handling marijuana and its derivatives.

DC is promulgating changes to the regulations in conformance with the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2023 which eliminates the “DATA-waive program”. DEA-Registered prescribers will now be able to prescribe buprenorphine without limits or patient caps on the number of patients a prescriber may treat for opioid use disorder with buprenorphine without having a separate DATA-Waiver registration. This rule will expand access to patients seeking medically assisted treatment nationwide.

Consistent with the Ryan Haight Online Pharmacy Consumer Protection Act of 2008, 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.

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.

5. Diversion Investigator Series Elevation

Due to the growth of registrant population, DC needs additional Diversion Investigators to provide regulatory support and necessary technical expertise vital to regulatory and operational success.

DC established a multi-year Diversion Investigator staffing plan to keep pace with the growing registrant community and changing regulations. As the DCP continues to grow, Diversion Investigator staffing levels will need to increase by forty (40) Diversion Investigators annually if the registrant population continues to grow to meet its operational and regulatory needs.

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 1, 2023, there have been 289 incidents of suspicious online pharmacies suspected of unlawful sales of pharmaceutical drugs on the internet reported via the UMPIRE website. During FY22, there were a total of 241 suspicious incidents reported and thus far in FY23, 48 suspicious incidents have been reported.

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

For the period of October 1, 2021 to February 1, 2023, there have been 9,044 incidents of illegal sales/distribution of prescription drugs (i.e., oxycodone, hydrocodone, etc.) to include doctors and pharmacies reported via the RXAOR website. In FY22, there were a total of 6,946 reports of illegal sales, and thus far in FY23, there have been 2,098 incidents of illegal sales/distribution reported.

Diversion Investigator recruitment, training and retention is important as these ‘tips’ to DEA numbers continue to grow as well as the registrant population continues to grow.

Diversion Control Division Performance Measures

To accomplish its mission, the DEA targets the networks operating at the international, national, regional, and local levels that have a significant impact upon drug availability in the U.S. In its effort to target drug trafficking networks, the DEA is guided by key drug enforcement programs such as the OCDETF program. The DEA, through the OCDETF program, targets the drug trafficking 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. Additionally, DEA continues searching for new and innovative methods to measure its impact on the availability of illicit drugs in America, and is currently undergoing a review of its performance measures to see if updates are warranted.

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 U.S. to provide for the estimated medical, scientific, research, and industrial needs of the U.S.; 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], the DEA's Diversion Control Division has initiated the collection and analysis of anonymized, aggregated state PDMP data, supply chain diversion data extracted from the 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). 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 PTOs is accomplished primarily via multi-agency investigations.

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.

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. In light of its relatively rare occurrence and superfluous value as a performance indicator, Diversion will no longer report on its CPOT-linked PTO dispositions within the Diversion decision unit, but DEA will continue to aggregate and report Diversion CPOT-linked PTO dispositions within its Domestic decision units in compliance with Departmental mandates.

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)

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2. Performance and Resources Tables

Over the past year, the DEA has conducted an in-depth analysis across the entire organization to identify the primary threats that are driving the historic drug poisoning epidemic in the U.S., with the goal of focusing DEA resources on these threats. Based on this expansive review, the DEA has made its top operational priority the defeat of the Sinaloa and Jalisco Cartels, and the dismantling of the criminal drug networks operating in areas with the highest rates of violence and drug poisoning deaths in the U.S. Through these efforts, the DEA will significantly reduce the supply of illicit substances and substance use in the U.S., which are goals one and seven of the National Drug Control Strategy.

The DEA is in the early stages of establishing new metrics that will provide an accurate understanding of the agency's progress towards its top operational goals. The measures need to be thoughtfully and carefully developed, tracked, and refined. In the meantime, and in compliance with the GPRA and its corollary mandates, the DEA will continue to report its performance using its well-established, existing performance metrics through FY 2022 with the expectation that updated metrics and targets should be anticipated in the near future.

