
U.S. Department of Justice

Drug Enforcement Administration

FY 2022
Performance Budget
Congressional Budget Submission



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I. Overview for the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)

Introduction

Since its establishment in 1973, the DEA has evolved from a small, domestic-oriented law enforcement agency to a globally-recognized organization with over 10,000 positions (all funding sources) assigned to 238 domestic offices, including 23 field divisions, and 91 foreign offices in 69 countries. The mission of the DEA is to enforce the controlled substances laws and regulations of the United States (U.S.) and bring to the criminal and civil justice system those organizations and principal members of organizations involved in the growing, manufacture, or distribution of controlled substances appearing in or destined for illicit traffic in the U.S. Additionally, the DEA recommends and supports non-enforcement programs aimed at reducing the availability of illicit controlled substances on the domestic and international markets.

DEA personnel assigned to domestic and foreign offices focus their investigative efforts on Priority Target Organizations (PTOs). PTOs engage in the highest levels of drug trafficking and/or drug money laundering operations that significantly impact international, national, regional, or local drug availability. The DEA focuses its resources on PTOs with and without a direct connection to a Consolidated Priority Organization Target (CPOT). A CPOT is the command and control element of a major international drug trafficking organization and/or money laundering enterprise that significantly impacts the U.S. drug supply.

Mexican Transnational Criminal Organizations (TCOs) remain the greatest drug trafficking threat to the United States. Thirty-four of the 89 current CPOTs are led, managed, or controlled by Mexican nationals. Mexican TCOs continue to supply most of the cocaine, methamphetamine, heroin, and illicit fentanyl and its analogues smuggled into the country, while violent street gangs dominate the retail sale and distribution of these illicit drugs at the local level. It is estimated that there are over one million active gang members, comprising more than 33,000 gangs in the U.S., many of which provide distribution and/or transportation networks to drug cartels.

The DEA will continue to address these threats domestically and abroad by attacking the crime and violence perpetrated by drug trafficking and money laundering organizations which have brought tremendous harm to American communities. Targeting the world's most dangerous drug traffickers is a dynamic and evolving mission with many challenges. However, the DEA is uniquely positioned to respond to global security threats that impact the United States and its interests abroad.

SINALOA CARTEL

The Sinaloa Cartel is one of the oldest and most established TCOs in Mexico with significant presence in 15 of the 32 Mexican states. The Sinaloa Cartel controls drug trafficking activity in various regions in Mexico, particularly along the Pacific Coast in northwestern Mexico and near Mexico's southern and northern borders. Additionally, the Sinaloa Cartel maintains the most expansive international footprint compared to other Mexican TCOs, providing the group an added advantage over its rivals. The Sinaloa Cartel exports and distributes wholesale amounts of fentanyl, heroin, methamphetamine, cocaine, and marijuana in the United States by maintaining distribution hubs in various cities.

Overdose deaths in the United States have reached record levels. The most recent provisional data available from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) indicate that approximately 86,561 drug overdose deaths occurred in the United States in the 12-months ending in August 2020, a 26.6 percent increase year-over-year. The recent increase in drug overdose mortality began in late 2019 and continued into 2020, prior to the declaration of the COVID-19 National Emergency in the United States in March 2020. The increases in drug overdose deaths appear to have further accelerated during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Synthetic opioids, such as illicit fentanyl, are the primary driver of the increases in overdose deaths due to fentanyl's analgesic potency that is approximately 100 times greater than morphine. There has also been an increase in the number of deaths involving stimulants such as methamphetamine. Overdose deaths involving methamphetamine have increased almost 35 percent in the past year and now exceed the number of cocaine-involved deaths.



Overdose quantity of fentanyl



Fentanyl Response Team hazmat cleanup

DarkMarket: World's Largest Illegal Dark Web Marketplace Taken Down

In January 2021, DarkMarket, the world's largest illegal marketplace on the dark web, was taken offline during an international operation involving the DEA, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), and foreign police counterparts from Germany, Australia, Denmark, Moldova, Ukraine, and the United Kingdom.

DarkMarket hosted approximately 500,000 users and more than 2,400 sellers, facilitating over 320,000 individual transactions. Vendors on the marketplace mainly sold various illegal drugs, frequently to American customers, as well as counterfeit money, stolen or counterfeit credit card details, anonymous SIM cards, and malware.

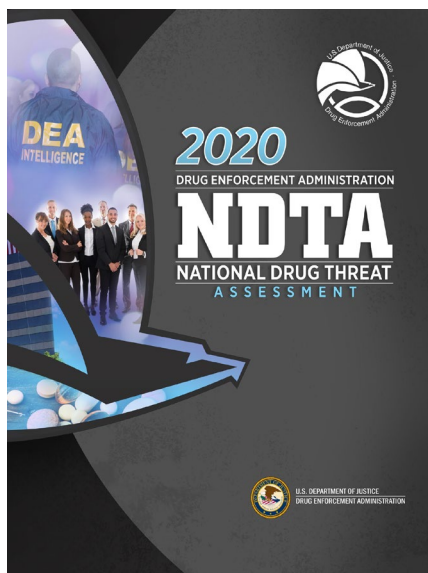


DarkMarket Logo

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

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

Drug Threat Assessment



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

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

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

2020 NDTA Findings

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

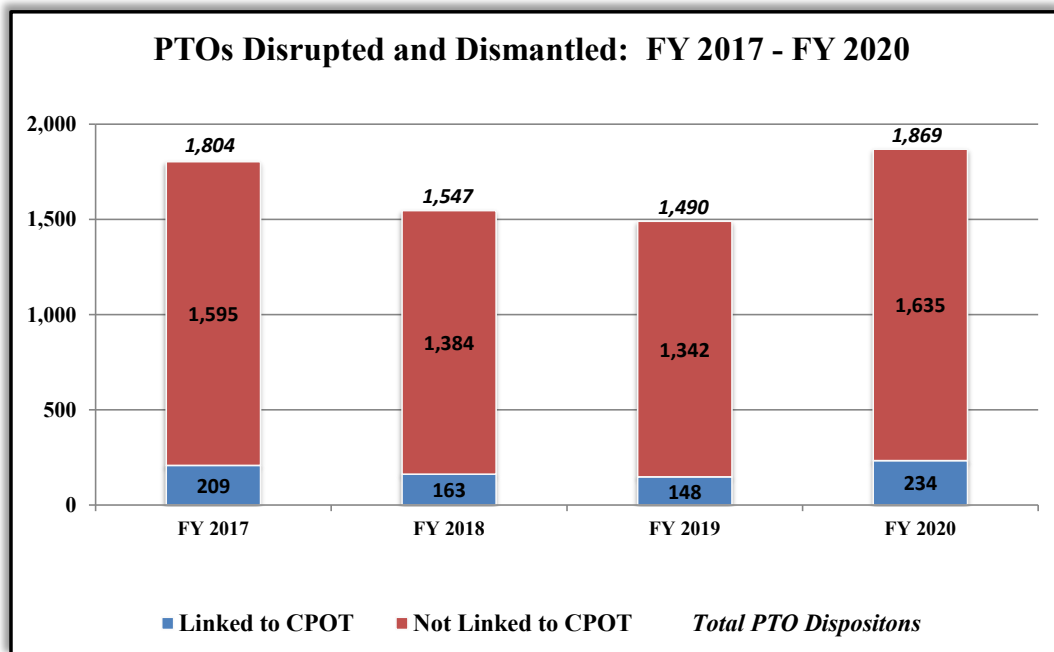
COVID-19 Pandemic: The 2020 COVID-19 pandemic and the associated restrictions on daily travel, U.S. border closings, closure of nonessential businesses, and the broad shelter-in-place orders temporarily posed new challenges to criminal organizations and their movement of drugs throughout the United States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

Core Functions & Strategies

Enforcement Strategy

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

- Through the end of FY 2020, the DEA disrupted or dismantled 1,869 domestic and foreign priority targets, 234 of which were linked to CPOT organizations.
- Through the end of FY 2020, 48 of the 77 CPOTs identified on the FY 2020 CPOT list have been indicted. In addition, 24 of the 48 indicted CPOTs have been arrested and 3 were extradited.
- The result of the DEA's participation in the CPOT initiative through the end FY 2020 has led to 202 indictments, 160 arrests, and the extradition of 85 of the 274 CPOTs on the CPOT list between FY 2003 – FY 2020.



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

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

Data-driven Decision Making

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

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

Special Operations Division



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

Community Outreach

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



Operation Engage is not a "one size fits all" approach; the initiative will be customized to the most significant drug threats in a selected city. In addition to opioids, Operation Engage will also address the resurgence of stimulants, such as methamphetamine and cocaine, in a given

community. The resources requested in this submission will allow Operation Engage to be scaled across the DEA's domestic field divisions and against any drug threat, which will support and contribute to local drug abuse prevention efforts.

The initial eleven DEA domestic field divisions selected for full deployment of Operation Engage include: Boston, MA; Detroit, MI; El Paso, TX; Los Angeles, CA; Miami, FL; New Orleans, LA; Philadelphia, PA; Phoenix, AZ; Seattle, WA; St. Louis, MO; and, Washington, DC. Using resources requested in this budget, the DEA will expand Operation Engage to all 23 field divisions in 2022.

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

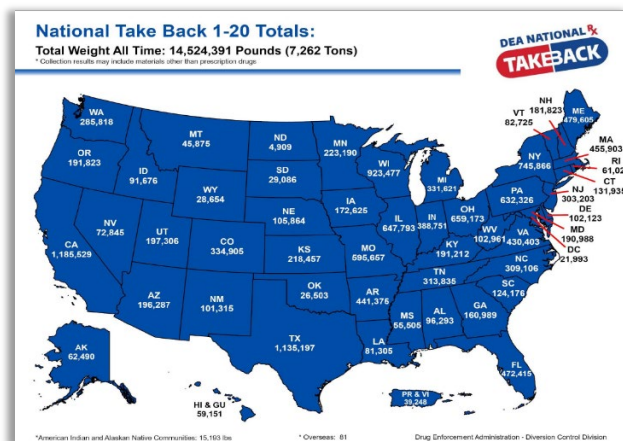


- **Operation Prevention** offers digital educational resources for educators and parents, in partnership with Discovery Education. Since 2016, the education curriculum has been downloaded 117,800 times educating 7.1 million students.
- **Red Ribbon Week** is the nation's oldest and largest drug prevention awareness program. Approximately 80 million people participate in Red Ribbon events each year.
- **The DEA Museum** is currently being renovated to provide an environment for visitors to the DEA's Headquarters to gain a more comprehensive understanding of the DEA's role in drug enforcement. The DEA Museum also supports a traveling exhibit that highlights the dangers of drugs. Over 22 million people have visited the exhibit since its launch in 2003.
- **Community Outreach Websites:**
 - www.campusdrugprevention.gov is for college campuses and surrounding communities
 - www.getsmartaboutdrugs.gov is for parents, educators, and caregivers
 - www.justthinktwice.gov is for teens
 - www.operationprevention.com is for teachers and businesses

Medication Disposal Efforts

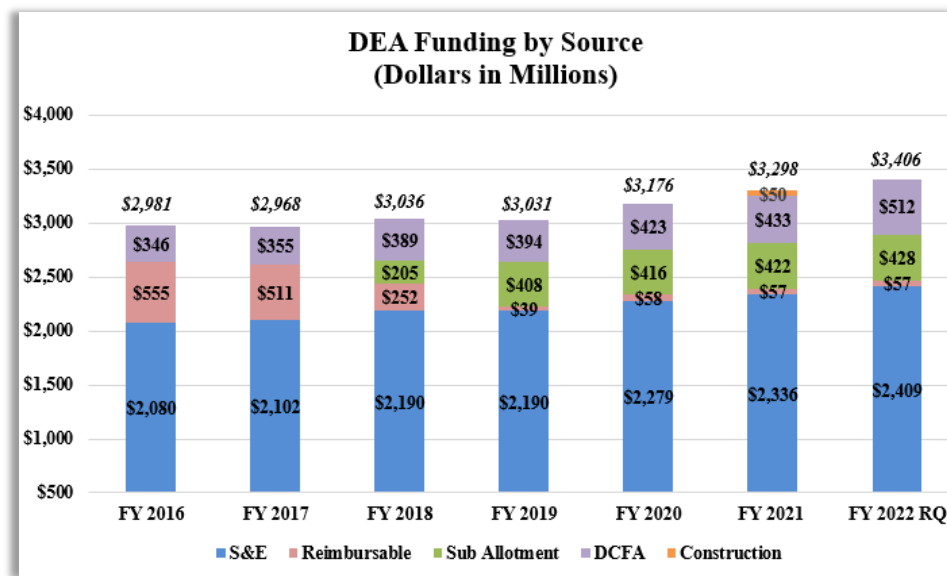
Since 2010, the DEA has held its National Drug “Take Back” Initiative (NTBI). This initiative aims to provide a safe and easy means of disposing of unused or expired medications, while also educating the public about prescription drug abuse.

The 20th National Drug Take Back Day was conducted on April 24, 2021. The DEA collected more than 839,500 pounds of medications from more than 5,000 collection sites. To date, the DEA, working with its state, local, and tribal law enforcement partners, has removed over 14 million pounds of unused medication from circulation.



FY 2022 Budget Request

The DEA’s FY 2022 budget request totals \$3,405,207,000. This request includes \$2,408,522,000 for the Salaries & Expenses Account (S&E) and \$511,659,000 derived from the Diversion Control Fee Account (DCFA). The DEA also anticipates receiving an estimated \$485,026,000 from other agencies through reimbursable agreements and sub allotments associated with the Asset Forfeiture Fund (AFF) and the Organized Crime and Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) funding. The DEA anticipates \$3.4 billion will support 10,010 positions and 9,407 FTE during FY 2022. The following table summarizes the DEA’s FY 2016 to FY 2022 funding levels by source.



