
U.S. Department of Justice

Drug Enforcement Administration

FY 2025
Performance Budget
Congressional Submission



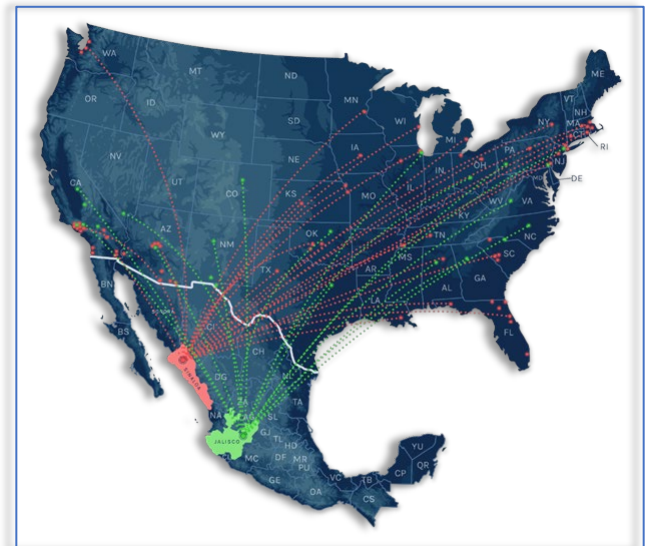
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I. Overview of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)

Introduction

Today, the United States (U.S.) is battling an unprecedented drug poisoning epidemic that claimed more than 110,000 American lives from January 2022 to January 2023,¹ which means someone in the U.S. died of a drug poisoning every five minutes. Nearly two-thirds of these drug poisoning deaths are attributable to synthetic drugs—like fentanyl and methamphetamine—that are primarily produced by two Mexican drug cartels: the Sinaloa Cartel and the Jalisco New Generation (Jalisco) Cartel. These organizations are synthesizing fentanyl, methamphetamine, and other deadly substances in illicit hazardous environments in Mexico, using precursor chemicals largely sourced from manufacturers in China. The increase in synthetic drug production and distribution represents an evolution in the poly-drug trade as Mexican cartels continue to produce and transport traditional plant-based drugs such as heroin, cocaine, and marijuana. Synthetic drugs are cheaper to manufacture, do not depend on growing cycles, and can be many times more potent than the plant-based drugs they are created to mimic. Fentanyl, for example, is over 50 times as potent as heroin and is now the leading cause of death in the 18-45 demographic.² The cartels' enormous profits are realized through international money laundering schemes, many of which are run by Chinese criminal organizations, involving cryptocurrency and complex international currency exchanges.

These substances are flooding into American communities by local drug trafficking organizations often completing drug deals on smartphones. The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) seized more fentanyl in 2023 than in any other year since the agency was established over 50 years ago. The DEA seized more than 77 million fentanyl pills and nearly 12,000 pounds of fentanyl powder. These seizures represent over 380 million potentially deadly doses³ of fentanyl. Addressing the fentanyl epidemic – which accounts for some two-thirds of the more than 110,000 drug overdose deaths each year – is a top priority for this Administration. Efforts to date include an unprecedented increase in enforcement operations, global leadership, and a sustained focus on public health.



Sinaloa and Jalisco Cartel-linked Cases with Fentanyl Seizures in the United States

The Administration has developed a series of legislative proposals to give the Nation the additional tools it needs to better detect and defeat illicit fentanyl. This legislation would close key loopholes that drug traffickers exploit and expand penalties for those who engage in trafficking deadly drugs in communities across the U.S.

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

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

³ 2 mg of fentanyl equals one potentially deadly dose.

Key proposals that will enhance the DEA's efforts to combat illicit fentanyl trafficking include:

- Serializing and Tracking Pill Presses - In 2023, law enforcement seized more than 76 million fentanyl-laced fake pills — marketed as another substance but containing fentanyl. This proposal requires those who manufacture or distribute pill tableting or encapsulating machines and their critical parts to “serialize” their machinery, keep records of all relevant transactions, and report those transactions to the Attorney General— thus enabling law enforcement to better track the machines used to manufacture fake pills. It also creates a national registry of pill tableting, encapsulating machines and their critical parts. Those who violate the serialization, record keeping, reporting, or registry requirements will be subject to penalties.
- Permanently Scheduling Fentanyl-Related Substances Consistent with the Administration's 2021 Recommendations to Congress - Traffickers are continually altering the chemical structure of fentanyl to evade regulation and prosecution, sometimes with tragic results. The Administration and Congress worked together to temporarily close this loophole by making all fentanyl-related substances (FRS) Schedule I drugs, which carry additional reporting requirements and penalties. However, this measure expires on December 31, 2024. This legislation would permanently make all illicitly produced FRS Schedule I drugs consistent with the Administration's 2021 recommendations to Congress, such as creating a streamlined process for HHS to identify and remove or reschedule any FRS that are subsequently found to not have a high potential for abuse; require a study of the impact of permanent FRS class-wide scheduling research, civil rights, and illicit manufacturing and trafficking; and including additional provisions to improve public safety.
- Making Xylazine a Schedule III Drug - Fentanyl alone can be lethal, but fentanyl mixed with xylazine – a non-opiate sedative that is currently approved for veterinary use in the United States – is even deadlier. The Administration calls on Congress to pass the core elements of the bipartisan Combating Illicit Xylazine Act, which would make xylazine a Schedule III drug subject to additional reporting requirements, would impose additional tracking and reporting requirements on the sale and distribution of xylazine, and subject those who unlawfully distribute xylazine to enhanced penalties.

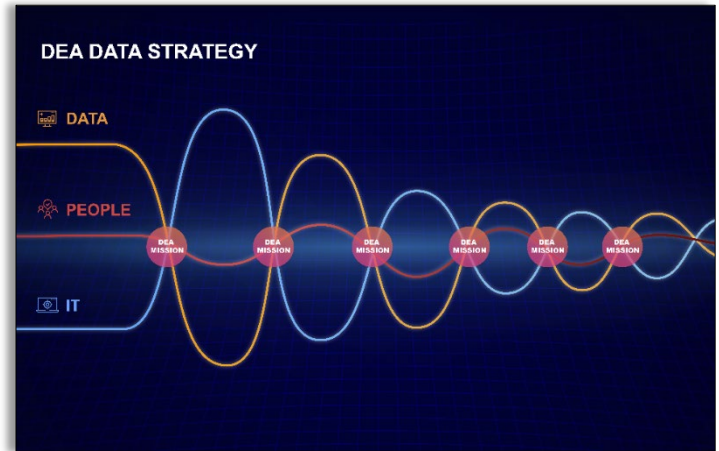
Since its establishment in 1973, the DEA has evolved from a small, domestic-oriented law enforcement agency to a globally recognized organization with over 10,000 positions (all funding sources). The DEA operates 333 offices worldwide including 241 domestic offices throughout the United States and 92 foreign offices in 69 countries. As a single-mission agency, the DEA enforces the controlled substances laws and regulations of the United States and brings to the criminal and civil justice system of the United States, or any other competent jurisdiction, those organizations and principal members of organizations, involved in the growing, manufacture, or distribution of controlled substances appearing in or destined for illicit traffic in the United States; and to recommend and support non-enforcement programs aimed at reducing the availability of illicit controlled substances on the domestic and international markets.

The DEA is also the lead law enforcement agency in the whole-of-government response to defeating the cartels and combatting the drug poisoning epidemic in communities throughout the United States. A unified response to the fentanyl epidemic ensures that the whole of government is moving in one direction to protect the safety and health of Americans. Accordingly, the DEA's top priority is to address all current, emerging, and evolving drug threats domestically and abroad, by dismantling criminal drug networks that threaten the safety and health of communities spanning the country. These are the same criminal drug networks driving the record level of drug poisoning deaths and engaging in the highest levels of drug trafficking and/or drug money laundering operations that significantly impact international, national, regional, or local drug availability.

DEA staff work relentlessly every day, around the world, to combat long-standing drug threats; however, the threats from the nexus of synthetic drugs and encrypted technologies facing the Nation are new and require the DEA to approach its work in a fundamentally different way.

Empowering DEA Missions with Data and Information Technology (IT)

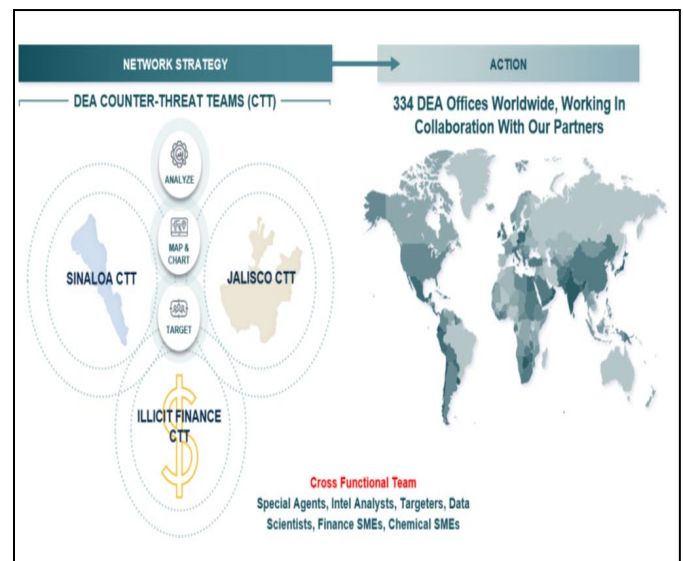
Data is a foundational component of how the DEA creates positive impacts on communities and the lives of the American people. It is at the core of the intelligence collected and powers the DEA's investigations to bring criminal organizations to justice. A sound data strategy empowers the DEA to safeguard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



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

Counter Fentanyl Threat Targeting Teams

The DEA established three strategic cross-agency Counter Fentanyl Threat Targeting Teams, focused on the Sinaloa Cartel, Jalisco Cartel, and Global Illicit Finance. The teams include Special Agents, Intelligence Analysts, Targeters, Data Scientists, and Digital Specialists. These teams are key to the DEA's efforts to combat the Sinaloa and Jalisco Cartels; Mexican and Chinese precursor chemical traffickers; money laundering organizations; and other emerging threats. These counter-network teams leverage the inter-agency relationships and data sharing occurring at the Special Operations Division (SOD) while mapping cartels' illicit finance networks, tracking billions of dollars across the globe and identifying the wholesalers, money launderers and facilitators who are that last mile, pushing fentanyl into communities in the United States.



The efforts of the targeting teams resulted in the successful indictment of 28 members of the Chapitos faction of the Sinaloa Cartel, including the successful extradition of Ovidio Guzman Lopez, one of El Chapo’s sons and a leader of the organization. These indictments are testament to the collaborative work of over 30 DEA offices in the United States and overseas, as well as support from local law enforcements partners and other components of the Department of Justice. Throughout this investigation, law enforcement achieved remarkable seizures of illicit materials, including 2.6 million fentanyl-laced pills, 105 kilograms of fentanyl powder, and 37 kilograms of fentanyl precursor chemicals. These quantities represent a staggering 22.7 million potentially lethal doses of fentanyl.

Operation Overdrive

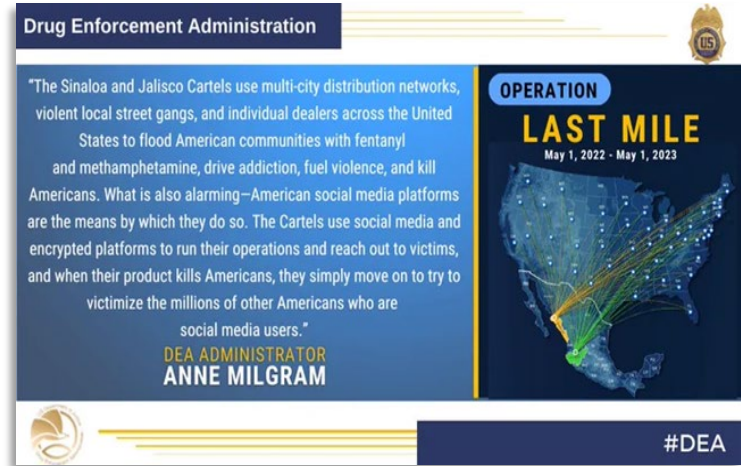
In 2022, the DEA initiated Operation Overdrive – a data-driven operation to focus DEA law enforcement resources on the communities where criminal drug networks are causing the most harm. Using national crime statistics and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) data, the DEA found alarming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



Phase One of Operation Overdrive took place in 34 locations across the United States, and Phase Two took place in 57 locations. Phase Three will take place in 32 locations through early FY 2024. Through Operation Overdrive, the DEA and its State, local, tribal, and Federal law enforcement partners have made over 1,800 arrests, seized over 1,400 firearms, and seized over 13 million potentially deadly doses of fentanyl.

Operation Last Mile

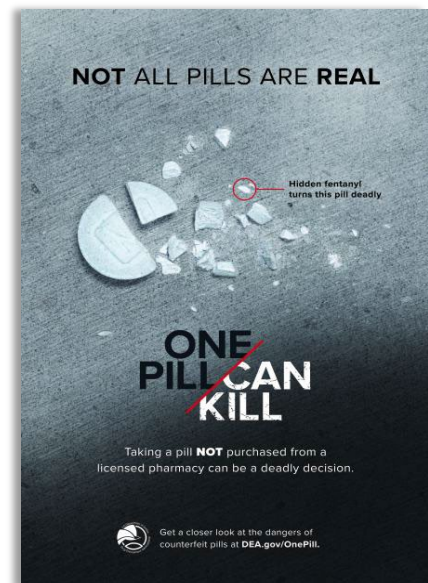
In May 2023, the DEA concluded a year-long national operation targeting operatives, associates, and distributors affiliated with the Sinaloa and Jalisco Cartels located in the United States and responsible for the “last mile” of fentanyl and methamphetamine distribution in communities in the United States and on social media. The last mile is the final phase of delivering dangerous drugs from a supply chain distribution point to the end customer's doorstep. This operation consisted of 1,436 investigations conducted from May 1, 2022 through May 1, 2023 in collaboration with Federal, State and local law enforcement partners, and resulted in 3,337 arrests and the seizure of nearly 44 million fentanyl pills, over 6,500 pounds of fentanyl powder, over 91,000 pounds of methamphetamine, 8,497 firearms, and over \$100 million. The fentanyl powder and pill seizures equate to nearly 193 million deadly doses of fentanyl removed from communities across the United States.



One Pill Can Kill

In 2021, the DEA launched the “One Pill Can Kill” enforcement effort and public awareness campaign. In the first three phases of this enforcement effort, the DEA and law enforcement partners seized more than 20 million pills and approximately 4,000 pounds of fentanyl powder. One Pill Can Kill Phases II and III resulted in 205 cases directly linked to the sale of fake pills containing fentanyl on social media platforms and 67 cases with a direct link to one or both the Mexican cartels primarily responsible for the majority of fentanyl in the United States- the Sinaloa and the Jalisco Cartels.

Through public safety announcements, the DEA has also warned Americans about the dangers of fake pills and how to stay safe. DEA’s digital media campaign encourages the use of social media and One Pill Can Kill resources to help raise public awareness of a significant nationwide surge in fake pills that are mass-produced by criminal drug networks in labs, deceptively marketed as legitimate prescription pills, and are killing unsuspecting Americans at an unprecedented rate.



Special Operations Division

Established in 1994, the Special Operations Division (SOD) is a DEA-led, multi-agency division with participation from 34 Federal, State, and foreign law enforcement and intelligence agencies. SOD provides operational support of field investigations, to include communications exploitation, counter network targeting, deconfliction, and coordination of overlapping investigations. 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 agency priorities.

SOD establishes seamless law enforcement strategies and operations aimed at dismantling major Transnational Criminal Organizations (TCOs) by attacking their command and control networks. SOD brings together access to tools, databases, and investigative techniques available from all of the participating law enforcement and intelligence agencies. This arrangement enables SOD to add additional value beyond communications exploitation to assist the field, de-conflict, and coordinate operations against the most notorious domestic and international drug trafficking groups. In addition to close interagency working efforts, SOD also enjoys strong relationships with private sector vendors that can add their own value to investigations.

SOD's Counter-Narcoterrorism Operations Center's (CNTOC) primary mission is to coordinate and support DEA investigations and intelligence linked to terrorism and narcoterrorism. In targeting high-level drug trafficking organizations, DEA investigations often identify networks that also facilitate the logistical needs of Foreign Terrorist Organizations. CNTOC uses SOD's unique tools, resources, and expertise to support the field with narcotics-related terrorism investigations, and applies statutory authorities to assist partners in diminishing the threat posed by the drug/terror nexus. Additionally, CNTOC provides regular support to the SOD's Bilateral Investigations Unit, which frequently initiates narco-terrorism investigations, utilizing Title 21, U.S. Code §960, making it unlawful for anyone to directly or indirectly provide anything of value to any person or organization involved in terrorist activity.



Office of National Security Intelligence



The DEA is represented in the U.S. Intelligence Community (IC) through the Office of National Security Intelligence (ONSI), which facilitates intelligence integration, coordination, and information sharing with other members of the IC and national security elements. ONSI ensures national security information obtained by the DEA during the execution of its law enforcement mission is shared with both the national security and intelligence communities.

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

The ONSI strengthens and enhances the DEA's participation in the IC by managing embedded DEA analysts in key IC agencies; overseeing IC agency representatives embedded within ONSI; promoting DEA-IC analytic outreach efforts, particularly joint-seal products, such as Presidential Daily Briefings (PDBs); and, directing the ONSI Request for Information (RFI) program, which includes the receipt and response to IC information requests. In addition to these core functions, ONSI is responsible for managing the DEA's SCI Program and IC badge issuance, as well as managing and accrediting DEA SCIFs and DEA access to Top Secret IT systems.

Engaging the Public

DEA Family Summit on Fentanyl

In September 2023, the DEA hosted 150 families at DEA Headquarters for the second annual Family Summit event, with supporting events in all 23 DEA domestic field divisions occurring in September and October 2023. DEA field divisions across the country hosted regional Family Summits in their communities to bring together Federal partners, community prevention groups, and families who have lost loved ones to drug poisonings or overdoses. These families are working to prevent others from also experiencing the tragic loss of a loved one. These local summits provide opportunities to share information, build connections, and foster collaboration between family groups, the DEA, and other key sectors of local communities.



Red Ribbon Week

Red Ribbon Week is the Nation's oldest and largest drug prevention awareness program. This eight-day celebration is an annual event to promote drug prevention and awareness about the dangers of drug use in schools, workplaces, and communities. This program includes a National Red Ribbon Rally, photo contests, a campus video public service announcement contest, and a Red Ribbon Patch Program for Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts. Approximately 80 million people participate in Red Ribbon events each year.

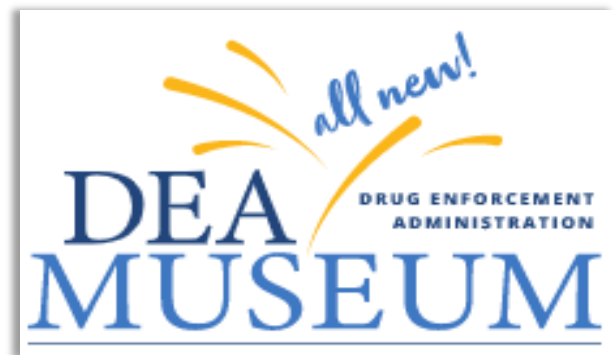


Operation Prevention

Operation Prevention offers digital educational resources for educators, students, parents, and employers in partnership with Discovery Education. Since 2016, the education curriculum has been downloaded over 960,000 times educating 15.9 million students.