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE

| Decision Unit: Diversion Control | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------|---|---------|--|-----------|--|---------|--|--|--|-------------------|-------|-----------|
| RESOURCES | | | Target | | Actual | | Target | | Changes | | Requested (Total) | | |
| | | | FY 2022 | | FY 2022 | | FY 2023 | | Current Services Adjustments and FY 2024 Program Changes | | FY 2024 Request | | |
| Number of Criminal Case Initiations ¹ | | | 1,555 | | 1,300 | | 1,565 | | - | | 1,565 | | |
| Active Diversion PTOs ² | | | 495 | | 1,129 | | N/A | | - | | N/A | | |
| Number of Drug and Chemical New Applicants Processed (throughout the FY) | | | 156,307 | | 162,449 | | 162,395 | | - | | 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 | |
| | | | 1,943 | | \$482,494 | | 1,943 | | \$482,494 | | 2,064 | | \$548,342 |
| | | | [S0] | | [S0] | | [S0] | | [S0] | | 0 | | \$73,377 |
| | | | [S0] | | [S0] | | [S0] | | [S0] | | 2,064 | | \$621,719 |
| TYPE | STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE | PERFORMANCE | FY 2022 | | FY 2022 | | FY 2023 | | Current Services Adjustments and FY 2024 Program Changes | | FY 2024 Request | | |
| Program Activity | 2.5 | Diversion of Licit Drugs and Chemicals | FTE | | \$000 | | FTE | | \$000 | | FTE | \$000 | |
| | | | 1,943 | | \$482,494 | | 1,943 | | \$482,494 | | 2,064 | | \$548,342 |
| | | | [S0] | | [S0] | | [S0] | | [S0] | | 0 | | \$73,377 |
| | | | [S0] | | [S0] | | [S0] | | [S0] | | 2,064 | | \$621,719 |
| APG Measure | 2.5 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| KPI | 2.5 | Amount of Diversion, nationally, of Opioids and Stimulants ³ (grams) | 366,908 | | 308,376 | | 308,376 | | - | | 308,376 | | |
| Performance Measure: Output | 2.5 | Number of Diversion PTOs Linked to CPOT Targets Disrupted / Dismantled ^{2,4,5} | 0/0 | | 6/7 | | N/A | | - | | N/A | | |
| Performance Measure: Output | 2.5 | Number of Diversion PTOs Not Linked to CPOT Targets Disrupted / Dismantled ^{2,4} | 153/120 | | 166/123 | | N/A | | - | | N/A | | |
| Performance Measure: Output | 2.5 | Number of Administrative Actions | 2,199 | | 2,452 | | 2,268 | | - | | 2,268 | | |
| Performance Measure: Output | 2.5 | Number of Civil Penalties | 135 | | 137 | | 152 | | - | | 152 | | |
| Performance Measure: Output | 2.5 | Number of Outreach/Public Education Events Completed (Overall) | 2,378 | | 2,311 | | 3,136 | | - | | 3,136 | | |
| Performance Measure: Output | 2.5 | Number of Planned Scheduled Investigations Completed (Overall) | 2,179 | | 1,717 | | 2,489 | | - | | 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 adjoin with its opioid diversion estimate. Nevertheless, the underlying limitation for both of these datasets, opioid and stimulant, remains. State PDMPs 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.

⁵ In light of its relatively rare occurrence and superfluous value as a performance indicator, Diversion will no longer report on its CPOT-linked PTO dispositions, but DEA will continue to aggregate and report all of its CPOT-linked PTO dispositions within its International and Domestic (to include Diversion) decision units in compliance with Departmental mandates.

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 ingoing 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 2022 | FY 2022 | FY 2023 | FY 2024 | |
| | | | | | Target | Actual | Target | Target | |
| 2.5 | APG Measure | | | | | | | | |
| 2.5 | KPI | Amount of Diversion, nationally, of Opioids and Stimulants (in grams) ¹ | | | | 366,908 | 308,376 | 308,376 | 308,376 |
| 2.5 | Performance Measure | Number of Diversion PTOs Linked to CPOTs Disrupted & Dismantled ^{2,3,4,5} | | | | 0/0 | 6/7 | N/A | N/A |
| 2.5 | Performance Measure | Number of Diversion PTOs Not Linked to CPOTs Disrupted & Dismantled ^{3,4} | | | | 153/120 | 166/123 | N/A | N/A |
| 2.5 | Performance Measure | Number of Administrative Actions | | | | 2,199 | 2,452 | 2,471 | 2,592 |
| 2.5 | Performance Measure | Number of Civil Penalties | | | | 135 | 137 | 152 | 169 |
| 2.5 | Performance Measure | Number of Scheduled Investigations Completed (Overall) | | | | 2,179 | 1,717 | 2,027 | 2,212 |
| 2.5 | Performance Measure | Number of Outreach/Public Education Events Completed (Overall) | | | | 2,378 | 2,311 | 2,907 | 3,202 |
| <p>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 (j), 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 PDMPs have no statutory requirement to provide this data to DEA for the purposes of estimating diversion.</p> | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>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.</p> | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>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.</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 In light of its relatively rare occurrence and superfluous value as a performance indicator, Diversion will no longer report on its CPOT-linked PTO dispositions, but DEA will continue to aggregate and report all of its CPOT-linked PTO dispositions within its International and Domestic (to include Diversion) decision units in compliance with Departmental mandates</p> | | | | | | | | | |