Maintaining Current Services

Salaries and Expenses (S&E) Account: The \$63,814,000 in base adjustments includes funding for a 2.7% pay raise, annualization of the FY 2021 pay raise, changes in compensable days, the employee compensation fund, retirement costs, rent and facilities costs, and expenses and charges for positions stationed outside of the U.S. These adjustments also include funding for the relocation of the DEA’s Special Operations Division facility and support for Intelligence programs once funded by the Department of Defense.

Diversion Control Fee Account (DCFA): The \$7,893,000 in base adjustments includes funding for a 2.7% pay raise, annualization of the FY 2021 pay raise, changes in compensable days, the employee compensation fund, retirement costs, and expenses and charges for positions stationed outside of the U.S.

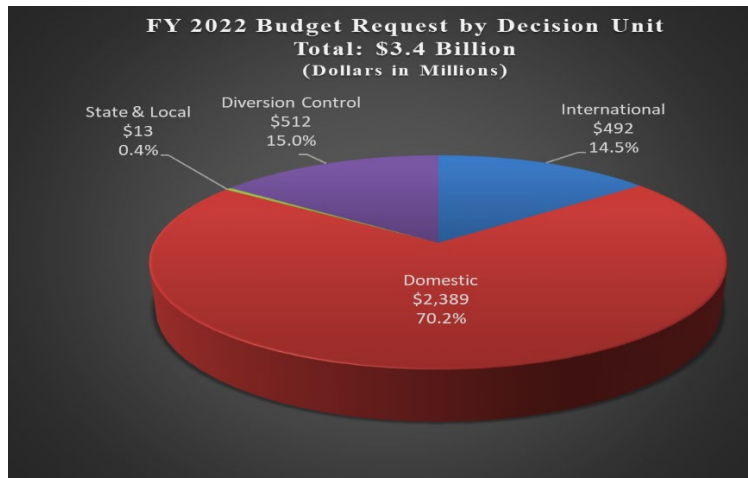
Program Improvements

The DEA's FY 2022 program increases support the priorities of the Attorney General, including enhancing the DEA's community outreach and drug prevention efforts, supporting drug investigations on Native American lands in Oklahoma, and ensuring the safety and security of all Americans. The DEA's enhancement requests include the following:

1. **Operation Engage**: \$3,745,000 to expand Operation Engage, the DEA's community outreach and drug prevention program, by placing Community Outreach Specialists in each domestic field division and delivering prevention programs and publications for communities nationwide.
2. **McGirt Resources**: \$2,700,000 to provide additional staffing support to the DEA's Tulsa, Oklahoma Resident Office. Additional DEA personnel resources are needed due to the Supreme Court's decision in *McGirt v. Oklahoma* revoking the State of Oklahoma's law enforcement capabilities on certain tribal lands.
3. **TFO Body Worn Cameras**: \$2,000,000 to provide software and storage to store data and video from the body worn cameras (BWCs) of the DEA's Federally-deputized Task Force Officers (TFOs).
4. **Diversion Control Program**: \$43,267,000 to expand and enhance outreach and education efforts, regulatory, and enforcement support.

Full Program Costs

The chart below reflects all FY 2022 DEA resources including the S&E Account, Reimbursable resources, Sub-allotments, and the DCFA.



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 2022.

Performance Challenges

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

International Enforcement

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

Domestic Enforcement

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

State and Local Assistance

- Prior to the official announcement of the COVID-19 pandemic, various state and local law enforcement agencies in numerous parts of 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 will participate in the DEA's training courses. This includes all of the DEA's Office of Training (TR)-sponsored courses and events scheduled to be held at Quantico or at off-site locations. In addition, State, local, and tribal training conducted in DEA field divisions were put on hold. This significantly impacted TR's ability to meet its training projections. As a result, TR continues to work through the evolving challenges of the pandemic and all of the DEA in-service training remains suspended until further notice.

Diversion Control

- The proliferation of synthetic drugs requires additional analytical resources in order to accurately identify and schedule the compounds.
- Continued high levels of heroin abuse continue to put a strain on resources including outreach and education.

Environmental Accountability

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

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

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

- **Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) National and Regional Federal Green Challenge Awards**- the DEA's Western Laboratory received one National Federal Green Challenge Award in the Electronics category and one Regional Federal Green Challenge award in the Leadership category.
- **Green Electronics Council's Electronic Product Environmental Assessment Tool (EPEAT) Purchaser Awards**- In 2020, two DEA Headquarters offices, two domestic field divisions, and one laboratory received EPEAT Purchaser Awards.

Other recent DEA energy conservation and environment sustainability achievements include:

- The El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC) Solar project and the Western Laboratory's participation in Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E)'s Solar Choice Program both had a major impact on the DEA's renewable energy purchases which increased from 10.1 percent in 2019 to 13 percent in 2020. The EPIC Solar project produced 4.6 million kilowatt hours of renewable solar electricity and the Western Laboratory received 1 million kilowatt hours of renewable energy from the program during 2020.
- The DEA continued work on its first Utility Energy Savings Contract (UESC) at the Southeast Laboratory in Miami, Florida, with Florida Power & Light (FPL). The project's two Energy Conservation Measures (ECMs), LED lighting and HVAC Controls are projected to save about 100,000 kWh per year, and an estimated \$1.1 million in utilities cost savings over 10 years.

II. Summary of Program Changes

Item Name	Description	Pos.	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Page
Operation Engage	To enhance Operation Engage, the DEA's current community outreach and drug prevention program by placing Community Outreach Specialists in each domestic field division and delivering tailored prevention programs.	25	13	\$3,745	81
McGirt Resources	To provide additional staffing support to the DEA's Tulsa, Oklahoma Resident Office.	-	-	\$2,700	85
TFO Body Worn Cameras	To provide software and storage to store data and video from body worn cameras (BWCs) of the DEA's Federally-deputized Task Force Officers (TFOs).	-	-	\$2,000	88
Diversion Control Program	To expand and enhance outreach and education efforts, regulatory, and enforcement support.	166	84	\$43,267	92

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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, [\$2,516,377,000] \$2,408,522,000; 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

No substantive changes have been proposed.

IV. Program Activity Justification

A. International Enforcement

<i>International Enforcement</i>	Direct Pos.	Estimate FTE	Amount
2020 Enacted*	924	787	\$473,759
2021 Enacted	924	821	\$464,363
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	2	\$5,748
2022 Current Services	924	823	\$470,111
2022 Program Increases	0	0	\$0
2022 Program Offsets	0	0	\$0
2022 Request	924	823	\$470,111
Total Change 2021-2022	0	2	\$5,748

*Includes FY 2020 COVID supplemental funding. Excludes a balance rescission.
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
2020 Enacted	10	\$28,271
2021 Enacted	10	\$24,632
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	-	-\$572
2022 Current Services	11	\$24,060
2022 Request	11	\$24,060
Total Change 2021-2022	0	-\$572

1. Program Description

The DEA has the primary responsibility of enforcing the controlled substances laws and regulations of the U.S. All cocaine and heroin, and most other dangerous drugs, to include synthetic opioids like fentanyl, are produced in source countries and smuggled into the U.S. For that reason, reducing the illicit drug availability in the U.S. requires an aggressive international counternarcotic 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 91 offices in 69 countries (see Figure 1 on page 21). Of particular interest are the regions of Mexico and Central America. The DEA maintains the largest U.S. federal law enforcement presence in Mexico with 11 offices and over 100 authorized personnel. The DEA places special emphasis on Mexican TCOs as these organizations continue to dominate the trafficking of heroin, methamphetamine, cocaine, marijuana, and, to a lesser extent, fentanyl. Additionally, Mexican TCOs are constantly looking to expand their U.S. presence, particularly in heroin markets.

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

Sensitive Investigative Units (SIUs)

The DEA's Sensitive Investigative Unit (SIU) program began in 1996 with approximately 600 host nation participants in Bolivia, Colombia, Mexico, and Peru. Today, the DEA manages 15 SIUs with a combined staffing capacity of nearly 1,300 and over 900 onboard host nation law enforcement officials. These SIUs are currently located in the following countries: Afghanistan, Colombia, the 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 leads from lawful judicial wire intercepts.



Members of the Mexico SIU prepare to offload a suspected shipment of fentanyl from Hong Kong on the tarmac of the Mexico City International Airport.

Priority Targeting Program

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

International Training Program

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

Drug Flow Attack Strategy

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

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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 focus primarily on CPOT-linked PTOs. The objective is to permanently dismantle these organizations so the source of the drug is eliminated.

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

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

International Training

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

- Number of International Students Trained

Drug Trafficker Revenue Denied

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

Effective FY 2021, the DEA will replace the Revenue Denied method with the new Total Value Intercepted (TVI) methodology. TVI is calculated using a revised Drug Value Intercepted (DVI), which now includes additional drugs and adjusts drug price estimates annually to reflect the most current available transaction data. The movement away from the "wholesale"

methodology used in DEA's Revenue Denied reporting in the past to actual US drug purchases included in DVI has resulted in a significant increase in our FY 2021 estimate compared to what DEA reported in FY 2020. DVI incorporates the following innovations:

- **DVI is data-driven-** It uses the previous three years of DEA purchase data to derive a price for each drug valued in the DVI estimate.
- **DVI is conservative-** It uses a statistical method that arrives at a central pricing tendency in observed transaction data without allowing unusually high-priced transactions to drive up pricing estimates to exaggerated levels.
- **DVI is dynamic-** Each year, the DVI adjusts pricing estimates in response to the previous three years of data.
- **DVI is reproducible-** Any analyst could use the data and methodology the DEA uses to develop its DVI estimates to arrive at the same result.
- **DVI is holistic-** DVI does not represent the variable street value in any particular retail market. Rather, DVI presents a conservative drug value for all US markets collectively. It may be possible to find drugs priced even lower than the DVI estimate in specific US retail markets, but the DVI estimate is at the low end of overall US market pricing.
- **DVI is comprehensive-** DVI is a more complete estimate of the total value denied drug traffickers in DEA seizures. When the DEA seizes drug inventory at any stage in the value chain, traffickers do not lose the wholesale value alone; they lose the entire revenue stream that end users would otherwise have contributed to the drug trafficking industry.

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

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

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

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

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2. Performance and Resources Tables

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE											
Decision Unit: International Enforcement											
RESOURCES		Target		Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)	
		FY 2020		FY 2020		FY 2021		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2022 Program Changes		FY 2022 Request	
Active PTOs Linked to CPOTs ¹		85		143		85		-		85	
Active PTOs Not Linked to CPOTs ¹		270		402		275		-		275	
Total Costs and FTE (reimbursable FTE are included, but reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)		FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
		797	\$473,759 [\$23,988]	797	\$473,759 [\$23,988]	831	\$464,363 [\$22,094]	2	\$5,748 [\$0]	833	\$470,111 [\$22,094]
TYPE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2020		FY 2020		FY 2021		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2022 Program Changes		FY 2022 Request	
Program Activity	International Enforcement	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
		797	\$473,759 [\$23,988]	797	\$473,759 [\$23,988]	831	\$464,363 [\$22,094]	2	\$5,748 [\$0]	833	\$470,111 [\$22,094]
Performance Measure: Output	PTOs Linked to CPOTs Disrupted or Dismantled ²	19/13		22/15		21/14		-		22/15	
Performance Measure: Output	PTOs Not Linked to CPOTs Disrupted or Dismantled ²	107/55		96/29		100/36		-		105/40	
Performance Measure: Output	Number of International Students Trained	2,300		1,975		4,123		-		4,619	
Performance Measure: Outcome	Monetary Value of Currency, Property and Drugs Seized (Drug Trafficker Revenue Denied) ³	\$4.0 Billion		\$4.1 Billion		\$34.8 Billion		-		\$34.8 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 will be the last fiscal year that reports on the monetary value of drugs and assets seized using its original methodology. Effective FY2021, DEA will replace 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										
Decision Unit: International Enforcement										
Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020		FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	Target
Performance Measure	PTOs Linked to CPOT Targets Disrupted or Dismantled ¹	16/19	16/13	20/11	11/17	19/13	22/15	21/14	22/15	22/15
Performance Measure	PTOs Not Linked to CPOT Targets Disrupted or Dismantled ¹	90/76	106/66	98/49	70/51	107/55	96/29	100/36	105/40	105/40
Performance Measure	Number of International Students Trained	3,668	2,621	2,635	2,490	2,300	1,975	4,123	4,619	4,619
OUTCOME Measure	Monetary Value of Currency, Property and Drugs Seized (Drug Trafficker Revenue Denied) ²	\$4.2B	\$3.8B	\$5.1B	\$5.0B	\$4.0B	\$4.1B	\$34.8B	\$34.8B	\$34.8B