The DEA Museum

In November 2021, the DEA Museum reopened to the public. The renovated museum provides an environment for visitors to the DEA's Headquarters to gain a better understanding of the DEA's role in drug enforcement. The DEA Museum also supports a traveling exhibit that highlights the dangers of drugs. Over 20 million people have visited the traveling exhibit since 2003.



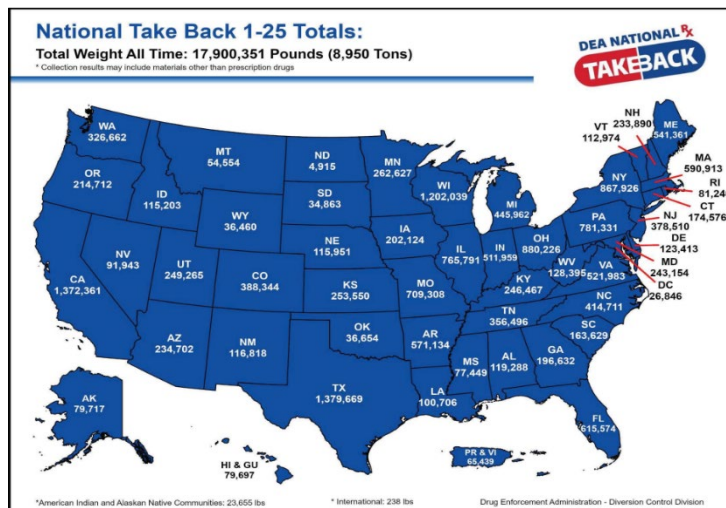
Community Outreach Websites

- 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.

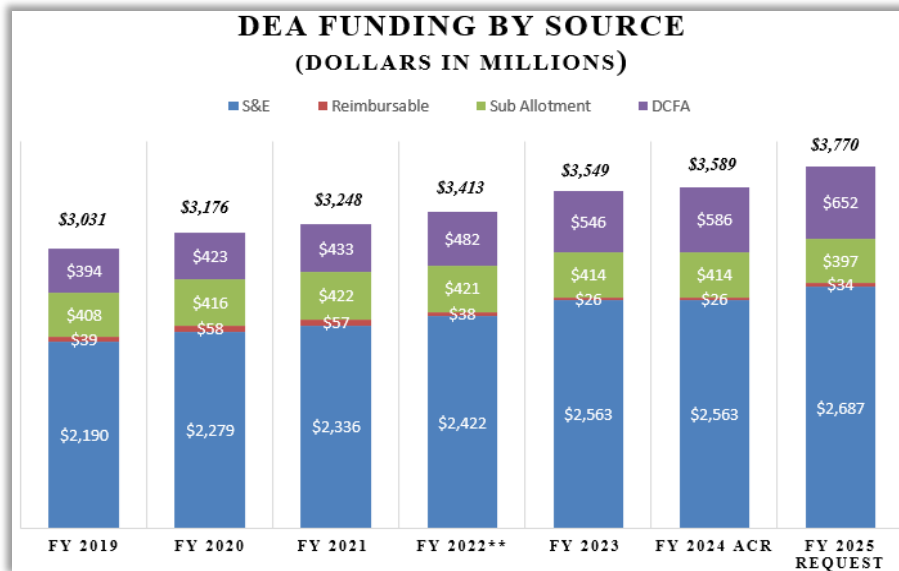
The 25th National Drug Take Back Day was conducted on October 28, 2023. The DEA collected nearly 600,000 pounds of medications from 4,675 collection sites. The DEA and 4,383 State and local law enforcement partners worked together to assist the public with disposing of unneeded medications that too often become a gateway to addiction. To date, the DEA, working with its law enforcement partners, has removed nearly 18 million pounds of unused medication from circulation.



FY 2025 Budget Request

The DEA’s FY 2025 budget request totals \$3,769,921,000. This request includes \$2,687,000,000 for the Salaries and Expenses Account (S&E) and \$651,723,000 derived from the Diversion Control Fee Account (DCFA). In addition, the DEA will account for a \$10 million balance rescission. The DEA anticipates receiving an estimated \$431,198,000 from other agencies through reimbursable agreements and sub- allotments from the Asset Forfeiture Fund (AFF) and Organized Crime and Drug Enforcement Task Forces (OCDETF). In sum, the DEA anticipates \$3.8 billion will support 10,130 positions and 9,120 full-time equivalent (FTE) during FY 2025. The following table summarizes the DEA’s actual and estimated funding levels by source from FY 2019 through FY 2025.

All references in this document and tables to an FY 2024 Continuing Resolution are to an FY 2024 Annualized Continuing Resolution (ACR).



**\$50 million in Construction funding is included in the DEA’s \$3.413 billion FY 2022 funding level.

Maintaining Current Services

Salaries and Expenses (S&E) Account: The \$89,836,000 in base and technical adjustments includes funding for a 2 percent pay raise in FY 2025, annualization of new positions from FY 2023, annualization of the FY 2024 pay raise, changes in compensable days, the employee compensation fund, health insurance, retirement costs, rent and facilities costs, and expenses and charges for positions stationed outside of the U.S.

Diversion Control Fee Account (DCFA): The \$35,462,000 in base and technical adjustments includes restoration of the FY 2024 sequester, and expenses and charges for positions stationed outside of the U.S.

Program Improvements

The DEA's FY 2025 program increases support the Department of Justice's Strategic Goal 2: Keep Our Country Safe and Strategic Goal 3: Protect Civil Rights. These requested resources will allow the DEA to defeat drug cartels responsible for bringing fentanyl and other dangerous drugs into communities throughout the United States as well as support the DEA's continued commitment to law enforcement transparency and accountability.

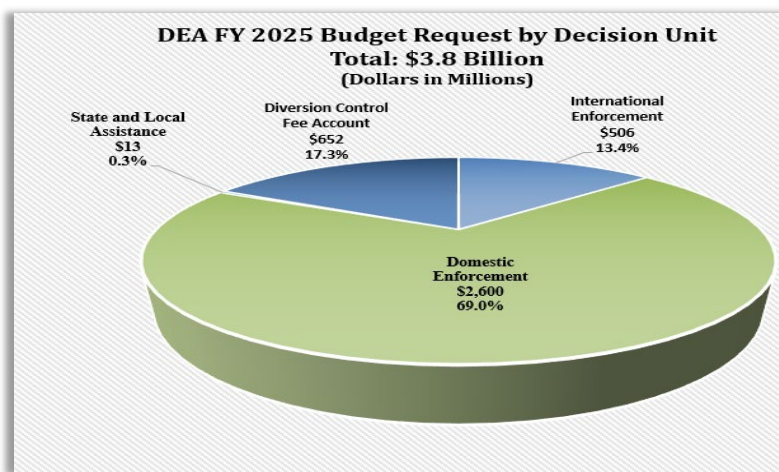
The DEA's S&E enhancement requests are the following:

1. **Counter Fentanyl Threat Targeting Teams:** \$18.3 million and 72 positions (40 Special Agents) to establish Counter Fentanyl Threat Targeting Teams in eight DEA domestic field divisions to map global illicit finance and organized crime networks, prioritizing those trafficking in fentanyl.
2. **Body Worn Cameras:** \$15.8 million and 69 positions (five Attorneys) to enable the DEA's phased implementation plan of nationwide use of Body Worn Cameras.

The DEA's Diversion Control Fee Account: In FY 2025, the DEA is anticipating an Adjustment in Obligations Activities of \$29,980,000 and 86 positions (four Attorneys) including general program changes and anticipated significant investments. These investments will support all priorities of the DEA's Diversion Control Program to include meeting scheduled work plans, responding to compliant investigations, and conducting critical registration functions. Additionally, anticipated funding will support outreach and training activities, modernization of critical registration systems and applications, including operationalizing data through a comprehensive data strategy such as hiring of data experts, leveraging current relationships and building new partnerships, and data sharing agreements.

Full Program Costs

The chart below reflects all requested and anticipated FY 2025 DEA resources including the S&E Account, the DCFA, reimbursable resources, and sub-allotments.



\$652 million in Diversion Control Fee Account funding reflects planned obligations for FY 2025.

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 2025.

Performance Challenges

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

The DEA has acted with urgency to set a new vision, target the global criminal networks most responsible for the influx of fentanyl into the United States, and raise public awareness about how just one pill can kill. The DEA is focusing on the criminal organizations responsible for flooding fentanyl into American communities—the Sinaloa Cartel and the Jalisco New Generation (Jalisco) Cartel. The DEA has transformed its plan by building an entirely new strategic layer— counterthreat teams for the Sinaloa Cartel and the Jalisco Cartel. These teams analyze these networks and develop targeting information on members of those networks around the globe. The DEA is providing targeting information to its over 300 offices worldwide, drawing from its global intelligence and law enforcement teams here and abroad. However, the threats facing the Nation are ever evolving and these challenges have impacted the DEA’s enforcement, training, and outreach activities:

International Enforcement

- Some countries lack self-sustaining counter narcotics police institutions and criminal justice systems capable of adequately addressing counterdrug efforts.
- The DEA cannot unilaterally investigate and arrest high-level drug traffickers overseas. As a result, the DEA's success is contingent upon host nation law enforcement cooperation to include intelligence sharing.
- In specific foreign regions where the DEA operates, foreign law enforcement counterparts lack skills, expertise, training, and equipment needed to be effective partners.

Domestic Enforcement

- Cartels are continuously developing new substances and distributing them in American communities in new forms.
- The rapid pace of new technology, encryption or anonymous use of this technology, and the lack of authentication are challenges for law enforcement personnel as they investigate crimes and collect evidence. This is in addition to terabytes of information being analyzed by a workforce developed during the megabyte era.
- A growing number of drug poisoning and drug-related deaths have been connected to Darknet purchases.
- Cryptocurrency is increasingly used to buy and sell lethal drugs on the Darknet as well as by drug cartels seeking to launder their profits.
- The development of Darknet Markets and the drugs that are sold on them pose a significant threat to the U.S. Some estimate that between 100-150 fentanyl vendors operate on the Darknet.

Staffing

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

Diversions Control

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

Environmental Accountability

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

- **Environmental Champion Award** – In 2023, this award was given to two DEA employees for their efforts to reduce the environmental impacts of their facilities which will have a lasting impact on the future operations of the laboratories and division offices.

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

- **Green Electronics Council's Electronic Product Environmental Assessment Tool (EPEAT) Purchaser Awards**- In 2023, the DEA's Office of Training, Detroit Division, Southeast Laboratory, and St. Louis Division received EPEAT Purchaser Awards.

Other recent DEA energy conservation and environmental sustainability achievements include:

- The DEA continues to purchase enough renewable electricity to qualify as a member of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s Green Power Partnership. In FY 2023, renewable electricity accounted for up to 15 percent of total facility electricity consumption. When including the “onsite bonus,” which provides double credit to renewable electricity projects hosted on Federal property, the DEA’s share of total electricity consumption in FY 2023 represented by renewable electricity was close to 25 percent.
- Several facilities purchase renewable energy or renewable energy certificates (RECs) through electricity contracts with the General Services Administration (GSA) or their local electric utility (for example, Pacific Gas & Electric’s (PG&E) Solar Choice Program). Several contracts include 20 percent renewable energy, and the Mid-Atlantic Laboratory’s GSA electricity contract is now 50 percent renewable energy. In FY 2023, the DEA was able to claim a substantial amount of renewable energy purchases through these contracts.
- In FY 2023, the DEA installed eight dual-port Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Stations in the DEA Headquarters’ parking garage. The stations can charge 16 vehicles simultaneously and will support the acquisition of additional fleet EVs. These stations will also facilitate workplace charging of personally owned vehicles through the DEA’s new Workplace Charging Program. Also, in FY 2023, the DEA purchased its first four EVs, two plug-in hybrids, and two all-electric, to be used as administrative fleet vehicles.

Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Management Issues

Customer Experience (CX) and Digital Service Delivery

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

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

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

Burden Reduction for Public Benefit Programs

Currently, the DEA's Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) staff implements equal employment programs under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act (and related) in compliance with Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) regulations. The DEA's EEO staff is comprised of 12 FTE in the GS-0260 series who perform complaint, compliance, policy, training and outreach functions to eliminate discrimination in employment programs and promote equal opportunity in employment matters. The recent executive orders on diversity seek greater compliance with equal access programs. This includes ensuring that communities in under-served areas or persons with limited English proficiency as well as persons with disabilities have equal access to relevant mission programs. The DEA will also allocate four FTE (GS-0360 civil rights specialists) to support complaint, compliance, policy, training and outreach functions to eliminate discrimination in appropriate Federally conducted programs or activities, such as witness assistance, educational programs and outreach campaigns.

Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility

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

Personnel Vetting

Trusted Workforce (TW) 2.0 is the whole-of-government approach to reform the personnel security process and establish a single vetting system for the U.S. Government. The TW 2.0 reforms seek to streamline policy and tailor personnel vetting activity to an individual's circumstances. These features, along with a focus on continuous vetting, allow for better risk management, rapid onboarding of trusted individuals, increased workforce mobility, and greater awareness of potential security concerns.

In support of TW 2.0 Continuous Vetting (CV) requirements, the DEA has provided adequate funding in FY 2023 and FY 2024 for employee enrollment and monthly monitoring costs through a reimbursable agreement with the Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency. In FY 2025, the DEA will provide sufficient funds as well as realign an additional three FTE (GS-0080 Personnel Security Specialists) to the DEA's Inspection Division in order to dedicate nine FTE (Personnel Security Specialists) to all CV requirements. This will include enrolling over 9,000 DEA employees and over 9,000 contractors and Task Force Officers; reviewing security alerts from automated record checks that pull data from criminal, terrorism, and financial databases, as well as public records; and, accommodating the collecting and reporting of performance metrics mandated in the Performance Management Implementation Guidance issued by the Director of National Intelligence and the Office of Personnel Management.

Cybersecurity

DEA FY 2025 Cybersecurity Funding

NIST Framework Function	Capability	Dollars (\$000)
Identify	Authorization and Policy	\$16,884
Identify	Mobile Device Management	\$2,873
Identify	Non-CDM Information Security Continuous Monitoring (ISCM)	\$722
Protect	Credentialing and Access Management	\$7,620
Protect	Zero Trust Network Architecture	\$2,254
Protect	Insider Threat	\$3,176
Protect	System Security Testing and Analysis	\$1,391
Protect	Cloud Security	\$1,714
Protect	Data Safeguarding	\$22
Protect	Security Log Management	\$3,406
Protect	Secure Patch Management	\$284
Protect	Other Protect Capabilities	\$3,529
Detect	Anti-Phishing and Malware Defense	\$325
Detect	Intrusion Prevention	\$1,234
Detect	Other Detect Capabilities	\$23
Respond	Incident Management and Response	\$8,045
Respond	Prosecution and Investigation of Cyber Intrusions	\$220
Recover	Other Recover Capabilities	\$148
Total		\$53,870

II. Summary of Program Changes

Item Name	Description	Pos.	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Page
Counter Fentanyl Threat Targeting Teams	To establish Counter Fentanyl Threat Targeting Teams in eight DEA domestic field divisions to map illicit finance and organized crime networks, prioritizing those trafficking in fentanyl.	72	36	\$18,298	94
Body Worn Cameras	To enable the DEA's phased implementation plan of nationwide use of Body Worn Cameras.	69	35	\$15,750	99

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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, \$2,687,000,000, 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.

(CANCELLATION)

Of the unobligated balances from prior year appropriations available under this heading, \$10,000,000 are hereby permanently cancelled: Provided, That no amounts may be cancelled from amounts that were designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

Analysis of Appropriations Language

The DEA's FY 2025 budget submission funds priority program increases for the DEA within its Salaries and Expenses account. \$10 million will be cancelled from unobligated balances.

IV. Program Activity Justification

A. International Enforcement

<i>International Enforcement</i>	Direct Pos.	Estimate FTE	Amount
2023 Enacted	924	799	\$475,609
2024 Continuing Resolution	924	764	\$476,121
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments		0	\$10,367
2025 Current Services	924	764	\$486,488
2025 Program Increases	0	0	\$0
2025 Program Offsets	0	0	\$0
2025 Request	924	764	\$486,488
Total Change 2024-2025	0	0	\$10,367

*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
2023 Enacted	10	\$29,105
2024 Continuing Resolution	11	\$29,176
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	(\$35)
2025 Current Services	11	\$29,141
2025 Program Increases	0	\$0
2025 Program Offsets	0	\$0
2025 Request	11	\$29,141
Total Change 2024-2025	0	(\$35)

1. Program Description

The DEA has the primary responsibility of enforcing the controlled substances laws and regulations of the United States. Fentanyl, methamphetamine, heroin, cocaine, and other illicit substances are produced in source countries and smuggled into the U.S. Additionally, most of the chemicals used to produce fentanyl, methamphetamine, and other synthetic drugs are manufactured overseas in countries such as China, and transported to drug producing countries, like Mexico. For that reason, reducing illicit drug availability requires an aggressive international strategy. The DEA maintains one of the largest U.S. Federal law enforcement overseas footprints, and DEA personnel collaborate with host nation counterparts while conducting bilateral investigations for the purpose of sharing valuable intelligence. The DEA cannot unilaterally investigate and arrest high-level drug traffickers operating overseas; therefore, foreign law enforcement cooperation is critical to the DEA's overall success. Institution building by way of liaison activities is also a critical component of the DEA's international enforcement mission. DEA personnel meet frequently with foreign counterparts to assist in the development of new policies, legislation, treaties, and agreements designed to combat drug trafficking, money laundering, and the diversion of precursor chemicals.

The DEA continuously monitors new drug threats emanating from a particular country or region, and the direct or indirect impact on the United States. The DEA's history abroad demonstrates the dynamic nature of this evaluation process as offices are established, closed and sometimes reopened in response to the ever-changing international narcotics environment. The DEA strives to deploy its resources to the highest priority overseas locations to maximize the agency's impact on the global narcotics trade. The DEA's global footprint is organized into eight DEA foreign divisions which include 92 offices in 69 countries (Figure 1 on page 26).

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

Strategic Targeting Program

The U.S. is battling an unprecedented drug poisoning epidemic that claimed over 110,000 American lives over a 12-month period (January 2022 – January 2023). The majority of these deaths are attributable to synthetic drugs—like fentanyl and methamphetamine—that are being primarily produced by the two Mexican drug cartels: the Sinaloa and Jalisco Cartels. The DEA's ultimate objective is to defeat these two criminal organizations through bilateral investigations with host nation counterparts and multi-agency coordination. To disrupt the flow of drugs, money, and precursor chemicals into the U.S., DEA foreign-based personnel work with foreign counterparts to attack all key components in the supply chain, to include precursor chemical manufacturers, chemical brokers, logistics providers, chemists, smugglers, distributors, and money launderers, as each component plays a crucial role in ensuring the finished product reaches consumers and continues to do so.

International Training Program

The DEA's International Training Program supported by reimbursable 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 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. Since many countries where illicit drugs are sourced and manufactured are developing nations that lack necessary counter narcotics resources, the DEA continually develops new curricula and modifies courses in response to evolving international narcotics trafficking routes, new technologies, and requests from host nation governments.

Sensitive Investigative Unit Program

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

Today, the DEA manages 14 SIUs with over 900 onboard host nation law enforcement officials. For nearly 30 years, the program has successfully vetted, trained, and mentored foreign law enforcement units capable of conducting investigations, developing networks of confidential sources, and gathering intelligence. The benefits of the SIU program are long-lasting as SIU graduates continue in their careers to hold positions of influence within their respective police forces and governments.