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3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies

The DEA is in the early stages of establishing new metrics that will provide an accurate understanding of the agency's progress towards its top operational goals. The measures need to be thoughtfully and carefully developed, tracked, and refined. Accordingly, it would be premature to provide a performance table at this time, and impossible to provide actual and target metrics.

a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

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

2021 EOY Target: N/A
2021 EOY Actual: N/A
2022 EOY Target: 366,908 grams
2022 3rd Q Actual: 308,376 grams
2023 EOY Target: 308,376 grams
2024 EOY Target: 308,376 grams

Discussion: This metric is reported annually.

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 the 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. In FY 2022, DEA reported a 16 percent decline in the diversion of opioids and stimulants. This metric, amount diverted (opioids/stimulants) is still under development, and as such its value may fluctuate over time based on available resources, case complexity and the underlying limitation for both datasets, opioid and stimulant, remains. The limitations are also dependent upon reporting by State PDMP administrators, who have no statutory requirement to provide this data to the DEA for the purposes of estimating diversion.

Output Performance Measure: Number of Administrative Actions

2021 EOY Target: 2,025
2021 EOY Actual: 2,196
2022 EOY Target: 2,199
2022 EOY Actual: 2,452
2023 EOY Target: 2,471
2024 EOY Target: 2,592

Discussion: From October 1, 2021, through September 30, 2022, Diversion Control levied 2,452 administrative actions. This represents 112 percent to target. The number of Administrative Actions levied will fluctuate throughout the year based on available resources and case complexity. Nevertheless, DEA anticipates that it will meet its target forecasts for FY 2023 and FY 2024.

Output Performance Measure: Number of Civil Penalties

2021 EOY Target: 70
2021 EOY Actual: 104
2022 EOY Target: 135
2022 EOY Actual: 137
2022 EOY Target: 152
2024 EOY Target: 169

Discussion: From October 1, 2021, through September 30, 2022, Diversion Control levied 137 civil penalties. This represents approximately 101 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 to be more ambitious. 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. DEA anticipates that it will meet its target forecasts for FY 2023 and FY 2024.

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

2021 EOY Target: 0/0
2021 EOY Actual: 3/1
2022 EOY Target: 0/0
2022 EOY Actual: 6/7
2023 EOY Target: N/A
2024 EOY Target: N/A

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

2021 EOY Target: 115/145
2021 EOY Actual: 146/112
2022 EOY Target: 153/120
2022 EOY Actual: 166/123
2023 EOY Target: N/A
2024 EOY Target: N/A

Discussion: From October 1, 2021, through September 30, 2022, Diversion Control disrupted six and dismantled seven 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. In light of its relatively rare occurrence and superfluous value as a performance indicator, Diversion will no longer report on its CPOT-linked PTO dispositions, but DEA will continue to aggregate and report all of its CPOT-linked PTO dispositions within its International and Domestic (to include Diversion) decision units in compliance with Departmental mandates.

Through fourth quarter FY 2022, Diversion disrupted 166 and dismantled 123 PTOs not linked to CPOTs. This represents approximately 108 and 103 percent to target, respectively. DEA continues to anticipate that a significant number of its active Diversion PTOs not linked to CPOT will eventually become disrupted or dismantled, and thereby contribute to the total number of Diversion PTOs dispositions in furtherance of its FY 2023 and FY 2024 performance goals.