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 will be the last fiscal year that reports on the monetary value of drugs and assets seized using its original methodology. Effective FY2021, DEA will replace 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

a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

Output Performance Measure: PTOs Linked to CPOTs Disrupted or Dismantled

2019 EOY Target: 18/12

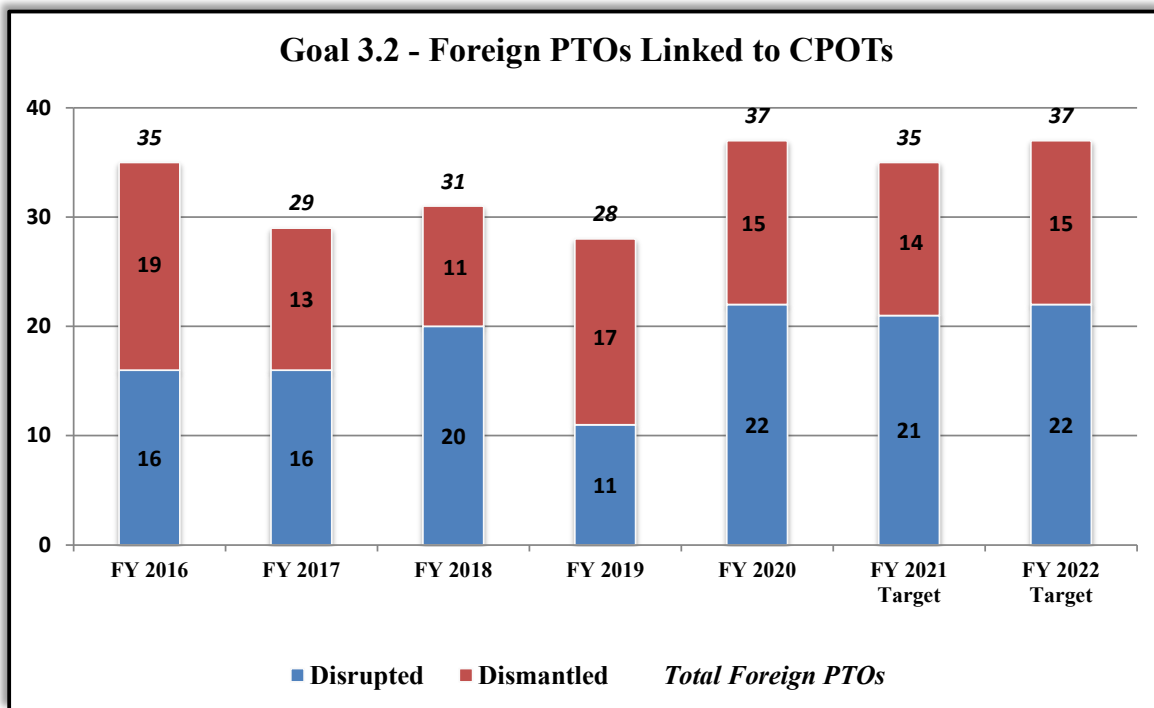
2019 EOY Actual: 11/17

2020 EOY Target: 19/13

2020 EOY Actual: 22/15

2021 EOY Target: 21/14

2022 EOY Target: 22/15



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

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

2019 EOY Target: 105/54

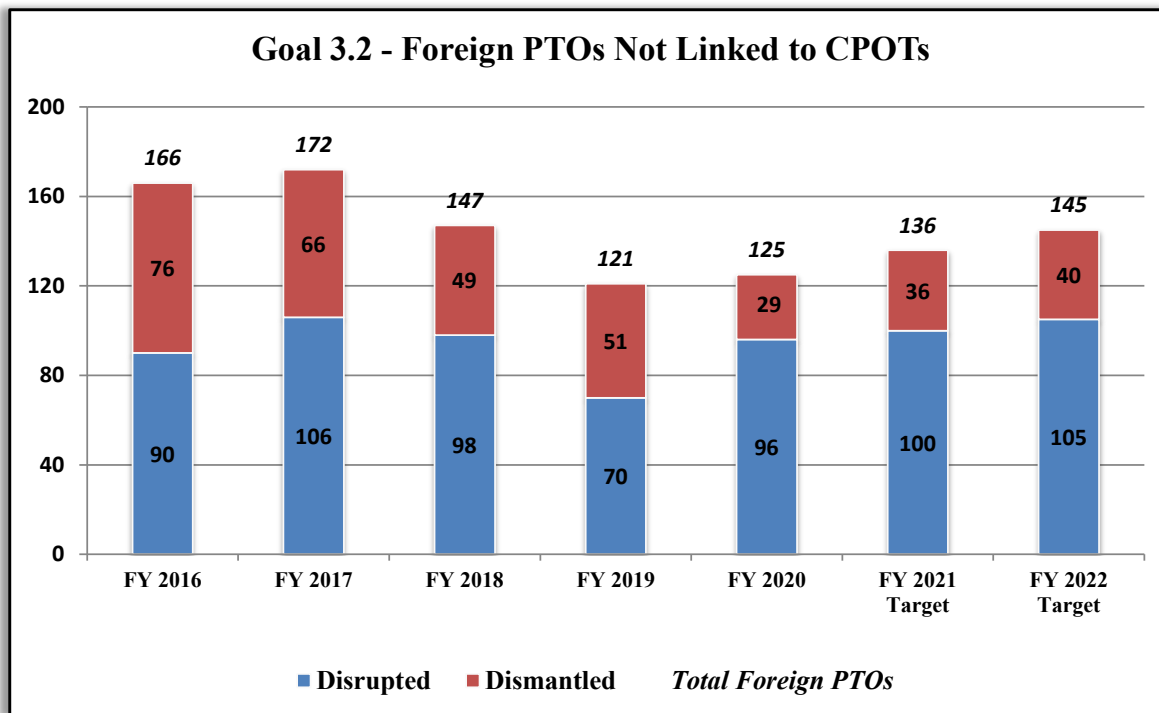
2019 EOY Actual: 70/51

2020 EOY Target: 107/55

2020 EOY Actual: 96/29

2021 EOY Target: 100/36

2022 EOY Target: 105/40



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

Discussion: From October 1, 2019 through September 30, 2020, the DEA disrupted 22 and dismantled 15 PTOs linked to CPOTs. This represents approximately 116 and 115 percent to target, respectively. The DEA also disrupted 96 and dismantled 29 PTOs not linked to CPOTs. This represents approximately 90 and 53 percent to target, respectively.

Since 2014, foreign CPOT-linked and Not-linked PTO performance has been tempered in part due to declining number of Special Agents onboard in the DEA’s foreign field offices; a net decrease of 115 Special Agents or 26.3 percent from FY 2014 to FY 2020. Over that same period, the DEA reported a corresponding reduction in the number of PTO investigations opened and disposed (CPOT linked and Not linked) with performance plateaus and nominal increases in recent fiscal years, primarily due to reinstated reporting protocols.

While the DEA’s falling Special Agent staffing levels have tempered PTO investigations, the number of PTO investigations initiated will fluctuate throughout the year based on available resources and case complexity. Sensitive law enforcement operations involve close, publicly based activities, and as such, the DEA asserts that the COVID-19 pandemic has significantly affected second through fourth quarter PTO performance, globally. Accordingly, the DEA’s overall investigative effort on PTO and non-PTO cases has been limited, and as a result, there has been a disparate reduction in the number of cases (CPOT and Not) initiated and disposed.

The DEA cannot unilaterally investigate and arrest high-level drug traffickers overseas, so the DEA's success is reliant upon host-nation law enforcement cooperation to include intelligence sharing and participation. Also, specific countries currently lack self-sustaining counter

narcotics police institutions and effective criminal justice systems to adequately address counterdrug efforts. Nevertheless, DEA personnel will continue to engage and assist their host nation counterparts during the development of new foreign legislation, treaties, and agreements designed to combat drug trafficking, money laundering, and the diversion of precursor chemicals. Additionally, the DEA will continue to coordinate PTO investigations with its foreign and domestic counterparts to meet or exceed its established performance targets for FY 2021 and FY 2022.

Output Performance Measure: Number of International Students Trained

2019 EOY Target: 2,300

2019 EOY Actual: 2,490

2020 EOY Target: 2,300

2020 EOY Actual: 1,975

2021 EOY Target: 4,123

2022 EOY Target: 4,619

Discussion: From October 1, 2019, through September 30, 2020, the DEA's Office of International Training trained 1,975 foreign law enforcement officers. This represents approximately 86 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 2021 and FY 2022.

Outcome Performance Measure: Monetary Value of Currency, Property, and Drugs Seized (Drug Trafficker Revenue Denied)

2019 EOY Target: \$3.3 Billion

2019 EOY Actual: \$5.0 Billion

2020 EOY Target: \$4.0 Billion

2020 EOY Actual: \$4.1 Billion

2021 EOY Target: \$34.8 Billion

2022 EOY Target: \$34.8 Billion

Discussion: Drug Trafficker Revenue Denied reflects the outcome of activities scored to the DEA's International and Domestic Decision Units. From October 1, 2019 through September 30, 2020, the DEA was responsible for denying approximately \$4.1 billion in drug trafficking revenue. This represents approximately 103 percent to target. The DEA will continue to conduct global enforcement operations to meet or exceed performance targets for FY 2021 and FY 2022.

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

Effective FY 2021, the DEA will replace the Revenue Denied method with the new 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.

b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

In FY 2022, the DEA's resources included in the International Enforcement Decision Unit will support the Attorney General's strategic goals and objectives. The DEA will also continue to pursue internal agency strategies, goals, and objectives. As such, the DEA will provide interagency leadership in the effort to disrupt or dismantle TCOs through its flagship PTO and SIU programs as well as operational elements of the DFAS, and other agency initiatives.

In support of the Attorney General's applicable priority areas and strategies, the DEA will continue to coordinate intelligence worldwide contributing to the dismantlement of TCOs responsible for providing and smuggling cocaine, heroin, and most dangerous drugs to include synthetic opioids like fentanyl, into the U.S. This important work includes the coordination of intelligence on the cultivation and manufacture of illicit substances, the sale of precursor chemicals for illegal drug production, and the transportation routes of these drugs into the U.S. the DEA also provides intelligence to assist the inter-agency community in determining future trends in drug trafficking and evaluating these trends to determine their long-term impact. In FY 2022, 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.

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B. Domestic Enforcement

<i>Domestic Enforcement</i>	Direct Pos.	Estimate FTE	Amount
2020 Enacted*	5,999	5,357	\$1,806,747
2021 Enacted	6,009	5,592	\$1,859,471
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	15	\$57,946
2022 Current Services	6,009	5,607	\$1,917,417
2022 Program Increases	25	13	\$8,445
2022 Program Offsets	0	0	\$0
2022 Request	6,034	5,620	\$1,925,862
Total Change 2021-2022	25	28	\$66,391

*Includes FY 2020 COVID supplemental funding. Excludes a balance rescission.
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
2020 Enacted	179	\$380,247
2021 Enacted	184	\$331,307
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	-	-\$7,689
2022 Current Services	192	\$323,618
2022 Request	192	\$323,618
Total Change 2021-2022	7	-\$7,689

1. Program Description

In coordination with the DEA's foreign offices, the DEA Domestic Field Divisions and offices create a seamless intelligence and investigative approach to disrupt and dismantle the drug trafficking organizations that pose the largest threat to the U.S. The DEA uses an aggressive, multi-jurisdictional approach designed to focus federal resources on the disruption or dismantlement of Transnational Criminal Organizations (TCOs) that control the illegal drug trade as well as the seizure of drug revenue associated with their criminal enterprises. The DEA's Domestic Enforcement Decision Unit comprises the majority of the DEA's investigative and support resources. The DEA has 23 Field Divisions, 57 District Offices, 100 Resident Offices and 58 Posts of Duty (see Figure 2 on page 42).

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

Priority Targeting Program

The DEA implemented its Priority Target Organization (PTO) program in April 2001 to allow Special Agents in Charge (SACs) to identify and address the most significant drug threats within their areas. Through the PTO program, the DEA seeks to identify, disrupt, and dismantle those

drug trafficking and/or money laundering organizations having the most significant impact on drug availability within the U.S.

The DEA's Domestic Field Divisions, under the supervision of SACs, identify and target major drug threats within their areas of responsibility. Specifically, field divisions focus their investigative efforts on PTOs with a direct connection to the Department of Justice's (DOJ) Consolidated Priority Organization Targets (CPOTs), which include the most significant international command and control organizations threatening the U.S. as identified by the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) member agencies.

Threat Enforcement Planning Process

In FY 2017, the DEA developed a new strategy, the Threat Enforcement Planning Process (TEPP), a qualitative results-oriented approach that focuses on outcomes. The purpose of the TEPP is to proactively manage enforcement efforts and resources, while identifying goals and reporting effectiveness. Still in its exploratory and deliberative phase, the FY 2020 TEPP identified four DEA-wide National Level Threats that are in alignment with the Department's FY 2018-2022 Strategic Plan:

- Transnational Criminal Organizations (organized crime/drug networks)
- Opioid Threats (e.g., Heroin, Fentanyl, controlled prescription drugs)
- Violent Domestic Drug Gangs (e.g., MS-13)
- Cyber Drug Threats

State and Local Task Force Program

The DEA uses its task forces as a force multiplier in carrying out the DEA's mission through coordination and cooperation with federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies in the U.S. Task forces act as an extension of the DEA's traditional enforcement groups, focusing mainly on targeting significant, high-level TCOs.

The DEA assigns state and local Task Force Officers (TFOs) primarily to task force groups within Domestic Field Divisions. The DEA continuously monitors these task forces to ensure they remain efficient and effective. Through the fourth quarter of FY 2020, the DEA led 398 state and local task forces. These task forces consisted of an on-board strength of 2,323 Special Agents and 3,102 TFOs, all of whom are deputized with Title 21 authority and dedicated full-time to investigate major TCOs and address local trafficking problems.

TFOs provide local expertise that cannot be matched at the federal level. This expertise includes but is not limited to the following: geographical familiarity with respect to specific areas, businesses, or persons involved in trafficking activities; enhanced intelligence regarding local or regional TCO hierarchical structures, co-conspirators, and their corporate or transactional behaviors; and, access to relationships with local residents cultivated and fostered through liaison with the community. In addition, TFO support has been invaluable with respect to serving warrants and assisting with the identification and seizure of assets that may not have been identified solely by the DEA.

Finally, partnerships with state and local personnel also allows the DEA access to additional resources. TFOs allow for close alliances with state and local agencies; use of platforms for surveillance assets; access to city facilities and equipment as well as events, meetings, and conferences; and, access to local and state intelligence databases to include drug databases, gang information, and local identifiers of significant drug trafficking areas.