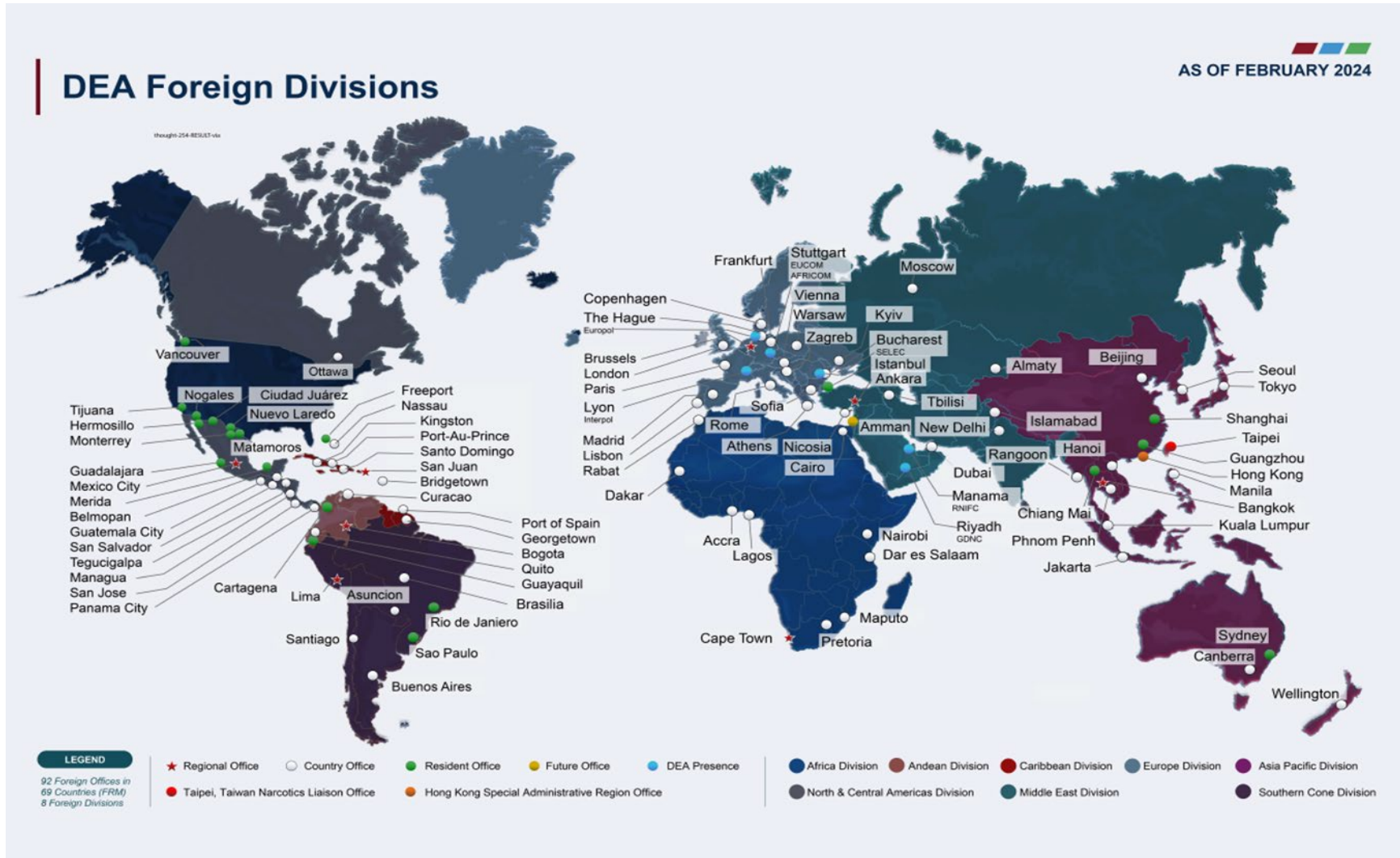
Vetted Unit Program

The DEA also works closely with other foreign vetted units in key regions of the world. The DEA Vetted Unit (VU) program was established in 2017 and similar to the SIU program, the VU program develops host nation law enforcement capacities with the goal of dismantling Transnational Criminal Organizations. All foreign national VU candidates must pass stringent background requirements before participating in the program. A VU has the potential of being converted to a SIU contingent upon its operational success and support from a host nation government. The DEA has fully operational VUs in South America and the Caribbean.



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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 the most violent drug trafficking organizations- Priority Target Organizations (PTOs). The DEA's top operational priority is to defeat the Sinaloa and Jalisco Cartels—the two drug cartels based in Mexico that are responsible for most of the fentanyl and methamphetamine in the United States. The DEA's objective is to degrade (disrupt) and defeat (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 PTOs, inclusive of those affiliated with these cartels, is accomplished primarily via multi-agency investigations. These investigations emphasize developing intelligence-driven, multi-regional efforts to identify and target the network of international and domestic criminal organizations that play significant roles in the production, transportation, distribution, financing, violence or other ancillary activities that facilitate large-scale drug trafficking.

The DEA's first two international drug enforcement-related output performance measures on the Performance and Resources Table are indicative of significant adjustments to previous performance measurement and targeting paradigms within the DEA's Priority Targeting Program, and as such, they are the following:

- Number of Foreign PTOs Disrupted or Dismantled
- Number of Sinaloa/Jalisco- Affiliated Foreign PTOs 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

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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Performance and Resources Tables

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE														
Decision Unit: International Enforcement														
RESOURCES			Target		Actual		Target		Changes		Requested (Total)			
			FY 2023		FY 2023		FY 2024 Request		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2025 Program Changes		FY 2025 Request			
Active Foreign PTOs ²			N/A		503		503		-		503			
Active Sinaloa/CJNG Affiliated Foreign PTOs ²			N/A		75		75		-		75			
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	
			802		\$475,609 [\$14,811]		802		\$475,609 [\$14,811]		769		\$476,121 [\$19,236]	
			0		[\$0]		769		[\$0]		769		\$486,488 [\$19,236]	
TYPE	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2023		FY 2023		FY 2024 Request		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2025 Program Changes		FY 2025 Request			
Program Activity	2.5	International Enforcement	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000		
			802	\$475,609 [\$14,811]	802	\$475,609 [\$14,811]	769	\$476,121 [\$19,236]	0	\$10,367 [\$0]	769	\$486,488 [\$19,236]		
APG Measure	2.5													
KPI	2.5													
Performance Measure: Output	2.5	Number of Foreign PTOs Disrupted or Dismantled ²	N/A		96 / 50		96 / 50		-		96 / 50			
Performance Measure: Output	2.5	Number of Sinaloa/Jalisco- Affiliated Foreign PTOs Disrupted or Dismantled ^{2,3}	N/A		30 / 9		30 / 9		-		30 / 9			
Performance Measure: Output	2.5	Number of International Students Trained	3,010		2,750		3,450		-		3,350			
Performance Measure: Outcome	2.5	Monetary Value of Currency, Property, and Drugs Seized (Total Value Intercepted – TVI) ⁴	\$37.0 Billion		\$21.8 Billion		\$21.0 Billion		-		\$21.0 Billion			

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

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

³ The DEA Office of Operations Management (OM) under the direction of its Office of Data and Operational Accountability Section (ODM) and in collaboration with its Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force - OCDETF Section (OMO) and the Special Operations Division (SOD) updated its investigative applications in PTARRS that link investigative data and identify Cartel Involvement (Sinaloa, Jalisco, and others); thereby allowing DEA to quantify and qualify its performance by Decision Unit (International, Domestic and Diversion) in terms of the Status and Number of Cartel Affiliated Priority Target Organizations (PTOs) Active and Disposed: Degraded (Disrupted) and Defeated (Dismantled). Because this is a new performance measure, DEA field elements will undergo a brief reorientation period that includes tactical and technical training. To facilitate this period of transition, DEA will collect and evaluate these data internally with a goal to establish and provide JMD/SPPS with quarterly updates (actuals and milestones) in FY 2023 through FY 2024 and a reliable baseline target by EOFY 2024.

⁴ Effective FY 2021, DEA replaced the Revenue Denied method with the new Total Value Intercepted (TVI) methodology. The old Revenue Denied included total Asset Seizures including Cash and Non Cash, this remains the same for the new TVI. The major change for TVI is the Drug Value Intercepted (DVI) which includes additional drugs that were not previously included in the old Revenue Denied reports and which adjusts drug price estimates annually to reflect the most current available transaction data. DEA plans to sunset this metric in its present form in FY 2025, and replace it in FY26 with an outcome metric or indices that better represents its effectiveness against drug-related threats to U.S. public health and safety.

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							
Strategic Objective	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
			Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
2.5	APG Measure						
2.5	KPI						
2.5	Performance Measure	Number of Foreign PTOs Disrupted or Dismantled ^{1,2}	78 / 43	N/A	96 / 50	96 / 50	96 / 50
2.5	Performance Measure	Number of Foreign Sinaloa/Jalisco- Affiliated PTOs Disrupted or Dismantled ^{1,2}	N/A	N/A	30 / 9	30 / 9	30 / 9
2.5	Performance Measure	Number of International Students Trained	3,066	3,010	2,750	3,450	3,350
2.5	OUTCOME Measure	Monetary Value of Currency, Property, and Drugs Seized (Total Value Intercepted – TVI) ³	\$17.5 Billion	\$37.0 Billion	\$21.8 Billion	\$21.0 Billion	\$21.0 Billion

¹ The DEA Office of Operations Management (OM) under the direction of its Office of Data and Operational Accountability Section (OMD) and in collaboration with its Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force - OCDETF Section (OMO) and the Special Operations Division (SOD) updated its investigative applications in PTARRS that link investigative data and identify Cartel Involvement (Sinaloa, CJNG and others); thereby allowing DEA to quantify and qualify its performance by Decision Unit (International, Domestic and Diversion) in terms of the Status and Number of Cartel Affiliated Priority Target Organizations (PTOs) Active and Disposed: Degraded (Disrupted) and Defeated (Dismantled). Because this is a new performance measure, DEA field elements will undergo a brief reorientation period that includes tactical and technical training. To facilitate this period of transition, the DEA will collect and evaluate these data internally with a goal to establish and provide the Department with quarterly updates (actuals and milestones) in FY 2023 through FY 2024, with a reliable baseline target by the end of FY 2024.

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 Effective FY2021, DEA replaced the Revenue Denied method with the new Total Value Intercepted (TVI) methodology. The old Revenue Denied included total Asset Seizures including Cash and Non Cash, this remains the same for the new TVI. The major change for TVI is the Drug Value Intercepted (DVI) which includes additional drugs that were not previously included in the old Revenue Denied reports and which adjusts drug price estimates annually to reflect the most current available transaction data.

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Performance, Resources, and Strategies

a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

Output Performance Measure: Foreign PTOs Disrupted or Dismantled

2022 EOY Target: N/A
2022 EOY Actual: 78/43
2023 EOY Target: N/A
2023 EOY Actual: 96/50
2024 EOY Target: 96/50
2025 EOY Target: 96/50

Output Performance Measure: Sinaloa/Jalisco-Affiliated Foreign PTOs Disrupted or Dismantled

2022 EOY Target: N/A
2022 EOY Actual: N/A
2023 EOY Target: N/A
2023 EOY Actual: 30/9
2024 EOY Target: 30/9
2025 EOY Target: 30/9

Discussion:

For FY 2023, the DEA reported 96 and 50 foreign PTOs disrupted and dismantled, respectively. The DEA also reported 30 and 9 foreign Sinaloa/Jalisco Affiliated PTOs disrupted and dismantled, respectively.

Output Performance Measure: Number of International Students Trained

2022 EOY Target: 3,667
2022 EOY Actual: 3,066
2023 EOY Target: 3,010
2023 EOY Actual: 2,750
2024 EOY Target: 3,450
2025 EOY Target: 3,350

Discussion: In FY 2023, the DEA's Office of International Training trained 2,750 foreign law enforcement officers. This represents approximately 91 percent to target. The DEA will continue to pursue innovative ways to offer both in-country and regional training programs to meet or exceed its performance targets in FY 2024 through FY 2025.

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

2022 EOY Target: \$37.0 Billion
2022 EOY Actual: \$17.5 Billion
2023 EOY Target: \$37.0 Billion
2023 EOY Actual: \$21.8 Billion
2024 EOY Revised Target: \$21.0 Billion
2025 EOY Target: \$21.0 Billion

Discussion: Total Value Intercept (TVI) is a conservative estimate of the market value of all asset and drug seizure activities by the DEA. In FY 2023, TVI was approximately \$21.8 billion. Despite relative stability in agent seizure activity, TVI fluctuates because of unpredictable variations both in amount seized per engagement and in the estimated market value of items seized. Price and quantity volatility are even more apparent when the DEA examines the key dimensions of seizure activity:

- Drug Seizure Mix (eg, what portion fentanyl)
- Drug Market Value
- Seizure Location (foreign v domestic)
- Overall Seizure Mix (assets v drug inventory)

The DEA focuses on the most harmful drugs in distribution, with fentanyl the obvious emphasis. This choice gives the DEA some control over the Drug Seizure Mix; however, even in this dimension, shifts in market behavior and concentration can introduce volatility into the expected amount seized per engagement.

The DEA is able to see the effect of these independently fluctuating dimensions in the recent TVI breakdown. Between FY 2020 and FY 2023:

- Domestic DVI has been as high as \$9.5 billion (in FY 2021) and as low as \$2.3 billion (in FY 2023)
- Foreign AVI has been as high as \$8.6 billion (in FY 2023) and as low as \$0.3 billion (in FY 2022)
- TVI overall is down 31 percent (from \$31.6 billion to \$21.8 billion) between FY 2020 and FY 2023, but up 25 percent (from \$17.5 billion to \$21.8 billion) in the past year.

Given the above considerations, target setting for individual years may be less informative than longer-term trend measurement.

b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

In FY 2025, the DEA's resources included in the International Enforcement Decision Unit will support the Attorney General's strategic goals and objectives. The DEA will also continue to pursue internal agency strategies, goals, and objectives.

As such, the DEA will provide interagency leadership in the effort to disrupt, dismantle, and destroy those organizations that cause the most harm.

In support of the Attorney General’s applicable priority areas and strategies, the DEA will continue to coordinate intelligence worldwide contributing to the dismantlement of networks responsible for providing and smuggling cocaine, heroin, and most dangerous drugs to include synthetic opioids like fentanyl, into the U.S. This important work includes the coordination of intelligence on the cultivation and manufacture of illicit substances, the sale of precursor chemicals for illegal drug production, and the transportation routes of these drugs into the U.S. The DEA also provides intelligence to assist the inter-agency community in determining future trends in drug trafficking and evaluating these trends to determine their long-term impact. In FY 2025, the DEA’s personnel abroad will continue to work closely with their foreign and domestic counterparts to investigate leads and dismantle international drug trafficking organizations that target American citizens.

c. Agency Priority Goals (APGs/Priority Goals)

The Department had six new priority goals for FYs 2022-2023: (1) Combat Pandemic Fraud; (2) Reduce Gun-Related Violence; (3) Combat Ransomware Attacks; (4) Combat Hate Crimes and Promote Trust and Accountability in Law Enforcement; (5) Reinvigorate Antitrust Enforcement and Consumer Protection; and (6) Improve the Administration of Immigration Courts.

The Department’s FYs 2024-2025 APGs are under development. The DEA will continue to align and contribute to the Department’s FY 2024-2025 Agency Priority Goals, where applicable.

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B. Domestic Enforcement

<i>Domestic Enforcement</i>	Direct Pos.	Estimate FTE	Amount
2023 Enacted	6,339	5,681	\$2,074,812
2024 Continuing Resolution	5,818	5,580	\$2,074,300
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	139	139	\$79,340
2025 Current Services	5,957	5,719	\$2,153,640
2025 Program Increases	141	71	\$34,048
2025 Program Offsets	0	0	\$0
2025 Request	6,098	5,790	\$2,187,688
Total Change 2024-2025	280	210	\$113,388

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
2023 Enacted	239	\$337,260
2024 Continuing Resolution	243	\$338,080
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	1	(\$402)
2025 Current Services	244	\$337,678
2025 Program Increases	14	\$11,497
2025 Program Offsets	0	\$0
2025 Request	258	\$349,175
Total Change 2024-2025	15	\$11,095

1. Program Description

In coordination with the DEA's foreign offices, the DEA's Domestic Field Divisions and offices create a seamless intelligence and investigative approach to disrupt and dismantle the drug trafficking organizations that pose the largest threat to the U.S. The DEA uses an aggressive, multi-jurisdictional approach designed to focus Federal resources to disrupt, dismantle, and destroy networks that control the illegal drug trade as well as the seizure of drug revenue associated with their criminal enterprises. The DEA's Domestic Enforcement Decision Unit comprises the majority of the DEA's investigative and support resources. The DEA has 23 Field Divisions, 58 District Offices, 102 Resident Offices, and 58 Posts of Duty throughout the United States (Figure 2 on page 44).

State and Local Task Force Program

The DEA uses its task forces as a force multiplier to carry out the DEA's mission through coordination and cooperation with Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies in the U.S.

The DEA assigns Task Force Officers (TFOs) to task force groups within Domestic Field Divisions, and their support has been invaluable with respect to serving warrants and assisting with the identification and seizure of assets. Through the 4th quarter of FY 2023, the DEA led approximately 600 State and local task forces. These task forces consisted of an onboard strength of approximately 2,800 Special Agents and 3,000 TFOs, all are deputized with Title 21 authority and dedicated full-time to investigate major Transnational Criminal Organizations and address local trafficking issues.

Cyber Investigations

The Cyber Support Section enhances the DEA's enterprise-wide capacity to conduct cyber investigations. The Section consists of six functional areas to accomplish this mission: Transactions – provides ready cryptocurrency to facilitate online undercover purchases; Exploitation – traces cryptocurrency and online selectors to identify bad actors for prosecution; Seizures – identifies cryptocurrency assets and seizes said assets safely and effectively; Outreach – presents the capacity of the section to the DEA enterprise, ensuring investigators' awareness of the various programs in place to assist in cyber-investigations; Policy, Legal, and Liaison – supports the development of policies to govern cyber investigations and supporting operational casework by interfacing with the DEA's SOD and the National Cybercrime Investigative Joint Task Force; Research & Development - identifies and researches the latest cyber investigative tools to ensure the most up to date technology is available to further field investigations. The Section also provides additional capacity to the Counter-threat Targeting Teams, various elements within SOD, and the Financial Investigations Section, among others.

In addition, as the subject matter experts (SMEs) on cyber investigations, the Section collaborates with the Chief Data Officer, Chief Counsel, Office of Compliance, Diversion Division, and Intelligence Division to identify cyber tools providing increased capacity, develops best practices, and advises on policy to position the DEA in this space. The Cyber Support Section also acts as the outward-facing SME to the broader community including law enforcement counterparts (other Federal, State, local, and tribal organizations); the Intelligence Community; and members of Congress and their staff.

Forensic Sciences Program

The DEA's Forensic Sciences' Laboratories process drug, fingerprint, and digital evidence for use in criminal prosecutions and to obtain actionable information needed to further criminal investigations or drug intelligence. Over 60,000 pieces of evidence are examined for the DEA's domestic and foreign offices and non-DEA partners, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and Homeland Security Investigations (HSI). Notably, an intelligence-focused, collaborative venture with CBP and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) was initiated to develop and provide scientifically derived information on the origins of fentanyl and fentanyl-related samples of high intelligence value obtained from seizures made at the border and throughout the United States.