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

2021 EOY Target: 1,357

2021 EOY Actual: 1,949

2022 EOY Target: 2,179

2022 EOY Actual: 1,717

2023 EOY Target: 2,027

2024 EOY Target: 2,212

Discussion: From October 1, 2021, through September 30, 2022, Diversion Control completed 1,717 Scheduled Investigations. This represents 79 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, a gradual increase in the number of Scheduled Investigations completed can be attributed to the following:

- As the DEA's maximum telework posture decreased the number of scheduled investigations completed increased as more in person inspections were able to be conducted commensurate with an increase in the percentage of onsite personnel in DEA Offices;
- 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
- Relaxed pandemic restrictions and fully opened registrants allowed Diversion staff to increase the number of scheduled investigations conducted in the field.

As the DEA transitioned away from its pandemic posture, many of the Divisions continued to suspend their Work Plan to meet public health guidelines, or unless the DEA specified 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 has fluctuated throughout the year based on available resources and case complexity. Nevertheless, DEA anticipates that it will meet its target forecasts for FY 2023 and FY 2024.

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

2021 EOY Target: 3,000
2021 EOY Actual: 1,927
2022 EOY Target: 2,378
2022 EOY Actual: 2,311
2023 EOY Target: 2,907
2024 EOY Target: 3,202

Discussion: From October 1, 2021, through September 30, 2022, Diversion Control completed 2,311 outreach and public education events. This represents approximately 97 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. DEA anticipates that it will meet its target forecasts for FY 2023 and FY 2024.

b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

In FY 2024, 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 2024 the DEA will continue to coordinate intelligence worldwide contributing to disruption, dismantlement, and destruction of networks 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.

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 resources by Division need, new Work Plan guidance was issued on February 4, 2022, by the DEA's Office of Diversion Control Regulatory Deputy Assistant Administrator, superseding the September 30, 2020 guidance. Building on the success of the FY 2021 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 place FY 2022 and continues through FY 2023, requires that each Diversion Group will conduct at least two scheduled investigations on retail or central fill pharmacies. There is one adjustment which will take effect this Fiscal Year (FY) 2022. Scheduled investigations of DATA-Waived Physicians (DWP) have been suspended from the Work Plan until further notice. 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, importer and exporters as well as chemical handler manufacturers, distributors, importers and exporters.

All manufacturers, distributors, importers, exporters, and NTPs who are placed under MOA in FY 2021 or later shall be inspected one year after the effective date of the MOA and every two years until the MOA expires. All newly approved controlled substance and listed chemical manufacturers, distributors, reverse distributors, importers, exporters, and NTPs, are subject to a scheduled investigation within one year of approval to ensure compliance by regulation.

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 DEA's most recent, temporary authority has been extended until December 31, 2024.

c. Agency Priority Goals (APGs/Priority Goals)

The Department has six new priority goals for FYs 2022-2023:

- 1) Combat Pandemic Fraud,
- 2) Reduce Gun-Related Violence,
- 3) Combat Ransomware Attacks,
- 4) Combat Hate Crimes and Promote Trust and Accountability in Law Enforcement,
- 5) Reinvigorate Antitrust Enforcement and Consumer Protection, and
- 6) Improve the Administration of Immigration Courts.

The DEA aligns and contributes to the Department's FY 2022-2023 Agency Priority Goals – under Combat Hate Crimes and Promote Trust and Accountability in Law Enforcement, and its performance and associated metrics are cited and reported in the Domestic Enforcement Decision Unit.

V. Program Increases by Item

Item Name: Operation Overdrive Expansion

Strategic Goal: 2
Strategic Objective: 2.1 and 2.5
Budget Decision Unit(s): Domestic

Program Increase: Positions 48 Agt/Atty 4 FTE 24 Dollars \$9,000,000

Description of Item

In the past ten years, drug trafficking organizations (DTOs) have grown in size and become increasingly globalized. Today, there are vast criminal networks stretching around the world that are involved in sophisticated drug trafficking techniques. Attacking and dismantling these networks requires the deployment of new investigative tools and techniques, targeting capabilities, and a concentrated focus on data-driven operations.

The DEA needs to translate innovation into action as quickly as possible to protect the country and counter the tactics of Chinese and Mexican traffickers who are responsible for the recent surge in devastating drug overdoses. The DEA's Operation Overdrive uses a data-driven, intelligence-led approach to identify and dismantle criminal drug networks operating in areas with the highest rates of violence and drug poisoning deaths. To allow the DEA to meet the threats facing the United States in this moment, the DEA requires resources to target and map criminal network threats, and additional funds to pursue more complex criminal networks.