Special Operations Division (SOD)

The Special Operations Division's (SOD) mission is to establish seamless law enforcement strategies and operations aimed at dismantling major TCOs by attacking their command and control networks. Special emphasis is placed on those transnational criminal and narcoterrorism organizations that operate across jurisdictional boundaries. In this capacity, the SOD actively supports multi-jurisdiction, multi-nation, and multi-agency investigations, while working jointly with federal, state and local agencies. The SOD support consists of communication exploitation, counter network targeting, deconfliction and coordination of overlapping investigations. The SOD ensures that tactical and strategic intelligence is shared between law enforcement agencies and provides analytical and financial case support to investigations that meet division and region priorities.

SOD Office of Field Enforcement/Bilateral Investigations Unit (BIU)

The SOD's BIU is comprised of enforcement groups responsible for investigating the world's most significant drug traffickers, narco-terrorists, and transnational criminal organizations. The BIU enforcement groups also identify existing, emerging, and evolving threats within their areas of responsibility and develop investigative plans that support the DEA's strategic goals and objectives to address these threats. Each of the three enforcement groups control and direct confidential sources, propose sensitive activities, and work closely with DEA foreign offices and counterparts.

Intelligence and Information Sharing

The DEA continues to operate a robust intelligence program producing priority strategic intelligence products focusing on current and future drug trafficking threats. Products include the annual publication of the NDTA, which provides policy makers, senior law enforcement leaders, and U.S. Intelligence Community (IC) managers with a comprehensive assessment of the significant national drug threats.

As a member of the IC, the DEA disseminates over 5,000 Intelligence Information Reports (IIRs) to the IC annually. The DEA's Intelligence Division has also increased the production and dissemination of unclassified DEA intelligence products in order to share with health care professionals, first responders, and academia via dea.gov. The Intelligence Division contributes to drug-related interagency assessments such as National Intelligence Estimates, Presidential Daily Briefs, and Intelligence Community Assessments or Memoranda.

The DEA's Intelligence Division provides dedicated analytical support to the DEA's investigations, programs, and operations worldwide. By collecting, collating, analyzing, and disseminating tactical, investigative, and strategic drug intelligence to federal, state, and local agencies, the Intelligence Program significantly impacts the drug threat facing the United States.

Heroin and Cocaine Signature Programs

The DEA's Heroin and Cocaine Signature Programs exemplify the DEA's efforts in intelligence-based policing, strategic analysis, and information sharing. The Heroin Signature Program (HSP), managed by the Intelligence Division, and the Cocaine Signature Program (CSP), managed by the Office of Forensic Sciences, were initiated in 1977 and 1998, respectively, as essential components of the DEA's ability to identify trends in heroin and cocaine trafficking and distribution in the U.S. Supported by scientific methodologies developed at the DEA's Special Testing and Research Laboratory (SFL1), the ongoing objectives of these signature programs are to identify trends in heroin and cocaine trafficking and distribution in the U.S.; identify the processing methods and geographic origins of the heroin and cocaine encountered in the U.S. drug market; and, provide intelligence on wholesale purity and track transitions in heroin and cocaine smuggling patterns into the U.S.

Heroin Domestic Monitor Program

The Heroin Domestic Monitor Program (HDMP) has been one of the key drug indicator programs managed by the DEA Intelligence Division for over 40 years. HDMP is a partnership between the DEA's Intelligence Division, Laboratory System, and Field offices.

HDMP provides federal, state, and local law enforcement authorities, as well as drug policy makers and drug abuse researchers, with information regarding the nature of the domestic heroin problem at the retail ("street") level. The data necessary for HDMP is currently obtained from existing retail-range evidentiary exhibits (investigative heroin purchases) made during the course of ongoing DEA investigations. Evidentiary purchases incorporate urban, suburban, and rural investigative activity and reflect the variety of heroin available at the retail level across the nation. The evidentiary HDMP purchases are augmented by targeted intelligence-only purchases known as "Geo-probes". Geo-probes survey non-traditional heroin markets during events indicative of a new market or emergent public health crisis. The forensic analysis of these heroin exhibits provides science-based data on, most importantly, the geographic source origin of heroin, price and purity, adulterants and diluents, use patterns, marketing practices, and availability.

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

Office of Special Intelligence

DEA personnel assigned to the Office of Special Intelligence work in an inter-agency environment that provides operational intelligence support for the DEA's SOD, field offices, and other federal, state, local and tribal agencies, through the acquisition, management, analysis, and maintenance of data. With the support of the DEA's Information Systems Division, the Office of Special Intelligence develops, operates, and maintains a wide variety of analytical tools in support of the DEA's mission. Staffed by experienced intelligence, data, and geospatial analysts, these intelligence professionals utilize their ability and tools to provide timely and meaningful analytical products drawing from multiple, large data sets.

Office of National Security Intelligence

The mission of the Office of National Security Intelligence is to share relevant and timely DEA law enforcement intelligence with the IC and to strengthen the DEA's membership in the interagency community through integration and liaison programs. The Information Requirements Management program meets the DEA's statutory requirement to share national security, terrorism, and transnational organized crime information with the IC, U.S. national security community, and other stakeholders. The office also shares timely and high-value operational and strategic national security intelligence, which is acquired through the DEA's criminal and regulatory investigative activities. The Intelligence Integration program establishes and maintains relationships with IC partners and ensures the DEA's business interests and equities are represented during governance and business decisions made within the IC. The office integrates the DEA into the IC through joint duty programs, liaison partnerships, and its participation in IC steering committees, governance boards, and working groups

El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC)

The El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC) is a U.S. Government, multiagency intelligence center led by the DEA. EPIC employs technical and tactical capabilities to provide direct mission support enabling federal, state, local, tribal, campus and foreign law enforcement agencies to conduct counterdrug investigations, while leveraging partner-agency authorities to fulfill a wide array of criminal investigative requirements. EPIC's effectiveness centers on partner agencies representing federal, state, local, tribal, campus and foreign law enforcement, as well as the Department of Defense and the U.S. Intelligence Community.

In 1974, EPIC began operations with a mandate to improve narcotics and border enforcement operations along the Southwest border. The initial focus of EPIC was to collect and disseminate information relating to drugs, aliens, and weapons smuggling in support of field enforcement efforts throughout the region. EPIC evolved its charter to focus on consolidating, analyzing, and disseminating all-source data regarding border-related violations; identifying conspirators and the scope and methods of their activities; assessing and evaluating border conspiracy operations and developing and maintaining close coordination with Southwest border enforcement agencies to ensure prompt response to time sensitive intelligence requirements. Today, EPIC operates under a task force model, where member agencies collaborate under a federated command structure providing support through several well-established programs providing customers

unique access to technology, information, and expertise to fulfill law enforcement investigative or operational requirements.

EPIC's Watch Operation Unit provides 24-hour support to federal, state, local, tribal, and campus law enforcement for real-time tactical intelligence in support of interdiction and investigative efforts. EPIC operates the National License Plate Reader Program, a federated network of cameras which support drug trafficking, money laundering and other criminal investigations leveraging the DEA's Title 21 authorities, and those of the program's partner agencies, on high-level drug and illicit finance smuggling corridors and other public roadways throughout the United States.

EPIC's Global Tracking Unit supports partner agency investigations by monitoring remote camera surveillance platforms and Global Positioning System (GPS) tracking to establish "patterns of life" for investigative targets and to identify trafficking routes, storage locations and co-conspirators involved in illicit activity. The Asset Identification Unit assists law enforcement investigations through targeting packages, which illuminate criminal organizations' financial support systems, identifying potentially forfeitable assets and other financial intelligence utilizing law enforcement and commercial databases. The Law Enforcement Technical Cell (LETC) integrates highly-skilled law enforcement and intelligence professionals with cutting edge technology, allowing for the identification, development, analysis and dissemination of time-sensitive tactical information to domestic and foreign law enforcement agencies regarding TCOs involved in drug trafficking, human smuggling, violence and other crimes.

EPIC hosts web-based applications including the National Deconfliction Pointer System (NDPS), the National Seizure System (NSS), and the EPIC Portal. The NDPS provides event deconfliction for law enforcement organizations utilizing HIDTA-sponsored case management systems such as CaseExplorer, RISSafe and SAFETNet, which enhances interagency coordination and promotes officer safety through identification of targets and locations of mutual interest. The NSS is a national-level drug seizure database, which provides a comprehensive and unique picture of drug and contraband seizures in the United States, used to inform law enforcement and other policy makers. The EPIC Portal is an internet-facing access point available to law enforcement agencies, providing secure access to EPIC applications and products including the Law Enforcement Inquiry and Alerts application, Vehicle Concealment Contraband, and Fountainhead database.

State and Local Training

In addition to the DEA's State and Local Assistance Programs, the DEA's Office of Training offers specialized training and professional development to state and local law enforcement officers in a variety of program areas:

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



DEA Training Academy, Quantico, VA

Figure 2



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Domestic Enforcement Decision Unit Performance Measures

Priority Targeting Program

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

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

Effective FY 2021, the DEA will replace 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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2. Performance and Resources Tables

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE											
Decision Unit: Domestic Enforcement											
RESOURCES		Target		Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)	
		FY 2020		FY 2020		FY 2021		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2022 Program Changes		FY 2022 Request	
Active PTOs Linked to CPOTs ^{1, 2}		455		544		455		-		455	
Active PTOs Not Linked to CPOTs ^{1, 2}		1,545		3,291		1,550		-		1,550	
Total Costs and FTE** (reimbursable FTE are included, but reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)		FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
		5,358	\$1,806,747 [\$33,884]	5,358	\$1,806,747 [\$33,884]	5,593	\$1,859,471 [\$34,516]	28	\$66,391 [\$0]	5,621	\$1,925,862 [\$34,516]
TYPE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2020		FY 2020		FY 2021		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2022 Program Changes		FY 2022 Request	
Program Activity	Domestic Enforcement	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
		5,358	\$1,806,747 [\$33,884]	5,358	\$1,806,747 [\$33,884]	5,593	\$1,859,471 [\$34,516]	28	\$66,391 [\$0]	5,621	\$1,925,862 [\$34,516]
Performance Measure: Output	PTOs Linked to CPOTs Disrupted or Dismantled ^{2, 3}	98/65		133/56		120/55		-		128/60	
Performance Measure: Output	PTOs Not Linked to CPOTs Disrupted or Dismantled ^{2, 3}	601/518		790/420		721/450		-		730/455	
Performance Measure: Output	Number of Federal, State, and Local Law Enforcement Officers Trained ⁴	31,930		6,316		3,180		-		5,290	
Performance Measure: Output	Monetary Value of Currency, Property and Drugs Seized (Drug Trafficker Revenue Denied)	††		††		††		-		††	
<p>** In FY 2018 and beginning in FY 2019, the Assets Forfeiture Fund and OCDEF reimbursable funding will transition to a sub allotment, respectively. This table only reflects reimbursable resources.</p> <p>†† This is an agency-wide outcome measure reflecting the activities across DEA's decision units - See International Decision Unit Performance and Resources Table for performance data related to this measure.</p> <p>¹ Reflects active PTO investigations as of the end of the specified fiscal year.</p> <p>² This performance measure does not include PTOs associated with DEA's Diversion Control Program.</p> <p>³ 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>⁴ This performance activity and performance measure does not include State and Local Clandestine Laboratory Enforcement training.</p>											

Priority Targeting Program

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

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

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

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

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

State and Local Training

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

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

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE										
Decision Unit: Domestic Enforcement										
Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020		FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	Target
Performance Measure	PTOs Linked to CPOTs Disrupted or Dismantled ^{1,2}	173/141	108/66	77/49	70/41	98/65	133/56	120/55	128/60	128/60
Performance Measure	PTOs Not Linked to CPOTs Disrupted or Dismantled ^{1,2}	887/841	573/488	551/460	530/463	601/518	790/420	721/450	730/455	730/455
Performance Measure	Number of Federal, State, and Local Law Enforcement Officers Trained ³	48,609	37,701	31,571	24,509	31,930	6,316	3,180	5,290	5,290
OUTCOME Measure	Monetary Value of Currency, Property and Drugs Seized (Drug Trafficker Revenue Denied)	††	††	††	††	††	††	††	††	††

†† 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.

¹ This measure does not include PTOs associated with DEA's Diversion Control Program.