The DEA's Laboratory System includes the Special Testing & Research Laboratory (Dulles, VA), seven Regional Chemistry/Latent Print Laboratories (New York, NY; Largo, MD; Miami, FL; Chicago, IL; Dallas, TX; Pleasanton, CA; Vista, CA), one Sub-regional Chemistry (Nashville, TN), the Digital Evidence Laboratory (Lorton, VA), and three Sub-regional Digital Labs (Chicago, IL; San Diego, CA; and Houston, TX). Most recently, the DEA integrated two new sub-regional laboratories into DEA's Manchester, NH District Office and the Phoenix, AZ Field Division Office to provide operational support and near real-time drug analysis. In FY 2024, the DEA will begin construction on the New England regional and Atlanta sub-regional laboratories to meet the growing needs for drug analysis support, including fentanyl.

The DEA Special Testing & Research Laboratory develops advanced methodology and analyzes samples from seized drugs for in-depth intelligence purposes to identify trends, geographical origins, manufacturing/processing methods and purity/adulterant information. The scientific data derived from the analysis of these drug seizures (via the Fentanyl Profiling Program, Methamphetamine Profiling Program, Heroin Signature Program, and Cocaine Signature Program) provides the counterdrug and intelligence communities with the information needed to monitor illicit production, trafficking, purity, availability, and other trends. Information derived through the 42 chemical analysis has allowed the DEA to aggressively target emerging drug problems as well as develop strategies to counter the continued threats.

Intelligence Program

The DEA Intelligence Program utilizes innovative, data-informed tradecraft to efficiently collect, curate, analyze, and disseminate all source intelligence to drive DEA's law enforcement operations worldwide. DEA's diverse Intelligence workforce performs the full-spectrum of tactical, investigative, and strategic functions and is held to the highest analytic tradecraft standards. The program's area of expertise includes network development and targeting, geospatial intelligence analysis, communications patterns analysis, open source intelligence analysis, and document and media exploitation. The Intelligence Program publishes several different types of finished intelligence products that address operational and strategic trends and inform policymakers on the DEA, the DOJ, and national threat priorities. In addition, the Intelligence Program also provides intelligence and support for the President's Daily Briefings (PDBs) and other Intelligence Community products.

The DEA's Intelligence Program is comprised of several components which include the following:

- DEA Intelligence Research Specialists are stationed in DEA field offices worldwide.
- Office of National Security Intelligence (ONSI), which disseminates Intelligence Information Reports (IIRs) to the Intelligence Community, sharing information that involves a foreign nexus or may have foreign intelligence value. ONSI strengthens and enhances DEA's participation in the IC through the management of embedded DEA analysts in key IC agencies and oversight of IC agency representatives embedded within ONSI.

- Office of Special Intelligence provides advanced analytic support to DEA operations through the identification of investigative overlaps, and the fusing of electronic transactional data, investigative data, and all-source information. The Office of Special Intelligence acquires, manages, and maintains electronic transactional data and leverages this data for use in constructing intelligence products. This office also provides direct analytic support to the DEA's Counter Threat Targeting Teams by merging all available DEA data with innovative analytic techniques to allow for criminal network mapping and the strategic targeting of DEA priority threats.
- The Document and Media Exploitation Section (DOMEX) provides immediate assistance to DEA field offices through triage, review, and analysis of large volumes of non-drug evidence, accomplished through on-site support for search warrants and Diversion Administrative Inspection Warrants (AIWs) and by digitizing large volumes of hardcopy evidence into digital format for subsequent analysis. DOMEX personnel routinely provide support for large electronic search warrant returns and often leverage considerable linguistic capabilities to assist with translation of evidence in multiple foreign languages.
- The El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC), a U.S. Government, multi-discipline intelligence and mission support center led by the DEA, supports DEA and U.S. law enforcement partners (Federal, State, local, and tribal entities) through the timely analysis and dissemination of intelligence on criminal organizations responsible for illegal activities impacting the United States. EPIC is a force multiplier, providing 24/7/365 support to law enforcement officers through its Watch Operations Center and also manages the National License Plate Reader Program.

The Intelligence Division manages and maintains the premier deconfliction applications for Federal, State, and local law enforcement. The DEA Analysis and Response Tracking System (DARTS) and the Deconfliction & Information Coordination Endeavor (DICE) are designed to identify investigative overlaps, enhance interagency information sharing, and mitigate situations that would put law enforcement personnel in harm's way by avoiding operational conflicts that could result in blue-on-blue incidents.

State and Local Training

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

- Drug Task Force Officers School – supports and supplies updated managerial training to supervisors and commanders assigned to multi-agency drug task forces.
- Drug Unit Commanders Academy – provides training in areas including tactical aspects of drug enforcement, operational planning, confidential source management, illicit hazardous environment operations, and legal issues for management.
- Illicit Hazardous Environment Training - assists Federal, State, and local law enforcement in the areas of investigating, dismantling, and disposal of clandestine laboratories and other types of illicit hazardous environments (IHEs) in response to the increase of clandestine laboratory seizures in the United States. The training provides instruction in the safe dismantling and disposal of clandestine laboratories, OSHA compliance, current trends in the manufacturing of illicit controlled substances, as well as clandestine laboratory tactical training.



DEA Training Academy, Quantico, VA

Special Response Teams

The DEA's Special Response Teams (SRTs) are elite tactical groups that perform high-risk arrests and search warrants, undercover operations, and surveillance operations. The DEA has 22 SRTs for rapid deployment in high-risk enforcement operations comprised of specially trained Special Agents and Task Force Officers. The SRTs strive to preserve life, ensure public safety, enforce the law, provide emergency medical response, and assist with stabilizing communities impacted by illicit drug distribution. The DEA SRT Program establishes consistent standards for all SRTs, including procedures for candidate selection, equipment, initial and on-going training, and operational conditions that may warrant deployment of an SRT.

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

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

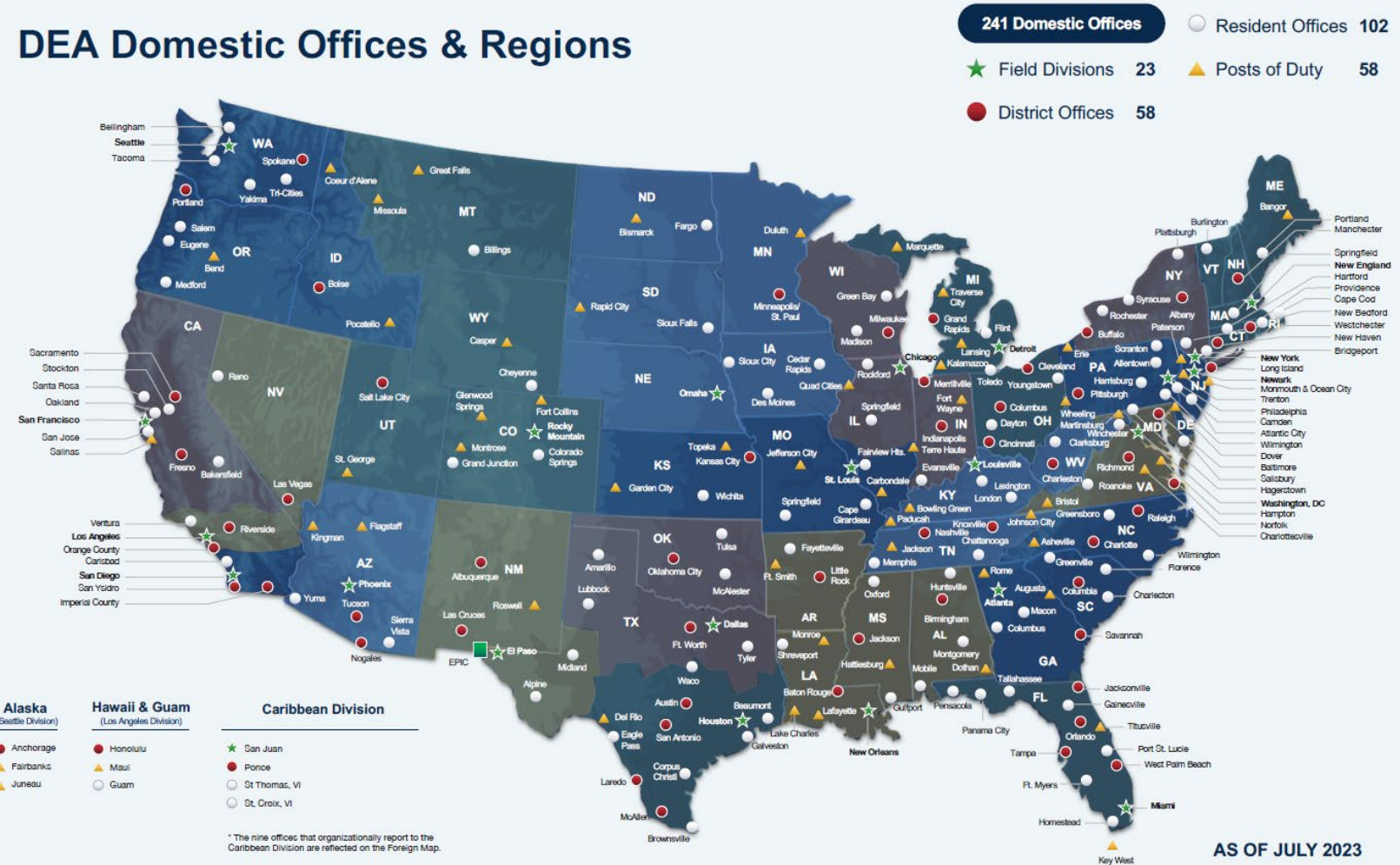
The Strategic Programs Section (SPS), UOF unit scheduled FY 2022 training based on DEA division requests for their offices. The UOF unit planned its FY 2022 training based on FY 2021

resources. The main constraint that impacts UOF training throughput is the instructor-to-trainee ratio. The UOF training has two components: classroom briefings and individual instruction. The briefings can be administered to as many participants as DEA resources allow (room size, remote viewing, etc.) and takes approximately four hours. Individual instruction requires one instructor for two agents. A single training session is one agent-attorney with two special agents or TFOs. The agent-attorney instructor can only train six to eight agents per hour for judgmental shooting scenarios. This slows the training pace because tactical training is very dependent upon the availability and location of suitable training facilities.

From January through September 2020, the DEA participated in the DOJ's pilot TFO BWC program that permitted TFOs in select cities to use their BWCs during Federal enforcement operations, consistent with the DOJ's interim BWC policy. After the completion of the pilot program and the DOJ's announcement authorizing TFOs to wear and activate BWCs for certain specified activities, the DEA began collaborating with the DOJ and other DOJ law enforcement counterparts to evaluate the pilot program and develop a permanent policy to allow TFOs to use their BWCs. In early FY 2022, the DEA deployed a pilot BWC program for DEA Special Agents involving four DEA domestic offices in several geographic locations. Pursuant to revised Departmental guidance, BWC equipment schedules have been revised to prioritize the distribution of BWCs to agents.

Figure 2

DEA Domestic Offices & Regions



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Domestic Enforcement Decision Unit Performance Measures

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

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

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

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

DOJ's FY 2024-2025 APGs are pending. In the interim and per DOJ guidance, components were directed to report these pending metrics as "Priority Measures." As such, DEA cites the following measure as its priority measure in response to and in compliance with DOJ's FY 2024-2025 interim requirement:

- Increasing the percentage of pre-planned arrest attempts and executions of search or seizure warrants where BWC footage is recorded, in accordance with each component's policy, to X percent from a baseline of Y.

It is anticipated that this new priority BWC metric will become a DOJ's FY 2024-2025 APG, and that prior DOJ FY 2022-2023 APG metrics (cited above) – UOF Trainings and BWCs deployed will sunset in that capacity. Moving forward, performance reporting for UOF Training and BWC deployed will continue to be mandated by DOJ as Key Performance Indicators (KPIs).

Priority Targeting Program

The DEA's domestic investigative efforts focus primarily on the most violent drug trafficking organizations- Priority Target Organizations (PTOs). The DEA's top operational priority is to defeat the Sinaloa and Jalisco Cartels—the two drug cartels based in Mexico that are responsible for most of the fentanyl and methamphetamine in the United States. The DEA's objective is to degrade (disrupt) and defeat (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 PTOs, inclusive of those affiliated with the Sinaloa and Jalisco Cartels, is accomplished primarily via multi-agency investigations. These investigations emphasize developing intelligence-driven, multi-regional efforts to identify and target the network of international and domestic criminal organizations that play significant roles in the production,

transportation, distribution, financing, violence, or other ancillary activities that facilitate large-scale drug trafficking.

The DEA's Operation Last Mile, a year-long national operation targeting operatives, associates, and distributors affiliated with the Sinaloa and Jalisco Cartels responsible for the last mile of fentanyl and methamphetamine distribution within the United States, revealed that social media platforms play a significant role. The operation exposed the Sinaloa and Jalisco Cartels' use of violent local street gangs, criminal groups, and individuals across the United States to flood American communities with huge amounts of fentanyl and methamphetamine, which drives addiction and violence.

The DEA's first two domestic drug enforcement-related output performance measures on the Performance and Resources Table are indicative of significant adjustments to previous performance measurement and targeting paradigms within the DEA's Priority Targeting Program, and as such, they are the following:

- Number of Domestic PTOs Disrupted or Dismantled
- Number of Sinaloa/Jalisco- Affiliated Domestic PTOs Disrupted or Dismantled

Domestic Training

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

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

Drug Trafficker Revenue Denied

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

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

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

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

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

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Performance and Resources Tables

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE												
Decision Unit: Domestic Enforcement												
RESOURCES			Target		Actual		Target		Changes		Requested (Total)	
			FY 2023		FY 2023		FY 2024 Request		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2025 Program Changes		FY 2025 Request	
Active Domestic PTOs ¹			N/A		4,504		4,504		-		4,504	
Active Sinaloa/Jalisco- Affiliated Domestic PTOs ¹			N/A		326		326		-		326	
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
			5,685	\$2,074,812 [\$11,541]	5,685	\$2,074,812 [\$11,541]	5,586	\$2,074,300 [\$15,149]	210	\$113,388 [\$0]	5,796	\$2,187,688 [\$15,149]
TYPE	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2023		FY 2023		FY 2024 Request		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2025 Program Changes		FY 2025 Request	
Program Activity	3.3 and 2.5	Domestic Enforcement	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
			5,685	\$2,074,812 [\$11,541]	5,685	\$2,074,812 [\$11,541]	5,586	\$2,074,300 [\$15,149]	210	\$113,388 [\$0]	5,796	\$2,187,688 [\$15,149]
APG Measure	3.3	Percent of Federal law enforcement officers (GS-14 and below) who receive Use of Force (UOF) Sustained Training within a 3 year period ^{2,3}	95.0%		66.9%		95.0%		-		95.0%	
APG Measure	3.3	Percent of federal law enforcement officers (GS-14 and below) equipped with Body Worn Cameras (BWCs) and associated training ^{2,3}	38.0%		11.60%		38.0%		-		38.0%	
Priority Measure	3.3	Increasing the percentage of pre-planned arrest attempts and executions of search or seizure warrants where BWC footage is recorded, in accordance with each component's policy, to X percent from a baseline of Y	N/A		10.40%		38.0%		-		38.0%	
KPI	3.3								-			
Performance Measure: Output	2.5	Number of Domestic PTOs Disrupted or Dismantled ^{4,5}	N/A		706 / 342		706 / 342		-		706 / 342	
Performance Measure: Output	2.5	Number of Sinaloa/Jalisco- Affiliated Domestic PTOs Disrupted or Dismantled ^{4,5,6}	N/A		80 / 21		80 / 21		-		80 / 21	
Performance Measure: Output	2.5	Number of Federal, State, and Local Law Enforcement Officers Trained ⁷	7,030		6,102		7,845		-		9,440	
Performance Measure: Output	2.5	Monetary Value of Currency, Property, and Drugs Seized (Drug Value Intercepted – DVI) ⁸	††		††		††		-		††	
See Table 1A for footnotes and definitions .												

Decision Unit: Domestic Enforcement - Table 1A

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

² Targets for the percent of Special Agent who receive UOF Sustained Training or BWCs are estimated using the proportion of Actual S/As on-board in FY 2021. The number of S/As on-board may vary from year to year as will their relative contribution to the proposed targets. Nevertheless, it is anticipated that their cumulative percentage will align with the targeted goals proposed by JMD/SPPS.

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

⁴ This performance measure does not include PTOs associated with DEA's Diversion Control Program.

⁵ PTOs disrupted includes PTOs disrupted closed (PTARRS status code E) and PTOs disrupted pending dismantlement active (PTARRS status code D). DEA determined that the exclusion of code D PTOs from FY 2015 through FY 2019, underreported actual performance. Accordingly in FY 2020, DEA reinstated the initial protocol that consolidates and reports codes D and E as disruptions.

⁶ The DEA Office of Operations Management (OM) under the direction of its Office of Data and Operational Accountability Section (OMD) and in collaboration with its Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force - OCDEF Section (OMO) and the Special Operations Division (SOD) updated its investigative applications in PTARRS that link investigative data and identify Cartel Involvement (Sinaloa, Jalisco and others); thereby allowing DEA to quantify and qualify its performance by Decision Unit (International, Domestic and Diversion) in terms of the Status and Number of Cartel Affiliated Priority Target Organizations (PTOs) Active and Disposed: Degraded (Disrupted) and Defeated (Dismantled). Because this is a new performance measure, DEA field elements will undergo a brief reorientation period that includes tactical and technical training. To facilitate this period of transition, the DEA will collect and evaluate these data internally with a goal to establish and provide the Department with quarterly updates (actuals and milestones) in FY 2023 through FY 2024, with a reliable baseline target by the end of FY 2024.

⁷ This performance activity and performance measure does not include State and Local Clandestine Laboratory Enforcement training.

⁸ Effective FY2021, DEA replaced the Revenue Denied method with the new Total Value Intercepted (TVI) methodology. The old Revenue Denied included total Asset Seizures including Cash and Non Cash, this remains the same for the new TVI. The major change for TVI is the Drug Value Intercepted (DVI) which includes additional drugs that were not previously included in the old Revenue Denied reports and which adjusts drug price estimates annually to reflect the most current available transaction data.

†† Agency-wide outcome measure reflecting the activities across DEA's decision units - See International Decision Unit Performance and Resources Table for performance data related to this measure.

Priority Targeting Program

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

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

* Case Agent - Through PTARRS, the Special Agent (SA) or Diversion Investigator (DI) begins the process by creating and proposing a PTO.

* Group Supervisor (GS) – The GS reviews the PTO proposed by the SA/DI and approves it or sends it back to the SA/DI for additional information/clarification.

* Assistant Special Agent in Charge (ASAC) - The ASAC reviews the PTO approved by the GS. If all of the necessary information included in the proposal meets the established criteria for a PTO, the ASAC approves the PTO.

* Special Agent in Charge (SAC) - The SAC reviews the PTO approved by the ASAC and provides a case assessment for, or against, the nomination of the PTO. Once nominated by the SAC, PTARRS generates and saves a unique identification number for the nominated PTO.

* Headquarters – At Headquarters, PTOs nominated by the SAC are assigned to the appropriate section within DEA's Office of Domestic Operations (OD). Once assigned, the corresponding OD Staff Coordinator validates all information reported on the PTO nomination. The validation process includes a review of the PTO nomination for completeness, compliance with established criteria, and confirmation of all related case linkages, including links to CPOTs. Staff Coordinators coordinate with DEA's Special Operations Division and Intelligence Division to ensure that available facts exist to support all case linkages. In the unlikely event the documentation submitted is insufficient to validate the reported links, the Staff Coordinator will coordinate with the submitting GS to obtain the required information.