Network Targeting: \$7.6M and 48 positions (including 4 Special Agents)

The DEA faces unique challenges in meeting the demand for skilled targeting teams made up of special agents, intelligence analysts, and data experts, dedicated to facilitating complex network investigations. The DEA has built new dedicated targeting teams made up of Special Agents, Intelligence Research Specialists, and data experts to map criminal organizations and identify vulnerable points in their structures. In order to attract and retain highly skilled personnel, the DEA needs to enhance targeted recruitment and establish and expand data expert contractors and infrastructure to map and keep pace with changing technology and techniques used by these sophisticated and vast criminal networks.

These skilled personnel play a critical role in coordinating investigations and intelligence for use worldwide. The DEA is requesting \$6,444,000 in personnel funding for four Special Agents to support worldwide targeting teams, 33 Intelligence Research Specialists, and 11 Professional/Administrative support personnel to perform target discovery and enhanced network targeting and analysis. The DEA is also requesting \$1,156,000 in non-personnel funding for specialized contract support including a variety of data experts (such as scientists, analysts, engineers, and graphic/geospatial specialties) to evaluate targeting capabilities and opportunities

to generate and disseminate investigative leads and enhanced, timely deconfliction and with precision and proactive focus.

The targeting teams established in this enhancement will exploit and leverage the DEA's investigative data to develop targeting packages on criminal networks significantly enhancing current capabilities for timely and coordinated pursuit of criminal network investigations.

Reports Officer Program: \$1.4M

The DEA relies on a cadre of contract Reports Officers (RO) to produce Intelligence Information Reports (IIRs) to meet the DEA's statutory responsibility to share national security-related information. These IIRs directly support the ability of the DEA and the Intelligence Community (IC) to work jointly on targeting priority threats.

The DEA requests \$1,400,000 in non-personnel funding to support the RO contract. The DEA will also fund contractors to produce and disseminate IIRs at pace with DEA reporting from the field. IIR production is a time and personnel resource intensive process, which includes reviewing approximately 30,000 DEA investigative reports every quarter for relevant information, and producing (and disseminating) approximately 2,500 IIRs every quarter. As the DEA pursues more complex criminal network investigations, IC customers will receive additional valuable intelligence that will inform U.S. policymakers regarding illicit drug threats, transnational organized crime, international terrorism, illicit threat finance, and other topics of interest to the IC and policymakers.

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. DEA will use these resources to support enforcement strategies to disrupt and dismantle transnational, national, and regional drug trafficking organizations and aligns with the Attorney General's *Comprehensive Strategy for Reducing Violent Crime* to set strategic enforcement priorities to focus DEA Special Agents on identifying and investigating drug traffickers.

The requested resources support DEA's targeting teams that are mapping the complex network investigations. Timely sharing of intelligence, enhanced data exploitation, and other investigative tools will allow the DEA to build cases and identify drug distribution and money laundering cells, seize narcotics and proceeds, weapons, and other assets. Ultimately, these investments will help disrupt and dismantle DTOs. Illicit drugs, and the transnational and domestic criminal organizations that traffic them, continue to represent significant threats to public health, law enforcement, and national security.

By sharing national security-related information derived from DEA investigative reporting with the IC and other U.S. agencies with national security missions, the DEA supports DOJ Goal 2 Keep Our Country Safe, Objective 2.1 Protect National Security. The funding increase will enable the DEA to continue to meet its statutory responsibility to share national security-related information, enhance staffing and production stability in the program, and minimize impact on

IIR production cycles with ad-hoc and recurring time-sensitive taskings from senior DEA leadership and IC counterparts.

Funding

Base Funding

| FY 2022 Enacted | | | | FY 2023 Enacted | | | | FY 2024 Current Services | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-----|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|-----|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------|-----|-------------------|
| Pos | Agt/ Atty | FTE | Amount (\$000) | Pos | Agt/ Atty | FTE | Amount (\$000) | Pos | Agt/ Atty | FTE | Amount (\$000) |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | \$4,500 | - | - | - | \$4,500 |