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

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3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies

a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

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

2019 EOY Target: 93/62

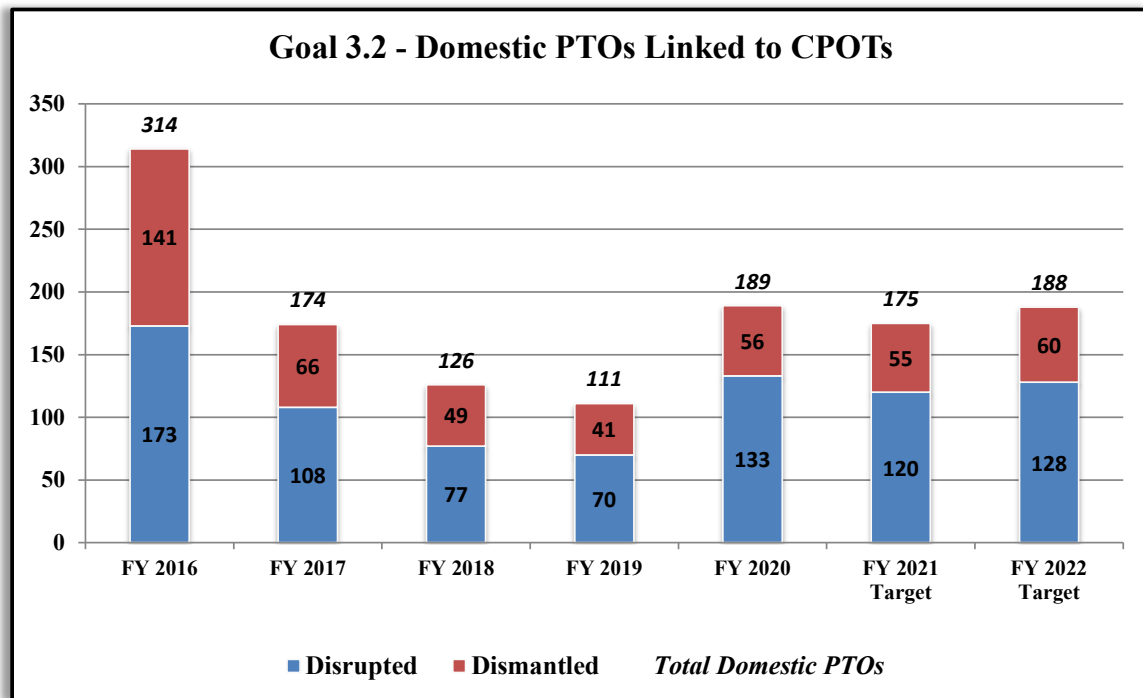
2019 EOY Actual: 70/41

2020 EOY Target: 98/65

2020 EOY Actual: 133/56

2021 EOY Target: 120/55

2022 EOY Target: 128/60



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

Discussion: From October 1, 2019, through September 30, 2020, the DEA disrupted 133 and dismantled 56 PTOs linked to CPOTs. This represents approximately 136 and 86 percent to target, respectively for each of the aforementioned dispositions.

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

2019 EOY Target: 588/507

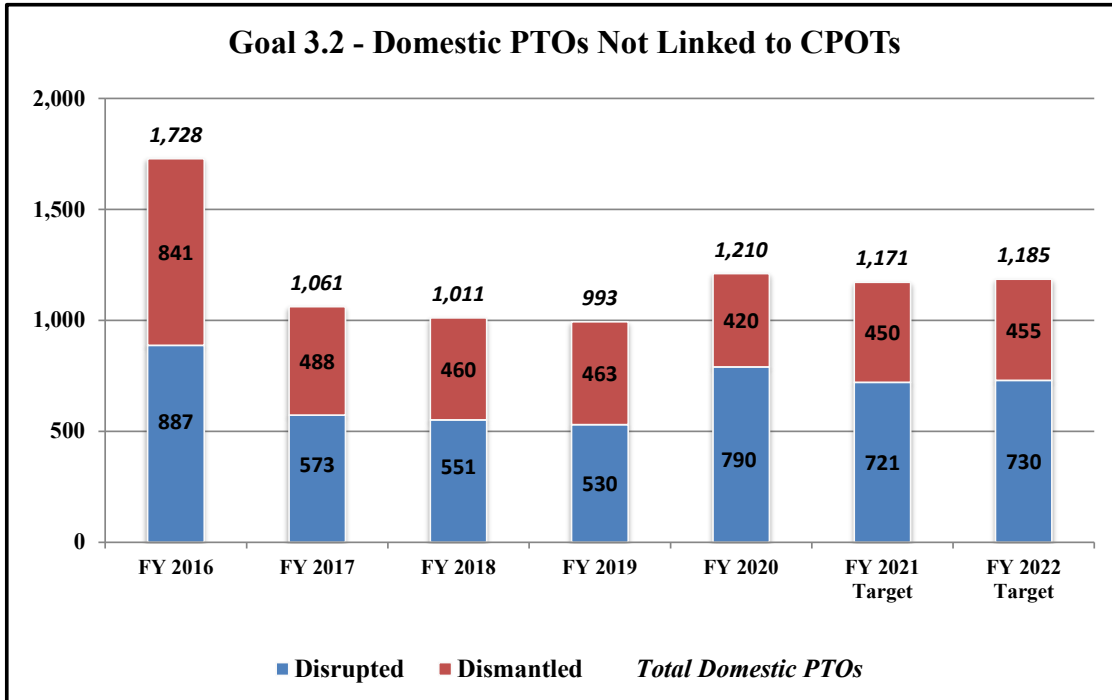
2019 EOY Actual: 530/463

2020 EOY Target: 601/518

2020 EOY Actual: 790/420

2021 EOY Target: 721/450

2022 EOY Target: 730/455



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

Discussion: From October 1, 2019, through September 30, 2020, the DEA disrupted 790 and dismantled 420 PTOs not linked to CPOTs. This represents approximately 131 and 81 percent to target, respectively, for each of the aforementioned dispositions.

Since 2014, Domestic CPOT-linked and Not-linked PTO performance has been tempered in part due to declining number of Special Agents on-board in the DEA’s domestic field offices, a net decrease of 223 Special Agents or 6.2 percent from FY 2014 to FY 2020. Over that same period, the DEA reported a corresponding reduction in the number of PTO investigations opened (CPOT linked and Not linked) with some nominal increases in the most recent fiscal years, primarily due to reinstated reporting protocols.

While the DEA’s falling Special Agent staffing levels have tempered PTO investigations, the number of PTO investigations initiated will fluctuate throughout the year based on available resources and case complexity. Sensitive law enforcement operations involve close, publicly based activities, and as such, the DEA asserts that the COVID-19 pandemic has significantly affected second through fourth quarter PTO performance, globally. Subsequently, the DEA’s overall investigative effort on PTO and non-PTO cases has been limited, and as a result, there has been a disparate reduction in the number of cases (CPOT and Not) initiated and disposed.

DEA personnel will continue to prioritize investigative efforts to disrupt and dismantle OCDETF Targeted, CPOT-linked TCOs and address the illicit drug activity and violence attributed to these organizations despite constrained resources, and as such, the DEA will work with OCDETF

partner agencies to apprehend and prosecute the leaders and other members of TCOs. Additionally, with the lifting of COVID-19 related restrictions, the DEA will sustain or exceed its level of effort against drug trafficking networks in coordination with OCDETF partner agencies, federal, state and local, and foreign law enforcement counterparts to meet or exceed its established performance targets for FY 2021 and FY 2022.

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

2019 EOY Target: 31,930

2019 EOY Actual: 24,509

2020 EOY Target: 31,930

2020 EOY Actual: 6,316

2021 EOY Target: 3,180

2022 EOY Target: 5,290

Discussion: From October 1, 2019, through September 30, 2020, the DEA's State and Local Law Enforcement Officer Training Program trained 6,316 Federal, State and local law enforcement officers. This represents approximately 20 percent to target.

Prior to the official announcement of the COVID-19 pandemic, various State and local law enforcement agencies in numerous parts of the country proactively realigned resources to address a shift in available law enforcement officers. As a result, TR continues to work through the challenges of the pandemic and all of the DEA in-service training remains suspended until further notice. This includes all TR-sponsored courses and events scheduled to be held at Quantico or at off-site locations. In addition, State, local, and tribal training conducted in the DEA field divisions have also been put on hold. This significantly impacted TR's ability to meet its second through fourth quarter FY 2020 training projections.

Subsequently, due to unpredictable class and venue disruptions, the DEA has adjusted its targets for FY 2021 through FY 2022. In recognition of the potential for disparate assessments of its targets, TR will continue to monitor and develop plans to return to normal operations to the maximum extent possible. In addition, TR will work closely with the DEA field divisions to revisit future training schedules, activities and projections utilizing more robust analytical methods that incorporate policy and operational decisions in concert with historical patterns to better forecast annual performance.

Outcome Performance Measure: Monetary Value of Currency, Property, and Drugs Seized (Drug Trafficker Revenue Denied). The methods used to compute Revenue Denied was enhanced in FY 2020, and as such, FY 2020 will be the last fiscal year that reports on the monetary value of drugs and assets seized using the original methodology.

Effective FY2021, the DEA will replace 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.

Discussion: Please refer to the discussion on Drug Trafficker Revenue Denied included in the International Enforcement Decision Unit narrative.

b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

Threat Enforcement Planning Process (TEPP)

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

Those initiatives focus on the following:

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

Disrupt and dismantle Consolidated Priority Organization Targets (CPOTs)

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

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

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

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

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.

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C. State and Local Assistance

<i>State and Local Assistance</i>	Direct Pos.	Estimate FTE	Amount
2020 Enacted	26	25	\$13,647
2021 Enacted	26	25	\$12,429
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	\$120
2022 Current Services	26	25	\$12,550
2022 Program Increases	0	0	\$0
2022 Program Offsets	0	0	\$0
2022 Request	26	25	\$12,550
Total Change 2021-2022	0	0	\$121

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

<i>State and Local Assistance</i> Information Technology Breakout (of Decision Unit Total)	Estimate FTE	Amount
2020 Enacted	0	\$234
2021 Enacted	0	\$204
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	-	-\$5
2022 Current Services	0	\$199
2022 Request	0	\$199
Total Change 2021-2022	0	-\$5

1. Program Description

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

State and Local Clandestine Laboratory Training

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

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



DEA Clandestine Laboratory Training

Clandestine Drug Laboratory Cleanup Program

State and local personnel are often confronted with an extremely hazardous environment when called to the scene of clandestine laboratories. Clandestine laboratories, known as “small toxic labs,” are generally unaffiliated with large drug trafficking organizations and produce less than ten pounds of methamphetamine per production cycle. These labs are found in rural areas, tribal and federal lands, cities, and suburbs. Most often, state or local personnel first encounter these laboratories and must ensure that they are investigated, dismantled, and disposed of appropriately. The DEA is in a unique position to assist state and local law enforcement with hazardous waste cleanups while maintaining a nationwide set of contracts.

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

Through the end of FY 2020, the DEA coordinated over 639 state and local methamphetamine lab cleanups. This total includes 605 Container Program lab pickup and disposals, and another 34 on-site cleanups.

State and Local Assistance Decision Unit Performance Measures

State and Local Clandestine Laboratory Training

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

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

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2. Performance and Resources Tables

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE											
Decision Unit: State and Local Assistance											
RESOURCES		Target		Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)	
		FY 2020		FY 2020		FY 2021		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2022 Program Changes		FY 2022 Request	
Workload: Varies by Program											
Total Costs and FTE (reimbursable FTE are included, but reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)		FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
		25	\$13,647 [\$0]	25	\$13,647 [\$0]	25	\$12,429 [\$0]	0	\$121 [\$0]	25	\$12,550 [\$0]
TYPE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2020		FY 2020		FY 2021		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2022 Program Changes		FY 2022 Request	
Program Activity	State and Local Assistance	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
		25	\$13,647 [\$0]	25	\$13,647 [\$0]	25	\$12,429 [\$0]	0	\$121 [\$0]	25	\$12,550 [\$0]
Performance Measure	# of State and Local Law Enforcement Officers Trained in Clandestine Laboratory Enforcement	900		398		263		-		800	
State and Local Clandestine Laboratory Training											
Data Definition: DEA's Office of Training tracks the number of State and Local Law Enforcement Officers trained in Clandestine Laboratory Enforcement and reports it quarterly based on the fiscal year.											
Data Validation and Verification: Data are reviewed upon receipt. Technical or unusual deviations are verified.											

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE										
Decision Unit: State and Local Assistance										
Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020		FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	Target
Performance Measure	# of State and Local Law Enforcement Officers Trained in Clandestine Laboratory Enforcement	1,106	909	1,059	1,087	900	398	263	800	800

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3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies

a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

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

2019 EOY Target: 900
2019 EOY Actual: 1,087
2020 EOY Target: 900
2020 EOY Actual: 398
2021 EOY Target: 263
2022 EOY Target: 800

Discussion: In FY 2020, the DEA's Office of Training (TR) provided Clandestine Laboratory training for 398 state and local law enforcement officers. This represents 44 percent to target. As TR continues to work through the challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic, all DEA in-service training remains suspended until further notice. This includes all TR-sponsored courses and events scheduled to be held at Quantico or at off-site locations. In addition state, local, and tribal training conducted in the divisions have also been put on hold. As a result, this significantly impacted TR's ability to EOY FY 2020 training projections. As TR continues to monitor and develop plans to return to normal operations, TR will continue to work closely with the divisions to revisit future training activities and the impact on meeting quarterly training projections.

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

b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

Over the past several years, the DEA has continued to foster and implement a container-based cleanup program in response to evolving methods for the production and trafficking of methamphetamine throughout the United States. In light of the historical and persistent pattern of methamphetamine use/abuse, and in anticipation of potential, recurrent surges in methamphetamine morbidity and mortality in the future, the DEA remains fully committed and supportive of this program. Through FY 2020, 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 \$9,308 and a Container Program cleanup averages \$475).

As of FY 2020, there were 20 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, 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.

E. Diversion Control Fee Account

<i>Diversion Control Fee Account</i>	Direct Pos.	Estimate FTE	Amount
2020 Enacted	1,839	1,787	\$423,493
2021 Enacted with Sequester	1,933	1,835	\$432,869
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	48	\$7,893
2022 Current Services	1,933	1,883	\$468,392
2022 Program Increases	166	84	\$43,267
2022 Program Offsets	0	0	\$0
2022 Request	2,099	1,967	\$511,659
Total Change 2021-2022	166	132	\$78,790

<i>Diversion Control Fee Account</i> Information Technology Breakout (of Decision Unit Total)	Estimate FTE	Amount
2020 Enacted	34	\$73,198
2021 Enacted	35	\$63,777
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	-	-\$1,480
2022 Current Services	36	\$62,297
2022 Request	36	\$62,297
Total Change 2021-2022	1	-\$1,480

1. Program Description

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

The DEA actively regulates more than 1.9 million individuals and companies registered with the DEA to handle controlled substances or listed chemicals through a system of scheduling, quotas, recordkeeping, reporting, and security requirements. The DEA uses 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.