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

State and Local Training

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

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

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE							
Decision Unit: Domestic Enforcement							
Strategic Objective	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
			Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
3.3	APG Measure	[Cumulative] Percent of federal law enforcement agents (GS-14 and below) who receive Use of Force Sustained Training within a 3-year period ¹	38.7%	95.0%	66.9%	95.0%	95.0%
3.3	APG Measure	[Cumulative] Percent of federal law enforcement officers (GS-14 and below) equipped with Body Worn Cameras (BWCs), and associated training ¹	6.5%	38.0%	11.6%	38.0%	38.0%
3.3	Priority Measure	Increasing the percentage of pre-planned arrest attempts and executions of search or seizure warrants where BWC footage is recorded, in accordance with each component's policy, to X percent from a baseline of Y	N/A	N/A	10.40%	38.0%	38.0%
3.3	KPI						
2.5	Performance Measure	Number of Domestic PTOs Disrupted or Dismantled ^{3,4}	752 / 302	N/A	706 / 342	706 / 342	706 / 342
2.5	Performance Measure	Number of Domestic Sinaloa/Jalisco-Affiliated PTOs Disrupted or Dismantled ^{2,3,4}	N/A	N/A	80 / 21	80 / 21	80 / 21
2.5	Performance Measure	Number of Federal, State, and Local Law Enforcement Officers Trained ⁵	8,295	7,030	6,102	7,845	9,440
2.5	OUTCOME Measure	Monetary Value of Currency, Property, and Drugs Seized (Drug Value Intercepted – DVI) ⁶	††	††	††	††	††

¹ Targets for the percent of Special Agent who receive UOF Sustained Training or BWCs are estimated using the proportion of Actual S/As on-board in FY 2021. The number of S/As on-board may vary from year to year as will their relative contribution to the proposed targets. Nevertheless, it is anticipated that their cumulative percentage will align with the targeted goals proposed by JMD/SPPS.

² The DEA Office of Operations Management (OM) under the direction of its Office of Data and Operational Accountability Section (ODM) and in collaboration with its Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force - OCDEF Section (OMO) and the Special Operations Division (SOD) updated its investigative applications in PTARRS that link investigative data and identify Cartel Involvement (Sinaloa, Jalisco and others); thereby allowing DEA to quantify and qualify its performance by Decision Unit (International, Domestic and Diversion) in terms of the Status and Number of Cartel Affiliated Priority Target Organizations (PTOs) Active and Disposed: Degraded (Disrupted) and Defeated (Dismantled). Because this is a new performance measure, DEA field elements will undergo a brief reorientation period that includes tactical and technical training. To facilitate this period of transition, DEA will collect and evaluate these data internally with a goal to establish and provide the Department with quarterly updates (actuals and milestones) in FY 2023 through FY 2024, with a reliable baseline target by the end of FY 2024.

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

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

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

⁶ Effective FY2021, DEA replaced the Revenue Denied method with the new Total Value Intercepted (TVI) methodology. The old Revenue Denied included total Asset Seizures including Cash and Non Cash, this remains the same for the new TVI. The major change for TVI is the Drug Value Intercepted (DVI) which includes additional drugs that were not previously included in the old Revenue Denied reports and which adjusts drug price estimates annually to reflect the most current available transaction data.

†† This is an agency-wide outcome measure reflecting the activities across DEA's decision units - See International Decision Unit Performance and Resources Table for performance data related to this measure.

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Performance, Resources, and Strategies

a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

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

DOJ's FY 2022-2023 APGs (UOF Training and BWCs Deployed) and its pending DOJ's FY 2024-2025 APG are presented in Section C – Agency Priority Goals (APG) of the Domestic Enforcement Decision Unit narrative.

Output Performance Measure: Domestic PTOs Disrupted or Dismantled

2022 EOY Target: N/A
2022 EOY Actual: 752/302
2023 EOY Target: N/A
2023 EOY Actual: 706/342
2024 EOY Target: 706/342
2025 EOY Target: 706/342

Output Performance Measure: Sinaloa/Jalisco- Affiliated Domestic PTOs Disrupted or Dismantled

2022 EOY Target: N/A
2022 EOY Actual: N/A
2023 EOY Target: N/A
2023 EOY Actual: 80/21
2024 EOY Target: 80/21
2025 EOY Target: 80/21

Discussion: The DEA's top operational priority is to defeat the Sinaloa and Jalisco Cartels and significantly reduce the supply of illicit substances and substance use in the U.S. To accomplish its mission, the DEA targets the networks operating at the international, national, regional, and local levels that have a significant impact upon drug availability in the U.S. To that end, the DEA has developed new metrics and key performance indicators to more closely align with the agency's key operational priorities, and move away from the CPOT/PTO model.

For FY 2023, the DEA reported 706 and 342 domestic PTOs disrupted and dismantled, respectively. The DEA also reported 80 and 21 domestic Sinaloa/Jalisco Affiliated PTOs disrupted and dismantled, respectively.

DEA personnel will continue to prioritize investigative efforts to disrupt and dismantle Sinaloa and Jalisco Cartel-affiliated and/or OCDETF targeted TCOs and address the illicit drug activity and violence attributed to these organizations. The DEA will work with OCDETF partner

agencies to apprehend and prosecute the leaders and other members of cartels and TCOs. Additionally, the DEA will sustain or exceed its level of effort against drug trafficking networks in coordination with OCDETF partner agencies, Federal, State and local, and foreign law enforcement counterparts to meet or exceed its performance targets.

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

2022 EOY Target: 5,709

2022 EOY Actual: 8,295

2023 EOY Target: 7,030

2023 EOY Actual: 6,102

2024 EOY Target: 7,845

2025 EOY Target: 9,440

Discussion: In FY 2023, the DEA's State and Local Law Enforcement Officer Training Program trained 6,102 Federal, State, and local law enforcement officers. This represents approximately 87 percent to target.

State and local law enforcement agencies in the country continue to realign resources to train and strategically deploy available law enforcement officers to address emerging public health and safety issues within and beyond their jurisdictions. While State and local LEO training, specifically Task Force Officer School, were deemed essential, in some instances, due to staffing constraints at the State and local level, a reduced number of law enforcement officers participated in the DEA's training courses; inclusive of DEA-sponsored courses and events scheduled at Quantico. The DEA's Office of Training will continue to coordinate with DEA field divisions on a quarterly basis to revisit future training schedules, activities, and projections. The DEA anticipates that it will meet its targets for FY 2024 and FY 2025.

Outcome Performance Measure:

The DEA's current long-term objective is to maximize the Monetary Value of Currency, Property, and Drugs Seized (Drug Trafficker Revenue Denied) to meet the challenge of dismantling drug cartels so they are unable to reconstitute their operations with new leadership. In FY 2021, the DEA updated the methodology for its outcome performance measure, Revenue Denied with the new and enhanced TVI methodology that perpetuates the inclusion of total Asset Seizures (Cash and Non-Cash) while incorporating DVI into the computation of the TVI.

The DEA adopted DVI as a complementary method for estimating the full impact of drug seizure activity on the drug trafficking industry. DVI represents a more complete picture of the DEA's impact on trafficking organizations without overstating the DEA's contribution to America's public health and safety. The TVI computation also includes additional drugs that were

previously omitted in the Revenue Denied reports. Furthermore, DVI adjusts drug price estimates annually to reflect the most current available transaction data.

TVI reflects the outcome of activities scored to the DEA's International, Domestic, and State and Local Decision Units. Please refer to the discussion on TVI included in the International Enforcement Decision Unit narrative.

b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

In FY 2025, the DEA's resources included in the Domestic Enforcement Decision Unit will support the Attorney General's strategic goals and objectives. The DEA will also continue to pursue internal agency strategies, goals, and objectives. As such, the DEA will provide interagency leadership in the effort to disrupt, dismantle, and destroy networks through its targeting teams, SOD Initiatives, Operation Engage, and other agency-wide strategies.

In support of the Attorney General's applicable priority areas and strategic objectives, the DEA will continue to coordinate intelligence worldwide contributing to the disrupt, dismantle, and destroy networks responsible for providing and smuggling cocaine, heroin, and most dangerous drugs to include synthetic opioids like fentanyl, into the U.S. This important work includes the coordination of intelligence on the cultivation and manufacture of illicit substances, the sale of precursor chemicals for illegal drug production, and the transportation routes of these drugs into the U.S. The DEA will continue to provide intelligence to assist the inter-agency community as well as its State and local partners, in determining future trends in drug trafficking and evaluating these trends to determine their long-term impact. In FY 2024, the DEA's domestic personnel will continue to work closely with their foreign and domestic counterparts to investigate leads and dismantle international drug trafficking organizations that target American citizens. Key operational strategies include, but are not limited to the following:

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

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

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

National Red Ribbon Week is the most well-known drug prevention event in America. The National Family Partnership, which coordinates Red Ribbon activities nationally, estimates that over 80 million Americans participate in Red Ribbon events. During this period, events are held

throughout the country and serve as prevention and educational resources for young children and their communities.

Agency Priority Goals (APGs/Priority Goals)

The Department FY 2022-2023 APGs and Measures

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

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

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

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

In support of DOJ's long-term goals and objectives and its Strategic Review, the DEA cites two Key Performance Indicators on its Domestic Enforcement Decision Unit Performance and Resource Table that are aligned with the Department's FY 2022-2026 Strategic Plan and contributes to its FY 2022 – 2023 Agency Performance Goals:

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

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

2022 EOY Target: 80.0 percent
2022 EOY Actual: 38.7 percent
2023 EOY Target: 95.0 percent
2023 EOY Actual: 66.9 percent
2024 EOY Target: 95.0 percent
2025 EOY Target: 95.0 percent

Discussion: By EOY 2023, the cumulative number of domestic DEA special agents (GS-14 and below) who received UOF Sustained Training was 2,149 out of 3,211, or 66.9 percent. The DEA's FY 2023 UOF Actual represents performance over 2 years. Future years will continue to report cumulative data. While UOF targets were based on Department-wide estimates, The DEA asserts that it exceeded its internal 2nd year annual target for UOF (63.3 percent) in FY 2023 based on a uniform distribution of DOJ's aggregate 3-year target (95 percent). In light of the Department's 3-year APG UOF goal, the DEA anticipates that it will meet the target forecasts for FY 2024 through FY 2025.

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

2022 EOY Target: 20.0 percent
2022 EOY Actual: 6.5 percent
2023 EOY Target: 38.0 percent
2023 EOY Actual: 11.6 percent
2024 EOY Target: 38.0 percent
2025 EOY Target: 38.0 percent

Discussion: By EOY 2023, the cumulative number of DEA Special Agents (GS-14 and below) equipped with BWCs and associated training was 372 out of 3,211, or 11.6 percent. The DEA's FY 2023 BWC Actual represents performance over two (2) years.

The DEA began deploying BWC in Q2 FY 2023 after funding was appropriated for the program. Following the deployment of Body Worn Cameras (BWC) to the Detroit and Houston Special Response Teams (SRT), DEA leadership determined that, going forward, BWCs will be issued to the SRT office in each division as pooled cameras. When the SRT members are deployed to an enforcement action that supports the requirement for the use of the BWCs, the team members will be provided a camera from the SRT pool. Once they have completed the operations, the cameras will be returned for download and maintained by the division's SRT Office. The SRT member assigned to the SRT will not be assigned a camera unless that special agent is assigned to one of the pilot offices. After the mid-year, Q3 and Q4 reported 5 and 109 BWCs deployed, respectively. This change to the implementation plan will impact future reporting of data as cameras will no longer be continuously assigned to SRT special agents who are not located within a pilot office.

Considering the implementation changes and challenges mentioned above, the DEA concedes that its ability to meet the Department's 3-year APG BWC goal (95 percent) in FY 2023 seemed

unlikely. Nevertheless, the DEA stipulates that it will strive to meet the target forecasts for FY 2024 through FY 2025 given the camera resources anticipated and on-hand.

Department FY 2024-2025 APGs and Interim FYs 2024-2025 Priority Measures

DOJ's FY 2024-2025 APGs are under development. In the interim and per DOJ guidance, components were directed to report these pending metrics as "Priority Measures." As such, DEA cites the following measure as its priority measure in response to and in compliance with DOJ's FY 2024-2025 interim requirement:

- Increasing the percentage of pre-planned arrest attempts and executions of search or seizure warrants where BWC footage is recorded, in accordance with each component's policy, to X percent from a baseline of Y.

The DEA reported that its efforts to increase the percentage of qualified, pre-planned enforcement actions where BWC footage is recorded are deliberate and ongoing. As such, DEA has achieved the following performance outcomes:

Priority Measure: Increasing the percentage of pre-planned arrest attempts and executions of search or seizure warrants where BWC footage is recorded, in accordance with each component's policy, to X percent from a baseline of Y.

2022 EOY Target: N/A
2022 EOY Actual: N/A
2023 EOY Target: N/A
2023 EOY Actual: 10.4 percent
2024 EOY Target: 38.0 percent
2025 EOY Target: 38.0 percent

Discussion: In FY 2023, the DEA established a baseline that it will use to evaluate future progress. In light of DEA's ongoing effort to meet its UOF training and BWC deployment goals, the DEA asserts that the cumulative impact of these initiatives will effectively and successfully support the Department's goals to Combat Hate Crimes and Promote Trust and Accountability in Law Enforcement.

It is anticipated that this new priority BWC metric will become a DOJ's FY 2024-2025 APG, and that prior DOJ FY 2022-2023 APG metrics (cited above) – UOF Trainings and BWCs deployed will sunset in that capacity. Moving forward, performance reporting for UOF Training and BWC deployed will continue to be mandated by DOJ as Key Performance Indicators (KPIs).

C. State and Local Assistance

<i>State and Local Assistance</i>	Direct Pos.	Estimate FTE	Amount
2023 Enacted	26	25	\$12,695
2024 Continuing Resolution	26	22	\$12,695
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	\$129
2025 Current Services	26	22	\$12,824
2025 Program Increases	0	0	\$0
2025 Program Offsets	0	0	\$0
2025 Request	26	22	\$12,824
Total Change 2024-2025	0	0	\$129

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
2023 Enacted	0	\$20
2024 Continuing Resolution	0	\$20
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	\$0
2025 Current Services	0	\$20
2025 Program Increases	0	\$0
2025 Program Offsets	0	\$0
2025 Request	0	\$20
Total Change 2024-2025	0	\$0

1. Program Description

The DEA assists State and local law enforcement agencies through its State and Local Illicit Hazardous Environment Training and Illicit Hazardous Environment Cleanup Programs, including the Authorized Central Storage Program. The DEA's Salaries and Expenses Account funds the authorized positions associated with these programs. In FY 2025, the DEA will have \$10 million available in its base funding for the cleanup of illicit hazardous environments discovered by State and local law enforcement. The DEA may also use this funding for equipment, training, and technical assistance needed to initiate authorized central storage programs in additional states.

State and Local Illicit Hazardous Environment Training

The DEA consistently responds to the training needs of the U.S. law enforcement community and recognizes the value of sharing drug law enforcement techniques. The DEA Office of Training's Illicit Hazardous Environments Training Unit develops and conducts training programs to assist Federal, State, and local officers in the investigation, dismantling, and

disposal of illicit hazardous environments. These training programs provide instruction in the safe dismantling and disposal of illicit hazardous environments, Authorized Central Storage Program, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) compliance, current trends in the manufacturing of illicit controlled substances, and illicit hazardous environment tactical training. In addition to training special agents and State and local law enforcement personnel domestically, the Illicit Hazardous Environments Training Unit also provides First Responder/Awareness training and a First Responder/Awareness Train-the-Trainer Program to international law enforcement agencies.

Illicit Hazardous Environment Cleanup Program

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



Typical Illicit Hazardous Environment

The DEA has authority to support State and local agencies in addressing additional illicit hazardous environments where controlled substances, such as fentanyl, are clandestinely processed. Due to the differing natures of the various hazards associated with clandestine processing of many different controlled substances, the DEA maintains updated training courses and guidance documents to ensure proper waste handling and the safety of the State and local law enforcement working within the agreed upon parameters of the Authorized Central Storage Program.

In FY 2023, Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and other emergency response equipment continued to be procured and disposal contracts were monitored to handle additional hazardous waste streams. This strategic implementation allowed for a controlled and safe expansion. Larger illicit hazardous environments that do not fall under the scope of the Authorized Central Storage Program are evaluated on a case-by-case basis and addressed accordingly through this expanded appropriation. In FY 2023, the DEA coordinated 21 Authorized Central Storage (ACS) Programs and 293 state and local illicit hazardous environment cleanups to include 259 Authorized Central Storage Program pickups and disposal, and another 34 on-site response and cleanups.

State and Local Assistance Decision Unit Performance Measures

State and Local Illicit Hazardous Environment Training

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

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

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Performance and Resources Tables

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE												
Decision Unit: State and Local Assistance												
RESOURCES			Target		Actual		Target		Changes		Requested (Total)	
			FY 2023		FY 2023		FY 2024		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2025 Program Changes		FY 2025 Request	
Workload: Varies by Program												
Total Costs and FTE			FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
(reimbursable FTE are included, but reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)			25	\$12,695 [\$0]	25	\$12,695 [\$0]	22	\$12,695 [\$0]	0	\$129 [\$0]	22	\$12,824 [\$0]
TYPE	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2023		FY 2023		FY 2024		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2025 Program Changes		FY 2025 Request	
Program Activity	2.5	State and Local Assistance	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
			25	\$12,695 [\$0]	25	\$12,695 [\$0]	22	\$12,695 [\$0]	0	\$129 [\$0]	22	\$12,824 [\$0]
APG Measure	2.5											
KPI	2.5											
Performance Measure	2.5	Number of State and Local Law Enforcement Officers Trained in Illicit Hazardous Environments and Authorized Central Storage ¹	425		620		550		-		550	
¹ The DEA has transitioned its terminology for this metric from "clandestine laboratory" to "illicit hazardous environment" as an all encompassing title for the types of hazardous conditions and situations being encountered during search warrants												
State and Local Hazardous Environments Training Data Definition: DEA's Office of Training tracks the number of State and Local Law Enforcement Officers trained in Hazardous Environments and Authorized Central Storage Training and reports it quarterly based on the fiscal year. Data Validation and Verification: Data are reviewed upon receipt. Technical or unusual deviations are verified.												

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE							
Decision Unit: State and Local Assistance							
Strategic Objective	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
			Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
2.5	APG Measure						
2.5	KPI						
2.5	Performance Measure	Number of State and Local Law Enforcement Officers Trained in Illicit Hazardous Environments and Authorized Central Storage ¹	498	425	620	550	550

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

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Performance, Resources, and Strategies

a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

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

2022 EOY Target: 400

2022 EOY Actual: 498

2023 EOY Target: 425

2023 EOY Actual: 620

2024 EOY Target: 550

2025 EOY Target: 550

Discussion: In FY 2023, the DEA's Office of Training's provided Illicit Hazardous Environments training for 620 State and local law enforcement officers or 146 percent to target.

b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

In FY 2025, the DEA's resources included in the State and Local Assistance Decision Unit will support the Attorney General's strategic goals and objectives. The DEA will also continue to foster and implement a container-based cleanup program in response to evolving methods for the production and trafficking of methamphetamine throughout the U.S. In light of the historical and persistent pattern of methamphetamine use/abuse, and in anticipation of potential, recurrent surges in methamphetamine morbidity and mortality in the future, the DEA remains fully committed and supportive of this program.