Personnel Increase Cost Summary

| Type of Position/Series4 | FY 2024 Request (\$000) | Positions Requested | Full Year Modular Cost per Position (\$000) | Annualizations (\$000) | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|------------------------|---|---------------------------|-------------------------|---|---|
| | | | | 1 st Year | 2 nd Year | FY 2025 (net change from 2024) | FY 2026 (net change from 2025) |
| Intelligence (0132) | \$4,378 | 33 | \$180 | \$39 | \$63 | \$1,303 | \$2,076 |
| Clerical and Office Svcs (0300-0399) | \$858 | 11 | \$128 | \$56 | \$63 | \$619 | \$692 |
| Criminal Investigative (1811) | \$1,208 | 4 | \$370 | -\$15 | \$88 | -\$60 | \$353 |
| Total Personnel | \$6,444 | 48 | | | | \$1,862 | \$3,121 |

Non-Personnel Increase/Reduction Cost Summary

- Contract Reports Officers
- Specialized contract support including a variety of data experts such as scientists, analysts, engineers, and graphic/geospatial specialties)

| Non-Personnel Item | FY 2024 Request (\$000) | Unit Cost (\$000) | Quantity | Annualizations (\$000) | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|----------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | | | FY 2025 (net change from 2024) | FY 2026 (net change from 2025) |
| Targeting | \$1,156 | - | - | - | - |
| Reports Officers Program | \$1,400 | - | - | - | - |
| Total Non-Personnel | \$2,556 | - | - | - | - |

Justification for Non-Personnel Annualizations

Requested annualization: \$2.6 million

- Contract Reports Officers (fully recur \$1.4 million)
- Specialized contract support including a variety of data experts such as scientists, analysts, engineers, and graphic/geospatial specialties (fully recur \$1.2 million)

Total Request for this Item

| Category | Positions | | | Amount Requested (\$000) | | | Annualizations (\$000) | |
|--------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|--------------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Count | Agt/Atty | FTE | Personnel | Non-Personnel | Total | FY 2025 (net change from 2024) | FY 2026 (net change from 2025) |
| Current Services | - | - | - | - | \$4,500 | \$4,500 | - | - |
| Increases | 48 | 4 | 24 | \$6,444 | \$2,556 | \$9,000 | \$1,862 | \$3,121 |
| Grand Total | 48 | 4 | 24 | \$6,444 | \$7,056 | \$13,500 | \$1,862 | \$3,121 |

Affected Crosscuts

Counterterrorism
 Drugs
 Intelligence and Information Sharing
 National Security
 Transnational Crime

Item Name: **Modernizing Case Management**

Strategic Goal: 2
Strategic Objective: 2.5
Budget Decision Unit(s): Domestic Enforcement

Program Increase: Positions 0 Agt/Atty 0 FTE 0 Dollars \$10,000,000

Description of Item

Protecting communities from violent and drug-related crime requires the DEA to leverage data to the fullest extent and to apply intelligence analytics to target the most dangerous organizations and individuals. Although the DEA has many critical datasets, information silos dilute the DEA's ability to quickly identify new and existing criminal networks flooding American communities with drugs driving the drug poisoning epidemic in the U.S. While the DEA's field divisions act on information within their own areas of responsibility, the datasets are not operationalized across the DEA to the fullest extent. The DEA is pursuing transformative efforts to fundamentally change how it collects, stores, organizes, and operationalizes information. Although there are some limited actions that the DEA can take by utilizing existing resources, the DEA requires substantial additional investments to implement the changes required. This transformation begins with the implementation of a modern case management system that creates and ingests much of the DEA's data.

This change will impact the DEA's investigations by improving information flow across the organization, supporting the mapping of criminal networks, and facilitating coordinated investigations of organizational targets across the DEA. The DEA requires funding to transform its ability to centralize and exploit existing investigative data and to target efforts to stem alarming trends, including drug overdoses and violent crime rates. The request includes a unified data analytics system which will increase effective governance and analytical support.

Justification

Data is a foundational component of how the DEA creates positive impacts in communities and the lives of the American people; it powers the DEA's investigations to bring criminal organizations to justice. A sound data strategy enables the agency to safeguard communities, identify the most dangerous organizations, understand where and how they operate and/or geographically intersect, and address the resulting drug-related violence. A critical element to the DEA's data strategy includes modernizing its case management system to facilitate data collection, storage, and usage. Protecting communities in the United States from violent and drug-related crime requires cutting-edge data capabilities that empower the DEA to target the most dangerous networks and individuals. Data-driven analyses will provide the information vital in determining the areas hardest hit by drug-related crime, allowing the DEA to more responsively direct its resources.