Diversions Control Division Unit Performance Measures

Priority Targeting Program

The DEA's Diversion Control Division (DC) 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). Historically, the vast majority of DC PTO dispositions were not-linked to CPOTs.

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 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 and are the following:

- 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 in response to the Opioid Crisis and other emerging threats linked to the abuse of controlled substances is also measured by the number of Outreach/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. In FY 2021, building on the success of its 360 Strategy, this metric will continue 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 will include the following:

- 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

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE												
Decision Unit: Diversion Control												
RESOURCES			Target		Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)	
			FY 2020		FY 2020		FY 2021		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2022 Program Changes		FY 2022 Request	
Number of Criminal Case Initiations ¹			1,750		1,515		1,775		-		1,775	
Active Diversion PTOs ²			490		948		495		-		495	
Number of Drug and Chemical New Applicants Processed (throughout the FY)			139,000		133,637		139,000		-		139,000	
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
			1,787		\$423,493		1,787		\$423,493		1,835	\$432,869
			[S0]		[S0]		[S0]		[S0]		1,967	\$511,659
TYPE	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2020		FY 2020		FY 2021		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2022 Program Changes		FY 2022 Request	
Program Activity		Diversion of Licit Drugs and Chemicals	FTE		\$000		FTE		\$000		FTE	\$000
			1,787		\$423,493		1,787		\$423,493		1,835	\$432,869
			[S0]		[S0]		[S0]		[S0]		1,967	\$511,659
Performance Measure: Output	3.2	Number of Diversion PTOs Linked to CPOT Targets Disrupted / Dismantled ^{2,3}	0/0		5/3		0/0		-		0/0	
Performance Measure: Output	3.2	Number of Diversion PTOs Not Linked to CPOT Targets Disrupted / Dismantled ³	85/167		160/140		115/145		-		120/150	
Performance Measure: Output	3.2	Number of Administrative Actions	2,025		1,918		2,025		-		2,025	
Performance Measure: Output	3.2	Number of Civil Penalties	70		122		70		-		70	
Performance Measure: Output	3.2	Number of Outreach/Public Education Events Completed (Overall)	3,700		2,229		3,000		-		3,000	
Performance Measure: Output	3.2	Number of Planned Scheduled Investigations Completed (Overall)	1,357		1,268		1,357		-		1,357	
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>³ 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>												

Data Definitions:*Types of Registrants:*

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

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

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

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

Sanction Categories:

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

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

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

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

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

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE

Decision Unit: Diversion Control

Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020		FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	Target
Performance Measure	Number of Diversion PTOs Linked to CPOTs Disrupted & Dismantled ^{1,2,3}	1 / 1	2/4	2/4	2/7	0/0	5/3	0/0	0/0	0/0
Performance Measure	Number of Diversion PTOs Not Linked to CPOTs Disrupted & Dismantled ^{1,3}	193/270	138/209	78/148	77/151	85/167	160/140	87/170	89/174	89/174
Performance Measure	Number of Administrative Actions	2,299	2,162	1,913	2,068	2,025	1,918	2,025	2,025	2,025
Performance Measure	Number of Civil Penalties	65	116	61	79	70	122	70	70	70
Performance Measure	Number of Scheduled Investigations Completed (Overall)	4,079	2,684	2,414	1,329	1,357	1,268	1,729	1,289	1,289
Performance Measure	Number of Outreach/Public Education Events Completed (Overall)	809	1,256	1,977	3,125	3,700	2,229	4,200	4,200	4,200

¹ 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.

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 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.

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3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies

a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

Output Performance Measure: Number of Administrative Actions

2019 EOY Target: 2,025
2019 EOY Actual: 2,068
2020 EOY Target: 2,025
2020 EOY Actual: 1,918
2021 EOY Target: 2,025
2022 EOY Target: 2,025

Discussion: From October 1, 2019, through September 30, 2020, Diversion Control levied 1,918 administrative actions. This represents 95 percent to target. The number of Administrative Actions levied will fluctuate throughout the year based on available resources and case complexity. Sensitive law enforcement and regulatory operations involve close, publicly based activities, and as such Diversion asserts that the COVID-19 pandemic has significantly affected its performance for this metric during the 3rd and 4th quarters of FY 2020. As the DEA continues to adapt its operational and investigative strategies to address ongoing COVID-19 related challenges, it anticipates that Diversion Control will continue to meet its targets in FY 2021 and FY 2022.

Output Performance Measure: Number of Civil Penalties

2019 EOY Target: 70
2019 EOY Actual: 79
2020 EOY Target: 70
2020 EOY Actual: 122
2021 EOY Target: 70
2022 EOY Target: 70

Discussion: From October 1, 2019, through September 30, 2020, Diversion Control levied 122 civil penalties. This represents approximately 174 percent to target. The number of Administrative Actions levied will fluctuate throughout the year based on available resources and case complexity. Due to the uncertain impacts of the ongoing pandemic on enforcement and regulatory operations and historical trends, rather than adjusting its target base on a one year surge in performance, the DEA has decided to forecast its FY 2021 and FY 2022 targets at the current level. As such, the DEA anticipates that Diversion Control will continue to meet its targets in FY 2021 and FY 2022.

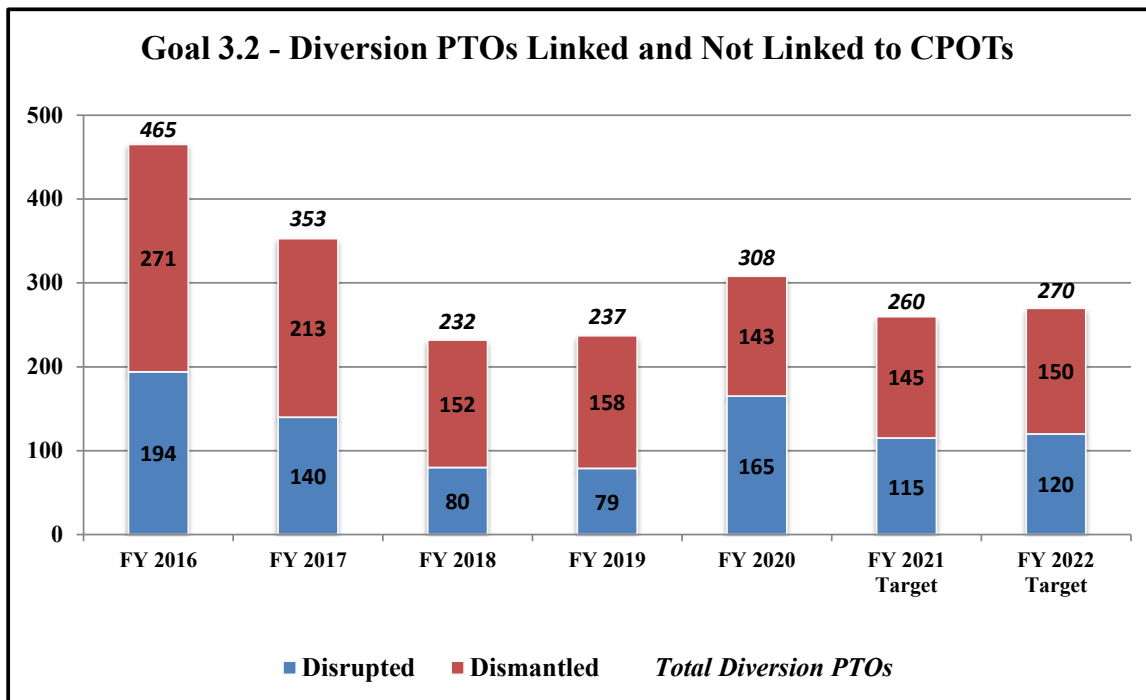
Output Performance Measure: Diversion PTOs Linked to CPOTs Disrupted and Dismantled

2019 EOY Target: 0/0
2019 EOY Actual: 2/7
2020 EOY Target: 0/0

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

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

2019 EOY Target: 83/163
2019 EOY Actual: 77/151
2020 EOY Target: 85/167
2020 EOY Actual: 160/140
2021 EOY Target: 115/145
2022 EOY Target: 120/150



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

Discussion: From October 1, 2019, through September 30, 2020, Diversion Control disrupted 5 and dismantled 3 PTOs linked to a CPOT. Since CPOT-linked investigations are not the focus of the DCP, there may or may not be any Diversion CPOT-linked PTO dispositions a given year. While this metric may be reported and included in aggregate CPOT counts, it is not targeted. Through the third quarter FY 2020, Diversion disrupted 160 and dismantled 140 PTOs not linked to CPOTs. This represents approximately 188 and 84 percent to target, respectively.

The DEA initiates criminal investigations on those suspected of criminal violations of the CSA. As a participant in the PTO program, Diversion PTOs can be criminal and/or regulatory. PTO investigations are administrative, civil, and criminal investigations that have a regional or

national impact on a registrant's ability to handle controlled substances. The Number of Diversion Criminal Cases Initiations reflect an optimal inventory of active investigations worked and disposed based on anticipated resources. The number of PTO cases initiated will fluctuate throughout the year based on available resources and case complexity.

The COVID-19 pandemic has had an increasingly negative, but disparate effect on the performance of the aforementioned PTO categories reported. Sensitive law enforcement operations involve face-to-face interactions with the public, and as such Diversion asserts that the ongoing pandemic affected 2nd, 3rd, and 4th quarter performance for this metric. Consequently, Diversion did not meet its FY 2020 dismantlement target for PTOs not linked to CPOT. Nevertheless, during this period the DEA has been able refocus its investigative efforts, marginally increase the overall number of Diversion PTO dispositions compared to prior year by 30 percent, and thereby exceed its FY 2020 aggregate target. This highlights the ability of the DEA to adapt and perform under adverse conditions. As such, the DEA anticipates that Diversion Control will resume its ability to meet its targets in FY 2021 through FY 2022.

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

2019 EOY Target: 1,441
2019 EOY Actual: 1,329
2020 EOY Target: 1,357
2020 EOY Actual: 1,268
2021 EOY Target: 1,357
2022 EOY Target: 1,357

Discussion: From October 1, 2019, through September 30, 2020, Diversion Control completed 1,268 Scheduled Investigations. This represents 93 percent to target.

Because Scheduled Investigations require the onsite, administration of enforcement actions, the DEA asserts that the COVID-19 pandemic affected second through fourth quarter performance for this metric. As the DEA continues to navigate through the ongoing pandemic, many of the Divisions have suspended their Work Plan until the public health emergency ends, or unless the DEA specifies an earlier date. Because sensitive law enforcement operations involve close, publicly based activities, the DEA/Diversion asserts that there has been a reduction in the overall number of cases initiated due to the pandemic, inclusive of Planned Scheduled Investigations. As a result, the DEA failed to meet its FY 2020 EOY target for this metric by seven percent. However, as the DEA continues to adapt the operational and investigative strategies to address pandemic-related challenges, it anticipates that it will meet its FY 2021 and FY 2022 targets for this metric.

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

2019 EOY Target: 1,750
2019 EOY Actual: 3,125
2020 EOY Target: 3,700

2020 EOY Actual: 2,229
2021 EOY Target: 3,000
2022 EOY Target: 3,000

Discussion: From October 1, 2019, through September 30, 2020, Diversion Control completed 2,229 outreach/public education events. This represents approximately 60 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 an ongoing directive by the DEA's Acting Administrator to educate the public, the DEA's registrants, and other medical organizations on federal laws and regulations, and the DEA's role and responsibilities. Due to the severity of the fentanyl and heroin abuse epidemic and its ties to prescription abuse, and the fundamental necessity for a sustained effort by the DCP to educate and inform the industry and general public, outreach far exceeded what was originally forecast by the DEA.

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

Additionally, the DEA has seen a surge in methamphetamine in the United States, with some areas impacted more heavily. In those areas, the outreach efforts have been more focused on methamphetamine, rather than opioids, as that has been driving overdose deaths in the area. Diversion may amend its FY 2022 target to allow for the impact of COVID-19 pandemic and the potential incorporation of additional outreach categories (drug types) currently administered by the DEA's Office of Congressional Affairs, Community Outreach and Prevention Support Section (CPO) in support of the DEA's operational strategies.

b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

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:

Tactical Diversion Squads (TDS)

The DCP conducts criminal enforcement activities primarily through Tactical Diversion Squads (TDSs). TDSs are comprised of DEA special agents and diversion investigators, as well as state and local law enforcement and regulatory personnel. TDSs identify, target, investigate, disrupt, and dismantle individuals or organizations involved in diversion schemes (e.g., pill mills, street level prescription drug trafficking organizations, prescription forgery rings, and doctor shopping). TDSs also develop sources of information and disseminate intelligence to appropriate elements for the development of leads and targets. TDSs also provide support to a Diversion Group and/or Diversion Staff where law enforcement authority or activities are required (e.g., purchase of evidence/payment for information, conducting surveillance, conducting undercover operations, making arrests, and executing search/seizure warrants).

Through the end of fourth quarter FY 2020, the DEA had 86 fully operational TDSs throughout the U.S., covering 48 states, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia. The process of establishing additional TDSs is ongoing. TDSs provide a targeted focus on operations leading to the disruption of diversion schemes and the targeting of high-level traffickers in order to dismantle their organizations. The TDSs significantly decrease the strain on resources that are redirected to support large investigations, allow rapid response to shifts in diversion trends, and create an agile resource capable of responding to changing mission requirements.

Scheduled Investigations

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

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

The scheduled work plan that took effect in FY 2021 continues to require that each Diversion Group will conduct at least two scheduled investigations on retail or central fill pharmacies and on certain classifications of Data Waiver Practitioners. Each division will still choose a time frame, between one to five years, to initiate a scheduled investigation for registrants with the

following business activities: controlled substance manufacturers, distributors, reverse distributors, narcotic treatment programs, importers and exporters as well as chemical handler manufacturers, distributors, importers and exporters. Scheduled investigations are required to be completed on these registrants within five years of the last completed scheduled investigation. In addition to the scheduled investigations, a separate investigation is conducted annually on all renewal or modified applications of all schedule I and II bulk manufacturers and all schedule I and II importers.