Through FY 2025, the DEA plans to dedicate resources to the cleanup program in furtherance of its objectives to train and certify law enforcement officers on how to: remove gross contaminants from lab sites; secure and package the waste pursuant to State and Federal laws and regulations; and transport the waste to a secure container where it is stored until disposal. The container program provides a mechanism for State and local law enforcement to transport contaminants from labs (including mobile labs) and dumpsites to a secure container site in a safe and timely manner. The Container Program has resulted in significant cost savings in states that have operational container programs (a contractor cleanup averages \$7,056 and a Container Program cleanup averages \$607).

As of FY 2023, there were 21 states with operational container programs: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Mississippi, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

State and local law enforcement officers are taught how to handle the environmental hazards encountered at clandestine laboratories, as well as the procedural differences between traditional drug investigations and clandestine laboratory investigations. The DEA also ensures that State

and local personnel receive familiarization training on the required protective equipment that must be worn when dismantling a clandestine laboratory. The U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) mandates that all Federal, State, and local law enforcement officers receive at least 24 hours of hazardous chemical handling training prior to entering a clandestine drug laboratory.

c. Agency Priority Goals (APGs/Priority Goals)

The Department had six new priority goals for FYs 2022-2023: (1) Combat Pandemic Fraud; (2) Reduce Gun-Related Violence; (3) Combat Ransomware Attacks; (4) Combat Hate Crimes and Promote Trust and Accountability in Law Enforcement; (5) Reinvigorate Antitrust Enforcement and Consumer Protection; and (6) Improve the Administration of Immigration Courts.

The Department's FYs 2024-2025 APGs are under development. The DEA will continue to align and contribute to the Department's FY 2024-2025 Agency Priority Goals, where applicable.

D. Diversion Control Fee Account

<i>Diversion Control Fee Account</i>	Direct Pos.	Estimate FTE	Amount
2023 Enacted with Sequester	2,196	1,795	\$546,049
2024 Continuing Resolution with Sequester	2,321	1,795	\$586,281
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	\$35,462
2025 Current Services	2,321	1,795	\$621,743
2025 Program Increases	86	43	\$29,980
2025 Program Offsets	0	0	\$0
2025 Request	2,407	1,838	\$651,723
Total Change 2024-2025	86	43	\$65,442

<i>Diversion Control Fee Account</i> Information Technology Breakout (of Decision Unit Total)	Estimate FTE	Amount
2023 Enacted with Sequester	72	\$106,546
2024 Continuing Resolution with Sequester	74	\$106,805
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	(\$127)
2025 Current Services	74	\$106,678
2025 Program Increases	0	\$0
2025 Program Offsets	0	\$0
2025 Request	74	\$106,678
Total Change 2024-2025	0	(\$127)

1. Program Description

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

The DEA actively regulates more than 2 million individuals and companies registered with the DEA to handle controlled substances or listed chemicals through a system of scheduling, quotas, recordkeeping, reporting, and security requirements. The DEA imposes criminal, civil, and administrative penalties against those who are involved in the diversion of licit controlled substances and listed chemicals, as well as individuals and/or organizations otherwise violating the CSA and its implementing regulations. By statute, registration fees must be set at a level that ensures the recovery of the full costs of operating the DCP.

**Table 1 – Diversion Control Program Registrants by Type
(October 2022 – September 2023)**

Registrant Type	Total	Notes
Importer/Exporter	554	
Manufacturer	581	
Distributor	650	
Retail Pharmacy	69,642	1,873 Automated Dispensing Systems
Hospital/Clinic	19,562	
Mid-Level Practitioner	562,251	
Practitioners	1,419,615	
Researcher/Analytical Lab	10,892	851 Schedule I Researchers
Narcotic Treatment Programs	2,187	
Reverse Distributors	76	
List I Chemical Registrants	910	Chemical Handler Registrants are not included in CSA Registrant Totals
Total Registrants	2,086,917	

*Source: CSA/RICS as of September 30, 2023

Diversion Control Program Expense Descriptions

Planned obligations for FY 2025 will support the following program expenses if anticipated collections are achieved or exceeded:

Diversion Control Fee Account Obligations by Type of Expense
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Actuals	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Estimate	2024-2025 Total Change
Staffing				
Payroll	\$ 292,853	\$ 361,413	\$ 401,754	\$ 40,341
Subtotal, Staffing	\$ 292,853	\$ 361,413	401,754	\$ 40,341
Field Operations				
Enforcement Operations	\$ 74,288	\$ 65,205	\$ 72,484	\$ 7,279
Other Field Operations Expenses	\$ 15,945	\$ 13,424	\$ 14,922	\$ 1,498
Subtotal, Field Operations	\$ 90,233	\$ 78,629	87,406	\$ 8,777
Overhead and Support				
Rent	\$ 48,661	\$ 42,661	\$ 47,423	\$ 4,762
Training	\$ 5,768	\$ 5,067	\$ 5,633	\$ 566
IT	\$ 67,678	\$ 56,726	\$ 63,057	\$ 6,331
Administrative	\$ 32,118	\$ 28,447	\$ 31,623	\$ 3,176
Overhead	\$ 20,684	\$ 13,337	\$ 14,826	\$ 1,489
Subtotal, Overhead and Support	\$ 174,910	\$ 146,239	162,563	\$ 16,324
Total Expenses				
Total Obligations	\$ 557,996	\$ 586,281	\$ 651,723	\$ 65,442

1. Staffing

FY 2023 Actuals <u>(\$000)</u>	FY 2024 Estimate <u>(\$000)</u>	FY 2025 Estimate <u>(\$000)</u>	Change FY 2024-FY 2025 <u>(\$000)</u>
\$292,853	\$361,413	\$401,754	\$40,341

DC’s goal is to continue to increase government positions across all series and minimize reliance on contract support where possible. The estimates above include funding for an increase of 86 new personnel across several labor categories, including Diversion Investigator (DI), Business Operations, and Attorney positions. DI personnel have the

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

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

Table 2 – Actual and Revised/Projected Onboard Staffing Growth

New Positions	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	Total
Special Agent	8	-	-	8
Diversion Investigator	37	64	52	153
Intelligence Research Specialist	7	1	0	8
Chemist	0	6	2	8
Attorney	5	13	4	22
Investigative Technology	1	-	-	1
Business Operations	53	58	28	139
Total	151	142	86	339

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

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

In FY 2023, there were 204 incidents of suspicious online pharmacies suspected of unlawful sales of pharmaceutical drugs on the internet reported via the UMPIRE website. In FY 2022, there were a total of 241 suspicious incidents reported.

2. RX Abuse Online Reporting (RXAOR) Application

- Incidents of illegal sales/distribution of prescription drugs (i.e., oxycodone, hydrocodone, etc.) to include doctors and pharmacies.

In FY 2023, there were 7,137 incidents of illegal sales/distribution of prescription drugs (i.e., oxycodone, hydrocodone, etc.) to include doctors and pharmacies reported via the RXAOR website. In FY 2022, there were a total of 6,946 reports of illegal sales/distribution reported.

Diversion Investigator recruitment, training and retention is important as the registrant population continues to grow and ensuring regulatory compliance remains a top priority.

2. Field Operations

FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	Change
Actuals	Estimate	Estimate	FY 2024-FY 2025
<u>(\$000)</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>
\$90,233	\$78,629	\$87,406	\$8,777

Requested resources are primarily for field investigative activities, registration activities, and to support the DEA’s National Take-Back Day Initiative (NTBI), Every Day is Take Back Day initiative, and registrant conferences. DC develops and maintains policies and guidance documents including internal manuals and registrant guides; organizes and conducts national conferences on current issues, policies, and initiatives; and provides instruction and guidance to registrants. DC also hosts trainings designed to educate practitioners about the diversion and abuse of pharmaceutical controlled substances, as well as DEA regulations pertinent to their practices.

In May 2023, the DCP held the 2023 DEA Supply Chain Conference. A three-day hybrid conference with Importers, Exporters, Manufacturers, Distributors and Pharmacists attending, which had an attendance of over 800. In addition, DC hosted three (3) live, one-hour webinars for Dentists with a combined total of 5,018 attendees. These webinars were recorded and posted on the American Dental Association (ADA’s) website and have, to date, trained an additional 5,603 dentists.

In 2025, DC will continue to provide live and virtual hybrid trainings for practitioners, including veterinarians, physicians and physician assistants, based on the overwhelming positive response from participants and the capability of training several thousand participants at a time. DC projects to provide sixteen virtual trainings and four hybrid trainings during FY 2025.

DC will be hosting three hybrid conferences in FY 2024. The Chemical Investigations Section (DOC) will be hosting a Chemical Industry Conference, the Office of Diversion Regulatory (DR) will be hosting a Supply Chain Conference, and the Policy Section (DPY) will host a conference for Narcotic Treatment Programs.

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

3. Overhead and Support

FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	Change
Actuals	Estimate	Estimate	FY 2024-FY 2025
<u>(\$000)</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>
\$174,910	\$146,239	\$162,563	\$16,324

The DEA utilizes overhead and support resources for various expenses, including but not limited to, Information Technology (IT) transformation/modernization, support and maintenance of IT systems, direct operational and administration costs, Permanent Change of Station (PCS) costs, and other overhead and support expenses. Funds support the registration hardware and software infrastructure, including the Registrant Support Network (RSN), staffing IT vacancies, and funding outsourced support positions. The transformation and modernization of critical registration systems and applications are necessary to minimize the risk of diversion and system downtime or failure. The DEA seeks to operationalize data through a comprehensive data strategy which includes proper data management, hiring of data experts, leveraging current relationships and building new partnerships and data sharing agreements.

DC expects funding will support sufficiently staffed call centers and IT systems, including those for monitoring registration workflow and customer call center experience, to result in improved customer service and continue to keep down call wait times. The DEA regularly maintains the continuity of customer operations by aligning resources to have call center representatives available across all time zones. This alignment has improved caller wait time and allows for direct access to a Call Center Representative. During high call volumes and after call center hours (5:50 pm ET) the Interactive Voice Response (IVR) system can offer registrants the option for redirection to a local RPS based on the location of the caller. Recently, the DEA has received authorization to recruit and employ call center representatives remotely. This authority has been successful in filling vacancies, decreased the attrition of representatives, and reducing the call wait times. The DEA continues to examine resource needs and contractor capability to make informed, data-driven decisions. To support the Field

RPSs, the DEA incorporated RPS positions at Headquarters to handle bulk manufacturer registrants thereby alleviating some of the more complex work in the field so RPSs can focus on their Divisional registrants.

Budget Strategy for the DEA's Diversion Control Division

DC identified six programmatic development areas to address the priorities and challenges of the Diversion Control Program (DCP). These focus areas are: 1) reimagining the DEA's quota program, 2) medication for opioid use disorder (MOUD); 3) a rise in stimulant prescriptions, 4) prioritizing use of administrative cases; 5) data system transformation and utilization; and 6) schedule I research expansion. In addition to the below mentioned six programmatic focus areas, DC is making significant progress and advancements in areas including registrant engagement and training, import and export actions facilitating international commerce with controlled substances & listed chemicals, regulatory drafting, and scheduling actions among others.

1. Re-Imagining the DEA's Quota Program

DC's UN Reporting and Quota Section establishes scientifically accurate and legally defensible production limits (quotas) to all domestic manufacturers of schedule I and II controlled substances. The quota program ensures that the DCP carries out its mission-essential role of ensuring an adequate and uninterrupted supply of vital medicines necessary to meet the legitimate medical, commercial, and scientific needs of the United States. DC is currently undertaking a comprehensive review of the annual quota setting process to ensure DC is fulfilling its obligations under the law in the most effective manner possible while preventing diversion, by reimagining the quota setting process and developing new approaches. This includes enhanced risk identification and mitigation, improved quality control procedures, alternative models for utilization of existing data sources, new data sources, identification of additional information the DEA should require from manufacturers, and proposals for broad reforms in the DEA's approach to determining thresholds that ensure an adequate supply of controlled substances while also curbing oversupply.

Additional government statisticians, regulatory drafters and funding for data experts are necessary for the quota section and to enhance the highly technical areas of the DCP. DC anticipates increasing its resources by filling vacancies and adding positions to expand its capabilities for timely dissemination of relevant information to registrants and partners. DC has seen growth in the areas of research and drug abuse treatment. For example, over the last eleven years, schedule I Researchers have increased nearly 140 percent, from 355 in September 2012 to 851 in September 2023.

DC establishes over 3,600 quotas annually and monitors imports of narcotic raw materials, which are critical functions to ensuring an adequate and uninterrupted supply of controlled substances and listed chemicals without creating an oversupply. DC establishes the aggregate production quota (APQ) and annual assessment of needs (AAN) for over 350 schedule I and II controlled substances and list 1 chemicals each calendar year to provide for the estimated medical, scientific, research, and industrial needs of the United States, for lawful export

requirements, and for the establishment and maintenance of reserve stocks. The APQ and quotas for individual substances are data-driven and thus fluctuate annually. To set these quotas, DC utilizes data retrieved from the Automation of Reports and Consolidated Orders System (ARCOS), Drug Theft Loss (DTL) reports, Food and Drug Administration (FDA) information, IQVIA, other external diversion data sources, and most recently the Suspicious Orders Report System (SORS) database.

DC has made significant strides in estimating the APQ and allocating individual quotas. In 2017, DC's Reporting and Quota Section (DRQ) revised the quota regulations to request additional relevant data from other U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) components for consideration in APQ setting purposes. With the enactment of the 2018 Substance-Use Disorder Prevention That Promotes Opioid Recovery and Treatment for Patients and Communities (SUPPORT) Act, DRQ now considers information from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) in determining the estimate of diversion for APQ-setting purposes. Additionally, under the SUPPORT Act, DC has contacted individual States and the National Association of State Controlled Substances Authority (NASCSA) to obtain additional information based on State-level Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP) data for selected controlled substances to be considered in developing the diversion estimate for APQ-setting purposes.

Starting in 2019, utilizing the quota statutes and regulations, DRQ has adjusted the marijuana and marijuana extract APQ to allow for increased scientific and research efforts. In 2021, DC created subcategories for methylphenidate to more accurately track and monitor quotas necessary to meet legitimate patient needs and restrict the quantity of controlled substances to be used when seeking FDA approval. In 2021, the DEA began adjusting the APQ of dimethyltryptamine, psilocybin, psilocyn, and other hallucinogenic controlled substances to allow for increased scientific and research efforts. In 2023, the DEA finalized the rule which changed existing quota regulations to allow for clarification of the range business activities covered by the quota regulations, clarify and reduce inventory allowances of individual manufacturers producing FDA approved drug products to meet legitimate patient needs, define types of quotas utilized for domestic production, and modify existing deadlines for individual quotas.

In 2020, DC renewed the DEA-FDA Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) which established an information sharing process between the two agencies in order to cohesively and efficiently address any controlled substance issues that concerned both agencies. DC continues to collaborate with the interagency to address:

- The rise in manufacturing of schedule II stimulant medications for the attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) population and the potential for increased diversion;
- The increased scientific research and clinical trial interest in schedule I hallucinogens as potential therapeutics for the treatment of mental health issues including Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and severe depression in veterans;
- The increased importation of schedule II-controlled substances for the manufacturing of:
 - buprenorphine for medication-assisted treatment programs,
 - drugs used to reverse opioid overdoses (e.g. naloxone, naltrexone).

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

2. Medication for Opioid Use Disorder (MOUD)

Consistent with the National Drug Control Strategy and DOJ's strategic goal to expand access to evidence-based treatment, the DEA is working to expand access to high-quality treatment, including medications for opioid use disorder (MOUD), to prevent overdoses and put recovery within reach for those in need. DC is accomplishing this through several actions to support and expand registrant access to MOUD, including registering all Federal Bureau of Prisons correctional facilities as narcotic treatment programs in conjunction with our Federal partners at the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). Most recently, Congress' elimination of the DATA-waiver registration designation in December 2022 increased the number of medical professionals authorized to prescribe buprenorphine from 129,300 to more than 2 million practitioners. Along with the elimination of the DATA-waiver designation, Congress also required eight (8) hours of training on substance use disorder that is tied to a practitioner's initial or first renewal DEA registration as of June 27, 2023. While challenges remain, the DEA is focusing our efforts with a multi-pronged approach that focuses on interagency collaboration, national-level education, and localized engagement.

DC continues to evaluate staffing requirements for its regulatory investigative and professional support staff, including expansion of regulatory and policy drafting personnel for drafting new regulations and policies, data experts to expand opportunities for research and quota analysis, and specialists that develop drug control policy and regulatory strategies, provide expert testimony, and conduct research and make recommendations for drug scheduling activities. DC plans to incorporate subject matter expertise in addiction treatment and epidemiology to identify opportunities to expand access to medically assisted treatment.

3. Rise in Stimulant Prescriptions

Since 2012, the United States has observed a steady increase in prescriptions dispensed for the class of schedule II-controlled substances used to treat ADHD ~ especially amphetamine ~compromising a marked increase of generic products, increasing 45 percent from 51.5 million prescriptions in 2012 to 74.6 million in 2021. This rise in prescriptions is coupled with a rise in requests to the DEA from manufacturers to increase their production quota for stimulants as well as a rise in online mental health companies advertising easy access to prescription ADHD. The DEA is responding to this evolving upward trend in stimulant use utilizing all our tools –

enforcement, regulatory, policy, legislative, and outreach/public awareness – to improve the DEA’s understanding of the underlying reasons for the increase in prescriptions.

4. Prioritizing Use of Administrative Cases

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

DC needs to increase Headquarters and Field personnel resources to support the prioritization of the growing number of administrative cases. An increase in Diversion Investigators Registration Program Specialists, and Statisticians across DC is necessary to provide resources on administrative judicial matters such as Orders to Show Cause (OTSC) and/or Immediate Suspension Orders (ISOs), civil matters involving multiple judicial districts that are of national importance, and all criminal diversion-centric investigations as well as those in key Diversion threat areas or emerging threat areas. Through data enhancements and work force expansion, DC continues to conduct a record number of administrative investigations, including 1,857 annual scheduled investigations. Further, DC is utilizing both OTSC and Immediate ISO as additional administrative actions. These actions illustrate the DEA’s steps to hold our registrants accountable for maintaining effective controls against diversion.

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

DC is also working to establish a Reimbursable Agreement, Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) via the U.S. Public Health Service Commissions Corps for the detail of Commissioned Corps Public Health Service (PHS) Officers to begin in FY 2024. PHS officers will provide guidance and support to the DCP activities related to HHS’ Opioid Rapid Response Program (ORRP) to mitigate unintended consequences that occur as a result of enforcement actions taken by the DEA against DEA registrants and assure continuity of patient care and/or addiction treatment. The MOA between HHS and DC is in place for a period of five (5) years, with detail assignments of PHS officers being one (1) year increments.

5. Data System Transformation and Utilization

Diversion Control is making significant and noteworthy strides to expand its data-analytic capabilities and resources creating several investigative dashboards to support administrative, civil, and criminal actions. Specifically, these dashboards allow Diversion to identify hot spots from geo-located registrant data which is then used to identify leads, initiate cases, and further the Diversion Control Program's responsibility to hold registrants accountable. These new analytical platforms contribute to record numbers of administrative actions and the seizure of fines and assets.

Coinciding with its efforts to better utilize data, Diversion Control is also undertaking several changes to the DEA's IT infrastructure to include transforming systems to a cloud-based platform. These efforts will provide cost reductions, scalability, security, reliability for the DEA and our registrants to address the future needs of the organization.