The DEA remains laser-focused on operationalizing and optimizing its use of data to address the drug poisoning crisis and target criminal networks fueling this public health crisis, and is already

seeing positive results. Currently, datasets are collected and organized by a variety of offices across the DEA and field divisions, which go through several Headquarters entities to get the support they need. A modernized case management system will create a centralized repository to leverage this data comprehensively. In 2022, the DEA initiated Operation Overdrive, a data-driven, intelligence-led approach using national crime statistics and CDC data to identify hot spots of drug-related violence and drug poisoning deaths across the country. The DEA mapped these threats and found alarming trends about the criminal drug networks' activity in those targeted locations. The majority of those networks are engaged in gun violence and are the cause of fentanyl or methamphetamine related overdoses in the United States. This operation is already showing promising results: Miami, one of the initial Operation Overdrive cities, has seen a 42 percent decrease in homicides in the first five months of 2022 as compared to 2021. By continuing to fund improvements to data analytic capabilities, the DEA will increase its ability to create positive impacts in communities and bring criminal organizations to justice.

Modernizing Case Management: \$10M

The DEA's goal is to develop a modern technical infrastructure that will enable advanced data capabilities. The DEA will create an agency-wide capability for sharing, connecting, and using information while also protecting data and IT systems. A healthy data ecosystem will connect users to the software and systems necessary to accomplish the mission. Within this framework, the DEA is requesting resources to implement this system.

Unified Data Analytics Platform: \$10M

The DEA requires a sophisticated Unified Data Analytics Platform (UDAP) to bring together disparate datasets related to major investigations and other targets actively pursued by the DEA and partner agencies. The UDAP will ingest data from different sources and platforms in one place making DEA data readily available when conducting analysis, making policy decisions, and developing targets. Leveraging a wide range of external and internal data using a suite of modern tools will increase the DEA's capability for processing, analyzing, and applying intelligence to large volumes of data and accelerate its capacity to dismantle the most egregious criminal networks.

The DEA requests \$10,000,000 in non-personnel funding to purchase a cloud-based platform to consolidate disparate external and internal data sources. These data sources will include structured, semi-structured, and unstructured data collected in a data lake to perform sophisticated modeling and analysis. This analysis and targeting will allow the DEA to better focus its limited resources on the most significant drug-related problem areas throughout the U.S.

Impact on Performance

This request supports the DOJ's Strategic Goal 2: Keeping Our Country Safe, Objective 2.5 Combat Drug Trafficking and Prevent Drug Poisoning Deaths. Guided by its data-driven strategy, the DEA will use resources to accelerate efforts to identify criminal actors involved in drug trafficking and bring to justice those criminal actors harming our community. The DEA's data-driven strategy focuses on breaking down organizational silos, which increase costs and slow down operations, while setting up the DEA's workforce for mission success through new data management practices, providing workforce training, and modernizing information technology systems. Breaking down data silos by implementing a modernized case management system will facilitate the flow of pertinent information between and among offices, allowing the DEA to better identify threats and where to direct resources to address them.

Funding

Base Funding

| FY 2022 Enacted | | | | FY 2023 Enacted | | | | FY 2024 Current Services | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-----|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|-----|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------|-----|-------------------|
| Pos | Agt/ Atty | FTE | Amount (\$000) | Pos | Agt/ Atty | FTE | Amount (\$000) | Pos | Agt/ Atty | FTE | Amount (\$000) |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | \$10,000 | - | - | - | \$10,000 |

Non-Personnel Increase/Reduction Cost Summary

The request includes contractors and necessary equipment to redesign and improve the DEA’s IT networks. Specifically included are:

- IT equipment for network consolidation and reconfiguration
- Licenses, software, cloud services and automation tools
- Software Consultants to assist with developing an analytical platform.
- Contract subject-matter experts to identify data sets and analytical tool investments

| Non-Personnel Item | FY 2024 Request (\$000) | Unit Cost (\$000) | Quantity | Annualizations (\$000) | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|----------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | | | FY 2025 (net change from 2024) | FY 2026 (net change from 2025) |
| UDAP Platform | \$10,000 | - | - | -\$8,000 | - |
| Total Non-Personnel | \$10,000 | - | - | -\$8,000 | - |