Fentanyl Scheduling

In 2018, the DEA temporarily placed all illicit fentanyl analogues not already regulated by the Controlled Substances Act into Schedule I—the category for substances with no currently accepted medical use. Anyone who possesses, imports, distributes, or manufactures any illicit fentanyl analogue will be subject to criminal prosecution in the same manner as for fentanyl and other controlled substances. The temporary scheduling order set to expire in February 2020 was extended due a 15-month extension of the emergency scheduling of fentanyl-related substances through congressional action. However, without further action, on May 7, 2021 all fentanyl related substances not by-name controlled will return to an uncontrolled status.

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V. Program Increases by Item

Item Name:	Operation Engage
Budget Decision Unit(s):	Domestic Enforcement
Organizational Program:	Office of Congressional and Public Affairs, Operations Division

Program Increase: Positions 25 Agt/Atty 0 FTE 13 Dollars \$3,745,000

Description of Item

The DEA's request for \$3.7 million and 25 positions will enhance outreach and prevention efforts through Operation Engage, the DEA's current community drug prevention program. Operation Engage is a community collaboration that partners the DEA, local law enforcement, and community-based groups to combat the supply and demand sides of specific drug threats in a targeted location. The requested funding would place one Community Outreach Specialist in each of the DEA's 23 field divisions and two Community Outreach Specialists in the DEA's Headquarters and provide funding to advertise, develop, and deliver tailored drug prevention programs.

Justification

The DEA supports aggressive public messaging campaigns to illustrate the dangerous consequences of illegal drug use and remains committed to the principle that reducing the demand for drugs is a critical complement to its primary role as a drug enforcement organization. As a result, the DEA has developed Operation Engage to continue its vital outreach efforts by developing community partnerships and strategies to target local drug threats. Operation Engage builds on the successes of the DEA 360 Strategy, a community outreach program that had been deployed in 23 cities from 2016 through 2020. As part of the DEA 360 Strategy, the DEA utilized contract COSs in a number of field divisions. However, due to the limited tenure of contract personnel, the DEA's ability to conduct ongoing and consistent community outreach activities was limited.

Operation Engage is not a "one size fits all" approach; the initiative will be customized to the most significant drug threats in a selected city. In addition to opioids, Operation Engage will also address the resurgence of stimulants such as methamphetamine and cocaine, in a given community. Community outreach efforts through Operation Engage will include available publications and digital material tailored for a specific community; the use of social media, radio, and print advertisements to promote outreach resources and events; evidence-informed programs and presentations; and, connecting community outreach efforts to local media through the field divisions' public information officers. In FY 2021, the following initial eleven DEA domestic field divisions were selected for implementation of all program components of Operation Engage: Boston, MA; Detroit, MI; El Paso, TX; Los Angeles, CA; Miami, FL; New Orleans,

LA; Philadelphia, PA; Phoenix, AZ; Seattle, WA; St. Louis, MO; and, Washington, D.C. Provided the DEA receives the requested resources, the DEA plans to deploy Operation Engage in all 23 field divisions in FY 2022.

The DEA is requesting \$1,818,000 in personnel funding for 25 professional, government Community Outreach Specialist (COS) positions and \$1,927,000 in non-personnel funding to support COS travel, outreach/prevention campaign advertising, events, and publications. The requested funding would place one COS in each DEA domestic field division to support the work of the collateral duty Demand Reduction Coordinator and provide access to a network of national partners to assist with implementation. An additional two COS positions will be assigned to DEA Headquarters. Duties of the COSs will include: connecting public health and public safety community stakeholders and coalitions in each local field division; increasing work and collaboration with local stakeholders to include prevention, treatment, and recovery groups; conducting drug awareness/education demand reduction presentations for various local community groups to educate about drug threats and available resources; and, attending local conferences and host exhibit booths to share prevention and treatment resources from the DEA and its federal interagency partners.

Impact on Performance

Placing permanent Community Outreach Specialists in each field division will result in consistent, year-round communication and community outreach relationship building. Additionally, an increase in drug prevention campaigns through tailored advertising, programs, and publications will result in greater public awareness of the dangers and consequences of illicit drug use. According to the CDC, overdose deaths in the United States have reached record levels; therefore, additional program resources are critical for deploying Operation Engage nationwide, the DEA's community outreach program aimed at reducing drug use, abuse, and overdose deaths.

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2020 Enacted				FY 2021 Enacted				FY 2022 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)
0	0	0	\$2,000	0	0	0	\$3,299	0	0	0	\$3,299

Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	Positions Requested	Annual Costs per Position (\$000)			FY 2022 Request (\$000)	Annualizations (\$000)	
		1st Year Adjusted Cost	2nd Year Adjusted Cost	3rd Year Full Cost (Modular)		FY 2023 (net change from 2022)	FY 2024 (net change from 2023)
Clerical and Office Svcs (0300-0399)	25	\$73	\$128	\$186	\$1,818	\$1,370	\$1,473
Total Personnel	25				\$1,818	\$1,370	\$1,473

Non-Personnel Increase/Reduction Cost Summary

The request includes costs associated with community outreach and drug prevention activities. Specifically included are:

- Domestic travel for Community Outreach Specialists assigned to the DEA’s domestic field divisions and Headquarters.
- Outreach and prevention events and advertising to include print, radio, billboards, social media, and website development. Additionally, the development of relevant publications and digital materials tailored to a specific community.

Non-Personnel Item	FY 2022 Request (\$000)	Unit Cost (\$000)	Quantity	Annualizations (\$000)	
				FY 2023 (net change from 2022)	FY 2024 (net change from 2023)
Community Outreach and Drug Prevention Activities- Travel, Events, and Advertising	\$1,927	-	-	-	-
Total Non-Personnel	\$1,927	-	-	-	-

Justification for Non-Personnel Annualizations

Requested annualization: \$1.9 million

- \$125,000 (\$5,000 allocated to each of the DEA’s 25 field divisions/offices) for domestic travel for Community Outreach Specialists assigned to the DEA’s 23 domestic field divisions and Headquarters.
- \$1.8 million (\$78,347 allocated to each of the DEA’s 23 field divisions) for outreach and prevention events and advertising to include print, radio, billboards, social media, and website development. Additionally, the development of relevant publications and digital materials tailored to a specific community.

Total Request for this Item

Category	Positions			Amount Requested (\$000)			Annualizations (\$000)	
	Count	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel	Non-Personnel	Total	FY 2023 (net change from 2022)	FY 2024 (net change from 2023)
Current Services	-	-	-	-	\$3,299	\$3,299	-	-
Increases	25	-	13	\$1,818	\$1,927	\$3,745	\$1,370	\$1,473
Grand Total	25	-	13	\$1,818	\$5,226	\$7,044	\$1,370	\$1,473

Affected Crosscuts

Drugs, Opioids, Restoring Police-Community Relationships, and Transnational Crime

Item Name: **McGirt Resources**

Budget Decision Unit(s): Domestic Enforcement

Organizational Program: Operations Division

Program Increase: Positions 0 Agt/Atty 0 FTE 0 Dollars \$2,700,000

Description of Item

The DEA's request for \$2.7 million to provide additional staffing support related to the July 9, 2020 *McGirt v. Oklahoma* Supreme Court decision.

Justification

The Supreme Court's decision on *McGirt v. Oklahoma* resulted in the revocation of the state of Oklahoma's law enforcement capabilities on certain tribal lands. As a result, the DEA and other federal agencies must be involved in all cases on those lands. For the DEA, this means state law enforcement officers are required to call on the DEA for support with narcotics stops on certain tribal lands. Also, the United States Attorney's Offices (USAOs) are relying on the DEA for case support. The additional support required from both state law enforcement officers and the USAOs take Task Force Officers (TFOs) and Special Agents (SAs) away from their other cases and workloads, specifically to the Tulsa Resident Office. For example, in early 2021, the Tulsa Resident Office had opened 16 cases that would have been handled at the state level prior to the decision. In mid-March 2021, the courts added two additional tribes, which will cause an even more significant increase in the Tulsa Resident Office's caseload. While the Tulsa office has increased TFO support, the SA to TFO ratios need to be balanced with additional DEA staffing.

The DEA is requesting \$2,700,000 in resources to assist in deploying personnel to support the Tulsa Resident Office. Currently, the existing Special Agents pursue investigations and oversee the work of the TFOs. With the additional TFOs working in the office, the requested funding will allow the DEA to better partner with the TFO workforce and respond to drug threats in the impacted tribal areas that are now a Federal responsibility.

Impact on Performance

This funding is required to meet all workload demands and oversee the work of a large TFO workforce. Over the last four years, there were 540 arrests and over \$17 million in total assets seized from the Tulsa Resident Office. After the *McGirt* decision, the Tulsa Resident Office reported significant increases in arrests, total assets seized, and new cases. For example, from October 2019 to March 2020, there were 22 arrests reported by the Tulsa Resident Office. This number more than quadrupled to 96 arrests in the same six-month timeframe in FY 2021. In addition, cases are up 33% and assets seized have nearly doubled during the same timeframes. Because the *McGirt* decision occurred in July of 2020, and new tribes/counties were added in March 2021, this is only a partial demonstration of the workload surge for the DEA in Tulsa.

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2020 Enacted				FY 2021 Enacted				FY 2022 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)
0	0	0	\$000	0	0	0	\$000	0	0	0	\$000

Non-Personnel Increase/Reduction Cost Summary

The request includes costs related to operational and travel funds to deploy personnel to the Tulsa Resident Office.

Non-Personnel Item	FY 2022 Request (\$000)	Unit Cost (\$000)	Quantity	Annualizations (\$000)	
				FY 2023 (net change from 2022)	FY 2024 (net change from 2023)
Operational and Travel funds	\$2,700	-	-	-\$2,700	-
Total Non-Personnel	\$2,700	-	-	-\$2,700	-

Total Request for this Item

Category	Positions			Amount Requested (\$000)			Annualizations (\$000)	
	Count	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel	Non-Personnel	Total	FY 2023 (net change from 2022)	FY 2024 (net change from 2023)
Current Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	-	-	\$2,700	\$2,700	-\$2,700	-
Grand Total	-	-	-	-	\$2,700	\$2,700	-\$2,700	-

Affected Crosscuts

Drugs, Transnational Crime

Item Name: TFO Body Worn Cameras
Budget Decision Unit(s): Domestic Enforcement
Organizational Program: Office of Investigative Technology

Program Increase: Positions 0 Agt/Atty 0 FTE 0 Dollars \$2,000,000

Description of Item

The DEA requests \$2 million to provide software and video storage to store data and video from the body worn cameras (BWCs) of Federally-deputized Task Force Officers (TFOs). This funding will allow the DEA to support storage of BWC video for TFOs whose parent agency mandates the use of BWCs while they serve on Federal task forces.

Justification

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

Funding will allow the DEA to support the TFO and the TFO’s parent agency by providing data and video storage software and capacity for some of the TFO’s BWC video while the TFO is serving on a Federal task force directed by the DEA. Video storage is one of the most costly aspects of a BWC program, and Federal support for these storage requirements will allow the DEA to maintain and increase partner agency participation in the Department’s task forces.

The Department’s policy on Use of Body Worn Cameras by Federally Deputized Task Force Officers applies to the extent that a TFO’s parent agency requires BWC use by its officers during Federal task force operations. This funding will not be used to purchase camera hardware, as the hardware will be provided by the parent agency.

As outlined in the Department’s policy, “all TFO BWC recordings made during Federal task force operations, including such recordings retained by the TFO’s parent agency and/or in the possession of any third party engaged by the parent agency to store or process BWC recordings, shall be deemed Federal records of the Department and the Federal agency sponsoring the task force pursuant to the Federal Records Act.” Furthermore, the policy directs that “TFO BWC recordings are controlled by, and the property of, the Department and will be retained and managed by the Federal agency sponsoring the task force. The Federal agency sponsoring the task force is responsible for considering requests to release TFO BWC recordings.”

Currently, the DEA has 398 state and local task forces nationwide with over 3,000 full-time TFOs. In addition, the DEA has case-specific TFOs that serve on a shorter-term basis, bringing the total number to over 4,000. For context, the DEA has approximately 3,300 special agents participating in task forces. All TFOs are deputized with Title 21 authority and dedicated full-time to investigate major TCOs and address local trafficking problems.

In support of a phased-in approach for a permanent BWC program, the DEA is requesting \$2,000,000 in non-personnel funding for software licensing, data cloud storage, system training, and other IT support costs. The DEA will acquire a secure third-party, cloud-based video retention system to meet the vast video storage and processing requirements of a BWC program. Requested funding will support storage and retention requirements for TFO cameras purchased and deployed by the TFO's parent law enforcement agency.

Impact on Performance

The DEA's field divisions have expressed concerns about the possibility of losing state and local TFO participants if a permanent DEA BWC program remains unresolved. To date, there has not been a noticeable loss of the DEA's TFO participants in the domestic field divisions due to the lack of a permanent BWC program. However, as state and local agencies continue to adopt BWC programs, concerns over losing a critical investigative resource remains.

All requested resources will directly support the DEA's ability to develop new and ongoing cases in close coordination with its TFOs. These TFOs serve as a force multiplier in carrying out the DEA's mission through coordination with federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies in the United States. TFOs are vital to the DEA as they are dedicated to combatting violent crime and stemming the flow of illegal narcotics nationwide. This request will also contribute to the Attorney General's Priority Goal 3 – Reduce Violent Crime and Promote Public Safety, as an increase in BWC data, video storage and creation of additional Federal records will support this goal.