6. Schedule I Research Expansion

The DEA fully supports opportunities to conduct and expand research with schedule I controlled substances to include marijuana and psilocybin and DC continues to be a vital resource for researchers and scientists. In support of this priority, DC has developed and initiated various efforts to assist the research community. These efforts translate to better support of our growing research community, which has increased nearly 26 percent since the end of fiscal year 2017 (from 676 in September 2018 to 851 in September 2023).

Additionally, DC continues to approve new growers authorized to grow marijuana for research purposes. Most recently, DC granted several marijuana manufacturing quotas and, in accordance with these regulations, coordinated the transfer of ownership for three marijuana crops to the DEA, who then became solely responsible for its distribution to researchers. To date, there are eight DEA-registrants who are authorized to grown marijuana for research purposes. DC will continue to review the pending applications, and evaluate those consistent with Congress' directive to expand research into marijuana, consistent with public safety.

Diversion Control Division Performance Measures

Amount of Diversion (nationally) of Opioids and Stimulants

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

In compliance with the mandated requirements of the Department’s FY 2022-2026 Strategic Plan, under Goal 2 – Keep Our Country Safe [Objective 2.5], the DEA’s Diversion Control Division has initiated the collection and analysis of anonymized, aggregated State PDMP data, supply chain diversion data extracted from the DEA’s Drug Theft and Loss database, and future data sets determined reliable to establish national diversion rates of requisite stimulants which it will adjoin with its opioid diversion estimate. The DEA cites this metric as its Key Performance Indicators on the Performance and Resource Table and thereby demonstrates it is aligned with the Department’s FY 2022-2026 Strategic Plan [Objective 2.5] as follows:

- Amount of Diversion (nationally) of Opioids and Stimulants

Priority Targeting Program

The DEA’s Diversion Control Division investigative efforts focus primarily on registrant violators of the CSA inclusive of non-registrant criminal enterprises involved in the diversion and trafficking of pharmaceuticals, chemicals, and synthetics. Many of these violators and their criminal counterparts have been identified as Priority Target Organization (PTOs), some of which are affiliated with the Sinaloa and Jalisco Cartels. The DEA’s top operational priority is to defeat the Sinaloa and Jalisco Cartels—the two drug cartels based in Mexico that are responsible for most of the fentanyl and methamphetamine in the United States.

The DEA’s first two Diversion Control drug enforcement-related output performance measures on the Performance and Resources Table reflect adjustments to previous performance reporting associated with the DEA’s Priority Targeting Program and are the following:

- Number of Diversion PTOs Disrupted or Dismantled
- Number of Sinaloa/Jalisco- Affiliated Diversion PTOs Disrupted or Dismantled

Number of Administrative Actions and Civil Penalties

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

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

Number of Outreach/Public Education Events Completed (Overall)

The effectiveness of the DC’s efforts to regulate, train, and disseminate critical, life-saving information to practitioners, industry professionals, other State and local regulatory officials, the general public, and other stakeholders to address compliance and emerging threats linked to the abuse of controlled substances is also measured by the number of Outreach and Public Education Events Completed (Overall). Since FY 2015, this measure captured and reported on the significant outreach activities conducted under the DEA’s 360 Strategy. During FY 2021, building on the success of its 360 Strategy, this metric continued to be reported in support of

Operation Engage – a comprehensive approach that targets the top drug threat(s) identified by the local DEA division while continuing to focus on drug trafficking, violence, and crime reduction and working with communities through enhanced outreach efforts focused on public safety and public health.

The goals of Operation Engage include:

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

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

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

Number of Planned Scheduled Investigations Completed (Overall)

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

- Number of Planned Scheduled Investigations Completed (Overall)

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Performance and Resources Table

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE													
Decision Unit: Diversion Control													
RESOURCES			Target		Actual		Target		Changes		Requested (Total)		
			FY 2023		FY 2023		FY 2024 Request		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2025 Program Changes		FY 2025 Request		
Number of Criminal Case Initiations ¹			1,383		994		1,322		-		1,322		
Active Diversion PTOs ²			N/A		718		718		-		718		
Active Sinaloa/CJNG Affiliated Diversion PTOs ²			N/A		7		7		-		7		
Number of Drug and Chemical New Applicants Processed (throughout the FY)			162,395		169,145		162,395		-		162,395		
Total Costs and FTE (reimbursable FTE are included, but reimbursable costs are bracketed and not included in the total)			FTE		S000		FTE		S000		FTE	S000	
			1,795		\$546,049		1,795		\$546,049		1,795		\$586,281
			[S0]		[S0]		[S0]		[S0]		43		\$105,674
TYPE	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2023		FY 2023		FY 2024 Request		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2025 Program Changes		FY 2025 Request		
Program Activity	2.5	Diversion of Licit Drugs and Chemicals	FTE		S000		FTE		S000		FTE		S000
			1,795		\$546,049		1,795		\$546,049		1,795		\$586,281
			[S0]		[S0]		[S0]		[S0]		43		\$105,674
APG Measure	2.5												
KPI	2.5	Amount of Diversion, nationally, of Opioids and Stimulants ³ (grams)	308,376		100,881		100,881		-		100,881		
Performance Measure: Output	2.5	Number of Diversion PTOs Disrupted / Dismantled ⁴	N/A		107 / 100		107 / 100		-		107 / 100		
Performance Measure: Output	2.5	Number of Sinaloa/CJNG Affiliated Diversion PTOs Disrupted / Dismantled ^{4,5}	N/A		4 / 1		4 / 1		-		4 / 1		
Performance Measure: Output	2.5	Number of Administrative Actions	2,471		2,224		2,268		-		2,268		
Performance Measure: Output	2.5	Number of Civil Penalties	152		116		152		-		152		
Performance Measure: Output	2.5	Number of Outreach/Public Education Events Completed (Overall)	2,907		2,436		3,136		-		3,136		
Performance Measure: Output	2.5	Number of Planned Scheduled Investigations Completed (Overall)	2,027		1,692		2,212		-		2,212		
¹ Criminal cases will be determined by the use of DEA's Case Status Subsystem (CAST) to obtain records with 2000 series Diversion case files and class codes 40/50. In addition, DEA case file records for non-2000 series non-general file with fee fundable GDEP drug codes are included.													
² Reflects active PTO investigations as of the end of the specified fiscal year.													
³ Current Estimate for the Amount of Diversion (nationally) is based on five (5) critical opioids (fentanyl, hydrocodone, hydromorphone, oxycodone, and oxymorphone) calculated in a manner consistent with 21 U.S.C. 826 (i), in which a manner outlined in the SUPPORT Act Use. In support of its compliance with the mandated KPI, Diversion has initiated the collection and analysis of anonymized, aggregated state PDMP data, supply chain diversion data extracted from DEA's Drug Theft and Loss database, and future data sets determined reliable to establish national diversion rates of requisite stimulants which it will adjoin with its opioid diversion estimate. Nevertheless, the underlying limitation for both of these datasets, opioid and stimulant, remains. State PDMPs have no statutory requirement to provide this data to DEA for the purposes of estimating diversion.													
⁴ PTOs disrupted includes PTOs disrupted closed (PTARRS status code E) and PTOs disrupted pending dismantlement active (PTARRS status code D). DEA determined that the exclusion of code D PTOs from FY 2015 through FY 2019, underreported actual performance. Accordingly in FY 2020, DEA reinstated the initial protocol that consolidates and reports codes D and E as disruptions.													
⁵ The DEA Office of Operations Management (OM) under the direction of its Office of Data and Operational Accountability Section (OMD) and in collaboration with its Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force - OCDEF Section (OMO) and the Special Operations Division (SOD) updated its investigative applications in PTARRS that link investigative data and identify Cartel Involvement (Sinaloa, CJNG and others); thereby allowing DEA to quantify and qualify its performance by Decision Unit (International, Domestic and Diversion) in terms of the Status and Number of Cartel Affiliated Priority Target Organizations (PTOs) Active and Disposed: Degraded (Disrupted) and Defeated (Dismantled). Because this is a new performance measure, DEA field elements will undergo a brief reorientation period that includes tactical and technical training. To facilitate this period of transition, DEA will collect and evaluate these data internally with a goal to establish and provide JMD/SPPS with quarterly updates (actuals and milestones) in FY 2023 through FY 2024 and a reliable baseline target by EOFY 2024.													

Data Definitions:*Types of Registrants:*

- * Type A Registrants dispense controlled substances at the retail level. These include pharmacies, hospitals, clinics, practitioners, teaching institutions and mid-level practitioners (nurse practitioners, physician assistants, etc.).
- * Type B Registrants manufacture and distribute controlled substances at the wholesale level. These include manufacturers, distributors, analytical labs, importers/exporters, researchers and narcotic treatment programs.
- * Chemical Registrants manufacture and distribute chemicals at the wholesale and retail level. These include retail distributors, manufacturers, distributors, importers and exporters.
- * Criminal Investigation on CSA/CDTA Registrants: All non-scheduled regulatory investigations of CSA/CDTA violations/violators. These include: Priority Target Organizations (PTOs); criminal investigations; and Drug Oriented Investigations (DOIs).

Sanction Categories:

- * Administrative Actions/Civil Penalties: Consists of civil fines, administrative hearings, letters of admonition/MOU, suspension and restriction. Registrants usually retain the DEA Registration with restrictions and/or financial penalty. Registrants may be temporarily denied access to controlled substances/chemicals.
- * Criminal: Consists of surrender for cause, revocation and denial. Registrants lose or forfeit the DEA Registration or are convicted of a drug offense. Registrants are permanently denied access to controlled substances/chemicals pending a reversal of circumstances.

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

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

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

Strategic Objective	PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE						
	Decision Unit: Diversion Control						
	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
		Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
2.5	APG Measure						
2.5	KPI	Amount of Diversion, nationally, of Opioids and Stimulants (in grams) ¹	308,376	308,376	100,881	100,881	100,881
2.5	Performance Measure	Number of Diversion PTOs Disrupted & Dismantled ^{2,4}	166 / 123	N/A	107 / 100	107 / 100	107 / 100
2.5	Performance Measure	Number of Sinaloa/Jalisco Diversion PTOs Disrupted & Dismantled ^{2,3,4}	N/A	N/A	4 / 1	4 / 1	4 / 1
2.5	Performance Measure	Number of Administrative Actions	2,452	2,471	2,224	2,268	2,268
2.5	Performance Measure	Number of Civil Penalties	137	152	116	152	152
2.5	Performance Measure	Number of Scheduled Investigations Completed (Overall)	1,717	2,027	1,692	2,212	2,212
2.5	Performance Measure	Number of Outreach/Public Education Events Completed (Overall)	2,311	2,907	2,436	3,136	3,136
<p>¹ Current Estimate for the Amount of Diversion (nationally) is based on five (5) critical opioids (fentanyl, hydrocodone, hydromorphone, oxycodone, and oxymorphone) calculated in a manner consistent with 21 U.S.C. 826 (i), in which a manner outlined in the SUPPORT Act Use. In support of its compliance with the mandated KPI, Diversion has initiated the collection and analysis of anonymized, aggregated state PDMP data, supply chain diversion data extracted from DEA's Drug Theft and Loss database, and future data sets determined reliable to establish national diversion rates of requisite stimulants which it will adjoin with its opioid diversion estimate. Nevertheless, the underlying limitation for both of these datasets, opioid and stimulant, remains. State PDMPs have no statutory requirement to provide this data to DEA for the purposes of estimating diversion.</p>							
<p>² Prior to FY 2010, the Diversion Control Program was not officially part of the DEA's Priority Targeting Program. Beginning in FY 2010, with the creation of Tactical Diversion Squads in every domestic field division, the Diversion Control Program began focusing on the identification of PTOs and their eventual disruption and dismantlement.</p>							
<p>³ The DEA Office of Operations Management (OM) under the direction of its Office of Data and Operational Accountability Section (OMD) and in collaboration with its Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force - OCDETF Section (OMO) and the Special Operations Division (SOD) updated its investigative applications in PTARRS that link investigative data and identify Cartel Involvement (Sinaloa, CJNG and others); thereby allowing DEA to quantify and qualify its performance by Decision Unit (International, Domestic and Diversion) in terms of the Status and Number of Cartel Affiliated Priority Target Organizations (PTOs) Active and Disposed: Degraded (Disrupted) and Defeated (Dismantled). Because this is a new performance measure, DEA field elements will undergo a brief reorientation period that includes tactical and technical training. To facilitate this period of transition, DEA will collect and evaluate these data internally with a goal to establish and provide the Department with quarterly updates (actuals and milestones) in FY 2023 through FY 2024, with reliable baseline targets by the end of FY 2024.</p>							
<p>⁴ PTOs disrupted includes PTOs disrupted closed (PTARRS status code E) and PTOs disrupted pending dismantlement active (PTARRS status code D). DEA determined that the exclusion of code D PTOs from FY 2015 through FY 2019, underreported actual performance. Accordingly in FY 2020, DEA reinstated the initial protocol that consolidates and reports codes D and E as disruptions.</p>							

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Performance, Resources, and Strategies

a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

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

2022 EOY Target: 366,908 grams

2022 EOY Actual: 308,376 grams

2023 EOY Target: 308,376 grams

2023 EOY Actual: 100,881 grams

2024 EOY Target: 100,881 grams

2025 EOY Target: 100,881 grams

*This metric is reported and targeted annually.

Discussion: The amount of diversion nationally of opioids and stimulants as a KPI continues to be a work in progress. The current estimate for the Amount of Diversion (nationally) is based on five critical opioids (fentanyl, hydrocodone, hydromorphone, oxycodone, and oxymorphone) calculated in a manner consistent with 21 U.S.C. 826 (i), in a manner outlined in the SUPPORT Act. In support of its compliance with DOJ's FY 2022-2026 DOJ Strategic Plan, Objective 2.5 and its mandated KPI, DEA's Diversion Control Division initiated the collection and analysis of anonymized, aggregated State PDMP data, supply chain diversion data extracted from the DEA's Drug Theft and Loss database, and future data sets determined reliable to establish national diversion rates of requisite stimulants will adjoin with future opioid diversion estimates.

In FY 2022, the DEA reported a 16 percent decline in the diversion of opioids and stimulants. As an annual metric, FY 2023 performance for this metric will be available at the end of the fiscal year. In FY 2023, the DEA reported a 67 percent decline in the diversion of opioids and stimulants. This metric, amount diverted (opioids/stimulants) is still under development, and as such its value may fluctuate over time based on available resources, case complexity and the underlying limitation for both datasets, opioid and stimulant. The limitations are also dependent upon reporting by State PDMP administrators, who have no statutory requirement to provide this data to the DEA for the purposes of estimating diversion.

In FY 2023, Diversion reported 100,881 grams: 69,789 grams [opioids] and 31,092 grams [stimulants] diverted. Based on FY 2023 target of 308,376 grams diverted nationally (opioids and stimulants) and given the ongoing exploratory nature of Diversion's effort to quantify and report on stimulant diversion, this represents an approximate 67 percent decrease in the amount diverted when compared to the FY 2022 (opioid and stimulant) baseline. This annual result was more than 10% greater than the targeted performance, however, because Diversion's ability to reliably report on stimulants diverted (nationally) in full compliance of this requirement is still at the developmental stage and given the varied participation by the States to provide anonymized, aggregated state PDMP data, establishing the baseline for the combined diversion of opioids and stimulants continues to be a work in progress.

Diversio asserts that its outreach and education programming may be contributing to the declines in diversion activity reported by this metric. The Diversion Control Division (DC) has hosted trainings designed to educate practitioners about the diversion and abuse of pharmaceutical controlled substances, as well as the DEA regulations pertinent to their practices. DC continues to plan and provide live training webinars to registrants nationally and will hold the webinars by practitioner category, i.e., physicians, dentists, nurse practitioners, etc. During FY2023, DC planned and executed the inaugural Supply Chain Conference. This conference offered those registered with the DEA as Manufacturers, Distributors, Pharmacies, Importers or Exporters the opportunity to meet, share information and discuss concerns regarding their roles as registrants. This was a three-day conference which focused on the roles and responsibilities of registrants who need quota (i.e. manufacturers, importers, exporters) and the roles and responsibilities of regulatory compliance personnel (e.g. mid-level and senior managers). It was a hybrid virtual and in-person event with a total of 820 attendees. DC also hosted a virtual training with the American Dental Association (ADA) with 3,000 virtual attendees. DC intends to host the Supply Chain Conference on an annual basis and to continue hosting virtual training events for DEA registrants to educate them on the diversion and abuse of controlled pharmaceutical drugs as well as pertinent DEA regulations.

In FY 2024 and FY 2025, the Diversion Control Division will continue the collection and analysis of supply chain diversion data extracted from DEA's Drug Theft and Loss database, and future datasets to refine its estimates for stimulant diversion, and thereby establish more reliable national diversion estimates in the future. The DEA will continue to work within its jurisdictional limitations to solicit and encourage maximum participation by State PDMPs to provide data to determine opioid diversion.

Output Performance Measure: Number of Administrative Actions

2022 EOY Target: 2,199

2022 EOY Actual: 2,452

2023 EOY Target: 2,471

2023 EOY Actual: 2,224

2024 EOY Target: 2,268

2025 EOY Target: 2,268

Discussion: In FY 2023, Diversion Control levied 2,224 administrative actions. This represents approximately 90 percent to target. The number of Administrative Actions levied will fluctuate throughout the year based on available resources and case complexity. Nevertheless, the DEA anticipates that it will meet its target forecasts for FY 2024 and FY 2025.

Output Performance Measure: Number of Civil Penalties

2022 EOY Target: 135
2022 EOY Actual: 137
2023 EOY Target: 152
2023 EOY Actual: 116
2024 EOY Target: 152
2025 EOY Target: 152

Discussion: In FY 2023, Diversion Control levied 116 civil penalties. This represents approximately 76 percent to target. The number of Administrative Actions levied will fluctuate throughout the year based on available resources and case complexity. Due to recent trends in performance, the DEA has decided to flatline its FY 2024 and FY 2025 targets. However, it reserves the right to make corrections in subsequent years. Nevertheless, the DEA anticipates that it will meet its target forecasts for FY 2024 and FY 2025.

Output Performance Measure: Diversion PTOs Disrupted and Dismantled

2022 EOY Target: 153/120
2022 EOY Actual: 166/123
2023 EOY Target: N/A
2023 EOY Actual: 107/100
2024 EOY Target: 107/100
2025 EOY Target: 107/100

Output Performance Measure: Sinaloa/Jalisco-Affiliated Diversion PTOs Disrupted and Dismantled

2022 EOY Target: N/A
2022 EOY Actual: 0/2
2023 EOY Target: N/A
2023 EOY Actual: 4/1
2024 EOY Target: 4/1
2025 EOY Target: 4/1

Discussion: The DEA's top operational priority is to protect Americans and save lives by defeating the Sinaloa and Jalisco Cartels. The defeat of these two cartels will significantly reduce the supply of illicit substances and substance use in the U.S. To accomplish its mission, the DEA targets the networks operating at the international, national, regional, and local levels that have a significant impact upon drug availability in the U.S.

To that end, the DEA has developed new metrics and key performance indicators to more closely align with the agency's key operational priorities.

Through 4th Quarter of FY 2023, Diversion Control reported 107 and 100 diversion PTOs disrupted and dismantled, respectively. The DEA also reported 4 and 1 domestic Sinaloa/Jalisco Affiliated PTOs disrupted and dismantled, respectively. Because Diversion PTO dispositions on average, take approximately 1.5 years to manifest, it is not surprising that foreign Sinaloa/Jalisco affiliated PTOs (officially designated April 2023) reported nominal sums at this time.