Justification for Non-Personnel Annualizations

- UDAP platform will recur at 20 percent (\$2 million)

Total Request for this Item

| Category | Positions | | | Amount Requested (\$000) | | | Annualizations (\$000) | |
|--------------------|-----------|----------|-----|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Count | Agt/Atty | FTE | Personnel | Non-Personnel | Total | FY 2025 (net change from 2024) | FY 2026 (net change from 2025) |
| Current Services | - | - | - | - | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | - | - |
| Increases | - | - | - | - | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | -\$8,000 | - |
| Grand Total | - | - | - | - | \$20,000 | \$20,000 | \$8,000 | - |

Affected Crosscuts

Drugs
Transnational Crime

Item Name: Zero Emissions Vehicles

Strategic Goal: 2
Strategic Objective: 2.5
Budget Decision Unit(s): Domestic Enforcement

Program Increase: Positions 0 Agt/Atty 0 FTE 0 Dollars \$6,819,000

Description of Item

This request supports the Department’s Zero Emission Vehicle (ZEV) acquisition strategies to include vehicles for both its agency-owned and General Services Administration (GSA)-leased segments of its vehicle fleet, including incremental costs of leased vehicles and lease payments to GSA for conversion of agency-owned vehicles to GSA’s leased fleet where appropriate. To ensure effective and efficient deployment of ZEVs, the Department will undertake preparation and planning for arriving ZEVs at its facilities, properly prioritizing transition to ZEVs where it is simplest, and allow time for additional planning where mission demands pose a challenge to transitioning based on current technologies. Integral to this preparation is growth in the number of agency-accessible vehicle charging stations. In installing this infrastructure on-site to support ZEVs, the Department will take the long-term view to ensure efficiencies and wise infrastructure decisions that limit total expenditures.

Justification

In support of the President’s goal of transitioning to a fully ZEV Federal fleet, the DEA will require funding for ZEVs and deploying vehicle charging and refueling infrastructure, distributed across DEA domestic locations. This request is part of the Department’s comprehensive plan pursuant to E.O. 14008.

The DEA is requesting \$6,819,000 in non-personnel funding to purchase approximately 60 vehicles, accessories, and charging infrastructure and installation. ZEVs will be allocated to DEA domestic offices based on the DEA’s agency fleet management strategy.

Impact on Performance

These acquisitions will be a significant step towards eliminating tailpipe emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG) from DOJ’s fleet and aligning the Department’s fleet operations with the goal of achieving a fully ZEV Federal fleet. The requested funding will support Executive Order 14057, which includes a goal for federal fleets to achieve 100 percent ZEV acquisitions by 2035, including 100 percent zero-emission light-duty vehicle acquisitions by 2027; and Executive Order 14008, which directs Federal Agencies to pursue action to avoid the climate crisis. This includes reducing vehicular petroleum consumption through the purchase of clean and zero-emission vehicles for Federal government fleets.

Funding

Base Funding

| FY 2022 Enacted | | | | FY 2023 Enacted | | | | FY 2024 Current Services | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-----|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|-----|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------|-----|-------------------|
| Pos | Agt/ Atty | FTE | Amount (\$000) | Pos | Agt/ Atty | FTE | Amount (\$000) | Pos | Agt/ Atty | FTE | Amount (\$000) |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

Non-Personnel Increase/Reduction Cost Summary

- Approximately 60 ZEVs
- Accessories and charging stations
- Charging infrastructure installation

| Non-Personnel Item | FY 2024 Request (\$000) | Unit Cost (\$000) | Quantity | Annualizations (\$000) | |
|---|-------------------------------|----------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | | | FY 2025 (net change from 2024) | FY 2026 (net change from 2025) |
| ZEVs, accessories, and charging infrastructure | \$6,819 | - | - | - | - |
| Total Non-Personnel | \$6,819 | - | - | - | - |

Justification for Non-Personnel Annualizations

Requested annualization: \$6.8 million

- Approximately 60 ZEVs (approximately \$49,000 per vehicle x 60 = \$2.9 million)
- Charging stations and installation (approximately \$70,000 per charging station/ installation; number of stations TBD)

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 | - | - | - | - | \$6,819 | \$6,819 | - | - |
| Grand Total | - | - | - | - | \$6,819 | \$6,819 | - | - |

Affected Crosscuts

Drugs
Transnational Crime