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2020 Enacted				FY 2021 Enacted				FY 2022 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)
0	0	0	\$000	0	0	0	\$000	0	0	0	\$000

Non-Personnel Increase/Reduction Cost Summary

The request includes costs associated with IT support and system training for a new body worn camera (BWC) program. Specifically included are:

- On-site system training provided by contactors for DEA personnel.
- Software licensing, data cloud storage (third-party secured archival storage with quick retrieval), and other IT support costs.

Non-Personnel Item	FY 2022 Request (\$000)	Unit Cost (\$000)	Quantity	Annualizations (\$000)	
				FY 2023 (net change from 2022)	FY 2024 (net change from 2023)
Training	\$447	-	-	-	-
Software licensing; Data Storage	\$1,553	-	-	-	-
Total Non-Personnel	\$2,000	-	-	-	-

Justification for Non-Personnel Annualizations

Requested annualization: \$2 million

- An estimated \$447,000 for on-site system training provided by contactors for DEA personnel.
- An estimated \$1.6 million for software licensing, data cloud storage (third-party secured archival storage with quick retrieval), and other IT support costs.

Total Request for this Item

Category	Positions			Amount Requested (\$000)			Annualizations (\$000)	
	Count	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel	Non-Personnel	Total	FY 2023 (net change from 2022)	FY 2024 (net change from 2023)
Current Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increases	-	-	-	-	\$2,000	\$2,000	-	-
Grand Total	-	-	-	-	\$2,000	\$2,000	-	-

Affected Crosscuts

Drugs, Restoring Police-Community Relationships, and Transnational Crime

Item Name: **Diversion Control Program**

Budget Decision Unit(s): Diversion

Organizational Program: Diversion Control Program

Program Increase: Positions 166 Agents 24 FTE 84 Dollars \$43,267,000

Description of Item

In support of the Diversion Control Program (DCP) this request provides \$43,267,000 and 166 positions (including 24 agents and 44 diversion investigators) to identify, target, disrupt, and dismantle the individuals and organizations responsible for the illicit manufacture and distribution of pharmaceutical controlled substances in violation of the Controlled Substances Act (CSA).

Justification

Increase Personnel Resources - \$15.4 million and 90 positions

The DEA is requesting \$15,436,000 to fund 24 special agents to support new and existing Tactical Diversion Squads (TDSs); three attorneys for regulatory and litigation; five intelligence specialists for field support and document exploitation; 42 diversion investigators; four chemists for special testing and case exhibit analysis; and 12 investigative technology specialist/professional administrative/technical clerical positions.

As the DEA Registrant population has grown to over 1.9 million and is projected to continue to increase in coming years. This places pressure on the number of scheduled investigations, complaint and criminal investigations, quotas, and registrant support requests. In the field, Tactical Diversion Squad (TDS), Diversion Group (DG), and Diversion Staff (DS) staffing levels are insufficient to support critical diversion operations. Unless staffing is allocated based on appropriate methodologies, and new domestic and foreign locations are added, the ability of the DEA's Diversion Control Division (DC) to address emerging diversion threats and to regulate a growing registrant population will be limited.

Increasing and rightsizing of positions in the field, specifically Intelligence Research Specialists (IRS) and PATCOs, will ensure the appropriate skillsets are available to support diversion investigations and regulatory activities. By expanding staffing to new locations DC will be able to leverage existing relationships to support information sharing and improve enforcement activities. DC anticipates having 94 TDSs, 95 DGs, 10 DSs, and 10 TDS-extensions by end of FY 2023, with the possibility of reallocation due to a shift towards smaller groups in Post of Duty (PODs) locations.

Regulatory Support - \$4.6 million and 4 positions

DC's regulatory responsibility to identify, evaluate, and schedule new psychoactive substances has been limited by the availability of scientific data to support scheduling actions. The need for scientific and medical evaluations, in addition to emerging requirements for marijuana research, have increased regulatory support workloads to unsustainable levels. In addition, as the DEA Registrant population has grown to over 1.9 million, DC's requirement to meet the volume of support requests has become increasingly challenging, resulting in long wait times at call centers, and delayed transmission of information to Registrants.

Increasing the timeliness and availability of supportable scientific data will result in an improved response time in the identification and scheduling of new and novel synthetic drugs. By increasing scientific staffing, there will be additional resources to testify on the DEA's behalf, and conduct research in support of scheduling activities. Increasing regulatory support resources, particularly to the Registrant call centers, will result in better customer service and decreased wait times.

The DEA is requesting \$4,612,000 to conduct a workload study to identify staffing requirements and allocation decisions. Funding will also be used to update call centers to include the addition of four positions.

Outreach - \$8.8 million and 60 positions

DC's training and outreach programs play an important role in educating Registrants and the public, but additional virtual opportunities are necessary in order to fully engage with the public. Expanding virtual education and live streaming options will allow the DEA to target vulnerable groups for outreach, particularly Native American communities.

Although National Take-Back Initiative (NTBI) events have been a huge success for the DEA, the need for these events has decreased over time. The cost and resource requirements for NTBI events are substantial, and the drug intake and disposal methods are inefficient for the DEA. Merging NTBI with other developing outreach programs will free-up resources to focus on alternative methods of disposal, including additional on-site disposal options. This will simplify the process for end-users to dispose of drugs and eliminate the wait between disposal events without losing the impact of public outreach. To determine the best approach for destruction, DC will assess on-site destruction options/methods and develop products and policies aimed at providing Registrants and end-users disposal instructions with each CS/RX.

The DEA is requesting \$8,762,000 to conduct a study to refine and expand virtual education options and live streaming options.

Registrant Support Network (RSN) - \$9 million and 7 positions

Because the DEA does not have access to state-run Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP) data, DC's proactive data analytic capabilities are limited. DC relies on a variety of datasets to identify sources of diversion of pharmaceutical controlled substances and listed

chemicals, but DC's internal data, including the Registrant Support Network (RSN), is not structured for integrated analysis, leaving valuable datasets underutilized. Better access to data, through liaison and data sharing agreements, will enable DC to proactively target sources of diversion, and maintain a closed system of distribution.

The overall capabilities of DC's RSN do not meet the needs of the DCP or its regulated industries. An overhaul of the RSN will improve system functionality and decrease downtime, which will also improve customer service for Registrants. Overhaul of the RSN and Controlled Substance Ordering System (CSOS) will require additional staffing and resources to improve DC's information technology infrastructure, integrate its systems, and develop a backup infrastructure.

The DEA is requesting \$9,011,000 to improve the RSNs data intake, storage, and interoperability. DC needs additional IT contractors, with an evaluation of potential outsourcing options. Additional staffing is also required to facilitate partnerships with federal, state, local government and agencies to generate new data sharing agreements.

Intelligence Division Support - \$1.7 million and 3 positions

The DEA's Intelligence Division plans to rebuild under-staffed sections and complement existing HQ Operations and Diversion Division structures. The DEA is requesting three Intelligence Analysts and \$373,000 in support of this. Additionally, the DEA is requesting \$1,327,000 in support of a second DOMEX Merrifield Diversion Team of ten contract analysts to provide dedicated support to the Office of Diversion Programs.

Tactical Communications Devices (TCDs) - \$664 thousand

To address the radio communications gap, the DEA has explored the use of cellular-based Tactical Communications Devices (TCDs), which provide data services and push-to-talk (PTT) voice communications. Earlier in FY 2020, TCDs were piloted in the DEA's New Jersey Field Division, and have proven to effectively supplement operational capabilities in settings where radio communications are not reliable. Moving forward, the DEA is requesting \$664,000 to deploy and support TCD technology specific to the Diversion Control program.

Training - \$3 million and 2 positions

To support program expansion, the DEA needs to increase staffing to include two Diversion Investigators. The DEA is also requesting \$3,082,000 for a mock pharmacy located at the DEA's training facility at Quantico. This facility will be integrated into the Hogan's Alley training area and will serve to provide Diversion Investigator Trainees with more real-life scenario training.

Impact on Performance

Requested enhancements will support expansion of regulatory and enforcement activities to effectively address the most significant threats to protect public health and safety; being

responsive and accountable to a growing registrant population, conducting relevant outreach and education events, and having a skilled workforce ready to meet the mission.

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2020 Enacted				FY 2021 Enacted				FY 2022 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$000	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$000	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$000
1,839	412	1,782	\$442,962	1,933	427	1,835	\$460,499	1,933	427	1,883	\$468,392

Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	FY 2022 Request (\$000)	Positions Requested	Full Year Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Annualizations (\$000)			
				1st Year	2nd Year	FY 2023 (net change from 2022)	FY 2024 (net change from 2023)
Criminal Investigative (1811)	\$6,473	24	\$324	-\$1	\$83	-\$816	\$1,992
Diversion Investigator (1801)	\$6,200	44	\$187	\$27	\$59	\$1,188	\$2,596
Intelligence (0132)	\$998	8	\$170	\$27	\$59	\$216	\$472
Forensic/Physical Science (1300-1399)	\$1,070	4	\$317	-\$69	59	-\$276	\$236
Attorneys (0905)	\$412	3	\$251	\$133	-	\$399	-
Clerical and Office Svcs (0300-0399) (ITS)	\$763	5	\$206	\$12	\$70	\$60	\$350
Clerical and Office Svcs (0300-0399) (PA)	\$5,526	76	\$121	\$55	\$59	\$4,180	\$4,484
Accounting and Budget (0500-0599) (TC)	\$129	2	\$104	\$48	-	\$96	-
Total Personnel	\$21,571	166				\$5,047	\$10,130

Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

The Diversion Control Division's regulatory responsibility to identify, evaluate, and schedule new psychoactive substances has been limited by the availability of scientific data to support scheduling actions. The need for scientific and medical evaluations, in addition to emerging requirements for marijuana research, have increased regulatory support workloads to unsustainable levels.

Increasing the timeliness and availability of supportable scientific data will result in an improved response time in the identification and scheduling of new and novel synthetic drugs. By increasing scientific staffing, there will be additional resources to testify on the DEA's behalf, and conduct research in support of scheduling activities.

In addition, as the DEA Registrant population has grown to over 1.9 million, DC's requirement to meet the volume of support requests has become increasingly challenging, resulting in long wait times at call centers, and delayed transmission of information to Registrants. Increasing regulatory support resources, particularly to the Registrant call centers, will result in better customer service and decreased wait times. To ensure the DEA's Registrants receive timely access to information, DC needs to update call centers, which includes additional staffing and remote call center technical capabilities.

DC's training and outreach programs play an important role in educating Registrants and the public, but additional virtual opportunities are necessary in order to fully engage with the public. Expanding virtual education and live streaming options will allow the DEA to target vulnerable groups for outreach, particularly Native American communities. The DEA is also evaluating ways to free up resources by focusing the process for end-users to dispose of drugs and eliminate the wait between disposal events without losing the impact of public outreach.

In evaluating how to enhance training and outreach, the DEA plans to conduct a study to refine and expand virtual education options and live streaming options. Once a plan is identified, DC will need additional government and contract staff to support a virtual training pilot, as well as a platform to launch virtual training to the public. To determine the best approach for destruction, DC will assess on-site destruction options/methods and develop products and policies aimed at providing Registrants and end-users disposal instructions with each CS/RX.

An overhaul of the RSN will improve system functionality and decrease downtime, which will improve customer service for Registrants. Better access to data, through liaison and data sharing agreements, will enable DC to proactively target sources of diversion, and maintain a closed system of distribution. Because the DEA does not have access to state-run Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP) data, DC's proactive data analytic capabilities are limited. DC relies on a variety of datasets to identify sources of diversion of pharmaceutical controlled substances and listed chemicals, but DC's internal data, including the Registrant Support Network (RSN), is not structured for integrated analysis, leaving valuable datasets underutilized. The overall capabilities of DC's RSN do not meet the needs of the DCP or its regulated industries.

The DEA anticipates allocating resources to improve data intake, storage, and interoperability. Additional contract and federal staff will address IT requirements and will better facilitate partnerships with federal, state, local government and agencies to generate new data sharing agreements. These staff will also support the overhaul of the RSN and Controlled Substance Ordering System (CSOS) to improve DC's information technology infrastructure, integrate its systems, and develop a backup infrastructure.

Finally, the DEA’s Intelligence Division plans to rebuild under-staffed sections and complement existing HQ Operations and Diversion Division structures. The DEA anticipates establishing a second diversion focused DOMEX Team to provide dedicated support to the Office of Diversion Programs.

In conjunction with the FBI’s renovations to its Hogan’s Alley training facility, the DEA will build out a mock pharmacy to better train the DEA’s Diversion investigators.

Non-Personnel Item	Unit Cost	Quantity	FY 2022 Request (\$000)	FY 2023 Net Annualization (change from 2022) (\$000)	FY 2024 Net Annualization (change from 2023) (\$000)
Regulatory Support	-	-	\$4,003	-\$3,202	-
Outreach	-	-	\$4,400	-	-
RSN	-	-	\$8,502	-\$6,802	-
DOMEX	-	-	\$1,327	-	-
TCDs	-	-	\$664	-\$531	-
Training	-	-	\$2,800	-\$2,240	-
Total Non-Personnel			\$21,696	-\$12,775	-

Total Request for this Item

	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel (\$000)	Non-Personnel (\$000)	Total (\$000)	FY 2023 Net Annualization (change from 2022) (\$000)	FY 2024 Net Annualization (change from 2023) (\$000)
Current Services	1,933	427	1,883	\$267,881	\$200,511	\$468,392		
Increases	166	24	83	\$21,571	\$21,696	\$43,267	-\$7,728	\$10,130
Grand Total	2,099	451	1,966	\$289,452	\$222,207	\$511,659	-\$7,728	\$10,130