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

2022 EOY Target: 2,179
2022 EOY Actual: 1,717
2023 EOY Target: 2,027
2023 EOY Actual: 1,692
2024 EOY Target: 2,212
2025 EOY Target: 2,212

Discussion: In FY 2023, Diversion Control completed 1,692 Scheduled Investigations. This represents approximately 83 percent to target. Scheduled Investigations require the onsite, administration of enforcement actions, and while the DEA asserts that the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic have significantly abated, the performance for this metric, a gradual mid-year increase in the number of Scheduled Investigations completed, can be attributed to the following:

- As the DEA's maximum telework posture decreased the number of scheduled investigations completed increased as more in person inspections were able to be conducted commensurate with an increase in the percentage of onsite personnel in DEA offices;
- Once states relaxed their restrictions, many registrants were able to fully open and removed capacity limits that had been put in place as a result of COVID-19; and
- Relaxed pandemic restrictions and fully opened registrants allowed Diversion staff to increase the number of scheduled investigations conducted in the field.

As the DEA transitioned away from its pandemic posture, many of the Divisions continued to suspend their Work Plan to meet public health guidelines, or unless the DEA specified an earlier date. Because sensitive law enforcement operations involve close, publicly based activities, the DEA and Diversion Control Program assert that performance for this metric has fluctuated throughout the year based on available resources and case complexity. Nevertheless, the DEA anticipates that it will meet its target forecasts for FY 2024 and FY 2025.

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

2022 EOY Target: 2,378

2022 EOY Actual: 2,311

2023 EOY Target: 2,907

2023 EOY Actual: 2,436

2024 EOY Target: 3,136

2025 EOY Target: 3,136

Discussion: In FY 2023, Diversion Control completed 2,436 outreach and public education events. This represents approximately 84 percent to target. The surge in outreach activities over the past two to three years has been the result of actions taken in response to directives from the DEA's former leadership to educate the public, the DEA's registrants, and other medical organizations on Federal laws and regulations, and the DEA's role and responsibilities. Due to the severity of the fentanyl and heroin abuse epidemic and its ties to prescription abuse, and the fundamental necessity for a sustained effort by the DCP to educate and inform the industry and general public, outreach far exceeded what was originally forecast by the DEA. The DEA anticipates that it will meet its target forecasts for FY 2024 and FY 2025.

b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

In FY 2024, the DEA's resources included in the Diversion Control Decision Unit will support the Attorney General's strategic goals and objectives. The DEA's Diversion Control Division will also continue to pursue internal agency strategies, goals, and objectives.

In support of the Attorney General's applicable priority areas and strategies, in FY 2024 the DEA will continue to coordinate intelligence worldwide contributing to disruption, dismantlement, and destruction of networks responsible for the diversion of controlled substances, trafficking counterfeit pharmaceuticals and other dangerous drugs to include synthetic opioids like fentanyl, into the U.S. The DEA will also continue to provide intelligence to assist registrants, industry affiliates, and the inter-agency community in determining the evolution of and future trends regarding manufacture of counterfeit and synthetic substances; sale of precursor chemicals for illegal drug production; diversion methods and transportation routes of these drugs into the U.S.; and the immediate and long-term impact on health and safety of American citizens.

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

Scheduled Investigations

One of the primary functions of the DCP is to ensure that registrants comply with the safeguards inherent in the CSA. This proactive approach is designed to identify and prevent the large-scale diversion of controlled substances and listed chemicals into the illicit market. Registrant compliance is determined primarily through the execution 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 who hold DEA registrations 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 as well as identify registrants who violate the CSA and implementing regulations. Pre-registration investigations reduce the possibility of registering unauthorized subjects, ensure means to prevent diversion are in place, and help determine whether an applicant's registration is consistent with the public interest.

In a collaborative effort to direct resources by Division need, new Work Plan guidance was issued on February 4, 2022, by the Deputy Assistant Administrator of the DEA's Office of Diversion Control Regulatory, superseding the September 30, 2020 guidance. Building on the success of the FY 2021 work plan revisions, these modifications continue to allow each division the flexibility to specifically address the specific threats within their regions.

The scheduled work plan that took place FY 2022 and continues through FY 2023 requires each Diversion Group to conduct at least two scheduled investigations on retail or central fill pharmacies. There is one adjustment which will take effect this FY 2022. Scheduled investigations of DATA-Waived Physicians (DWP) have been suspended from the Work Plan until further notice as a result of the elimination of the DATA-Waive designation in the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2023 passed by Congress on December 29, 2023. In coordination with Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), the Diversion Control Division sent out a Dear Registrant letter explaining the removal of the DATA-Waive requirement. The Registration Section (DRR) modified Registration System (RICS) to remove a host of business activities that had been previously established in order to modify registrations for DATA-Waive practitioners. Each division will still choose a time frame, from one to five years, to initiate a scheduled investigation for registrants with the following business activities: controlled substance manufacturers, distributors, reverse distributors, narcotic treatment programs (NTPs), importer and exporters as well as chemical handler manufacturers, distributors, importers and exporters.

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

Fentanyl Scheduling

In 2018, the DEA temporarily placed all illicit fentanyl analogues not already regulated by the Controlled Substances Act into Schedule I—the category for substances with no currently accepted medical use. Anyone who possesses, imports, distributes, or manufactures any illicit fentanyl analogue will be subject to criminal prosecution in the same manner as for fentanyl and other controlled substances. The temporary scheduling orders have been issued on a recurrent basis. To date, the DEA has classified 36 substances as fentanyl-related substances. The DEA’s most recent, temporary authority has been extended until December 31, 2024.

The Biden-Harris Counter-Fentanyl Legislative Proposal

In FY 2025, the Biden-Harris Counter-Fentanyl legislative proposal would permanently make all illicitly produced fentanyl-related substances (FRS) Schedule I drugs consistent with the Administration’s 2021 recommendations to Congress, such as creating a streamlined process for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to identify and remove or reschedule any FRS that are subsequently found to not have a high potential for abuse; require a study of the impact of permanent FRS class-wide scheduling research, civil rights, and illicit manufacturing and trafficking; and including additional provisions to improve public safety.

c. Agency Priority Goals (APGs/Priority Goals)

The Department had six new priority goals for FYs 2022-2023: (1) Combat Pandemic Fraud; (2) Reduce Gun-Related Violence; (3) Combat Ransomware Attacks; (4) Combat Hate Crimes and Promote Trust and Accountability in Law Enforcement; (5) Reinvigorate Antitrust Enforcement and Consumer Protection; and (6) Improve the Administration of Immigration Courts.

The Department’s FYs 2024-2025 APGs are under development. The DEA will continue to align and contribute to the Department’s FY 2024-2025 Agency Priority Goals, where applicable.

V. Program Increases by Item

Item Name:	Counter Fentanyl Threat Targeting Teams
Strategic Goal:	2
Strategic Objective:	2.5
Budget Decision Unit(s):	Domestic Enforcement

Program Increase: Positions 72 Agt/Atty 40 FTE 36 Dollars \$18,298,000

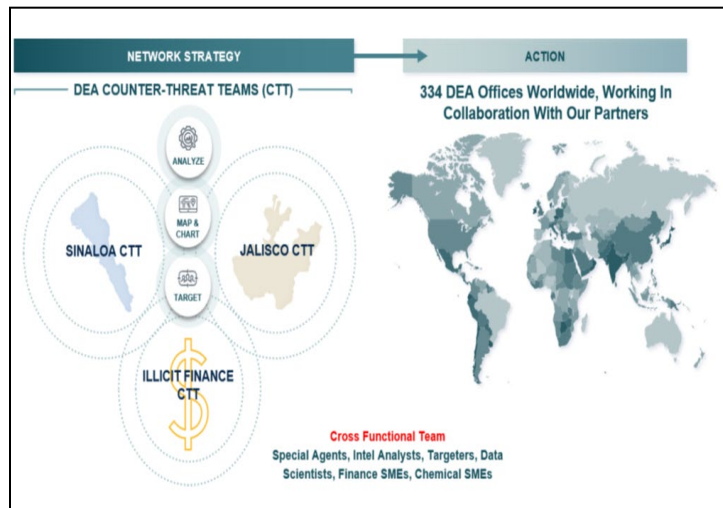
The DEA requests \$18,298,000 and 72 positions (40 Special Agents) to establish additional Counter Fentanyl Threat Targeting Teams in eight of the 23 DEA domestic field divisions for targeting and mapping of global criminal networks, prioritizing those trafficking in fentanyl. These teams will be an integral component of the DEA's "One DEA" strategic approach for improving and streamlining operational coordination across the agency by focusing the DEA on targeting, degrading, and ultimately dismantling the highest priority transnational organized crime networks – in particular, the Sinaloa and Jalisco Cartels. These vast criminal networks have a global reach and utilize sophisticated drug trafficking techniques. Attacking and dismantling these networks requires the deployment of new investigative tools and techniques, targeting capabilities, and a focus on data-driven operations.

Justification

Illicit fentanyl, methamphetamine, and other deadly substances entering the U.S. are produced in illegal, hazardous environments in Mexico preeminently by the Sinaloa and Jalisco Cartels, supplied by precursor chemicals typically from China. Fentanyl and fentanyl-related substances are frequently combined with heroin, methamphetamine, cocaine, and other substances, and/or pressed into fake prescription pills made to look like controlled prescription drugs containing oxycodone or hydrocodone. They are then sold online on anonymous darknet markets and overtly operated websites or on the street - many of these transactions occur via social media applications. To protect the safety and health of the American people, it is critical that the DEA defeat the Sinaloa and Jalisco Cartels and stem the flow of precursor chemicals flowing out of China.

The DEA is requesting \$17,462,000 in personnel funding for 40 Special Agents, 24 Intelligence Research Specialists, and 8 Professional/Administrative positions to establish Counter Fentanyl Threat Targeting Teams in eight of DEA's 23 domestic field divisions to perform target discovery and enhanced network targeting and analysis. The DEA is also requesting \$836,000 in non-personnel funding for operational travel and investigative expenses for these teams. These new teams will map the cartels' illicit finance networks, track billions of dollars across the globe and identify the wholesalers, money launderers and facilitators who are that last mile, pushing fentanyl into American communities.

Requested resources will support the DEA’s three existing cross-agency Counter Fentanyl Threat Targeting Teams, focused on the Sinaloa Cartel, Jalisco Cartel, and Global Illicit Finance. These teams have been essential to the DEA’s efforts to combat the Sinaloa and Jalisco Cartels, precursor chemical traffickers, money laundering organizations, and all emerging threats. These interdisciplinary teams of special agents, intelligence analysts, and data experts are mapping criminal organizations and building cases leading to the dismantlement of entire drug trafficking networks. Even in a short time, the value and impact of these teams is evident. As part of this network-focused strategy, the DEA recently charged 28 members and associates of the Sinaloa Cartel, including leaders, suppliers, brokers, smugglers, and money launderers in multiple countries, for operating the global criminal enterprise that manufactures and traffics most of the fentanyl that comes into the United States.



Additionally, with the investigative support of these Teams, the DEA concluded Operation Last Mile in the spring of 2023. Last Mile was a year-long national operation targeting operatives, associates, and distributors affiliated with the Sinaloa and Jalisco Cartels located in the United States and responsible for the last mile of fentanyl and methamphetamine distribution in communities and on social media. This operation consisted of 1,436 investigations conducted in collaboration with Federal, State and local law enforcement partners, and resulted in 3,337 arrests and the seizure of nearly 44 million fentanyl pills, more than 6,500 pounds of fentanyl powder, more than 91,000 pounds of methamphetamine, 8,497 firearms, and more than \$100 million.

Impact on Performance

This request supports the DOJ’s Strategic Goal 2: Keep Our Country Safe, Objective 2.5: Combat Drug Trafficking and Prevent Overdose Deaths.

Illicit drugs, and the transnational and domestic criminal organizations that traffic them, continue to represent significant threats to public health, law enforcement, and national security, so much so the President declared the current drug threat a national emergency.

The requested resources will directly support the DEA's ability develop new cases and work ongoing investigations both domestically and internationally. Timely sharing of intelligence, enhanced data analytics, and other investigative tools will allow the DEA to build cases and identify drug distribution and money laundering cells, seize narcotics and illegal proceeds, weapons, and other assets. Ultimately, these investments will help disrupt and dismantle transnational criminal organizations, including the Sinaloa and Jalisco Cartels.

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2023 Enacted				FY 2024 Continuing Resolution				FY 2025 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)
-	-	-	-	4	4	2	\$1,208	4	4	2	\$1,208

Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	FY 2025 Request (\$000)	Positions Requested	Full Year Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Annualizations (\$000)			
				2nd Year*	3rd Year*	FY 2026 (net change from 2025)	FY 2027 (net change from 2026)
Criminal Investigative (1811)	\$13,263	40	\$405	-\$9	\$106	-\$360	\$4,240
Intelligence (0132)	\$3,497	24	\$196	\$56	\$75	\$1,344	\$1,800
Clerical and Office Svcs (0300-0399) (PA)	\$702	8	\$140	\$67	\$75	\$536	\$600
Total Personnel	\$17,462	72				\$1,520	\$6,640

*Per position adjustments.

Non-Personnel Increase/Reduction Cost Summary

The request includes resources to establish Counter-Threat Targeting Teams in eight domestic field divisions. Specifically included are:

- Operational travel and investigative expenses

Non-Personnel Item	FY 2025 Request (\$000)	Unit Cost (\$000)	Quantity	Annualizations (\$000)	
				FY 2026 (net change from 2025)	FY 2027 (net change from 2026)
Operational Travel and Investigative Expenses.	\$836			-	-
Total Non-Personnel	\$836				-

Justification for Non-Personnel Annualizations

Requested annualization: \$836,000

- Operational travel and investigative expenses

Total Request for this Item

Category	Positions			Amount Requested (\$000)			Annualizations (\$000)	
	Count	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel	Non-Personnel	Total	FY 2026 (net change from 2025)	FY 2027 (net change from 2026)
Current Services	4	4	2	\$1,208	-	\$1,208	-	-
Increases	72	40	36	\$17,462	\$836	\$18,298	\$1,520	\$6,640
Grand Total	76	44	38	\$18,670	\$836	\$19,506	\$1,520	\$6,640

Affected Crosscuts

Drugs
 Opioids
 Transnational Crime

Item Name: **Body Worn Cameras**

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

Program Increase: Positions 69 Agt/Atty 5 FTE 35 Dollars \$15,750,000

Description of Item

The request provides \$15,750,000 and 69 positions (5 Attorneys) for additional resources enabling the DEA to continue with a phased implementation plan of nationwide use of Body Worn Cameras (BWCs) for DEA Special Agents in all domestic field divisions. The requested resources will provide new positions for BWC program management, contract support, storage of video footage, and procurement of hardware, software, and other BWC-related equipment.

Justification

On June 7, 2021, the Department of Justice (DOJ) directed the Department’s law enforcement components, including the Drug Enforcement Administration, to issue Body Worn Camera (BWC) policies that require agents to wear and activate BWC recording equipment for purposes of recording their actions during: (1) a pre-planned attempt to serve an arrest warrant or other pre-planned arrest, including the apprehension of fugitives sought on State and local warrants; or (2) the execution of a search or seizure warrant or order. Further, the DOJ directed that “each law enforcement component shall develop its policy and a phased implementation plan for compliance with the above directive, including procedures governing the use of BWCs by all members of Department-sponsored task forces.”

In support of DOJ’s directive, the DEA requires additional resources to continue with its phased implementation plan of nationwide use of BWCs. Accordingly, the DEA is requesting \$8,755,000 in personnel funding for 37 Professional/Administrative positions, five Attorneys, and 27 Information Technology Specialist positions (ITS).

The requested positions will manage the BWC program, to include uploading and reviewing BWC recordings, providing technical support for DEA domestic field offices, as well as Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)-related records management. These new positions will also support the FOIA Unit and expand travel, training, and field engagement. As the DEA moves towards full implementation of the BWC program, the DEA recognizes that FOIA requests will increase. Additional resources will help support the DOJ-mandated mission and mitigate the backlog in FOIA requests.

Additionally, \$6,995,000 in non-personnel funding is requested to support the purchase of camera hardware and related accessories, software licensing, cloud-based video storage system, Headquarters contract support, and FOIA litigation expenses.

Impact on Performance

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

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

Funding

Base Funding

FY 2023 Enacted				FY 2024 Continuing Resolution				FY 2025 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)
54	17	27	\$21,769	54	17	27	\$21,769	54	17	43	\$21,917

Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	FY 2025 Request (\$000)	Positions Requested	Full Year Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Annualizations (\$000)			
				2nd Year*	3rd Year*	FY 2026 (net change from 2025)	FY 2027 (net change from 2026)
Attorneys (Domestic) (0905)	\$800	5	\$284	\$159	\$0	\$796	\$0
Clerical and Office Svcs (0300-0399) (ITS)	\$4,705	27	\$236	\$26	\$90	\$693	\$2,421
Clerical and Office Svcs (0300-0399) (PAs)	\$3,250	37	\$140	\$67	\$75	\$2,492	\$2,785
Total Personnel	\$8,755	69				\$3,981	\$5,206

*Per position adjustments.

Non-Personnel Increase/Reduction Cost Summary

Body Worn Cameras

The request includes resources for agency-wide deployment of a permanent BWC program. Specifically included are:

- Software licensing, data cloud storage, training other IT support costs (annual contract)
- Headquarters personnel travel costs for training Special Agents in domestic field divisions
- Camera hardware/docking stations
- Headquarters contract support (BWC program analysis and management)
- Headquarters contact support travel costs
- Other program support costs
 - Additional FOIA Litigation Costs
 - Additional FOIA Appeals Costs

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

Non-Personnel Item	FY 2025 Request (\$000)	Unit Cost (\$000)	Quantity	Annualizations (\$000)	
				FY 2026 (net change from 2025)	FY 2027 (net change from 2026)
Body Worn Cameras	\$6,995			-\$1,586	-
Total Non-Personnel	\$6,995			-\$1,586	-

Justification for Non-Personnel Annualizations

Body Worn Cameras

Requested annualization: \$5,409,000

- Software licensing, data cloud storage, training other IT support costs (annual contract for \$968,000 per year)
- Headquarters personnel travel costs for training Special Agents in domestic field divisions (estimated \$150,000)
- Camera hardware/docking stations (\$1,905,000)
- Headquarters contract support (BWC program analysis and management) (annual contract for \$2,046,000)
- Headquarters contact support travel costs (\$140,000)
- Other program support costs (estimated \$200,000 per year)
 - Additional FOIA Litigation Costs
 - Additional FOIA Appeals Costs
 - FOIAXpress Video Add-On Tool - current system (FOIAXpress) will be enhanced with add-on video tool.

Total Request for this Item

Category	Positions			Amount Requested (\$000)			Annualizations (\$000)	
	Count	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel	Non-Personnel	Total	FY 2026 (net change from 2025)	FY 2027 (net change from 2026)
Current Services	54	17	43	\$7,567	\$14,350	\$21,917		
Increases	69	5	35	\$8,755	\$6,995	\$15,750	\$2,395	\$5,206
Grand Total	123	22	78	\$16,322	\$21,345	\$37,667	\$2,395	\$5,206

Affected Crosscuts

Civil Rights
 Drugs
 Opioids
 Federal Criminal Justice Reform
 Transnational Crime